Second-year Master of Theoretical Physics

Classical and quantum mechanics of time-dependent systems

The college year: 2020-2021

Chapter 1

PATH INTEGRALS IN NON-RELATIVISTIC QUANTUM MECHANICS

In this chapter, we study the concepts of propagators in the framework of non-relativistic quantum theory. To simplify we work with one coordinate only and then we generalize the results to the case of two and three dimensions.

في هذا الفصل سندرس مفاهيم الناشر في إطار الميكانيك الكمي اللانسبي. للتبسيط سنتعامل مع مركبة واحدة ثم نعمم النتائج لحالتي ثنائي وثلاثي البعد.

Propagator of the Schrödinger equation

It is well known that the nonrelativistic particle in a one-dimensional potential V(x) can be described by the following Schrödinger equation :

من المعلوم أن الجسيم اللانسبي الخاضع لتاثير الكمون V(x) يمكن وصفه من خلال معادلة شرودينغر التالية:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2\Psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + V(x)\Psi(x,t) = i\hbar\frac{\partial\Psi(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

$$= \hat{H}\Psi(x,t)$$
(1)

Wher $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\Pi}$ is the reduced Planck constant and \hat{H} is the Hamiltonian operator. This equation can be rewritten into the following equivalent form :

حيث $\frac{h}{2\Pi} = \frac{h}{2}$ يرمز لثابت بلانك المختصر و \hat{H} هو مؤثر الهاميلتونيان. يمكن إعادة كتابة المعادلة أعلاه وفق الشكل المكافئ:

$$\left(i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H\right)\Psi(x,t) = 0$$
(2)

The Green's function $K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$ of the Schrödinger equation is defined as a solution of the following equation :

دلة قرين $K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$ لمعادلة شرودينغر تعرف كحل للمعادلة التالية:

$$\left(i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}-H\right)K(x,t,x_i,t_i)=i\hbar\delta(x-x_i)\delta(t-t_i)$$
(3)

It is also called the propagator.

The propagator $K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$ postulated to satsfy the following initial condition :

الناشر
$$K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$$
 يسلم بأنه يحقق الشرط الابتدائ التالي:

$$K(x,t_i+0,x_i,t_i) = \delta(x-x_i)$$
(4)

It is possible to propose the following solution of the Schrödinger equation which written in Eq. (2) as follows :

بالإمكان أقتراح الحل التالي لمعادلة شرودينغر المعبر عنها في المعادلة رقم 2 :

$$\Psi(x,t) = \int K(x,t,x_i,t_i)\Psi(x_i,t_i)dx_i$$
(5)

We can be proven by replacing a proposed solution in Eq. (2)

يمكن التحقق من ذلك مباشرة بتعويض الحل المقترح في المعادلة رقم 2.

The proposed solution to Schrödinger's equation gives us the wave function at any time t that follows, the initial time t_i .

The propagator $K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$ is interpreted as a probability amplitude for a transition from the initial coordinate x_i at the initial time t_i to the final position x at letter time t.

الناشر
$$K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$$
 يفسر بانه سعة احتمال للانتقال من الاحداثية الابتدائية x_i في اللحظة الابتدائية t_i للوضع الانهائي x في اللحظة الابتدائية t_i .

Homework 1

Show the propagator $K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$ in terms of the eigenfunctions $\varphi_n(x)$ and eigenvalues E_n of the underlying Hamiltonian operator \hat{H} can be expressed as follows :

بين ان الناشر $K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$ يمكن التعبير عنه بدلالة دوال الموجة $arphi_n(x)$ و قيمها الذاتية E_n الناتجة من مؤثر الهاميلتونيان \hat{H} :

$$K(x,t,x_i,t_i) = \Theta(t-t_i) \sum_{n} \varphi_n^*(x_i) \varphi_n(x) \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n(t-t_i)\right)$$
(6)

Whereas

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$$\begin{cases} \hat{H}\varphi_n(x) = E_n\varphi_n(x) \\ \sum_n \varphi_n^*(x_i)\varphi_n(x) = \delta(x - x_i) \\ \Theta(t - t_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t \prec 0 \\ 1 & \text{for } t \ge 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$
(7)

Homework 2

Show the propagator $K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$ in Eq. (6) can be expressed in the Heisenberg representation as follows :

بين ان الناشر
$$K(x,t,x_i,t_i)$$
 المعبر عنه في المعادلة رقم 6 يمكن كتابته في تمثيل هايزنبرغ كمايلي:

$$K(x,t,x_i,t_i) = \Theta(t-t_i) \langle x | \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H}(t-t_i)\right) | x_i \rangle$$

$$= \langle x,t || x_i,t_i \rangle$$
(8)

