Quantum Mechanics I: Physics 6210: Wheeler

Assignment 2

READ: Finish reading Sakurai, Chapter 1.

PROBLEMS:

1. S.1.11: For this problem, it's not hard to find the eigenvalues and eigenkets and the condition that has to hold when $H_{12} = 0$, using standard matrix techniques. The only trick is to recognize that the hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H_{11} |1\rangle |1\rangle + H_{22} |2\rangle |2\rangle + H_{12} (|2\rangle |1\rangle + |1\rangle |2\rangle) \\ &= H_{11} |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle + H_{22} |2\rangle \otimes |2\rangle + H_{12} |1\rangle \otimes |2\rangle + H_{12} |2\rangle \otimes |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

is just the matrix

$$H = \left(\begin{array}{cc} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{12} & H_{22} \end{array}\right)$$

where either $|1\rangle |2\rangle$ or $|1\rangle \otimes |2\rangle$ denotes the outer product of the two vectors $|1\rangle$ and $|2\rangle$. If these vectors (in some arbitrary basis) have components

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1\rangle &=& (a,b)\\ 2\rangle &=& (c,d) \end{array}$$

then the direct product is

$$|1\rangle\otimes|2\rangle=\left(\begin{array}{cc}ac&ad\\bc&bd\end{array}\right)$$

When $|1\rangle$ and $|2\rangle$ define the basis, then we have

$$|1\rangle = (1,0)$$

 $|2\rangle = (0,1)$

and the outer product singles out a particular component of the matrix:

$$|1\rangle \otimes |2\rangle = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1\\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

It is easy to write a general matrix as a sum of such terms.

- 2. S.1.12: Use the hint for problem 11! This problem is nicely physical.
- 3. S.1.13: Another good physical problem. Work through step by step.
- 4. S.1.14: Straightforward linear algebra.
- 5. S.1.15: This seems simple, but which answer is right? Careful thinking will get you to the answer quickly.
- 6. S.1.16: The proof can be written in one line.
- 7. S.1.17: You might need three or four lines.