## 5.73

## **Quiz 27 ANSWERS**

$$\mathbf{T}_{\pm 1}^{(1)} = \mp 2^{-1/2} (\mathbf{x} \pm i\mathbf{y}), \quad \mathbf{T}_{0}^{(1)} = \mathbf{z}$$
$$\left[ \mathbf{J}_{i}, \mathbf{q}_{j} \right] = i\hbar \sum_{k} \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{q}_{k}$$

A. Show that  $\left[\mathbf{J}_{z}, \mathbf{T}_{-1}^{(1)}\right] = \hbar \mathbf{T}_{-1}^{(1)}$ 

$$\mathbf{T}_{-1}^{(1)} = +2^{-1/2} (\mathbf{x} - i\mathbf{y})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{z}, \mathbf{T}_{-1}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = 2^{-1/2} (\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{z}, \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{z}, i\mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix})$$

$$= 2^{-1/2} i\hbar (\mathbf{y} + i\mathbf{x}) = 2^{-1/2} \hbar (-\mathbf{x} + i\mathbf{y})$$

$$= -2^{-1/2} \hbar \mathbf{T}_{-1}^{(1)}$$

B. Show that  $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{-}, \mathbf{T}_{-1}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = 0$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{-}, T_{-1}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{x} - i\mathbf{J}_{y}, 2^{-1/2} (\mathbf{x} - i\mathbf{y}) \end{bmatrix} 
= 2^{-1/2} (\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{x}, x \end{bmatrix} - i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{x}, y \end{bmatrix} - i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{y}, x \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{y}, y \end{bmatrix} ) 
= 2^{-1/2} (0 - i(i\hbar)z - i(i\hbar)(-z) + 0) 
= 2^{-1/2} [\hbar z - \hbar z] = 0$$

C. If  $\mathbf{T}_{\mu}^{(\omega)}$  satisfies the  $\left[\mathbf{J}_{\pm},\mathbf{T}_{\mu}^{(\omega)}\right] = \hbar \left[\omega(\omega+1) - \mu(\mu\pm1)\right]^{1/2}\mathbf{T}_{\mu\pm1}^{(\omega)}$  and  $\left[\mathbf{J}_{z},\mathbf{T}_{\mu}^{(\omega)}\right] = \hbar\mu\mathbf{T}_{\mu}^{(\omega)}$  definitions, then we are supposed to know all selection rules for matrix elements of  $\mathbf{T}_{\mu}^{(\omega)}$  in the  $|JM_{J}\rangle$  basis set. What are the  $\Delta J$  and  $\Delta M_{J}$  selection rules for  $\mathbf{T}_{\pm2}^{(3)}$ ?

$$\Delta J = \pm 3, \pm 2, \pm 1, 0$$
  
 $\Delta M = +2$ 

$$\Delta J = \Delta M_J =$$

D. Show that the operator  $(\mathbf{L}_{+})^{2}$  satisfies at least one part of the commutation rule definition for  $\mathbf{T}_{+2}^{(2)}$ :  $\left[\mathbf{J}_{z},\mathbf{T}_{2}^{(2)}\right] = \hbar 2\mathbf{T}_{2}^{(2)}$ .

$$\left[\mathbf{J}_{z},\mathbf{L}_{+}^{2}\right]=\mathbf{L}_{+}\left[\mathbf{J}_{z},\mathbf{L}_{+}\right]+\left[\mathbf{J}_{z},\mathbf{L}_{+}\right]\mathbf{L}_{+}$$

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