Where

$$\begin{cases} \left| x_{i}, t_{i} \right\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} t_{i}\right) \left| x_{i} \right\rangle \\ \left| x, t \right\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} t\right) \left| x \right\rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\tag{9}$$

Here \hat{H} is the time-independent Hamiltonian operator. For simplicity, we shall consider in the first instance a system described by a generalized *Q* with a conjugate momentum *P*, we have for the Shrodinger picture :

$$Q$$
 هنا \hat{H} نقصد به مؤثر الهاميلتونيان المستقل عن الزمن. للتبسيط نعتبر في البدء أن النظام يوصف بالحالة المعممة Q و عزمها المرافق P لدينا صورة شرودينغر:

$$\hat{Q}_s |q\rangle_s = q|q\rangle_s \tag{11}$$

Since \hat{Q}_{H} is time-dependent for Heisenberg picture, so are its eigenstates $|q,t\rangle$ satisfied the following postulate :

بما أن صورة هايزنبرغ
$$\hat{Q}_{H}$$
 تعتمد على الزمن ، و بالتالي حالتها الشعاعية $|q,t\rangle$ تحقق المسلمة التالية:
 $\hat{Q}_{H}(t)|q,t\rangle = q|q,t\rangle$ (12)

The relevant connections between the two pictures are given by :

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الروابط ذات الصلة بين الصورتين معطاة من خلال:

$$\hat{Q}_{H}(t) = \exp\left(i\hat{H}t/\hbar\right)\hat{Q}_{s}\exp\left(-i\hat{H}t/\hbar\right)$$
(13)

And

$$|q,t\rangle = \exp(i\hat{H}t/\hbar)q\rangle_s$$
 (14)

The probability amplitude that a physical system which was in the eigenstate $|q_i, t_i\rangle$ at the time t_i will be found to have the value q of the operator Q at time t is given by :

سعة الاحتمال التي تصف الحالة الفيزيائية للنظام الذي كان في الحالة $|q_i,t_i
angle$ في الزمن t_i سيصبح موجودا بقيمة q للمؤثر Q في اللحظة t تعطى كمايلي:

$$\langle q_i, t_i | q, t \rangle =_s \langle q_i | \exp(i\hat{H}(t - t_i)/\hbar) q \rangle_s$$
 (15)

We start by dividing the time interval between the initial t_i and final time t by inserting the intermediate ime t_1 . The wave function is first propagated until t_1 , in a first step, and then until final time t, in a second step :

$$\Psi(x_1, t_1) = \int K(x_1, t_1, x_i, t_i) \Psi(x_i, t_i) dx_i$$
(16)

And

$$\Psi(x,t) = \int K(x,t,x_1,t_1)\Psi(x_1,t_1)dx_1$$
(17)

We combined these two equations we obtain :

نركب بين هاتين المعادلتين فنجد:

$$\Psi(x,t) = \int K(x,t,x_1,t_1) K(x_1,t_1,x_i,t_i) \Psi(x_i,t_i) dx_i dx_1$$
(18)

Which allows us to get the following interesting result:

مما يسمح بإيجاد النتيجة التالية:

$$K(x,t,x_{i},t_{i}) = \int K(x,t,x_{1},t_{1})K(x_{1},t_{1},x_{i},t_{i})dx_{1}$$
(19)

Allowing conclude that the transition from (x_i, t_i) to (x, t) as a result of a transition from first (x_i, t_i) to all possible intermediate points (x_1, t_1) , which is then followed by a transition from these points (x_1, t_1) to the final point (x, t).

يسمح باستنتاج ان الانتقال من (x_i, t_i) الى (x, t) يكون نتيجة لانتقال أو لا من (x_i, t_i) عبر كل النقاط الوسيطية (x_1, t_1) التي تسمح باعتمادها كمبدا جديد للانتقال نحو النقطة النهائية (x, t).

