

Physics 113

Spring 2009

Quantum Theory Seminar #4

Readings:

Zettili - Chapter(s) - 3

Boccio - Chapter(s) - 6(pages 30-94)

Topics:

Formulation of Quantum Mechanics

Presentations: 12 minutes maximum (graded this week)

EVERYONE must read chapter before presentations.

Symmetries of Space and Time _Bevan_____
Generators of Transformations
(Chapter 6 - pages 30-36)

Commutators and Identities _Nick_____
(Chapter 6 - pages 36-42)

Identification of Operators with Observables _Anna_____
(Chapter 6 - pages 42-48)

Examples 1-3 _Markus__
(Chapter 6 - pages 48-56)

Multi-particle States (Chapter 6 - pages 56-63) _Erik_____

Equations of motion (Chapter 6 - pages 63-67) _Matt_____

Symmetry and conservation laws _Karan_____
(Chapter 6 - pages 67-70)

Collapse (Chapter 6 - pages 70-87) _Emily_____

Composite Quantum Systems and the Tensor _Dogus_____
Product(Chapter 6 - pages 77-84)

Quantum Entanglement and the EPR "Paradox" _Elizabeth_
Entanglement and Communication
Nonlocality and Tests of Quantum Entanglement
(Chapter 6 - pages 84-94)

Problems:

1. Scale Transformation(Nick) - Space is invariant under the scale transformation

$$x \rightarrow x' = e^c x$$

where c is a parameter. The corresponding unitary operator may be written as

$$\hat{U} = e^{-ic\hat{D}}$$

where \hat{D} is the **dilation** generator. Determine the commutators $[\hat{D}, \hat{x}]$ and $[\hat{D}, \hat{p}_x]$ between the generators of dilation and space displacements. Determine the operator \hat{D} . Not all the laws of physics are invariant under dilation, so the symmetry is less common than displacements or rotations. You will need the identity in Problem 7.

2. Operator Properties(Markus)

(a) Prove that if H is a Hermitian operator, then $U = e^{iH}$ is a unitary operator.

(b) Show that $\det U = e^{i\text{tr}H}$

3. An Instantaneous Boost(EVERYONE) - The unitary operator

$$\hat{U}(\vec{v}) = e^{i\vec{v} \cdot \hat{G}}$$

describes the instantaneous ($t=0$) effect of a transformation to a frame of reference moving at the velocity \vec{v} with respect to the original reference frame. Its effects on the velocity and position operators are:

$$\hat{U}\hat{V}\hat{U}^{-1} = \hat{V} - \vec{v}\hat{I} \quad , \quad \hat{U}\hat{Q}\hat{U}^{-1} = \hat{Q}$$

Find an operator \hat{G}_i such that the unitary operator $\hat{U}(\vec{v}, t) = e^{i\vec{v} \cdot \hat{G}_i}$ will yield the full Galilean transformation

$$\hat{U}\hat{V}\hat{U}^{-1} = \hat{V} - \vec{v}\hat{I} \quad , \quad \hat{U}\hat{Q}\hat{U}^{-1} = \hat{Q} - \vec{v}t\hat{I}$$

Verify that \hat{G}_i satisfies the same commutation relation with \hat{P}, \hat{J} and \hat{H} as does \hat{G} .

4. A Very Useful Identity (EVERYONE) - Prove the following identity, in which \hat{A} and \hat{B} are operators, and x is a parameter.

$$e^{x\hat{A}}\hat{B}e^{-x\hat{A}} = \hat{B} + [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]x + [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]]\frac{x^2}{2} + [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]]]\frac{x^3}{6} + \dots$$

There is a clever way to do this problem (not just multiplying everything out).

5. Another Very Useful Identity (EVERYONE) - Prove that

$$e^{\hat{A}+\hat{B}} = e^{\hat{A}}e^{\hat{B}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}[\hat{A}, \hat{B}]}$$

provided that the operators \hat{A} and \hat{B} satisfy

$$[\hat{A}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] = [\hat{B}, [\hat{A}, \hat{B}]] = 0$$

Clever solution uses problem 4 result.

6. Pure to Nonpure? (Dogus) - Use the equation of motion for the density operator $\hat{\rho}(t)$ to show that a pure state cannot evolve into a nonpure state and vice versa.