

Infinite matrices of Quantum Mechanics

Initialization code

The Indexed Concatenation Notation can represent infinite matrices

a, a^\dagger :

Out[*]=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{4} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{6} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

Out[*]=

$$\left\{ \overset{\infty}{\underset{k=1}{\mathbb{E}}} \left[\left\{ \overset{k}{\mathbb{E}}[\emptyset], \sqrt{k}, \overset{\infty}{\mathbb{E}}[\emptyset] \right\} \right] \right\}, \left\{ \overset{\infty}{\underset{k=1}{\mathbb{E}}} \left[\left\{ \overset{k-2}{\mathbb{E}}[\emptyset], \sqrt{k-1}, \overset{\infty}{\mathbb{E}}[\emptyset] \right\} \right] \right\}$$

Read the rows of a this way:

On row k , start with a sequence of k 0s, followed by $\sqrt{1}$, then an infinite sequence of 0s.

Note: $\left\{ \overset{5}{\mathbb{E}}[\emptyset] \right\} = \left\{ \overset{5}{\underset{j=1}{\mathbb{E}}}[\emptyset] \right\} = \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$, (i.e., a subsequence of 5 copies of 0 inserted into the list (an ordered multiset)).

Read the rows of a^\dagger this way:

On row k , start with a sequence 0s of length $k-2$, followed by $\sqrt{k-1}$, then an infinite sequence of 0s.

Tricky point: when $k=1$ or 2, what does it mean to concatenate $k-2$ copies of 0? (!)

Let's break this down.

$\overset{k-2}{\mathbb{E}}[\emptyset]$ actually means something like $\overset{k-2}{\underset{j=1}{\mathbb{E}}}[\emptyset]$, so what are the meanings of $\overset{0}{\underset{j=1}{\mathbb{E}}}[\emptyset]$ and $\overset{-1}{\underset{j=1}{\mathbb{E}}}[\emptyset]$? The

first clearly means a sequence of 0 copies of 0, so it's an empty subsequence. But we consider

$\overset{-1}{\underset{j=1}{\mathbb{E}}}[\emptyset] = \emptyset$, too, since "j starts at 1 and goes to -1" shouldn't even start, we've already passed the

termination condition!

These operators lead to the following representation of \hat{x} and \hat{p} ,

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

$$\hat{p} = i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}}(a^\dagger - a).$$

Math with I-Cats:

How to add a^\dagger and $\pm a$?

$$a^\dagger + a$$

$$= \left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}_{k=1}^\infty \left[\left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}^{k-2}[0], \sqrt{k-1}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} \right] \right\} + \left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}_{k=1}^\infty \left[\left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}[0], \sqrt{k}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}_{k=1}^\infty \left[\left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}^{k-2}[0], \sqrt{k-1}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} + \left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}[0], \sqrt{k}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} \right] \right\}$$

Treat $k = 1$ separately:

$$= \left\{ \left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}^{1-2}[0], \sqrt{1-1}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} + \left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}[0], \sqrt{1}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\}, \tilde{\epsilon}_{k=2}^\infty \left[\left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}^{k-2}[0], \sqrt{k-1}, 0, 0, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} + \left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}[0], 0, 0, \sqrt{k}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \left\{ \sqrt{0}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} + \left\{ 0, \sqrt{1}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\}, \tilde{\epsilon}_{k=2}^\infty \left[\left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}^{k-2}[0], \sqrt{k-1}, 0, 0, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} + \left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}[0], 0, 0, \sqrt{k}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \left\{ 0, \sqrt{1}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\}, \tilde{\epsilon}_{k=2}^\infty \left[\left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}^{k-2}[0+0], \sqrt{k-1}, 0, \sqrt{k}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0+0] \right\} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \left\{ 0, \sqrt{1}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\}, \tilde{\epsilon}_{k=2}^\infty \left[\left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}^{k-2}[0], \sqrt{k-1}, 0, \sqrt{k}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} \right] \right\}$$

Again, the little catch here is that $\tilde{\epsilon}^{k-2}[0]$ gives 0 copies for both $k = 1$ and 2, but $k - 1$ copies for $k \geq 2$.

Also we didn't really want a square root of anything from the $\sqrt{k-1}$ term when $k = 1$, but we kept it, providing an extra 0 -- before the infinite sequence of more 0s. How to handle this? Always treat such cases separately?

Similarly,

$$a^\dagger - a = \left\{ \left\{ 0, -\sqrt{1}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\}, \tilde{\epsilon}_{k=2}^\infty \left[\left\{ \tilde{\epsilon}^{k-2}[0], \sqrt{k-1}, 0, -\sqrt{k}, \tilde{\epsilon}[0] \right\} \right] \right\}$$

The indexed concatenation notation not only serves to compress the information in a structure that includes (possibly nested) patterns, but we can actually do math on these I-Cat objects in the compressed state!