

Factorization method for harmonic oscillator

$$\frac{1}{2m} f_1(x)^2 + \frac{\hbar}{2m} \frac{df_1(x)}{dx} + E_1 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$$

particular solution is $f_1(x) = \pm m \omega x$, $E_1 = \mp \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega$
 (no general solution needed since we need to get $|\hat{\eta}_j\rangle$)

Sign \rightarrow E_j must be maximal, hence,

$$f_1(x) = -m \omega x, \quad E_1 = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \text{ - ground state}$$

Now $\hat{\eta}_2^+ \hat{\eta}_2 + E_2 = \hat{\eta}_1^+ \hat{\eta}_1 + E_1$

$$\cancel{\frac{1}{2m} p^2} + \frac{1}{2m} f_2^2 + \frac{\hbar}{2m} \frac{df_2}{dx} = \cancel{\frac{1}{2m} p^2} + \frac{1}{2m} \underbrace{(-m \omega x)^2}_{f_1} - \frac{\hbar}{2m} \frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{(-m \omega x)}_{f_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} f_2^2 + \frac{\hbar}{2m} \frac{df_2}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 + \hbar \omega$$

Solution $f_2 = -m \omega x, \quad E_2 = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega$

Similarly we always get

$$f_j(x) = -m \omega x, \quad E_j = (j - \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

So all $\hat{\eta}_j$ operators are the same

$$\hat{\eta}_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m}} (\hat{p} - i m \omega \hat{x}) \quad |\hat{\eta}_j\rangle \text{ - ground state}$$

and $|E_j\rangle \sim \underbrace{(\hat{p} + i m \omega \hat{x})^{j-1}}_{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^{j-1}} |\hat{\eta}_j\rangle \quad E_j \text{ - ground state}$

with $\underbrace{(\hat{p} - i m \omega \hat{x})}_{\hat{a}} |\hat{\eta}_j\rangle = 0 \quad \text{the same for all } j$

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