We now dividing the time interval from t_i and final time t into N+1 small steps of equal length ε , with :

الان نقسم المجال الزمني بين
$$t_i$$
 و الزمن النهائ t الى $N+1$ من القطع الصغيرة المتساوية الطول ε بحيث: (20)

Let the steps begin at $t_i, t_1, t_2, ..., t_N$. We then obtain a direct generalization of the results (19) to becomes as follows:

$$K(x,t,x_{i},t_{i}) = \int \dots \int dx_{1} dx_{2} \dots dx_{N} K(x,t,x_{N},t_{N1}) K(x_{N},t_{N},x_{N-1},t_{N-1}) \dots K(x_{1},t_{1},x_{i},t_{i})$$
(21)

We now calculate the elementary propagator for a small time interval $\eta = t_{j+1} - t_j$ from t_j to t_{j+1} . We apply Eq . (15) to obtain :

الان لنحسب الناشر العنصري الموافق للقطعة الصغيرة
$$\eta = t_{j+1} - t_j$$
 بين t_j الى t_{j+1} . نطبق المعادلة 15 لنجد:

$$K(x_{j+1}, t_{j+1}, x_j, t_j) = \langle x_{j+1} | \exp(-i\hat{H}\eta / \hbar) x_j \rangle$$

$$\cong \langle x_{j+1} | (1 - i\hat{H}\eta / \hbar) x_j \rangle$$

$$= \langle x_{j+1} | | x_j \rangle - i\eta / \hbar \langle x_{j+1} | \hat{H} | x_j \rangle$$

$$= \delta(x_{j+1} - x_j) - i\eta / \hbar \langle x_{j+1} | \hat{H} | x_j \rangle$$
(22)

We have

$$\delta(x_{j+1} - x_j) = \frac{1}{2\prod} \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p(x_{j+1} - x_j)} dp$$
(23)

The Hamiltonian operator $\hat{H}(\hat{p},\hat{q})$ composed of two operators, the first $\hat{T}(\hat{p})$ is the kinetic energy operator while the second operator $\hat{V}(\hat{q})$ is the potential interaction :

يتكون مؤثر الهاميلتونيان
$$\hat{H}(\hat{p},\hat{q})$$
 من حدين، الأول هو مؤثر الطاقة الحركية $\hat{T}(\hat{p})$ بينما المؤثر الثاني $\hat{V}(\hat{q})$ هو كمون التفاعل:

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$$\hat{H}(\hat{p},\hat{q}) = \hat{T}(\hat{p}) + \hat{V}(\hat{q})$$
 (24)

Which allows us to write the following result:

مما يتيح لنا كتابة النتيجة التالية:

$$\left\langle q_{j+1} \left| \hat{H}(\hat{p}, \hat{q}) \right| q_{j} \right\rangle = \left\langle q_{j+1} \left| \hat{T}(\hat{p}) \right| q_{j} \right\rangle + \left\langle q_{j+1} \left| \hat{V}(\hat{q}) \right| q_{j} \right\rangle$$
(25)

We now, consider the first term in Eq. (25) :

$$\left\langle q_{j+1} \left| \hat{T}(\hat{p}) \right| q_{j} \right\rangle = \int dp dp' \left\langle q_{j+1} \right\| p' \right\rangle \left\langle p' \left| \hat{T}(\hat{p}) \right| p \right\rangle \left\langle p \right\| q \right\rangle$$
(26)

We have introduced :

و بإدخال علاقات الأحادية:

$$\int dp |p\rangle \langle p| = I$$

$$\int dp' |p'\rangle \langle p'| = I$$
(27)

Also, we have :

و لدينا أيضا:

$$\hat{T}(\hat{p})|p\rangle = T(p)|p\rangle$$

$$|p'\rangle\langle p| = \delta(p'-p)$$
(28)

This allows us to write the following result:

مما يسمح لنا بكتابة النتيجة التالية:

$$\left\langle q_{j+1} \left| \hat{T}(\hat{p}) \right| q_{j} \right\rangle = \int dp \left\langle q_{j+1} \left| T(p) \right\rangle p \left\| q \right\rangle$$
(29)

On the other hand, we have :

و من جهة أخرى لدينا:

$$\left\langle p \| q \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \prod \hbar}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p q} \tag{30}$$

Thus the equation 29 becomes a as follows :

و بالتالي تصبح المعادلة رقم 29 على الشكل التالي:

$$\left\langle q_{j+1} \left| \hat{T}(\hat{p}) \right| q_j \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2 \prod \hbar} \int T(p) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} p(q_{j+1} - q_j)} dp \tag{31}$$

Homework 3

Show the second term in Eq. (25) $\langle q_{j+1} | \hat{V}(\hat{q}) | q_j \rangle$, can be expressed as follows :

بين ان الحد الثاني من المعادلة رقم 25
$$\langle q_{j+1} | \hat{V}(\hat{q}) | q_j \rangle$$
 يمكن التعبير عنه كمايلي:
 $\langle q_{j+1} | \hat{V}(\hat{q}) | q_j \rangle = \frac{1}{2\Pi\hbar} \int V(q_j) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}p(q_{j+1}-q_j)} dp$
(32)

