

# Phys 5701 Quantum Mech I

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From Last Class

$$\begin{array}{l} |S_z; +\rangle \text{ and } |S_z; -\rangle \\ \text{or } |S_x; +\rangle \text{ and } |S_x; -\rangle \\ \text{or } |S_y; +\rangle \text{ and } |S_y; -\rangle \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} |S_z; +\rangle \\ |S_x; +\rangle \\ |S_y; +\rangle \end{array}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{w/ } S_z \\ \text{(or } S_x, S_y) \\ = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} \end{array}$$

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## Kets, Bras, Operators

$|\alpha\rangle$  "ket"

$\alpha$  = "whatever"

$$|\alpha\rangle + |\beta\rangle = |\gamma\rangle$$

$$c|\alpha\rangle = |\alpha\rangle c \quad c = \text{complex number}$$

and  $|\alpha\rangle \rightarrow$  Same state!

If  $c = 0 \Rightarrow$  "Null ket"

## The Dual Space

$$|\alpha\rangle \xleftrightarrow[\text{DC}]{\text{"Dual Correspondence"}} \langle\alpha| \text{ "bra"}$$

$$|\alpha\rangle + |\beta\rangle = |\gamma\rangle \longleftrightarrow \langle\alpha| + \langle\beta| = \langle\gamma|$$

Postulate:  $c|\alpha\rangle \xleftrightarrow{\text{DC}} c^*\langle\alpha|$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_\alpha|\alpha\rangle + c_\beta|\beta\rangle \xleftrightarrow{\text{DC}} c_\alpha^*\langle\alpha| + c_\beta^*\langle\beta|$$

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## Inner Product

$$\underbrace{(\langle\beta|)}_{\text{"bra"}} \cdot \underbrace{(|\alpha\rangle)}_{\text{"ket"}} = \underbrace{\langle\beta|\alpha\rangle}_{\text{"bra [c] ket"}}$$

Complex number

Postulate:  $\langle\alpha|\beta\rangle = \langle\beta|\alpha\rangle^*$

Postulate: "Positivity Postulate"

$$\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \geq 0 \quad (=0 \text{ only if } |\alpha\rangle = \text{null ket})$$

"Positive Real Number"

Terminology:

If  $\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 1$  "NORMALIZED"

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However  $c|\alpha\rangle$  is the same state!

$\Leftarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle}} |\alpha\rangle$  is normalized!

$\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow$  "orthogonal"

also  $|\alpha_1\rangle, |\alpha_2\rangle, |\alpha_3\rangle, \dots$

normalized, mutually orthogonal

$\Leftarrow$  "orthonormal" set

## Operators

$$X \cdot (|\alpha\rangle) = \underline{X|\alpha\rangle}$$

$$X \cdot (\langle\beta|) = \langle\beta|X$$

$$X=Y \text{ IFF } X|\alpha\rangle = Y|\alpha\rangle$$

FOR ANY  $|\alpha\rangle$

$$X|\alpha\rangle = 0 \quad X = \text{"Null operator"}$$



NOT  
SAME  
AS  
 $|\alpha\rangle$

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Addition is commutative  
distributive  
associative

$$X+Y = Y+X$$

$$X[c_\alpha|\alpha\rangle + c_\beta|\beta\rangle] \\ = c_\alpha X|\alpha\rangle + c_\beta X|\beta\rangle$$

$$X+(Y+Z) = (X+Y)+Z$$

## Dual Space

$$X|\alpha\rangle \overset{?}{\longleftrightarrow} \langle\alpha|X \quad \underline{\text{NO!}}$$

$$X|\alpha\rangle \longleftrightarrow \langle\alpha|X^\dagger$$

"ADJOINT OPERATOR"

If  $X = X^\dagger$   
then  $X =$  "Hermitian"

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Multiplication is associative

$$X(YZ) = (XY)Z$$

is not commutative!

$$XY \neq YX$$

also  $X(Y|\alpha\rangle) = (XY)|\alpha\rangle = XY|\alpha\rangle$

etc...

Theorem:  $(xy)^{\dagger} = y^{\dagger}x^{\dagger}$

Proof:  $\underline{xy} |\alpha\rangle \xrightarrow{DC} \langle \alpha | \underline{(xy)^{\dagger}}$

But  $\underline{xy} |\alpha\rangle = X(Y|\alpha\rangle)$

$\xrightarrow{DC} (\langle \alpha | Y^{\dagger}) X^{\dagger}$

$= \langle \alpha | Y^{\dagger} X^{\dagger}$

PROVED!

## Outer Products

e.g.  $|\beta\rangle\langle\alpha|$  OPERATOR!

i.e.  $X \equiv |\beta\rangle\langle\alpha|$

$\Leftrightarrow X|\gamma\rangle = |\beta\rangle \langle \alpha | \gamma \rangle$

Theorem:  $X^{\dagger} = |\alpha\rangle\langle\beta|$

$$\langle \beta | \cdot (X | \alpha \rangle) = \boxed{\langle \beta | X | \alpha \rangle}$$

$$= (\langle \beta | X) \cdot | \alpha \rangle$$

Theorem:  $\langle \beta | X | \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha | X^\dagger | \beta \rangle^*$

$$\langle \beta | X | \alpha \rangle = \langle \beta | (X | \alpha \rangle) = [(\langle \alpha | X^\dagger) (| \beta \rangle)]^*$$

$$= \langle \alpha | X^\dagger | \beta \rangle^*$$

If  $X = X^\dagger \Rightarrow \langle \beta | X | \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha | X | \beta \rangle^*$

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Physics

" $|S_z; \pm\rangle$  are eigenstates of  $S_z$ "

$S_z =$  (Hermitian) operator

Postulate: All observables correspond to Hermitian operators!

$$S_z |S_z; \pm\rangle = \pm \frac{\hbar}{2} |S_z; \pm\rangle$$

