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2.2 Mass on a Spring

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \right) \psi = E \psi$$

$$\psi_n(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} H_n(\xi) e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$H_n \text{ is hermite, } \xi = \sqrt{m\omega/\hbar} x$$

$$E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar \omega$$

This gives a vague physical idea and is complicated and confusing.

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2$$

$$\text{but } \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} =$$

$$\hat{q} =$$

$$\hat{q}^+$$

$$[\hat{q}, \hat{q}^+]$$



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$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2$$

~~$K = m\omega^3$~~ $\neq \cancel{(\text{del})} \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \left(\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{P} \right) \left(\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{P} \right)$

but $\frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \left(\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{P} \right) \left(\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{P} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2 + \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + \frac{i\omega}{2} [\hat{x}, \hat{P}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2 + \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + \frac{i\omega}{2} (\text{ch})$$

~~\Rightarrow~~ $\hat{H} - \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} = \cancel{(\text{del})} \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \left(\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{P} \right) \left(\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{P} \right).$

$$\hat{q} = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} + \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{P} \right)$$

$$\hat{q}^+ = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} - \frac{i}{m\omega} \hat{P} \right)$$

$$[\hat{q}, \hat{q}^+] = \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \left(-\frac{i}{m\omega} [\hat{x}, \hat{P}] + \frac{i}{m\omega} [\hat{P}, \hat{x}] \right)$$

$$= \frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \left(-\frac{\hbar\omega}{m\omega} + \frac{\hbar\omega}{m\omega} \right)$$

$$= (.$$



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$$\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{q}^1 + \hat{q}^{1+})$$

$$\hat{p} = -i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}} (\hat{q}^1 - \hat{q}^{1+})$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = \hbar\omega(\hat{q}^1 \hat{q}^{1+} + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \hbar\omega \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} \hat{x}^2 + \frac{m\omega^2 P}{2m^2\omega} \hat{x}^2 + \frac{\hbar m\omega}{2\hbar m\omega} [\hat{x}, \hat{P}] \right)$$

$$= \frac{m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2}{2\hbar} + \frac{\hbar P^2}{m^2\omega} \cancel{- \frac{\hbar^2}{m}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega \hat{x}^2 + \hbar\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2 + \frac{P^2}{2m}$$



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$$n = \langle n | a^\dagger a | n \rangle = \langle a^\dagger a | a^\dagger a | n \rangle = |\hat{a}^\dagger(n)|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\hat{n} \equiv \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}, \quad \hat{n}(n) = n | n \rangle \quad a^\dagger a - \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H}|n\rangle = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar\omega |n\rangle.$$

\Rightarrow $|n\rangle$ eigenstate of \hat{H} .

$$\text{Ex } \hat{n} \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{n} \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \hat{a}^\dagger (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + 1) |n\rangle \\ = \hat{a}^\dagger (n+1) |n\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{n} \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = (n+1) \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle$ is eigenstate w/ eigenvalue $n+1$.

Ex $|n\rangle$

\rightarrow eigenst

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex } \hat{n}^{\dagger} \hat{a}|n\rangle &= \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a} |n\rangle \\ &= (\hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} + 1) \hat{a} |n\rangle \\ &= \hat{a} \hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a} |n\rangle - \hat{a} |n\rangle \\ &= \cancel{\hat{a}} |n+1\rangle \\ &= a |n+1\rangle \cancel{\hat{a}} |n\rangle \\ &= a (n|n\rangle \cancel{\hat{a}} |n\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

→ eigenstate of $a|n\rangle$ is $|n-1\rangle$.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}|n\rangle &= k|n-1\rangle \\ \text{Ex } \langle n|\hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}|n\rangle &= \langle n-1|n-1\rangle = |k|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{but } |k|^2 = \langle n|\hat{a}^{\dagger} \hat{a}|n\rangle = \langle n|\hat{n}^{\dagger} \hat{n}|n\rangle = n \langle n|n\rangle = n$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \sqrt{n}.$$

$$\hat{a}^{\dagger}|n\rangle = c|n+1\rangle$$

$$\langle n|\hat{a}\hat{a}^{\dagger}|n\rangle = \langle n+1|n+1\rangle = |c|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{but } |c|^2 &= \langle n|\hat{a}\hat{a}^{\dagger}|n\rangle = \langle n|1+\hat{a}^{\dagger}\hat{a}|n\rangle \\ &= \langle n|n\rangle + n\langle n|n\rangle \\ &= 1+n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{1+n}$$



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$$\Rightarrow a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$a^+|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle -$$

When we have $|0\rangle$,

$$a^+|0\rangle = \hbar\omega(n^1 + \frac{1}{2})|0\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega|0\rangle$$

\Rightarrow ground state energy $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$

$$a^+|0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$a^+|1\rangle = \sqrt{2}|2\rangle \Rightarrow |2\rangle = \frac{(a^+)^2}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle$$

$$a^+|2\rangle = \sqrt{3}|3\rangle \Rightarrow |3\rangle = \frac{(a^+)^3}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 2}}|0\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |n\rangle = \frac{(a^+)^n}{\sqrt{n!}}|0\rangle$$