Now, we compained between the two Eqs. (31) and (32) to obtain the elementary propagator as follows :

الآن ، قمنا بتجميع بين المعادلات. (31) و (32) للحصول على الناشر اللعنصري على النحو التالي:

$$K(q_{j+1}, t_{j+1}, q_j, t_j) = \lim_{\eta \to 0} \frac{1}{2 \prod \hbar} \int dp_j V(q_j) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left[p_j (q_{j+1} - q_j) - \eta H(p_j, q_j) \right] \right\}$$
(33)

In the above equation $H(p_j, q_j)$ is just a function of the variables (p_j, q_j) and doesn't represent an operator. We now insert Eq. (32) which present the elementary propagator into Eq. (21) to obtain the propagator:

$$K(q,t,q_{i},t_{i}) = \lim_{N \to 0} \int \prod_{k=1}^{N} dq_{k} \int \prod_{l=1}^{N} \frac{dp_{l}}{2 \prod \hbar} \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[p_{j}(q_{j+1} - q_{j}) - \eta H(p_{j},q_{j})\right]\right\}$$
(34)

In the limit $N \to +\infty$, for the exponent we obtain :

عند إجراء النهاية $\infty \to +\infty$ نحصل على الأس:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \left[p_{j} \left(q_{j+1} - q_{j} \right) - \eta H \left(p_{j}, q_{j} \right) \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \eta \left[p_{j} \left(\frac{q_{j+1} - q_{j}}{\eta} \right) - H \left(p_{j}, q_{j} \right) \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow[N \to +\infty]{} \int_{t_{i}}^{t} dt' \left[p(t') \frac{dq(t')}{dt'} - H \left(p(t'), q(t') \right) \right]$$
(35)

Which allows us to rewrite the propagator to the new form :

مما يتيح لنا إعادة كتابة الناشر بالشكل الجديد:

$$K(q,t,q_i,t_i) = \int D_q \int D_p \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^t dt' \left[p(t') \frac{dq(t')}{dt'} - H(p(t'),q(t')) \right] \right\}$$
(34)

Here $D_q \equiv \prod_{k=1}^N dq_k$ and $D_p \equiv \prod_{l=1}^N \frac{dp_l}{2\prod \hbar}$.

For the special case, in which the Hamiltonian function H(p(t'), q(t')) depends only quadratically on variable p(t'):

$$H(p,q) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(q) \tag{35}$$

We combined the Eqs. (35) and (34) to find easily the expression

قمنا بدمج المعادلاتين (35) و (34) لنجد بسهولة:

$$K(q,t,q_i,t_i) = \lim_{N \to 0} \iint \prod_{k=1}^N dq_k \iint \prod_{l=1}^N \frac{dp_l}{2\prod \hbar} \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \eta \sum_{j=1}^N \left[p_j \left(\frac{q_{j+1}-q_j}{\eta}\right) - \frac{p_j^2}{2m} + V(q_j) \right] \right\}$$
(36)

Homework 4

Apply the special integral relation :

و باستخدام علاقة التكامل الخاصية :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-ap^2 + bp + c\right) dp = \sqrt{\frac{\Pi}{a}} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a} + c\right)$$
(37)

Show that the propagator expressed, in Eq. (36), will be in the following form :

بين أن الناشر المعبر عنه في المعادلة 36 سيكون كمايلي:

$$K(q,t,q_i,t_i) = N \int D_q \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} S(q(t'))\right\}$$
(38)

Here N represents the factor and the classical action S(q(t')) is given by :

هنا N تمثل معامل و الفعل الكلاسيكي S(q(t')) يعطى كمايلي:

$$S(q(t')) = \int_{t_i}^t dt' L\left(\frac{dq(t')}{dt}, q(t')\right)$$
(39)

And

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$$L\left(\frac{dq(t')}{dt}, q(t')\right) = \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dq(t')}{dt}\right)^2 - V(q)$$
(40)

Homework 5

For free particle, we have V(q) = 0, thus the propagator reduced to the following expression : at its not interval in the propagator reduced to the following expression :

$$K_{0}(q,t,q_{i},t_{i}) = N \int D_{q} \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_{0}(q(t'))\right\}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to 0} \left(\frac{m}{2 \prod i \hbar \eta}\right)^{\frac{N+1}{2}} \int \prod_{k=1}^{N} dq_{k} \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \eta \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{q_{j+1}-q_{j}}{\eta}\right)\right\}$$
(41)

