

QM1 PhD Qualify

February 21, 2024

1 Prob.1

Consider the 2 dimensional harmonic oscillator,

$$H = \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[\frac{p_{\alpha}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2 x_{\alpha}^2}{2} \right] = \hbar\omega \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \left[a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \quad (1)$$

- The operators $a_{\alpha}^{\dagger}, a_{\alpha}$ satisfy the commutation relations $[a_{\alpha}, a_{\beta}^{\dagger}] = \delta_{\alpha\beta}$. Please give the explicit expression of $a_{\alpha}^{\dagger}, a_{\alpha}$ in terms of x_{α}, p_{β} . (10 points)
- We define the vacuum as $a_{\alpha}|0\rangle = 0$. Explain why ? (5 pts)
- Use the fact that $[x_{\alpha}, p_{\beta}] = i\hbar\delta_{\alpha\beta}$ derive the vacuum wave function $\psi_0(x) = \langle x|0\rangle$. Please properly normalize (10 pts)
- Please derive the wave function for the the first excited states, how many are there (5 pts)? How many states are there for the second excited state (5 pts) ? The first and second excited states are defined as the states with lowest and second lowest energy state after the vacuum.
- Show that the operator $a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\beta}$ is a symmetry of the system. What is the symmetry ? (5 pts) (hint: SU(n))
- Define the state $|1_{\alpha}\rangle \equiv a_{\alpha}^{\dagger}|0\rangle$. Please compute $\langle 1_{\alpha}|p_{\beta}|0\rangle$ and $\sum_{\beta} \langle 1_{\alpha}|p_{\beta}^2|0\rangle$ (5 pts). One is vanishing and the other not. Please use symmetry arguments to explain why. (5 pts)
- The above symmetry is in fact the “same” as the three-dimensional rotation group, where the generators L_1, L_2, L_3 satisfies $[L_a, L_b] = i\epsilon_{abc}L_c$. Please express the generators L_a in terms of $(a_{\alpha}^{\dagger}, a_{\beta})$. (5 pts)

2 Prob.2

Consider a system composed of two spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ particles that mutually interact with each other and also interact with an external uniform magnetic field $\mathbf{B} = -B\hat{\mathbf{k}}$. The Hamiltonian of the system is given by,

$$H = A\mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_2 + B(S_{1z} + S_{2z}). \quad (2)$$

- Given commutation relation $[S_i, S_j] = i\hbar \sum_{k=1}^3 \epsilon_{ijk} S_k$, we can define the operators $S_{\pm} = S_x \pm iS_y$. Please show that

$$[S_z, S_{\pm}] = \pm\hbar S_{\pm}, \quad [S^2, S_{\pm}] = 0. \quad (3)$$

(So that S_{\pm} raise / lower the z component of the spin by \hbar while preserving the total spin.) (10 pts)

- Find out what spin configurations of the system denote eigenstates of the Hamiltonian. (For example, is it $|+-\rangle$ or something else?) Choose one of the eigenstates and evaluate the energy expectation value. (10 pts)

3 Prob.3

Consider

$$a|\lambda\rangle = \lambda|\lambda\rangle$$

where a is the annihilation operator in the harmonic oscillator. This is a coherent state. The solution is

$$|\lambda\rangle = \text{Exp}(-|\lambda|^2/2)\text{Exp}(\lambda a^\dagger)|0\rangle \quad (4)$$

where a^\dagger means the taking the adjoint of a , or equivalently, taking the transpose and then complex conjugate of a . Here $|0\rangle$ is the vacuum, i.e. $a|0\rangle = 0$

- Show that eq.(4) is indeed a solution. (10 pts)
- What is the expectation value for "photon number" $N = a^\dagger a$?. (5 pts)
- Please compute the square of the position and momentum deviation:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta X)^2 &= \langle X^2 \rangle - \langle X \rangle^2, \\ (\Delta P)^2 &= \langle P^2 \rangle - \langle P \rangle^2. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

for the coherent state (10 pts) Use this to explain what is special about coherent states (5 pts)

4 Prob. 4

Consider the following state

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2}(|+\rangle + |-\rangle), \quad (6)$$

- Explicitly write out the following 2×2 density matrix (2 pts)

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1 &= |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|, & \rho_2 &= \frac{1}{2}|+\rangle\langle+| + \frac{1}{2}|-\rangle\langle-|, \\ \rho_3 &= \frac{1}{3}|+\rangle\langle+| + \frac{3}{4}(|-\rangle + |+\rangle)(\langle-| + \langle+|) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

- One of these density matrix does not make any sense. Which one and why? (4 pts)
- Compute the von Neumann entropy ($-ktr\rho \ln \rho$) for the remaining two. What is the maximal possible value for such two state system? (4 pts)