

Inclass 18.1. (a) For a free particle with $H = \frac{p^2}{2m}$, determine $[\hat{p}, \hat{H}]$.
(b) For a simple harmonic oscillator with $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$,
determine $[\hat{p}, \hat{H}]$.

Inclass 18.2. Given $\frac{d\langle A \rangle}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \int dx [(\hat{H}\psi)^* \hat{A}\psi - \psi^* \hat{A}\hat{H}\psi]$

Show that $\frac{d\langle A \rangle}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \int \psi^* [\hat{H}, \hat{A}] \psi dx \equiv \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [\hat{H}, \hat{A}] \rangle$

(Hint: make use the Hermitian property of \hat{H} .)

Inclass 18.3. For Hamiltonian $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$, show that

$$\frac{d \langle p \rangle}{dt} = \langle -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \rangle \quad (\text{Ehrenfest's equation})$$

Inclass 18.4. For Hamiltonian $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$, show that

$$\frac{d \langle x \rangle}{dt} = \langle p \rangle / m$$