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Quiz 22 ANSWERS

 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}_{i}, \mathbf{p}_{j} \end{bmatrix} = i\hbar \sum_{k} \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{p}_{k}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}_{i}, \mathbf{p}_{j} \end{bmatrix} = i\hbar \sum_{k} \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{p}_{k}$ $\varepsilon_{ijk} = +1 \text{ if ijk are in cyclic order (i.e. xyz, yzx, or zxy)}$ -1 if ijk are in anti-cyclic order 0 if any index is repeated. $\mathbf{L} = (\mathbf{q} \times \mathbf{p}) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{z} \\ \mathbf{p}_{x} & \mathbf{p}_{y} & \mathbf{p}_{z} \end{pmatrix}$

A. What are \mathbf{L}_y and \mathbf{L}_z in terms of $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ and $(\mathbf{p}_x, \mathbf{p}_y, \mathbf{p}_z)$?

$\mathbf{L}_{\mathrm{x}} = \mathbf{y}\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{z}} - \mathbf{z}\mathbf{p}_{\mathrm{y}}$
$\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{y}} = -\mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{z}} + \mathbf{z}\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{x}}$
$\mathbf{L}_{z} = \mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}_{y} - \mathbf{y}\mathbf{p}_{x}$

B. Use ε_{ijk} notation to evaluate $[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{x}]$, $[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{z}]$, $[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{p}_x]$, and $[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{p}_z]$. $[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{x}] = \mathbf{0}$

$$[\mathbf{L}_{x}, \mathbf{z}] = -i\hbar y$$
$$[\mathbf{L}_{x}, \mathbf{p}_{x}] = \mathbf{0}$$
$$[\mathbf{L}_{z}, \mathbf{p}_{z}] = -i\hbar p_{y}$$

C. Use the results of part B to show that $[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{L}_y] = i\hbar \mathbf{L}_z$. Recall that $[\mathbf{A},\mathbf{B}\mathbf{C}] = \mathbf{B}[\mathbf{A},\mathbf{C}] + [\mathbf{A},\mathbf{B}]\mathbf{C}$.

 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}_x, -\mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}_z + z\mathbf{p}_x \end{bmatrix} = -[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}_z] + [\mathbf{L}_x, z\mathbf{p}_x] \\ [\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}_z] = \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{p}_z] + [\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{x}]\mathbf{p}_z = -i\hbar\mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}_y + 0 \\ [\mathbf{L}_x, z\mathbf{p}_x] = \mathbf{z}[\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{p}_x] + [\mathbf{L}_x, z]\mathbf{p}_x = -i\hbar\mathbf{y}\mathbf{p}_x \\ [\mathbf{L}_x, \mathbf{L}_y] = i\hbar[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}_y - \mathbf{y}\mathbf{p}_x] = i\hbar\mathbf{L}_z \end{bmatrix}$

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