Apply the special integral relation

و باستخدام علاقة التكامل الخاصية:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq_1 \dots dq_N \exp\left(i\lambda \left[(q_1 - a)^2 + (q_2 - q_1)^2 + \dots (b - q_N)^2\right]\right] = \left(\frac{i^N \prod^N}{(N+1)\lambda^N}\right) \exp\left(\frac{i\lambda}{(N+1)}(b-a)^2\right)$$
(42)

To find the free propagator, in the coordinates space, expressed in the following form : لايجاد الناشر الحر في فضاء الاحداثيات كمايلي:

$$K(q,t,q_i,t_i) = \left(\frac{m}{2\prod i\hbar(t-t_i)}\right)^{1/2} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\frac{m(\Delta q)^2}{2\Delta t}\right)$$
(43)

where $\Delta t = t - t_i$ and $\Delta q = q - q_i$. In the momentum representation, the free propagator expressed as follows :

حيث أن
$$\Delta t = t - t_i$$
 و $\Delta q = q - q_i$. في فضاء كمية الحركة يمكن التعبير عن الناشر كمايلي:

$$K_{0}(p,\Delta t) = \int e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p\Delta q} K_{0}(\Delta q,\Delta t) d\Delta q$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \prod \hbar}} \left(\frac{m}{2 \prod i\hbar \Delta t}\right)^{1/2} \int \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}p\Delta q\right) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\frac{m(\Delta q)^{2}}{2\Delta t}\right) d\Delta q$$
(44)

Apply the special integral relation

و باستخدام علاقة التكامل الخاصية :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\Delta q \exp\left(-a(\Delta q)^2 + b\Delta q\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\Pi}{a}} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a}\right)$$
(45)

To find the free propagator expressed in Eq. (43) will be in the following form :

لايجاد الناشر الحر المعبر عنه في المعادلة 43 الذي يصبح بالشكل التالي

$$K_0(p,\Delta t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \prod \hbar}} \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{p^2}{2m} \Delta t\right)$$
(49)

Allows reading of the eigenvalues of free particle :

 $E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$

مما يسمح بقراءة القيم الذاتية للجسم الحر (50)

This is, of course, the expected result.

و هي نتيجة متوقعة بطبيعة الحال

Perturbative expansion :

We consider a particle moves in potential V(q,t) and the form Hamiltonian function H(p,q) is :

نعتبر جسيم يتفاعل مع الكمون
$$V(q,t)$$
 و شكل التابع المهاميلتوني $H(p,q)$ هو:

$$H(p,q) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(q) \tag{1}$$

We have seen that the propagator, in this case, can be written in the following form :

ر أينا أن الناشر في هاته الحالة يمكن ان يكتب كمايلي:

$$K(q,t,q_i,t_i) = N \int D_q \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} S(q(t'))\right\}$$
(2)

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Where the classical action is given by :

حيث أن الفعل الكلاسيكي:

$$S(q(t')) = \int_{t_i}^t dt' L\left(\frac{dq(t')}{dt}, q(t')\right)$$
(3)

And

$$L\left(\frac{dq(t')}{dt}, q(t')\right) = \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dq(t')}{dt}\right)^2 - V(q)$$
(4)

We can write the exponent function $\exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar}S(q(t'))\right\}$ as :

$$\exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar}S(q(t'))\right\} = \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar}\int_{t_i}^{t}\frac{m}{2}\left(\frac{dq(t')}{dt}\right)^2dt\right\}\exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\int_{t_i}^{t}V(q,t)dt\right\}$$
(5)

It is possible to expand the second term as follows :

يمكن نشر الحد الثاني كميلي:

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar}\int_{t_i}^t V(q,t)dt\right\} \cong 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar}\int_{t_i}^t V(q,t)dt - \frac{1}{2\hbar^2} \left(\int_{t_i}^t V(q,t)dt\right)^2 + \dots$$
(6)

Which allows us to write the expanded propagator as follows :

$$K(q,t,q_{i},t_{i}) = N \int D_{q} \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_{0}(q(t'))\right\} \left[1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_{i}}^{t} V(q,t) dt - \frac{1}{2\hbar^{2}} \left(\int_{t_{i}}^{t} V(q,t) dt\right)^{2} + \dots\right]$$
(7)

Of course, the first term for the Eq.(7) is just the free propagator, we introduce the following notations :

