PH423 Assignment 1

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Question 1.

[Sankalp: I got this one.] We consider the action of $[\hat{X}, \hat{P}]$ on an arbitrary state ϕ ,

$$[\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}}]\phi(x) . \tag{1}$$

Starting with equation 1, we first write it in bra-ket notation as

$$[\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}}] \phi(x) = \langle x | [\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}}] | \phi \rangle . \tag{2}$$

Since $[\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}}] = \iota \hbar$, we get

$$\langle x | [\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}}] | \phi \rangle = \langle x | \iota \hbar | \phi \rangle .$$
 (3)

On either side, we can introduce the identity operator as $[\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}}] \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}$ and $\iota \hbar \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}$, and use the position space completeness relation $\int \mathrm{d}x' |x'\rangle \langle x'| = \hat{\mathbf{I}}$ to obtain

$$\int dx' \langle x| \left[\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}} \right] |x' \rangle \langle x'| |\phi \rangle = \int dx' \langle x| \iota \hbar |x' \rangle \langle x'| |\phi \rangle . \tag{4}$$

Expanding the commutator operation $\langle x | [\hat{\mathbf{X}}, \hat{\mathbf{P}}] | x' \rangle$ as

$$\langle x|\left[\hat{\mathbf{X}},\hat{\mathbf{P}}\right]|x'\rangle = \langle x|\left.\hat{\mathbf{X}}\hat{\mathbf{P}}\left|x'\right\rangle - \langle x|\left.\hat{\mathbf{P}}\hat{\mathbf{X}}\left|x'\right\rangle\right.$$

and applying the action of $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ on $|x'\rangle$ and $\langle x|$, we obtain

$$\int dx' (x - x') \langle x | \hat{\mathbf{P}} | x' \rangle \langle x' | | \phi \rangle = \int dx' \langle x | i \hbar | x' \rangle \langle x' | | \phi \rangle . \tag{5}$$

Since the state $\phi(x)$ chosen was arbitrary, we get the weak equivalence

$$(x - x') \langle x | \hat{\mathbf{P}} | x' \rangle = \iota \hbar \langle x | x' \rangle . \tag{6}$$

We know $\langle x|x'\rangle = \delta(x-x')$, and using

$$\delta(x) = -x\delta'(x)$$

we get

$$(x - x') \langle x | \hat{\mathbf{P}} | x' \rangle = -\iota \hbar (x - x') \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \delta(x - x') . \tag{7}$$

And finally, dividing both sides by (x - x'), assuming $x \neq x'$, we get the required matrix element

$$\langle x|\,\hat{\mathbf{P}}\,|x'\rangle = -\iota\hbar\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\delta(x-x')\;.$$
 (8)

Question 2.

[Parth: Question 2 is mine] Starting from the abstract ket form of the Schrodinger eqn. derive the Schrodinger eqn. in the co-ordinate basis

The Schrodinger eqn. in the abstract ket form is given as follows -

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}} \mid \psi \rangle = E \mid \psi \rangle \tag{9}$$

In the position basis, $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$ can be expressed in the form of a matrix, while $|\psi\rangle$ can be expressed in terms of components in the basis. In the position basis, the components of $|\psi\rangle$ form the wavefunction.

$$\langle x|\psi\rangle = \psi(x). \tag{10}$$

The Hamiltonian becomes a matrix in the position basis, with components given by -

$$H_{xy} = \langle x | \, \hat{\mathbf{H}} \, | y \rangle \,. \tag{11}$$

Applying this to equation 9. We multiply by $\langle x|$ on the left side and insert an identity on the right hand side. The identity is given by -

$$1 = \int dy |y\rangle \langle y| \tag{12}$$

So now we obtain -

$$\int dy \langle x | \hat{\mathbf{H}} | y \rangle \langle y | \psi \rangle = E \langle x | \psi \rangle.$$
 (13)

simplifying to components, we get -

$$\int dy H_{xy}\psi(y) = E\psi(x). \tag{14}$$

now our components are -

$$H_{xy} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\delta''(x-y) + V\delta(x-y)$$
(15)

we plug this in to equation 14. We get -

$$\int dy \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \delta''(x - y)\psi(y) \right] + \int dy V \psi(y) \delta(x - y) = E \psi(x)$$
 (16)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\int dy\,\delta^{\prime\prime}(x-y)\psi(y) + V\psi(x) = E\,\psi(x) \tag{17}$$

Using Integration by Parts on the integral twice, we obtain -

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\int dy\,\delta(x-y)\psi''(y) + V\psi(x) = E\,\psi(x) \tag{18}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\psi''(x) + V\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$
 (19)

Generalising this a bit -

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi + V\psi = E\psi \tag{20}$$

This is quite obviously, our Schrodinger's Equation in co-ordinate form.

Question 3.

[Sahas: This one's mine.]