

Physics 741 – Graduate Quantum Mechanics 1  
Solutions to Chapter 8

2. [10] Suppose that  $\mathbf{L}$  and  $\mathbf{S}$  are two sets of angular momentum-like operators that commute with each other, so that  $[L_i, S_j] = 0$ . In this problem, you may assume from the commutation relations that it follows that  $[\mathbf{L}^2, \mathbf{L}] = 0 = [\mathbf{S}^2, \mathbf{S}]$ .
- (a) [2] Define  $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{S}$ . Show that  $\mathbf{J}$  is also an angular momentum-like operator. It follows automatically that  $[\mathbf{J}^2, \mathbf{J}] = 0$ .

We simply have to work out the commutator of each component of  $\mathbf{J}$  with each other. We'll take advantage of the Levi-Civita tensor to show that

$$[J_i, J_j] = [L_i + S_i, L_j + S_j] = [L_i, L_j] + [S_i, S_j] = i\hbar \sum_k \varepsilon_{ijk} L_k + i\hbar \sum_k \varepsilon_{ijk} S_k = i\hbar \sum_k \varepsilon_{ijk} J_k.$$

This saved us the work of doing it three times.

- (b) [2] Show that  $[\mathbf{L}^2, \mathbf{J}] = 0 = [\mathbf{S}^2, \mathbf{J}]$ .

This is really pretty trivial.

$$[\mathbf{L}^2, \mathbf{J}] = [\mathbf{L}^2, \mathbf{L}] + [\mathbf{L}^2, \mathbf{S}] = 0 + 0 = 0, \quad [\mathbf{S}^2, \mathbf{J}] = [\mathbf{S}^2, \mathbf{L}] + [\mathbf{S}^2, \mathbf{S}] = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

- (c) [3] Convince yourself (and me) that the four operators  $\mathbf{J}^2$ ,  $\mathbf{L}^2$ ,  $\mathbf{S}^2$ , and  $J_z$  all commute with each other (this is six commutators in all).

Since  $\mathbf{L}^2$  and  $\mathbf{S}^2$  commute with  $\mathbf{J}$ , it follows automatically that they commute with  $\mathbf{J}^2$  and  $J_z$  (that's four commutators so far). Since all the  $\mathbf{L}$ 's and  $\mathbf{S}$ 's commute with each other, it follows that  $\mathbf{L}^2$  and  $\mathbf{S}^2$  commute with each other. Finally, as mentioned in part (a), since  $[\mathbf{J}^2, \mathbf{J}] = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{J}^2$  commutes with  $J_z$ .

- (d) [3] Convince yourself that  $L_z$  and  $S_z$  do not commute with  $\mathbf{J}^2$ .

We simply try to do the commutation relations and see if it works.

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{J}^2, L_z] &= [(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{S})^2, L_z] = [\mathbf{L}^2 + 2\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{S}^2, L_z] = [\mathbf{L}^2, L_z] + 2[\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S}, L_z] + [\mathbf{S}^2, L_z] \\ &= 2[L_x, L_z]S_x + 2[L_y, L_z]S_y + 2[L_z, L_z]S_z = -2i\hbar L_y S_x + 2i\hbar L_x S_y, \\ [\mathbf{J}^2, S_z] &= [(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{S})^2, S_z] = [\mathbf{L}^2 + 2\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{S}^2, S_z] = [\mathbf{L}^2, S_z] + 2[\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{S}, S_z] + [\mathbf{S}^2, S_z] \\ &= 2L_x[S_x, S_z] + 2L_y[S_y, S_z] + 2L_z[S_z, S_z] = -2i\hbar L_x S_y + 2i\hbar L_y S_x. \end{aligned}$$

Not surprisingly, the sum of these two expressions is zero, which follows from  $[\mathbf{J}^2, \mathbf{J}] = 0$ .