

Problem 3.3

Show that if $\langle h | \hat{Q}h \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}h | h \rangle$ for all h (in Hilbert space), then $\langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle$ for all f and g (i.e. the two definitions of “hermitian”—Equations 3.16 and 3.17—are equivalent). *Hint:* First let $h = f + g$, and then let $h = f + ig$.

Solution

Suppose that $\langle h | \hat{Q}h \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}h | h \rangle$ for all h . If $h = f + g$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle h | \hat{Q}h \rangle &= \langle h | \hat{Q} | h \rangle \\
 &= \int_a^b h^*(x) \hat{Q}h(x) dx \\
 &= \int_a^b h^*(x) [\hat{Q}h(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]^* \{ \hat{Q}[f(x) + g(x)] \} dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f^*(x) + g^*(x)] [\hat{Q}f(x) + \hat{Q}g(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f^*(x) \hat{Q}f(x) + f^*(x) \hat{Q}g(x) + g^*(x) \hat{Q}f(x) + g^*(x) \hat{Q}g(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b f^*(x) \hat{Q}f(x) dx + \int_a^b f^*(x) \hat{Q}g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^*(x) \hat{Q}f(x) dx + \int_a^b g^*(x) \hat{Q}g(x) dx \\
 &= \langle f | \hat{Q} | f \rangle + \langle f | \hat{Q} | g \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q} | f \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q} | g \rangle \\
 &= \langle f | \hat{Q}f \rangle + \langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}f \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}g \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \hat{Q}h | h \rangle &= \langle h | \hat{Q}^\dagger | h \rangle \\
 &= \int_a^b h^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger h(x) dx \\
 &= \int_a^b h^*(x) [\hat{Q}^\dagger h(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]^* \{ \hat{Q}^\dagger [f(x) + g(x)] \} dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f^*(x) + g^*(x)] [\hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) + \hat{Q}^\dagger g(x)] dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

Expand the integrand.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \hat{Q}h | h \rangle &= \int_a^b [f^*(x)\hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) + f^*(x)\hat{Q}^\dagger g(x) + g^*(x)\hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) + g^*(x)\hat{Q}^\dagger g(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b f^*(x)\hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) dx + \int_a^b f^*(x)\hat{Q}^\dagger g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^*(x)\hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) dx + \int_a^b g^*(x)\hat{Q}^\dagger g(x) dx \\
 &= \langle f | \hat{Q}^\dagger | f \rangle + \langle f | \hat{Q}^\dagger | g \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}^\dagger | f \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}^\dagger | g \rangle \\
 &= \langle \hat{Q}f | f \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}g | f \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}g | g \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\langle h | \hat{Q}h \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}h | h \rangle$ and $\langle f | \hat{Q}f \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}f | f \rangle$ and $\langle g | \hat{Q}g \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}g | g \rangle$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle f | \hat{Q}f \rangle + \langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}f \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}g \rangle &= \langle \hat{Q}f | f \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}g | f \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}g | g \rangle \\
 \langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}f \rangle &= \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}g | f \rangle.
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

If $h = f + ig$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle h | \hat{Q}h \rangle &= \langle h | \hat{Q} | h \rangle \\
 &= \int_a^b h^*(x)\hat{Q}h(x) dx \\
 &= \int_a^b h^*(x)[\hat{Q}h(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f(x) + ig(x)]^* \{ \hat{Q}[f(x) + ig(x)] \} dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f^*(x) - ig^*(x)][\hat{Q}f(x) + i\hat{Q}g(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f^*(x)\hat{Q}f(x) + if^*(x)\hat{Q}g(x) - ig^*(x)\hat{Q}f(x) + g^*(x)\hat{Q}g(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b f^*(x)\hat{Q}f(x) dx + i \int_a^b f^*(x)\hat{Q}g(x) dx - i \int_a^b g^*(x)\hat{Q}f(x) dx + \int_a^b g^*(x)\hat{Q}g(x) dx \\
 &= \langle f | \hat{Q} | f \rangle + i\langle f | \hat{Q} | g \rangle - i\langle g | \hat{Q} | f \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q} | g \rangle \\
 &= \langle f | \hat{Q}f \rangle + i\langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle - i\langle g | \hat{Q}f \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}g \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \hat{Q}h | h \rangle &= \langle h | \hat{Q}^\dagger | h \rangle \\
 &= \int_a^b h^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger h(x) dx \\
 &= \int_a^b h^*(x) [\hat{Q}^\dagger h(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f(x) + ig(x)]^* \{ \hat{Q}^\dagger [f(x) + ig(x)] \} dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f^*(x) - ig^*(x)] [\hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) + i\hat{Q}^\dagger g(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b [f^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) + if^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger g(x) - ig^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) + g^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger g(x)] dx \\
 &= \int_a^b f^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) dx + i \int_a^b f^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger g(x) dx - i \int_a^b g^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger f(x) dx + \int_a^b g^*(x) \hat{Q}^\dagger g(x) dx \\
 &= \langle f | \hat{Q}^\dagger | f \rangle + i \langle f | \hat{Q}^\dagger | g \rangle - i \langle g | \hat{Q}^\dagger | f \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}^\dagger | g \rangle \\
 &= \langle \hat{Q}f | f \rangle + i \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle - i \langle \hat{Q}g | f \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}g | g \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\langle h | \hat{Q}h \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}h | h \rangle$ and $\langle f | \hat{Q}f \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}f | f \rangle$ and $\langle g | \hat{Q}g \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}g | g \rangle$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle f | \hat{Q}f \rangle + i \langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle - i \langle g | \hat{Q}f \rangle + \langle g | \hat{Q}g \rangle &= \langle \hat{Q}f | f \rangle + i \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle - i \langle \hat{Q}g | f \rangle + \langle \hat{Q}g | g \rangle \\
 i \langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle - i \langle g | \hat{Q}f \rangle &= i \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle - i \langle \hat{Q}g | f \rangle \\
 \langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle - \langle g | \hat{Q}f \rangle &= \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle - \langle \hat{Q}g | f \rangle. \tag{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Add the respective sides of equations (1) and (2).

$$2 \langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle = 2 \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle$$

Therefore, dividing both sides by 2,

$$\langle f | \hat{Q}g \rangle = \langle \hat{Q}f | g \rangle$$

for all f and g .