

Quantum Mechanics

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Harmonic Oscillator part2: Let's normalize the Eigenstates to find the constants of c_n and d_n :

$$\begin{aligned} n\hat{a}_+\hat{a}_-n &= c_n n \hat{a}_+ n - 1 = c_n n - 1 \hat{a}_- n^* = \\ &= c_n c_n^* n - 1 n - 1 = |c_n|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Since we know that $\hat{a}_+\hat{a}_- = \frac{\bar{H}}{\hbar\omega} - \frac{1}{2}$ then:

$$n\hat{a}_+\hat{a}_-n = n \text{bracket} n = n \text{quad} c_n = \sqrt{n}$$

A similar calculation shows that:

$$n\hat{a}_-\hat{a}_+n = |d_n|^2 = n + 1 \quad d_n = \sqrt{n + 1}$$

In summary:

$$\hat{a}_+ n = \sqrt{n+1} n + 1$$

$$\hat{a}_- n = \sqrt{n} n - 1$$

Now lets derive position and momentum operators by adding and subtracting the expressions of \hat{a}_- and \hat{a}_+ :

$$\hat{a}_- + \hat{a}_+ = 2\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \hat{x} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{a}_- - \hat{a}_+ = 2\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \frac{1}{m\omega} i\hat{p}$$

then:

$$\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\hat{a}_+ + \hat{a}_-]$$

$$\hat{p} = i\sqrt{\frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}} [\hat{a}_+ - \hat{a}_-]$$

In this part we are trying to find expected values of \hat{H} , \hat{x} , \hat{x}^2 , \hat{p} , \hat{p}^2 for state vector of one dimensional harmonic oscillator.

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

Find $\langle \hat{H} \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \hat{H} \rangle &= \int \Psi^* \hat{H} \Psi dx = \Psi \hat{H} \Psi = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} [1 + 2 + 1 + 0 + \dots] \hat{H} [1 + 2 + 1 + 0 + \dots] =\end{aligned}$$

Hamiltonian operators acts on state gives the energy of same state as eigenvalues:

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{6} [1 + 2 + 1 + 0 + \dots] [E_1 1 + E_2 2 + E_1 1 + E_0 0 + \dots] = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} [1E_1 1 + 2E_2 2 + 1E_1 1 + 0E_0 0 + \dots] = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} [E_1 + E_2 + E_1 + E_0 + \dots]\end{aligned}$$

Lets use $E_n n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega n$ to find,
 $E_1 = \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega, E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega, E_2 = \frac{5}{2}\hbar\omega$ then:

$$\langle \hat{H} \rangle = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega + \frac{5}{2}\hbar\omega + \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega + \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega \dots \right] = \frac{1}{6} [6\hbar\omega + \dots]$$

Part b Find $\langle \hat{x} \rangle$, $\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle$, $\langle \hat{p} \rangle$ and $\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle$. We derived that $\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\hat{a}_+ + \hat{a}_-]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \hat{x} \rangle &= \int \Psi^* \hat{x} \Psi dx = \Psi \hat{x} \Psi = \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} [1 + 2 + 1 + 0 + \dots] \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\hat{a}_+ + \hat{a}_-] [1 + 2 + 1 + 0 + \dots] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [1+2+1+0+\dots] [\hat{a}_+1+\hat{a}_+2+\hat{a}_+1+\hat{a}_+0+\hat{a}_-1+\hat{a}_-2+\hat{a}_-1+\hat{a}_-0]
 \end{aligned}$$

using the relation $\hat{a}_+ n = \sqrt{n+1} n + 1$ and $\hat{a}_- n = \sqrt{n} n - 1$:

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [1+2+1+0+\dots] [\sqrt{2}2+\sqrt{3}3+\sqrt{2}2+1+0+\sqrt{2}1+0+0+\dots] =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [2(1+\sqrt{2})11+2\sqrt{2}22+200\dots] = \frac{4+4\sqrt{2}}{6} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}$$

$$\langle \hat{x} \rangle = \int \Psi^* \hat{x} \Psi dx = \Psi \hat{x} \Psi = \frac{2+2\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}$$

First lets find what is \hat{x}^2 :

$$\hat{x}^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} [\hat{a}_+ + \hat{a}_-]^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} [\hat{a}_+^2 + \hat{a}_+ \hat{a}_- + \hat{a}_- \hat{a}_+ + \hat{a}_-^2]$$

Now we can write:

$$\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle = \int \Psi^* \hat{x}^2 \Psi dx = \Psi \hat{x}^2 \Psi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} [1+2+1+0+\dots] [\hat{a}_+^2 + \hat{a}_+ \hat{a}_- + \hat{a}_- \hat{a}_+ + \hat{a}_-^2] [1+2+1+0+\dots]$$