

Seek standing wave solutions to SHO via operators (not diff eq)
 But first understand how this process works in the context of diff eq

$$x H_n = \frac{1}{2} H_{n+1} + n H_{n-1} \Rightarrow x \Psi_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{n+1} \Psi_{n+1} + \sqrt{n} \Psi_{n-1})$$

$$\partial_x H_n = 2n H_{n-1} \Rightarrow \partial_x \Psi_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-\sqrt{n+1} \Psi_{n+1} + \sqrt{n} \Psi_{n-1})$$

$$\text{So } \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x + \partial_x)}_{q \text{ or } q_-} \Psi_n = \sqrt{n} \Psi_{n-1} \quad \& \quad \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x - \partial_x)}_{q^+ \text{ or } q_+} \Psi_n = \sqrt{n+1} \Psi_{n+1}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (q + q^+) \quad \xrightarrow{\times \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (q + q^+)$$

$$\partial_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (q - q^+) \quad \xrightarrow{\times \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega}{i}}}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{i} \partial_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i} (q - q^+)$$

note: † ≡ hermitian conjugate

start with commutators ≡ [A, B] = AB - BA

$$[q, q^+] f = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \underbrace{(x + \partial_x)(x - \partial_x)}_{x^2 - \partial_x^2 + \partial_x(xf) - x\partial_x f} f - \underbrace{(x - \partial_x)(x + \partial_x)}_{x^2 - \partial_x^2 - \partial_x(xf) + x\partial_x f} f \right\} = f$$

$$[H, q] f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \underbrace{(-\partial_x^2 + x^2)}_{-\partial_x^2 + x^2} (x + \partial_x) f - (x + \partial_x) \underbrace{(-\partial_x^2 + x^2)}_{-\partial_x^2 + x^2} f \right\} = -2q f$$

$$[H, q^+] f = +2q^+ f$$

Trick: if $H\psi = E\psi$ then $\begin{cases} H(q^+\psi) = (E+2)(q^+\psi) \\ H(q\psi) = (E-2)(q\psi) \end{cases}$
 eigenfunction, eigenenergy

there must be a lowest E state (as $E \geq 0$) so

$$q \Psi_0 = 0 \rightarrow (x + \partial_x) \Psi = 0 \rightarrow \Psi \propto e^{-x^2/2}$$

$$\text{See from above } H = 2q^+q + 1 = 2qq^+ - 1$$

We have shown: $q^+ \Psi_n \propto \Psi_{n+1}$; find prop constant

Let $q^+ \Psi_n = c_n \Psi_{n+1}$ where c_n to be determined

$$|c_n|^2 = \langle q^+ \Psi_n | q^+ \Psi_n \rangle = \langle \Psi_n | q q^+ \Psi_n \rangle = \langle \Psi_n | \left(\frac{H+1}{2} \right) \Psi_n \rangle = n+1$$

Let $q \Psi_n = d_n \Psi_{n-1}$ where d_n to be determined

$$|d_n|^2 = \langle q \Psi_n | q \Psi_n \rangle = \langle \Psi_n | q^+ q \Psi_n \rangle = \langle \Psi_n | \left(\frac{H-1}{2} \right) \Psi_n \rangle = n$$