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## Advanced Quantum Theory

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<http://www.th.physik.uni-bonn.de/klemm/advancedqm/index.php>

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–EXERCISES–

### 7.1 The 1d Translation Group

Consider the Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$  of square-integrable functions  $\psi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  with the inner product

$$\langle \psi | \phi \rangle = \int dx \psi^*(x) \phi(x) . \quad (1)$$

We consider the additive group of real numbers  $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ , which is the group of 1d translations. Each group element  $x_0$  acts on the Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$  with the operator

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}(x_0) : \mathcal{H} &\rightarrow \mathcal{H} \\ \psi(x) &\mapsto \psi(x - x_0) . \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

- a) Show that  $\mathcal{U}$  is a (non-projective) unitary representation acting on  $\mathcal{H}$ . (2 Pts)
- b) Determine the symmetry generator of the action of the translation group on  $\mathcal{H}$ . (2 Pts)

### 7.2 Rotations in a Plane

- a) Consider the Lie group  $\text{SO}(2) = \{A \in \text{Mat}(2, \mathbb{R}) \mid A^T A = \mathbf{1}, \det(A) = 1\}$ . Determine the manifold of the Lie group  $\text{SO}(2)$ .  
*Hint:* Parameterise the group elements of  $\text{SO}(2)$  with suitable matrix elements and deduce the space described by these parameters. (3 Pts)
- b) Parameterise the elements of the Lie group  $\text{SO}(2)$  in terms of an angular coordinate  $\theta$ . (1 Pt)
- c) Consider a one-dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H} \simeq \mathbb{C}$ . Classify all one-dimensional non-projective unitary representations, and show that each representation is labelled by an integer.

*Remark:* In physics these integers correspond to, for instance, electric charges. The  $\text{SO}(2)$  symmetry underlying electromagnetism is ultimately the reason for the quantisation of electric charges in nature. (3 Pts)

### 7.3 Projective Representations

Consider a two-dimensional Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{C}^2$  with the standard inner product upon which the operators  $\mathcal{U}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$  act, where

$$\mathcal{U}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) = e^{-i\pi/4} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}) + i \cos(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\theta_3} (\sin(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2}) - i \sin(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2})) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) - i \sin(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2})) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\theta_3} (\cos(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}) + i \cos(\frac{\theta_1 - \theta_2}{2})) \end{pmatrix} .$$

- a) Show that  $\mathcal{U}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$  is a unitary matrix with  $\mathcal{U}(0, 0, 0) = \hat{1}$ . (2 Pts)
- b) Assuming that  $\mathcal{U}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$  parameterises a representation of a Lie group in the vicinity of the identity, compute the commutator relations of the symmetry generators. (4 Pts)
- c) Argue that the representation of  $\mathcal{U}$  is projective. Redefine the symmetry generators and the unitary matrices in such a way that the representation  $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$  and its symmetry generators give rise to a non-projective unitary representation. (3 Pts)