

## Zad. 1 (ćwiczenia 1)

sobota, 10 grudnia 2016

15:30

1. Komutator jako operator różniczkowy:

a) Pokazać, że dla każdego operatora  $X$  oraz iloczynu operatorów  $A$  i  $B$  spełniona jest "reguła Leibniza":

$$[X, AB] = [X, A]B + A[X, B]$$

b) Wykazać, że jeśli  $[x, p] = i\hbar$ , to:

$$[x, p^n] = i\hbar n p^{n-1}, [p, x^n] = -i\hbar n x^{n-1}.$$

c) Jeśli  $f(p)$  i  $g(x)$  analityczne funkcje operatorów  $x$  i  $p$ , to  $[x, f(p)] = i\hbar f'(p)$  i  $[p, g(x)] = -i\hbar g'(x)$ . Ogólnie, jeśli  $[A, [A, B]] = [B, [A, B]] = 0$ , to

$$[A, f(B)] = [A, B] f'(B).$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) [X, AB] &= XAB - ABX = [X, A]B + AXB + \\ &+ A[X, B] - AXB = [X, A]B + A[X, B] \end{aligned}$$

$$b) [x, p] = i\hbar$$

$$[x, p^2] = p[x, p] + [x, p]p = 2i\hbar p$$

$$[x, p^3] = p[x, p^2] + [x, p]p^2 = 3i\hbar p^2$$

...

$$[x, p^n] = p[x, p^{n-1}] + i\hbar p^{n-1} = ni\hbar p^{n-1}$$

$$\text{Analogicznie: } [p, x^n] = -i\hbar n x^{n-1}$$

c) Gdy  $f(p)$  - analityczna, wtedy  $f(p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n p^n$

$$[x, f(p)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n [x, p^n] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n i\hbar n p^{n-1} =$$

$$= i\hbar f'(p)$$

Analogie wie  $[p, g(x)] = -i\hbar g'(x)$

$$[A, [A, B]] = 0 = [B, [A, B]] \Rightarrow [A, B] = \text{const} = \zeta$$

$$[A, f(B)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n [A, B^n] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n n \zeta B^{n-1} = [A, B] f'(B)$$

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$$[A, B^0] = 0, [A, B] = \zeta, [A, B^2] = B[A, B] + [A, B]B = 2\zeta B = [A, B] f'(B)$$

itd.