

Useful Formulas

Quantum Mechanics Fundamentals

- Canonical Commutation Relations: $[\hat{x}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$
- Position-basis representations: $\hat{x}f(x) = xf(x)$, $\hat{p}f(x) = -i\hbar \frac{df}{dx}$
- Schrödinger Equation: $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi\rangle$
- Euler's formula: $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

Perturbation Theory

Time-independent perturbation theory

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H} &= \hat{H}_0 + \lambda \hat{H}' \\ |\psi_n\rangle &= \left| \psi_n^{(0)} \right\rangle + \lambda \left| \psi_n^{(1)} \right\rangle + \dots, \\ E_n &= E_n^{(0)} + \lambda E_n^{(1)} + \lambda^2 E_n^{(2)} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

Non-degenerate case

$$E_n^{(1)} = \left\langle \psi_n^{(0)} \middle| \hat{H}' \middle| \psi_n^{(0)} \right\rangle, \quad \left| \psi_n^{(1)} \right\rangle = - \sum_{m \neq n} \left| \psi_m^{(0)} \right\rangle \frac{\left\langle \psi_m^{(0)} \middle| \hat{H}' \middle| \psi_n^{(0)} \right\rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}}, \quad E_n^{(2)} = - \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{\left| \left\langle \psi_m^{(0)} \middle| \hat{H}' \middle| \psi_n^{(0)} \right\rangle \right|^2}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}}$$

Degenerate case

Let $\left| \psi_{ni}^{(0)} \right\rangle, i = 1, 2, \dots, d$ be the eigenstates of \hat{H}_0 that span the degenerate subspace. Find $\left| \psi_{nj}^{(0),\text{good}} \right\rangle, j = 1, 2, \dots, d$, the eigenvectors of \hat{H}' restricted to the degenerate subspace. Then $E_{nj}^{(1)} = \left\langle \psi_{nj}^{(0),\text{good}} \middle| \hat{H}' \middle| \psi_{ni}^{(0),\text{good}} \right\rangle$.

Heisenberg and Schrödinger Pictures

- For time-independent Hamiltonians, $\hat{U}(t) = e^{-i\hat{H}t/\hbar}$
- Schrödinger picture: $|\psi(t)\rangle = \hat{U}(t)|\psi(0)\rangle$
- Heisenberg picture: $\hat{O}_H(t) = \hat{U}^\dagger(t)\hat{O}_H(0)\hat{U}(t)$
- Heisenberg equations of motion: $\frac{\partial \hat{O}_H}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{O}_H(t)]$

Simple Harmonic Oscillator

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H} &= \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2 = \hbar\omega(\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}), \\ \hat{a} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}}(m\omega\hat{x} + i\hat{p}), \\ \hat{a}^\dagger &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}}(m\omega\hat{x} - i\hat{p}), \\ |n\rangle &= \frac{(\hat{a}^\dagger)^n}{\sqrt{n!}}|0\rangle, \\ \hat{a}|n\rangle &= \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle, \\ \hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle &= \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle\end{aligned}$$

Pauli Matrices

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Variational Principle

Let E_0 be the ground state energy of H . Then

$$R_H(|\psi\rangle) = \frac{\langle\psi|H|\psi\rangle}{\langle\psi|\psi\rangle} \geq E_0$$

for ANY $|\psi\rangle$.

Time-dependent Hamiltonians

$H = H_0 + H'(t)$ with $E_n, |\psi_n\rangle$ energies and eigenstates of H_0 :

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$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(t)\rangle &= \sum_n c_n(t) e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} |\psi_n\rangle \\ i\hbar \dot{c}_n &= \sum_m H'_{nm}(t) e^{i\omega_{nm} t} c_m \\ H'_{nm}(t) &= \langle\psi_n|H'(t)|\psi_m\rangle, \\ \hbar\omega_{nm} &= E_n - E_m \end{aligned}$$

- If $|\psi(t=0)\rangle = |\psi_n\rangle$, then $P_{n \rightarrow m}(t) = |\langle\psi_m|\psi(t)\rangle|^2 = |c_m(t)|^2$

Angular Momentum

- Commutation relations: $[J_i, J_j] = i\hbar \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} J_k$, where i, j, k are all one of x, y, z
- Eigenstates: $|jm\rangle$, $J^2|jm\rangle = \hbar^2 j(j+1)|jm\rangle$, $J_z|jm\rangle = \hbar m|jm\rangle$. j is integer or half-integer and $m \in \{-j, -j+1, \dots, j-1, j\}$.
- Adding two angular momenta $\vec{J} = \vec{J}_1 + \vec{J}_2$:

$$\begin{aligned} J^2 &= J_1^2 + J_2^2 + 2\vec{J}_1 \cdot \vec{J}_2 \\ [J_1^2, \vec{J}_1] &= [J_1^2, \vec{J}_2] = [J_2^2, \vec{J}_1] = [J_2^2, \vec{J}_2] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Complete set of commuting observables for total angular momentum: J_1^2, J_2^2, J^2, J_z . Clebsch-Gordan coefficients give

$$\begin{aligned} |j_1 j_2 jm_j\rangle &= \sum_{m_1, m_2} C_{j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2}^{jm_j} |j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2\rangle \\ C_{j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2}^{jm_j} &= \langle j_1 j_2 jm_j | j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

