

## Expectations for SHO Hamiltonian, and virial theorem.

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### Exercise 1.1      Expectations for SHO Hamiltonian, and virial theorem. ([1] pr. 2.3)

1. For a 1D SHO, compute  $\langle m | x | n \rangle$ ,  $\langle m | x^2 | n \rangle$ ,  $\langle m | p | n \rangle$ ,  $\langle m | p^2 | n \rangle$  and  $\langle m | \{x, p\} | n \rangle$ .
2. Verify the virial theorem is satisfied for energy eigenstates.

#### Answer for Exercise 1.1

*Part 1.* Using

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{2}} (a + a^\dagger) \\p &= \frac{i\hbar}{x_0\sqrt{2}} (a^\dagger - a) \\a(t) &= a(0)e^{-i\omega t} \\a(0) |n\rangle &= \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle \\a^\dagger(0) |n\rangle &= \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle \\x_0^2 &= \frac{\hbar}{\omega m},\end{aligned}\tag{1.1}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle m | x | n \rangle &= \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{2}} \langle m | (a + a^\dagger) | n \rangle \\&= \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{2}} \langle m | (e^{-i\omega t} \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle + e^{i\omega t} \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle) \\&= \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{2}} (\delta_{m,n-1} e^{-i\omega t} \sqrt{n} + \delta_{m,n+1} e^{i\omega t} \sqrt{n+1}),\end{aligned}\tag{1.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle m | x^2 | n \rangle &= \frac{x_0^2}{2} \langle m | (a + a^\dagger)^2 | n \rangle \\
&= \frac{x_0^2}{2} \left( e^{i\omega t} \sqrt{m} \langle m-1 | + e^{-i\omega t} \sqrt{m+1} \langle m+1 | \right) \left( e^{-i\omega t} \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle + e^{i\omega t} \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle \right) \\
&= \frac{x_0^2}{2} \left( \delta_{m+1, n+1} \sqrt{(m+1)(n+1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \delta_{m+1, n-1} \sqrt{(m+1)n} e^{-2i\omega t} + \delta_{m-1, n+1} \sqrt{m(n+1)} e^{2i\omega t} + \delta_{m-1, n-1} \sqrt{mn} \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle m | p | n \rangle &= \frac{i\hbar}{\sqrt{2}x_0} \langle m | (a^\dagger - a) | n \rangle \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{\sqrt{2}x_0} \langle m | \left( e^{i\omega t} \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle - e^{-i\omega t} \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle \right) \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{\sqrt{2}x_0} \left( \delta_{m, n+1} e^{i\omega t} \sqrt{n+1} - \delta_{m, n-1} e^{-i\omega t} \sqrt{n} \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle m | p^2 | n \rangle &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2x_0^2} |m\rangle (a - a^\dagger) (a^\dagger - a) |n\rangle \\
&= \frac{\hbar^2}{2x_0^2} \left( -e^{-i\omega t} \sqrt{m+1} \langle m+1 | + e^{i\omega t} \sqrt{m} \langle m-1 | \right) \left( e^{i\omega t} \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle - e^{-i\omega t} \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle \right) \\
&= \frac{\hbar^2}{2x_0^2} \left( \delta_{m+1, n+1} \sqrt{(m+1)(n+1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \delta_{m+1, n-1} \sqrt{(m+1)n} e^{-2i\omega t} + \delta_{m-1, n+1} \sqrt{m(n+1)} e^{2i\omega t} + \delta_{m-1, n-1} \sqrt{mn} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

For the anticommutator  $\{x, p\}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\{x, p\} &= \frac{i\hbar}{2} \left( (ae^{-i\omega t} + a^\dagger e^{i\omega t}) (a^\dagger e^{i\omega t} - ae^{-i\omega t}) - (a^\dagger e^{i\omega t} - ae^{-i\omega t}) (ae^{-i\omega t} + a^\dagger e^{i\omega t}) \right) \\
&= \frac{i\hbar}{2} \left( -a^2 e^{-2i\omega t} + (a^\dagger)^2 e^{2i\omega t} + aa^\dagger - a^\dagger a + a^2 e^{-2i\omega t} - (a^\dagger)^2 e^{2i\omega t} - a^\dagger a + aa^\dagger \right) \\
&= i\hbar (aa^\dagger - a^\dagger a),
\end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle m | \{x, p\} | n \rangle &= i\hbar \langle m | (aa^\dagger - a^\dagger a) | n \rangle \\
&= i\hbar \langle m | \left( \sqrt{(n+1)^2} |n\rangle - \sqrt{n^2} |n\rangle \right) \\
&= i\hbar \langle m | (2n+1) | n \rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{1.7}$$

*Part 2.* For the SHO, the virial theorem requires  $\langle p^2/m \rangle = \langle m\omega x^2 \rangle$ . That momentum expectation with respect to the eigenstate  $|n\rangle$  is

$$\langle p^2/m \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{2x_0^2 m} \left( \sqrt{(n+1)(n+1)} + \sqrt{nn} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2 m \omega}{2\hbar m} (2n+1) = \hbar \omega \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right). \quad (1.8)$$

For the position expectation we've got

$$\begin{aligned} \langle m\omega x^2 \rangle &= \frac{m\omega^2 x_0^2}{2} \left( \sqrt{(n+1)(n+1)} + \sqrt{nn} \right) \\ &= \frac{m\omega^2 \hbar}{2m\omega} \left( \sqrt{(n+1)(n+1)} + \sqrt{nn} \right) \\ &= \frac{\omega \hbar}{2} (2n+1) \\ &= \omega \hbar \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (1.9)$$

This shows that the virial theorem holds for the SHO Hamiltonian for eigenstates.

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## Bibliography

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- [1] Jun John Sakurai and Jim J Napolitano. *Modern quantum mechanics*. Pearson Higher Ed, 2014. 1.1