The normal ordered form of $(a+a^\dagger)^n$

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To find the normal ordered form of $(a+a^\dagger)^n$ one needs to take advantage of the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula,

$$e^{t(X+Y)} = e^{tX}\ e^{tY}\ e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}[X,Y]}\ \cdots, \tag{1}$$

to find a generating function. Taking $X=a^\dagger$ and $Y=a$ and noticing that $[a,a^\dagger]=1$ one obtains

$$e^{t(a+a^\dagger)} = e^{ta^\dagger}e^{ta}e^{\frac{t^2}{2}}. \tag{2}$$

Now we can expand each exponential. The left hand side simply reads

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{t^n}{n!}\left(a+a^\dagger\right)^n, \tag{3}$$

whereas the right side takes the form

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{t^{2i+m+k}}{2^i i!m!k!}(a^\dagger)^m(a)^k. \tag{4}$$

To obtain the desired expression take $n=2i+m+k, (i=\frac{n-m-k}{2})$ and rewrite the last expression

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}t^n\sum_{m=0}^{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-m}{}'\frac{(a^\dagger)^m(a)^k}{2^{\frac{n-m-k}{2}}\left(\frac{n-m-k}{2}\right)!m!k!}, \tag{5}$$

where $\sum_{k=0}^{n-m}{}'$ means that k takes only the values that make $n-m-k=2i$ even. Equating powers of t^n one arrives to the desired formula

$$\left(a+a^\dagger\right)^n = n!\sum_{m=0}^{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-m}{}'\frac{(a^\dagger)^m(a)^k}{2^{\frac{n-m-k}{2}}\left(\frac{n-m-k}{2}\right)!m!k!}. \tag{6}$$

The first few nontrivial evaluations yield

$$\left(a+a^\dagger\right)^2 = a^2+2a^\dagger a+\left(a^\dagger\right)^2+1. \tag{7a}$$

$$\left(a+a^\dagger\right)^3 = a^3+3\left(a^\dagger\right)^2a+3a^\dagger a^2+\left(a^\dagger\right)^3+3a^\dagger+3a. \tag{7b}$$

$$\left(a+a^\dagger\right)^4 = a^4+4a^\dagger a^3+6\left(a^\dagger\right)^2a^2+4\left(a^\dagger\right)^3a+\left(a^\dagger\right)^4+12a^\dagger a+6\left(a^\dagger\right)^2+6a^2+3. \tag{7c}$$

To obtain the anti-normal ordered form of $\left(a+a^\dagger\right)^n$ simply take $X=a$ and $Y=a^\dagger$.
This function written in *Mathematica* generates the normal ordered form for arbitrary n

```
NormalOrder[n_Integer] :=
(Sum[(n!/(2^((n - m - k)/2)*((n - m - k)/2)!*k!*m!))*SuperDagger[a]^m ** a^k *
If[EvenQ[n - m - k], 1, 0], {m, 0, n}, {k, 0, n - m}] /. {1 ** a_ -> a, a_ ** 1 -> a})
```