L23-Uncertainty Principle: Position

Friday, October 23, 2015 19:21

* recall:

a) Heisenberg uncertainty principle: $\Delta x \cdot \Delta k \geq \frac{1}{2}$

complementarity between wavelength and position

"x" and "p" representations Fourier transforms

b) Simultaneous diagonalization of commuting operators

A & B have the same definite states $\Leftrightarrow$ $[A,B]=0$

$[x,p]\psi = x(-i\hbar\partial_x)\psi + i\hbar\partial_x(x\psi) = i\hbar\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = i\hbar$

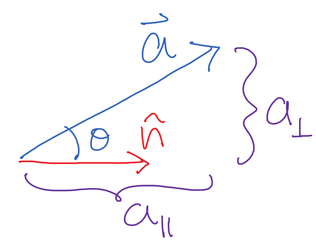
- connection between these two: Generalized Uncertainty Principle

* Projections - Schwartz inequality.

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_{\parallel} + \vec{a}_{\perp} = \hat{n}\hat{n}\cdot\vec{a} - \hat{n}\times(\hat{n}\times\vec{a})$$

$$\vec{a}\cdot\left[(b^2\vec{a}) = b^2(a_{\parallel}^2 + a_{\perp}^2) = \vec{b}\vec{b}\cdot\vec{a} - \vec{b}\times(\vec{b}\times\vec{a})\right]$$

$$a^2b^2 = a^2b^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) = (\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b})^2 + (\vec{a}\times\vec{b})^2$$



$$P_{\parallel b} = \frac{\vec{b}\vec{b}\cdot}{\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}} \qquad P_{\parallel b}^2 = \frac{\vec{b}\vec{b}\cdot}{\cancel{\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}}}\frac{\vec{b}\vec{b}\cdot}{\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}} = \frac{\vec{b}\vec{b}\cdot}{\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b}} = P_{\parallel b}$$

$$P_{\perp b} = 1 - P_{\parallel b} \qquad P_{\perp b}^2 = (1-P_{\parallel b})^2 = 1 - 2P_{\parallel b} + P_{\parallel b}^2 = 1 - P_{\parallel b} = P_{\perp b}$$

- projection operators are idempotent:

only the first operation has any effect;

acts like the identity after the first

- compare nilpotent: $N^n = 0$ for some n

example: a_- on a finite space of states.

$$\langle f|f\rangle\langle g|g\rangle = \langle f|f\rangle\langle g|P_{\parallel} + P_{\perp}|g\rangle$$

$$= \langle f|g\rangle\langle g|f\rangle + \langle f|f\rangle\left|\left(1 - \frac{|f\rangle\langle f|}{\langle f|f\rangle}\right)|g\rangle\right|^2$$

$\geq |\langle f|g\rangle|^2$ equality if $|f\rangle = c|g\rangle$

* uncertainty and operators:

$$\sigma_A^2 = \langle(\hat{A}-\langle A\rangle)^2\rangle = \langle \hat{A}^2 - 2A\langle A\rangle + \langle A\rangle^2\rangle = \langle\hat{A}^2\rangle - \langle\hat{A}\rangle^2$$

$$= \langle f|f\rangle \quad \text{where } |f\rangle = (\hat{A}-\langle\hat{A}\rangle)|\Psi\rangle$$

in a sense, $\langle\ldots\rangle I$ is also idempotent !

$$\sigma_B^2 = \langle g|g\rangle \quad \text{where } |g\rangle = (\hat{B}-\langle\hat{B}\rangle)|\Psi\rangle$$

$$\sigma_A^2\sigma_B^2 = \langle f|f\rangle\langle g|g\rangle \geq |\langle f|g\rangle|^2 \geq \left[\tfrac{1}{2i}(\langle f|g\rangle - \langle g|f\rangle\right]^2$$

but $|z|^2 = (\mathrm{Re}\, z)^2 + (\mathrm{Im}\, z)^2 = \left(\tfrac{1}{2}(z+z^*)\right)^2 + \left(\tfrac{1}{2i}(z-z^*)\right)^2$

$$z \equiv \langle f|g\rangle = \langle\Psi|(\hat{A}-\langle\hat{A}\rangle)(\hat{B}-\langle\hat{B}\rangle)|\Psi\rangle = \langle\Psi|\hat{A}\hat{B}|\Psi\rangle - \langle A\rangle\langle B\rangle$$
$$z^* = \langle g|f\rangle = \text{- - - - } B \text{ - - - - - - } A \text{ - - - - -} = \langle\Psi|\hat{B}\hat{A}|\Psi\rangle - \langle A\rangle\langle B\rangle$$

$$\mathrm{Re}\, z = \tfrac{1}{2}\langle\Psi|\{A,B\}|\Psi\rangle - \langle A\rangle\langle B\rangle \qquad \{A,B\} \equiv AB+BA$$
$$\mathrm{Im}\, z = \tfrac{1}{2i}\langle\Psi|[A,B]|\Psi\rangle \qquad [A,B] \equiv AB-BA$$

thus $\sigma_A^2\sigma_B^2 \geq \left(\tfrac{1}{2i}\langle[A,B]\rangle\right)^2$ $\qquad \sigma_x\sigma_p \geq \tfrac{1}{2i}\langle[\hat{x},\hat{p}]\rangle = \tfrac{i\hbar}{2i} = \tfrac{\hbar}{2}$

* minimum uncertainty packet: $\sigma_x\sigma_p = \hbar/2$ (gaussian)

need 2 equalities: a) Schwartz $|f\rangle = c|g\rangle$ b) Im part $i\langle f|g\rangle \in \mathbb{R}$ $\Big\}$ $|f\rangle = ia|g\rangle$

for position & momentum space: $\hat{A} = \hat{p} = -i\hbar\frac{d}{dx}$ $\hat{B} = x$

$$\left(-i\hbar\frac{d}{dx} - \langle p\rangle\right)\Psi(x) = ia(x - \langle x\rangle)\Psi(x)$$

$$\left(-i\hbar\frac{d}{dx}-\langle p\rangle\right)\psi(x) = ia\,(x-\langle x\rangle)\,\psi(x)$$

let

$$\xi = \frac{-a}{\hbar}(x-\langle x\rangle)+\frac{i}{\hbar}\langle p\rangle$$

$$d\xi = \frac{-a}{\hbar}\,dx$$

$$-i\hbar\,\psi' = \left(ia\,(x-\langle x\rangle)+\langle p\rangle\right)\psi$$

$$d\ln\psi = \frac{d\psi}{\psi} = \xi\,dx = d\,\frac{-\hbar}{2a}\xi^2$$

$$\psi(x) = \psi_0\,e^{-\frac{\hbar}{2a}\xi^2} = \underbrace{A\,e^{-\frac{a}{2\hbar}(x-\langle x\rangle)^2}}_{\text{packet}}\;\underbrace{e^{i\langle p\rangle x/\hbar}}_{\text{phase (carrier)}}$$