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$$\begin{cases} K_1(q,t,q_i,t_i) = -\frac{iN}{\hbar} \int D_q \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_0(q(t'))\right\} \int_{t_i}^t V(q,t) dt \\ K_2(q,t,q_i,t_i) = -\frac{N}{2\hbar^2} \int D_q \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_0(q(t'))\right\} \left(\int_{t_i}^t V(q,t) dt\right)^2 \end{cases}$$
(8)

Where $K_1(q,t,q_i,t_i)$ and $K_2(q,t,q_i,t_i)$ are known by first-order propagator and second-order propagator, respectively. It is possible to rewrite the first order propagator as follows :

حيث أن K1(q,t,qi,ti) و K2(q,t,qi,ti) يمثلان الناشر من الرتبة الأولى و الثانية على التوالي, بالإمكان كتابة الناشر من الرتبة الاةولى كمايلي:

$$K_{1}(q,t,q_{i},t_{i}) = \lim_{N \to 0} \left(\frac{m}{2 \prod i \hbar \eta} \right)^{\frac{N+1}{2}} \int \prod_{k=1}^{N} dq_{k} \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \eta \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{q_{j+1} - q_{j}}{\eta} \right) \right\}_{t_{i}}^{t} V(q,t) dt$$
(9)

If we use the approximation :

و باستعمال التقريب:

$$\int_{t_i}^t V(q,t) dt \cong \sum_{\alpha=1}^N V(q_\alpha, t_\alpha)$$
(10)

The Eq. (9) will be to the following form :

المعادلة (9) تصبح على الشكل:

$$K_{1}(q,t,q_{i},t_{i}) = -\frac{iN}{\hbar} \lim_{N \to 0} \left(\frac{m}{2\prod i\hbar\eta}\right)^{\frac{N+1}{2}} \int \prod_{k=1}^{N} dq_{k} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N} V(q_{\alpha},t_{\alpha}) \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar}\eta \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{m}{2}\left(\frac{q_{j+1}-q_{j}}{\eta}\right)\right\}$$
(11)

Homework :

Show that the first order propagator as follows expressed in Eq. (11) can be rewritten as follow :

$$K_1(q,t,q_i,t_i) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \lim_{N \to 0} \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \eta \int dq_k \left[K_0(q,t,q_\alpha,t_\alpha) V(q_\alpha,t_\alpha) K_0(q_\alpha,t_\alpha,q_i,t_i) \right]$$
(12)

Where

$$K_{0}(q_{\alpha}, t_{\alpha}, q_{i}, t_{i}) = N^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \int dx_{1} \dots dx_{\alpha-1} \exp\left\{\frac{im}{2\hbar\eta} \sum_{j=1}^{N} (q_{j+1} - q_{j})\right\}$$

$$K_{0}(q, t, q_{\alpha}, t_{\alpha}) = N^{\frac{N-\alpha+1}{2}} \int dx_{\alpha+1} \dots dx_{N} \exp\left\{\frac{im}{2\hbar\eta} \sum_{j=\alpha}^{N} (q_{j+1} - q_{j})\right\}$$
(13)

Here $K_0(q_\alpha, t_\alpha, q_i, t_i)$ present the free propagator between initial coordinates (q_i, t_i) and intermediate coordinates (q_α, t_α) while $K_0(q, t, q_\alpha, t_\alpha)$ is the free propagator between intermediate coordinates (q_α, t_α) and finale coordinates (q, t), in the intermediate coordinates the reaction is done with the potential $V(q_\alpha, t_\alpha)$. Based on the Eqs. (12) and (13) one can be established the first order propagator as follows :

هذا
$$K_0(q_{\alpha},t_{\alpha},q_i,t_i)$$
 و الموضع الوسيطي $K_0(q_{\alpha},t_{\alpha})$ في حين $K_0(q_{\alpha},t_{\alpha},q_i,t_i)$ و الموضع الوسيطي $K_0(q_{\alpha},t_{\alpha},q_i,t_i)$ في حين $K_0(q_{\alpha},t_{\alpha},q_i,t_i)$ يمثل الناشر الحر بين الموضع الوسيطي و الموضع النهائي (q,t) , في الموضع الوسيطي يحدث التفاعل,
بالاعتماد على المعادلتين (12) و (13) يمكن أن نحدد الناشر من المرتبة الأولى كمايلي:

$$K_{1}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q,t) V(q,t) K_{0}(q,t,q_{i},t_{i})$$
(14)

Homework :

Similarly, show that the second-order propagator can be written as follow :

