

## Qualifying Exam — Quantum Mechanics I

**Instructions:** Define or explain clearly your symbols and notations. The score is indicated in front of each subproblem.

1. Consider uncertainty relation for the one-dimensional position and momentum observables in quantum mechanics.
  - (a) [10%] Define mathematically the uncertainties involved here.
  - (b) [10%] State mathematically the uncertainty relation and explain its physical meaning.
  - (c) [10%] Prove the above uncertainty relation.
2. Consider the one-dimensional simple harmonic oscillator of mass  $m$  given by the Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 X^2 = \left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar\omega = \left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar\omega ,$$

where

$$a \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{X}{x_0} + i \frac{x_0 P}{\hbar} \right) , \quad N \equiv a^\dagger a , \quad \text{and} \quad x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} .$$

Denote the set of energy eigenstates by  $\{|n\rangle\}$  with  $N|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$ .

- (a) [10%] Start from the canonical commutation relation of  $X$  and  $P$ , derive the following commutation relations:

$$[a, a^\dagger] , [a, N] , \text{ and } [a, \mathcal{H}] .$$

- (b) [10%] Work out the matrix representations of the following operators:  $a$ ,  $\mathcal{X}$ , and  $\mathcal{P}$ . You are required to show explicitly the matrix elements of the upper-left  $4 \times 4$  sub-matrix.
- (c) [10%] What transitions between *different* levels can be induced by the  $X$  and  $X^2$  operators? What are the corresponding energies involved in the transitions of the previous problem?

3. Consider spin-1/2 systems and use the  $S_z$  basis for the following subproblems. Define the polarization vector operator  $P_i = \sigma_i$ , the Pauli matrices.
- (a) [10%] For an ensemble of states polarized in the  $\hat{\mathbf{n}} = (\sin \theta \cos \phi, \sin \theta \sin \phi, \cos \theta)$  direction, compute its density matrix  $\rho$ . Also, write your result in terms of a linear combination of  $\mathbb{1}$  and the Pauli matrices  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ .
  - (b) [10%] For the above subproblem, compute the ensemble average of the polarization vector,  $[\mathbf{P}]$ .
  - (c) [10%] Consider a mixed ensemble. Suppose the ensemble averages  $[S_x]$ ,  $[S_y]$  and  $[S_z]$  are all known. Show how we may construct the density matrix that characterizes the ensemble.
  - (d) [10%] Suppose an ensemble with 50% of the particles polarized in the  $+z$  direction and the other 50% of the particles polarized in a direction that lies on the  $x$ - $z$  plane and makes an angle  $\alpha$  with the  $+z$  axis. What is the density operator  $\rho$  that describes this ensemble?