

List of exercises 7

1. Show that the Hamiltonian is the conserved Noether charge corresponding to time translations *using the Lagrangian formalism*;
2. Consider a particle subject to the potential $V = V_0 \sin(2\pi x/a)$:
 - (a) What are the symmetries of the Hamiltonian \hat{H} ?
 - (b) Is momentum conserved?
3. Show that for antiunitary operators we must have ($\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$)

$$\hat{U}[\alpha|\psi\rangle] = \alpha^* \hat{U}|\psi\rangle.$$

4. Using the definition of symmetry in terms of probability, show that
 - (a) if \hat{U}_1 and \hat{U}_2 are symmetries then so is $\hat{U} = \hat{U}_1 \hat{U}_2$.
 - (b) if \hat{U} is a symmetry then so is \hat{U}^{-1} .
5. Consider the translation operator

$$\hat{U}(\mathbf{a}) = e^{-i\mathbf{a} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{P}}/\hbar}.$$

Show that $[\hat{P}_i, \hat{P}_j] = 0$ is equivalent to

$$\hat{U}(\mathbf{b})\hat{U}(\mathbf{a}) = \hat{U}(\mathbf{a})\hat{U}(\mathbf{b}).$$

What are the structure constants of the group generated by $\hat{\mathbf{P}}$?

6. Show that a symmetry transformation $\hat{A} \rightarrow \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{A} \hat{U}$ do not change the eigenvalues of \hat{A} ;
7. Write explicitly
 - (a) The generators of rotations in 4 dimensions;
 - (b) The *quantum* generators of rotations in 4 dimensions (in the basis in which \hat{J}_3 is diagonal).

8. Compute

$$\left\langle \boldsymbol{x} \left| e^{-i\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{P}}/\hbar} \right| \psi \right\rangle$$

for a generic state.

9. We have seen that the unitary operator that implements parity in Quantum Mechanics can be chosen to have a phase such that

$$\hat{\Pi} |\boldsymbol{x}\rangle = |-\boldsymbol{x}\rangle.$$

Show that, imposing well motivated conditions on the wave function $\langle \boldsymbol{x} | \boldsymbol{p} \rangle$, the same choice of phase implies that

$$\hat{\Pi} |\boldsymbol{p}\rangle = |-\boldsymbol{p}\rangle.$$

10. Consider a particle subject to the 1-dimensional potential

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & |x| < a; \\ \infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Show that the eigenfunctions must be either even or odd functions;
- (b) Using the results of the previous item, solve the time-independent Schrödinger equation and determine univocally eigenvalues and eigenfunctions.