

### Quiz #3

(Solution)

$$(1)(a) \quad \hat{L}^2 = \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 + \hat{L}_z^2 \Rightarrow \hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2 = \hat{L}^2 - \hat{L}_z^2.$$

$$(\hat{L}_x^2 + \hat{L}_y^2)|l, m\rangle = (\hat{L}^2 - \hat{L}_z^2)|l, m\rangle$$

$$= \hat{L}^2|l, m\rangle - \hat{L}_z^2|l, m\rangle$$

$$= (\hbar^2(l)(l+1) - \hbar^2 m^2)|l, m\rangle$$

$$= \hbar^2(l^2 + l - m^2)|l, m\rangle.$$

$\therefore$  the measured value is  $\hbar^2(l^2 + l - m^2)$ .

$$(b) \quad \langle \hat{L}_x \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \psi | (\hat{L}_+ + \hat{L}_-) | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \left( \langle 1, 1 | + \langle 1, -1 | \right) (\hat{L}_+ + \hat{L}_-) \left( |1, 1\rangle + |1, -1\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \langle 1, 1 | + \langle 1, -1 | \right) \left( \hbar\sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle + \hbar\sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle \right)$$

$$= \hbar \left( \langle 1, 1 | + \langle 1, -1 | \right) \left( |1, 0\rangle \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\langle \hat{L}_y \rangle = \frac{1}{2i} \langle \psi | (\hat{L}_+ - \hat{L}_-) | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{4i} \left( \langle 1, 1 | + \langle 1, -1 | \right) (\hat{L}_+ - \hat{L}_-) \left( |1, 1\rangle + |1, -1\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4i} \left( \langle 1, 1 | + \langle 1, -1 | \right) \left( \hbar\sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle - \hbar\sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle \right)$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{L}_z | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left( \langle 1, 1 | + \langle 1, -1 | \right) \hat{L}_z \left( |1, 1\rangle + |1, -1\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \langle 1, 1 | + \langle 1, -1 | \right) \left( \hbar |1, 1\rangle - \hbar |1, -1\rangle \right)$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2)(a) \quad \langle \hat{J}_y \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | + \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | \right) \hat{J}_y \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | + \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | \right) \left( \frac{\hbar}{2} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle - \frac{\hbar}{2} | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\hbar}{2} - \frac{\hbar}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Consider the uncertainty relations

$$\Delta J_y \Delta J_z \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \| \langle \hat{J}_x \rangle \|$$

and

$$\Delta J_z \Delta J_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \| \langle \hat{J}_y \rangle \|.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \| \langle \hat{J}_x \rangle \| &= \| \langle \psi | \hat{J}_x | \psi \rangle \| = \frac{1}{4} \left\| \left( \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | + \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | \right) (\hat{J}_+ + \hat{J}_-) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) \right\| \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\| \left( \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | + \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | \right) \left( \hbar | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \hbar | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) \right\| \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \| 2\hbar \| \\
 &= \frac{\hbar}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \| \langle \hat{J}_y \rangle \| &= \| \langle \psi | \hat{J}_y | \psi \rangle \| = \frac{1}{4} \left\| \left( \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | + \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | \right) (\hat{J}_+ - \hat{J}_-) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) \right\| \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left\| \left( \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} | + \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} | \right) \left( \hbar | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle - \hbar | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \right) \right\| \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Clearly,  $\Delta J_y \Delta J_z \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \| \hat{J}_x \| = \frac{\hbar}{2} \left( \frac{\hbar}{2} \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \Rightarrow \Delta J_y > 0$ . This thing implies that we cannot know  $\hat{J}_y$ . Even though  $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$  is an eigenstate of  $\hat{J}_x$  (compare  $|\psi\rangle$  with

$|+x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|+\mathcal{z}\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|-\mathcal{z}\rangle$ , something implying that we know  $\hat{J}_x$ ,  
 we cannot know  $\hat{J}_y$  simultaneously. Same goes for  $\hat{J}_z$ .  
 For  $\Delta\hat{J}_y\Delta\hat{J}_z \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$  implies that  $\Delta\hat{J}_z > 0$ .

(c) The only such state is  $|0, 0\rangle$

(3)  $[\hat{J}^2, \hat{J}_z]$

$$= [\hat{J}_x^2 + \hat{J}_y^2 + \hat{J}_z^2, \hat{J}_z]$$

$$= [\hat{J}_x^2, \hat{J}_z] + [\hat{J}_y^2, \hat{J}_z] + [\hat{J}_z^2, \hat{J}_z]$$

$$= \hat{J}_x[\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_z] + [\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_z]\hat{J}_x + \hat{J}_y[\hat{J}_y, \hat{J}_z] + [\hat{J}_y, \hat{J}_z]\hat{J}_y + 0$$

$$= \cancel{-i\hbar\hat{J}_x\hat{J}_y} - \cancel{i\hbar\hat{J}_y\hat{J}_x} + \cancel{i\hbar\hat{J}_y\hat{J}_x} + \cancel{i\hbar\hat{J}_x\hat{J}_y}$$

$$= 0. \text{ Q.E.D.}$$