



## Quantum Mechanics

### Homework Problems

#### 50. The discrete Laplacian

Let  $\Delta$  be the discrete Laplacian from problem 48.

- (i) Show that  $\Delta$  is a bounded operator on  $\ell^2(\mathbb{Z})$ .
- (ii) Compute the spectrum of  $\Delta$ .

**Hint:** Revisit Chapter 6.1.6.

#### 51. Rank-1 operators

Suppose  $\varphi, \psi \neq 0$  are elements of a Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$ , and define the rank-1 operator  $P = |\varphi\rangle\langle\psi|$  via

$$P\phi = \langle\psi, \phi\rangle \varphi.$$

- (i) Find all eigenvectors and eigenvalues of  $P$ .
- (ii) Compute  $\sigma(P)$ .
- (iii) Determine the nature of the spectrum, i. e. determine  $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(P)$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{disc}}(P)$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{cont}}(P)$  and  $\sigma_p(P)$ .

#### 52. Operator kernels

Let  $T \in \mathcal{B}(L^2(\mathbb{R}^d))$  be a bounded operator on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ . Then the operator kernel  $K_T$  is the tempered distribution which satisfies

$$(T\varphi)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dy K_T(x, y) \varphi(y)$$

for all  $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ .

- (i) Find the operator kernels for the following operators:
  - (a)  $\text{id}_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}$
  - (b)  $P = |\varphi\rangle\langle\psi|$  defined as problem 51 where  $\varphi, \psi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$
  - (c)  $(-\partial_x^2 + E)^{-1}$  where  $E > 0$  and  $d = 1$
- (ii) Let  $T, S \in \mathcal{B}(L^2(\mathbb{R}^d))$ . Show that the operator kernel of  $TS$  satisfies

$$K_{TS}(x, z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} dy K_T(x, y) K_S(y, z).$$

- (iii) Let  $T \in \mathcal{B}(L^2(\mathbb{R}^d))$  be an operator with operator kernel  $K_T$ . Find the operator kernel of  $T^*$ .

### 53. Projections

Consider the multiplication operator  $P = p(\hat{x})$  on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$  associated to the function

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}.$$

- (i) Compute  $\sigma(P)$ .
- (ii) Determine the nature of the spectrum, i. e. determine  $\sigma_{\text{ess}}(P)$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{disc}}(P)$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{cont}}(P)$  and  $\sigma_{\text{p}}(P)$ .
- (iii) Prove that  $P$  is an orthogonal projection.

**Hand in home work on:** Thursday, 27 February 2014, before class