

In-Class Exercise: momentum of plane wave

$$|\psi(x, y, z, t)\rangle = A e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(kx - \omega t)2\pi}$$

Act with the momentum operator;  $P_x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P_x |\psi\rangle &= -i\hbar \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) A e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(kx - \omega t)2\pi} \\ &= -i\hbar A \left( -\frac{i}{\hbar} 2\pi k \right) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(kx - \omega t)2\pi} \\ &= 2\pi k \left( A e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(kx - \omega t)2\pi} \right) = 2\pi k |\psi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Since  $k = \frac{P_x}{2\pi}$ ,  $2\pi k = P_x$

[ in the original lecture notes,  $\hbar$  was used in the exponent instead of  $\hbar^{-1}$ .  
The  $2\pi$  was also missing ]

# In-Class Exercise: commutation relations of $L_i$

Demonstrate:  $[L_i, L_j] = i\hbar L_k$

Choose  $[L_x, L_y]$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 [L_x, L_y] &= L_x L_y - L_y L_x = (-i\hbar) \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (-i\hbar) \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) - \\
 &\quad (-i\hbar) \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) (-i\hbar) \\
 &= (i\hbar)^2 \left[ \overset{\text{I}}{y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)} - \overset{\text{II}}{y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)} - \overset{\text{III}}{z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)} + \overset{\text{IV}}{z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left( \overset{\text{V}}{z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)} - \overset{\text{VI}}{z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)} - \overset{\text{VII}}{x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)} + \overset{\text{VIII}}{x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)} \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{I) } y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = y \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] = y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + yz \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial x}$$

$$\text{II) } y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = yx \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial z} = yx \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\text{III) } z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = z^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{IV) } z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = zx \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{V) } z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = zy \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{VI) } z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) = z^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\text{VII) } x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = xy \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\text{VIII) } x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) = x \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + xz \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial y}$$

The formula can be reassembled:

$$[L_x, L_y] = (i\hbar)^2 \left[ \text{I} - \text{II} - \text{III} + \text{IV} - \text{V} + \text{VI} + \text{VII} - \text{VIII} \right]$$

note that  $\text{III} = \text{VI}$  (cancel)

$\text{II} = \text{VII}$  (cancel)

the right half of  $\text{I} = \text{V}$  (cancel)

the right half of  $\text{VIII} = \text{IV}$  (cancel)

Leaving:

$$\begin{aligned} [L_x, L_y] &= (i\hbar)^2 \left[ y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = (i\hbar)(i\hbar) \left( - \left[ x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] \right) \\ &= i\hbar \left[ -i\hbar \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \right] = \boxed{i\hbar L_z} \end{aligned}$$

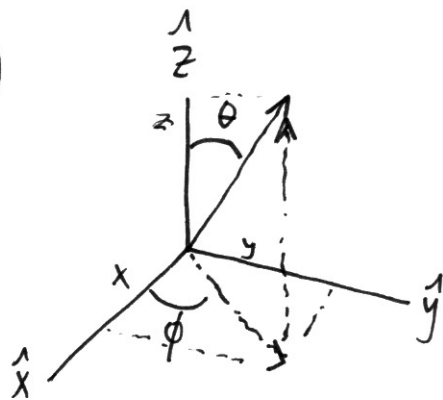
Rinse and repeat for  $[L_z, L_x]$  and  $[L_y, L_z]$

In-Class Exercise: transformation of coordinates

Change  $L_z(x, y, z) \rightarrow L_z(\rho, \theta, \phi)$

$$L_z = -i\hbar \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$



$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right)$$

$$\phi = \arctan(y/x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2} (2x) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} \\ &= \frac{x}{\rho} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{1 - \frac{z^2}{\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{z}{\rho}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-z}{1 - \frac{z^2}{\rho^2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right) = \frac{-z}{1 - \frac{z^2}{\rho^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\rho^3}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2)$$

$$= \frac{-z\rho^2}{\rho^2 - z^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\rho^3}\right) 2x = \frac{-zx}{\rho(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\tan^{-1}(y/x)\right) = \frac{1}{1 + y^2/x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y/x) = \frac{y}{1 + y^2/x^2} (-1) \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

So:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left[ \frac{x}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} + \left( \frac{-zx}{\rho(x^2+y^2)} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \left( -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} \right]$$

Similarly:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \left[ \frac{y}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} + \left( \frac{-yz}{\rho(x^2+y^2)} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \left( \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} \right]$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \left[ \cancel{\frac{xy}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}} - \cancel{\frac{xyz}{\rho(x^2+y^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}} + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right] - \left[ \cancel{\frac{xy}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}} - \cancel{\frac{xyz}{\rho(x^2+y^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}} - \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right] \\ &= \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \end{aligned}$$

Thus:

$$L_z = -i\hbar \left( x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$