

$$|a\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|b\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

YOU CAN CONSTRUCT THE INNER PRODUCT OR SCALAR PRODUCT

$$\langle a|b\rangle = c$$

* KET VECTOR LIVES IN A HILBERT SPACE H (POSSIBLY ∞ DIMENSIONAL)

* BRA COVECTOR LIVES IN A DIFFERENT HILBERT SPACE H^* AS THE DUAL OF H

* A COMPLEX NUMBER (C-NUMBER) LIVES IN A ONE DIMENSIONAL HILBERT SPACE

$$\langle a|b\rangle = \underbrace{[a_1^*, a_2^*, a_3^*, \dots]}_{1 \times N} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}}_{N \times 1} = c = \underbrace{(a_1^*)}_{1 \times 1} b_1 + (a_2^*) b_2 + (a_3^*) b_3 + \dots$$

THE OUTER PRODUCT PRODUCES OPERATORS AS FOLLOWS

$$|b\rangle\langle a| = \text{OPERATOR} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}}_{N \times 1} \underbrace{[a_1^*, a_2^*, \dots]}_{1 \times N} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} b_1 a_1^* & b_1 a_2^* & b_1 a_3^* & \dots \\ b_2 a_1^* & b_2 a_2^* & b_2 a_3^* & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}}_{N \times N}$$

WHAT CAN ACT ON THE KETS $|\psi\rangle$?

NOT LORENTZ MATRICES (Λ^μ_ν) LIKE $x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu x^\nu + a^\mu$

OPERATORS CAN ACT ON KETS $|\psi\rangle$ IN HILBERT SPACES LIKE $\hat{X}$, $\hat{P}$, $\hat{H}$. OPERATORS GET HAVE A PARTICULAR NOTATION, THEY RECEIVE HATS (^) LIKE $\hat{P}_x$ OR $\hat{P}$.

WIGNER'S THEOREM: BROADLY, THE INTRINSIC NOTION OF SYMMETRIES IN QUANTUM PHYSICS

ASSUMING ONLY OBSERVEABLE PROPERTIES OF QUANTUM STATES AND DERIVING FROM THIS QUANTUM

SYMMETRIES ARE NECESSARILY REPRESENTED BY UNITARY OR ANTI-UNITARY OPERATORS

ON THE HILBERT SPACE OF STATES.

UNITARY OPERATORS $\hat{U}$, $\langle \hat{U}\psi | \hat{U}\phi \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} \phi \rangle = \langle \psi | \phi \rangle$

ANTIUNITARY OPERATORS $\hat{A}$, $\langle \hat{A}\psi | \hat{A}\phi \rangle = \langle \psi | \phi \rangle^* = \langle \phi | \psi \rangle$

FOCUSING ON UNITARITY OPERATORS FOR NOW WE CAN DERIVE THE FOLLOWING:

$\hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} = \hat{1} \Rightarrow \hat{U}^\dagger = \hat{U}^{-1}$ DEPENDS ON SOME CONTINUOUS PARAMETER(S)

* UNITARITY OPERATORS PRESERVE THE NORM

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| • $\hat{U}(0) \hat{U}^\dagger(0) = \hat{1}$ | INVERSE | } THESE TRANSFORMATIONS,
$\hat{U}$ FORM A GROUP, A <u>LIE GROUP</u> . |
| • $\hat{U}(a) \hat{U}(b) = \hat{U}(a+b)$ | COMPOSITION | |
| • $\hat{U}(0) = \hat{1}$ | IDENTITY | |

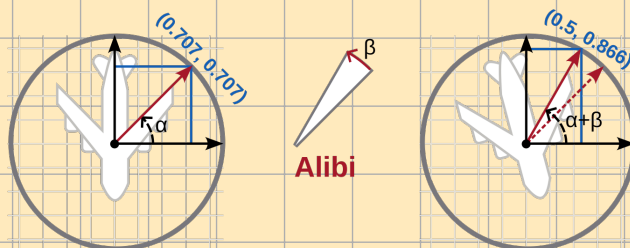
THE FIRST EXAMPLE OF UNITARY OPERATORS, THE SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION:

$\hat{U}(a) = \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{p} a\right\}$ $\hbar=1 \rightarrow = \exp\{-i \hat{p} a\}$

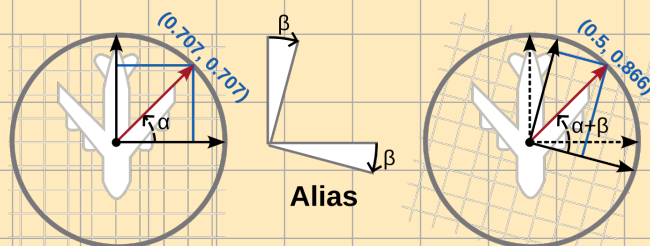
* 1 DIMENSIONAL, THE
"x" DISTANCE

$\hat{p}$ IS THE HERMITIAN MOMENTUM OPERATOR $\hat{p} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ IN COORDINATE REPRESENTATION.
(CARTESIAN)

ACTIVE VS PASSIVE TRANSFORMATIONS



ACTIVE TRANSFORMATIONS: CHANGE THE
PHYSICAL POSITION OF A SET OF POINTS
RELATIVE TO A FIXED FRAME OF REFERENCE
"ALIBI TRANSFORMATION"



PASSIVE TRANSFORMATIONS: LEAVE POINTS
FIXED BUT CHANGE THE FRAME OF
REFERENCE TO WHICH THEY ARE DESCRIBED.
"ALIAS TRANSFORMATIONS"

TAYLOR EXPAND THE WAVE FUNCTION TO SEE TRANSLATIONS

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x + \delta a) &= \psi(x) + \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \delta a + \dots \\ &= (\hat{1} + i\hat{p}\delta a) \psi(x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\psi(x + a) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (\hat{1} + i\hat{p}\delta a)^N \psi(x) = e^{i\hat{p}a} \psi(x)$$

SPACE EVOLUTION - PASSIVE TRANSFORMATION

SPACE TRANSFORMATION - ACTIVE TRANSFORMATIONS (SIGN DIFFERENCE)

3 DIMENSIONAL SPATIAL TRANSFORMATIONS

$$\hat{U}(\vec{a}) = \exp\{-i\hat{\vec{p}} \cdot \vec{a}\}$$

TIME TRANSLATIONS

$$\hat{U}(t_a) = \exp\{+i\hat{H}t_a\}$$

* $\hat{H}$ IS THE HERMITIAN HAMILTONIAN
ENERGY OPERATOR

FOUR DIMENSIONAL SPACE-TIME TRANSFORMATIONS

$$\hat{U}(\underline{a}) = \exp\{+i\hat{H}t_a - i\hat{\vec{p}} \cdot \vec{a}\} = \exp\{+i\hat{p}^\mu a_\mu\} = \exp\{+i\underline{\hat{p}} \cdot \underline{a}\}$$

* FOUR DIM. DOT PRODUCT