بشكل مماثل لما سبق رؤيته بخصوص الناشر من الرتبة الأولى, بين أن الناشر من الرتبة الثانية يمكن كتابته على النحو التالي:

$$K_{2}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) = -\frac{1}{\hbar^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq_{1} dq_{2} dt_{1} dt_{2} K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{1},t_{1}) V(q_{1},t_{1}) K_{0}(q_{1},t_{1},q_{2},t_{2}) V(q_{2},t_{2}) K_{0}(q_{2},t_{2},q_{i},t_{i})$$
(15)

With condition $t_i \prec t_2 \prec t_1 \prec t_f$ or $t_i \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_1 \rightarrow t_f$.

$$, t_i \rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow t_1 \rightarrow t_f$$
 أو $t_i \prec t_2 \prec t_1 \prec t_f$ بشرط

University of M'sila Science Faculty Physics department

Allowing to gets the expanded propagator as a sum of the free propagator and the first order propagator in addition to the second-order propagator and other terms which importances not interesting physically as follows:

مما يسمح بالحصول على الناشر القابل للنشر كمجموع للناشر الحر و الناشر من الرتبة الأولى و الناشر من الرتبة الثانية و حدود أخرى مساهمتها تقل كلما زادت رتبة التصحيح,

$$K(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) = K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q,t) V(q,t) K_{0}(q,t,q_{i},t_{i}) - \frac{1}{\hbar^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq_{1} dq_{2} dt_{1} dt_{2} K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{1},t_{1}) V(q_{1},t_{1}) K_{0}(q_{1},t_{1},q_{2},t_{2}) V(q_{2},t_{2}) K_{0}(q_{2},t_{2},q_{i},t_{i}) + \dots$$
(16)

It is possible to rewrite the expanded propagator as :

بالإمكان أعادة كتابة الناشر المنشور كمايلي:

$$K(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) = K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) + K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q,t)U(q,t)K_{0}(q,t,q_{i},t_{i}) + K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{1},t_{1})U(q_{1},t_{1})K_{0}(q_{1},t_{1},q_{2},t_{2})U(q_{2},t_{2})K_{0}(q_{2},t_{2},q_{i},t_{i}) + \dots$$
(17)

With $U \equiv -\frac{i}{\hbar}V$, we rewrite Eq. (17) as follows:

:حيث
$$U \equiv -rac{i}{\hbar}V$$
 نعيد صياغة المعادلة (17) كمايلي $U \equiv -rac{i}{\hbar}V$

$$K(q_f, t_f, q_i, t_i) = K_0(q_f, t_f, q_i, t_i) + K_0U(K_0 + UK_0U + \dots)$$
(18)

We replace $(K_0 + UK_0U +)$ by K, allows us to gets the following results:

نعوض $(K_0 + UK_0U +)$ بالناشر K هذا يسمح بإيجاد النتيجة التالية:

$$K(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) = K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) + K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q,t)U(q,t)K(q,t,q_{i},t_{i})$$
(19)

This is known by the Bethe-Salpeter equation. The integral form of the Bethe-Salpeter equation is given by :

تعرف هاته المعادلة بمعادلة Bethe-Salpeter. الشكل التكاملي لمعادلة Bethe-Salpeter يعطى بالشكل:

$$K(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) = K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q_{i},t_{i}) - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq K_{0}(q_{f},t_{f},q,t) V(q,t) K(q,t,q_{i},t_{i})$$
(20)

By using the ondulation equation which we have seen in the first chapter :

$$\Psi(q_f, t_f) = \int K(q_f, t_f, q_i, t_i) \Psi(q_i, t_i) dq_i$$
(21)

The Bethe-Salpeter equation also can be rewritten in the following equivalent form :

معادلة Bethe-Salpeter يمكن كتابتها على الصيغة التكاملية المكافئة:

و باستعمال المعادلة الموحية التي ر ابناها في الفصل الأول:

$$\Psi(q_f, t_f) = \int K_0(q_f, t_f, q_i, t_i) \Psi(q_i, t_i) dq_i - \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dq K_0(q_f, t_f, q, t) V(q, t) \Psi(q, t)$$
(22)

The ground state to ground state amplitude :

We have seen that in the first chapter, in Eq. (34), in the quadratic case, the propagator $K(q,t,q_i,t_i)$ was written as follows :

كنا قد راينا في الفصل الأول في المعادلة (34) أن الناشر
$$K(q,t,q_i,t_i)$$
 تم كتابته كمايلي:
 $K(q,t,q_i,t_i) = \int D_q \int D_p \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^t dt' \left[p(t') \frac{dq(t')}{dt'} - H(p(t'),q(t')) \right] \right\}$ (Ch_1:34)

