

# Lecture 6 (Sept. 14, Mon.)

General theme: re-cast concepts of position/momentum operators, wavefunction in more systematic/mathematical language

## Outline for today

- translation (infinitesimal) operator [classical mechanics]
- momentum as generator of translation
- canonical commutation relation:  $[x, p]$
- successive translations along  $x$  and  $y$ :  $[p_x, p_y]$

## Infinitesimal translation operator

state localized at  $x'$   $\rightarrow$   $(x' + dx')$   
old new

$$T(dx') |x'\rangle = |x' + dx'\rangle$$

$|x'\rangle$  not eigenket of  $T(dx')$  eigen-ket

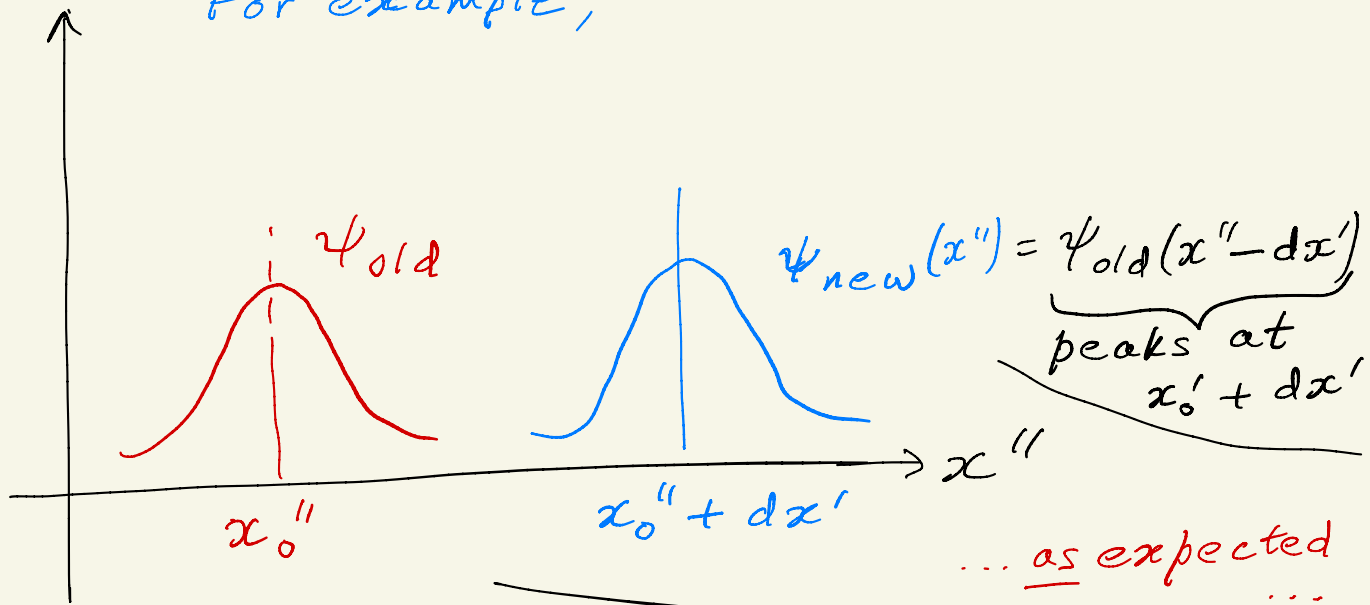
$$T(dx') |\alpha\rangle = T(dx') \int dx'' \underbrace{\langle x'' | \alpha \rangle}_{\psi_{old}(x'')} |x''\rangle \quad \text{acts}$$

$$= \int dx'' \langle x'' | \alpha \rangle |x'' + dx'\rangle \quad \begin{array}{l} x'' \rightarrow x'' - dx' \\ \text{dummy} \end{array}$$

$$= \int dx'' \langle x'' - dx' | \alpha \rangle |x''\rangle$$

$$\psi_{new}(x'') = \psi_{old}(x'' - dx')$$

For example,



Properties of  $T(dx')$

$$(1) \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle = 1 = \langle \alpha | T^\dagger(dx') T(dx') | \alpha \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow T^\dagger(dx') T(dx') = \mathbb{1} \quad (\text{unitary})$$

$$(2) T(dx') T(dx'') = T(dx' + dx'')$$

$$(3) T(-dx') = T^{-1}(dx')$$

$$(4) \lim_{dx' \rightarrow 0} T(dx') = \mathbb{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(dx') = \mathbb{1} - iK(dx') \quad \dots (a)$$

$K$  is Hermitian

(proof in Sakurai/  
"informal" HW)

$T(dx')$  not Hermitian

$K$  operator generates infinitesimal translation

... reminds us of classical mechanics:

$p$  generates infinitesimal translation (classical canonical variables, not operators): Phys 601 or Goldstein: p. 403, Eq. 9.108

Postulate / definition:

$$K = \frac{p}{\hbar} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{(operator)} \\ \leftarrow \text{to match} \\ \text{dimensions} \end{array} \right)$$

("motivated" by de Broglie relation)

$$T(dx') = 1 - i \frac{p dx'}{\hbar}$$

... (b)

x

Finite translation:

vs.  $dx'$  earlier

$$T(\Delta x') |x'\rangle = |x' + \Delta x'\rangle$$

$$T(\Delta x') = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - i p \frac{\Delta x'}{N} \frac{1}{\hbar} \right)^N$$

$$\equiv \exp\left(-\frac{i p \Delta x'}{\hbar}\right)$$

e.g. HW 2.4

in general:  $\exp(x) \equiv 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots$

x

Use  $\{p, T(\Delta x')\} = 0$ ;

$$p |p'\rangle = \underbrace{p'}_{\text{eigenvalue}} |p'\rangle$$

$$T(dx') |p'\rangle = \left( 1 - i \frac{p' dx'}{\hbar} \right) |p'\rangle$$

eigenket of  $T(\Delta x')$

with eigenvalue complex [ $T(dx')$  is not Hermitian]

x

Commutation relation

claim  $\{x, T(dx')\}$

$$= dx'$$

(1st order)  $x T(dx') |x'\rangle = x |x' + dx'\rangle = (x' + dx') |x' + dx'\rangle$

(other way)  $T(dx') x |x'\rangle = x' T(dx') |x'\rangle = x' |x' + dx'\rangle$

Subtract  $\Rightarrow$

$$[x, T(dx')] |x'\rangle = dx' |x'+dx'\rangle$$

$$\approx dx' |x'\rangle \text{ drop } (dx')^2$$

$\rightarrow$  complete set

$$|x'+dx'\rangle = |x'\rangle + (dx')(\text{ket})$$

$$\Rightarrow [x, T(dx')] = dx'$$

Plug  $T(dx')$  in terms of  $p \Rightarrow [x, p] = i\hbar$

$\Rightarrow$  uncertainty relation:  $\langle (\Delta x)^2 \rangle \langle (\Delta p)^2 \rangle \geq \hbar^2/4$

Generalize to 3d:  $[x_i, p_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}$

Next,  $[p_i, p_j] \dots$

[Also,  $[x, G(p)]$  in problem 1.26 of Sakurai: used later]