

① Writing $x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a + a^\dagger)$

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$$

$$p = i \sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}} (a^\dagger - a)$$

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

$$\langle m|x|n\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left(\underbrace{\langle m|a|n\rangle}_{\sqrt{n} \langle m|n-1\rangle} + \langle m|a^\dagger|n\rangle \right) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left(\sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1} + \sqrt{m-1} \delta_{m-1,n} \right)$$

$$\langle m|p|n\rangle = i \sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}} \left(\langle m|a^\dagger|n\rangle - \langle m|a|n\rangle \right) = i \sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}} \left(\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1} - \sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1} \right)$$

② $\langle n|x^2|n\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (2n+1)$

using the expressions of x and p in terms of a, a^\dagger

$$\langle n|p^2|n\rangle = \frac{m\hbar\omega}{2} (2n+1)$$

$$x^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (a+a^\dagger)(a+a^\dagger) = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (a^2 + 2 \overbrace{a^\dagger a}^=N + a^{\dagger 2} + 1)$$

$$\rightarrow \langle n|x^2|n\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \left(\underbrace{\langle n|a^2|n\rangle}_{\langle n|n-2\rangle} + 2 \langle n|N|n\rangle + \underbrace{\langle n|a^{\dagger 2}|n\rangle}_{\langle n|n+2\rangle} + 1 \right)$$

$$\langle n|x^2|n\rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (2n+1)$$

similarly for p^2 .

$$K = \frac{p^2}{2m} = V = m\omega^2 \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (n+1/2) = \frac{E}{2} \text{ just like in classical mechanics.}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (6-58) \quad \sqrt{n!} \left(\frac{\hbar \pi}{m\omega} \right)^{1/4} u_n(x) = \left(\alpha x - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\text{with } \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} \quad \text{def } y = \alpha x$$

$$\sqrt{n!} \left(\frac{\hbar \pi}{m\omega} \right)^{1/4} u_n(y) = \left(y - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dy} \right)^n e^{-y^2} = v_n(y)$$

$$v_1(y) = \left(y - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dy} \right) e^{-y^2} = 2y e^{-y^2}$$

$$v_2(y) = \left(y - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dy} \right) (2y e^{-y^2}) = (4y^2 - 1) e^{-y^2}$$

$$v_3(y) = \left(y - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dy} \right) (4y^2 - 1) e^{-y^2} = (8y^3 - 6y) e^{-y^2}$$