

$$H = \hbar\omega(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} + i \frac{\hat{p}}{m\omega} \right)$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

$$[H, a] = [\hbar\omega a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}, a] = \hbar\omega [a^\dagger a, a] = \hbar\omega (a^\dagger [a, a] + [a^\dagger, a] a)$$

$$[AB, C] = ABC - CAB = ABC - ACB + ACB - CAB$$

$$= A[BC] + [A, C]B$$

$$= \hbar\omega (-1)a = -\hbar\omega a$$

$$[H, a^\dagger] = \hbar\omega a^\dagger$$

$$[H, a] = -\hbar\omega a$$

can define $N = a^\dagger a$

$$H = \hbar\omega(N + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$[N, a] = -a$$

$$[N, a^\dagger] = a^\dagger$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

in QM, Hilbert space of states has positive norm

$$|\psi\rangle \in H \quad \text{obeys} \quad \langle \psi | \psi \rangle \geq 0, \quad 0 \text{ iff } |\psi\rangle = \vec{0} \quad \leftarrow \text{0 state/vector}$$

Start w/a normalized $|\psi\rangle$ \exists $N|\psi\rangle = n|\psi\rangle$

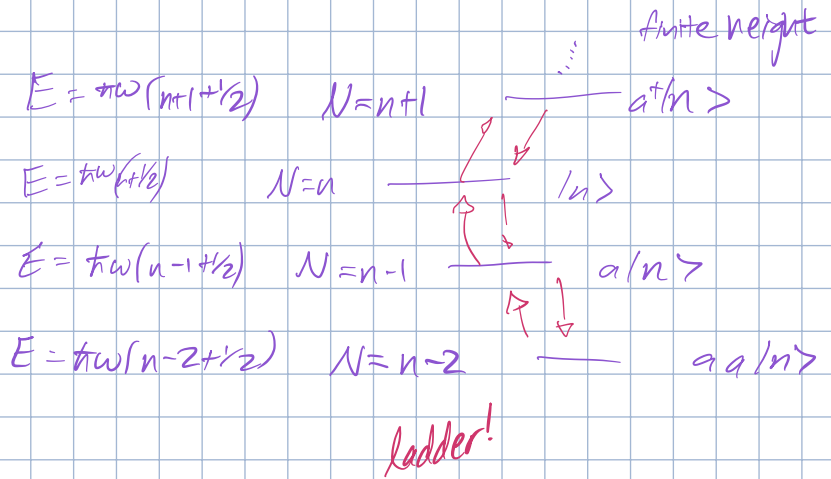
$$\rightarrow H|\psi\rangle = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega |\psi\rangle$$

$$H|n\rangle = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})|n\rangle$$

consider $a|n\rangle$, $N a|n\rangle = (a N + N a - a N)|n\rangle$
 $= (a N + [N, a])|n\rangle$
 $= (a N + -a)|n\rangle$
 $= a N|n\rangle - a|n\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a|n\rangle - a|n\rangle \\
 &= (a_n - a)|n\rangle \\
 &= (n-1)a|n\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N a^+ |n\rangle &= (a^+ N + \{N, a^+\}) |n\rangle \\
 &= (a^+ N + a^+) |n\rangle \\
 &= a^+ N |n\rangle + a^+ |n\rangle \\
 &= a^+ n |n\rangle + a^+ |n\rangle \\
 &= (a^+ n + a^+) |n\rangle \\
 &= (n+1) a^+ |n\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$



Check norm of states

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a^+ |n\rangle|^2 &= \langle n | a a^+ |n\rangle \\
 &= \langle n | [a, a^+] + a^+ a |n\rangle \\
 &= \langle n | 1 + N |n\rangle \\
 &= \langle n | (1 + N) |n\rangle \\
 &= \langle n | (1 + n) |n\rangle \\
 &= (1+n) \langle n | n \rangle = n+1
 \end{aligned}$$

↖ positive if $n+1 > 0$

$$|a |n\rangle|^2 = \langle n | a^+ a |n\rangle = n$$

← positive if $n > 0$

$$|a a |n\rangle|^2 = |a |n-1\rangle|^2 = n-1$$

$$a |n\rangle = |n-1\rangle$$

ladder ends @ ground state $|0\rangle$

$$a |0\rangle = 0 \cdot |0\rangle = 0$$

only happens if n is integer

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Start w/ $|0\rangle$ $\langle 0|0\rangle = 1$

norm of $a^\dagger|0\rangle$ is $\langle 0|aa^\dagger|0\rangle = \langle 0|a^\dagger a + [a, a^\dagger]|0\rangle$
 $= \langle 0|1|0\rangle = 1$

$$|1\rangle = a^\dagger|0\rangle$$

how about $a^\dagger a^\dagger|0\rangle$?

$$|a|n\rangle|^2 = n-1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle 0|aa^\dagger a^\dagger|0\rangle &= \langle 1|aa^\dagger|1\rangle \\ &= \langle 1|a^\dagger a + [a, a^\dagger]|1\rangle \\ &= \langle 1|1+1|1\rangle = 2\end{aligned}$$

$|0\rangle \rightarrow$ not 0 vector, is the SHO ground state

$$|1\rangle = a^\dagger|0\rangle$$

$$|2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a^\dagger|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a^\dagger a^\dagger|0\rangle$$

⋮

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a^\dagger)^n |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!} \cdot \sqrt{(n-1)!}} (a^\dagger)^n |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} |n-1\rangle$$

$$|2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1!}}$$

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} a^\dagger |n-1\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{n!} |n-1\rangle$$

$$\langle n-1|n-1\rangle n$$

Start w/ ground state & look @ x component

$$\langle x|0\rangle = \phi_0(x)$$

SHO ground state found by SE?

$$a|0\rangle = 0$$

$$\langle x|a|0\rangle = 0 = \langle x|\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(\hat{x} + i\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}\hat{p}\right)|0\rangle$$

$$x \rightarrow x \quad \hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$0 = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x + \frac{\hbar}{2m} \frac{d}{dx}\right) \langle x|0\rangle$$

$$\phi_0(x)$$

$$\left(x + \frac{\hbar}{2m} \frac{d}{dx}\right) \phi_0(x) = 0$$

first ODE

$$\frac{d\psi_0}{dx} = -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x \psi_0(x)$$

$$\psi_0(x) = C e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$$

$$\int |\psi_0(x)|^2 dx = 1 \rightarrow C = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4}$$

$$|1\rangle = a^\dagger |0\rangle$$

$$\phi_1(x) = \langle x | 1 \rangle = \langle x | a^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x - \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{d}{dx} \right) \psi_0(x)$$

by writing a^\dagger in terms of x & p

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x - \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{d}{dx} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x e^{-\frac{m\omega x^2}{2\hbar}}$$

$$\phi_n(x) = \langle x | \frac{(a^\dagger)^n}{\sqrt{n!}} | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}\right)^{1/2} \left(x - \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \phi_0(x)$$