Here $D_q = \prod_{k=1}^{N} dq_k$ and $D_p = \prod_{l=1}^{N} \frac{dp_l}{2 \prod \hbar}$. If an external source term, or deriving force, -J(tq), is added to the Hamiltonian function H(p,q) in (Ch_1:34) the transition amplitude $\langle q_i, t_i | q, t \rangle^J$ in the presence of deriving force is given by :

$$\left\langle q_{i}, t_{i} \left| q, t \right\rangle^{J} = N \int D_{q} \int D_{p} \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_{i}}^{t} dt \left(p \frac{dq}{dt} - H(p,q) + Jq \right) \right\}$$
(23)

The ground state to ground state amplitude W[J] is defined as :

Physics department

$$W[J] = \lim_{\substack{t_i \to -\infty \\ t \to +\infty}} \langle q_i, t_i | q, t \rangle^J$$
(24)

Thus, the ground state to ground state amplitude W[J] is given by :

و منه تصبح سعة الحالة الأساسية W[J] كمايلي:

$$W[J] = N \int D_q \int D_p \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^t dt \left(p \frac{dq}{dt} - H(p,q) + Jq\right)\right\}$$
(25)

In the quadratic case $H(p,q) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(q)$, the ground state to ground state amplitude W[J] in Eq. (25) reduced to the following form :

في حالة تابع الهاميلتونيان من الشكل
$$W[J] = H(p,q) = H(p,q)$$
 تختصر سعة الحالة الأساسية $W[J]$ للشكل التالي:

$$W[J] = N \int D_q \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^t dt \left(p \frac{dq}{dt} - H(p,q) + Jq\right)\right\}$$
(26)

The time ordering operation T is defined as :

مؤثر ترتيب المؤثرات زمنيا T يعرف كمايلي:

$$T(\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2})\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1})) = \begin{cases} \hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1})\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2}) & \text{for } t_{2} \succ t_{1} \\ \hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2})\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1}) & \text{for } t_{1} \succ t_{2} \end{cases}$$
(27)

The object $\langle q_i, t_i | T(\hat{Q}_H(t_2)\hat{Q}_H(t_1)) q, t \rangle$ is given by :

يعطى الكائن
$$\langle q_i, t_i | T (\hat{Q}_H(t_2) \hat{Q}_H(t_1) | q, t
angle$$
 بالشكل:

Physics department

$$\left\langle q_{i}, t_{i} \left| T\left(\hat{Q}_{H}\left(t_{2}\right)\hat{Q}_{H}\left(t_{1}\right)\right) q, t \right\rangle = N \int D_{q} \int D_{p} q(t_{2}) q(t_{1}) \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_{i}}^{t} dt \left(p \frac{dq}{dt} - H(p,q)\right)\right\}$$
(23)

With

$$\hat{Q}_{H}(t)|q,t\rangle = q(t)|q,t\rangle \tag{24}$$

When we make the two simultaneously limits $t_i \to -\infty$ and $t \to +\infty$ of the object, $\langle q_i, t_i | T(\hat{Q}_H(t_2)\hat{Q}_H(t_1)) | q, t \rangle$ we obtain the expectation value in the ground state of the time-ordered product of two operators $\langle 0 | T(\hat{Q}_H(t_2)\hat{Q}_H(t_1)) | 0 \rangle$ as follows :

عندما ننجز النهايتين المتز امنتين $\infty \to t_i \to -\infty$ و $t_i \to +\infty$ للكائن $\langle q_i, t_i | T(\hat{Q}_H(t_2)\hat{Q}_H(t_1)) q, t \rangle$ نتحصل على القيمة المتقعة في الفراغ $\langle 0 | T(\hat{Q}_H(t_2)\hat{Q}_H(t_1)) 0 \rangle$ كمايلي:

$$\lim_{\substack{t_1 \to -\infty \\ t \to +\infty}} \langle q_i, t_i | T(\hat{Q}_H(t_2)\hat{Q}_H(t_1)) | q, t \rangle = \langle 0 | T(\hat{Q}_H(t_2)\hat{Q}_H(t_1)) | 0 \rangle$$
(25)

The connection between the ground state of the time-ordered product of two operators $\langle 0|T(\hat{Q}_{H}(t_2)\hat{Q}_{H}(t_1))0\rangle$ and the ground state to ground state amplitude W[J] is :

ترتبط سعة الاحتمال
$$W[J]$$
 بالقيمة المتوقعة $\langle 0|T(\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2})\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1}))|0
angle$ عن طريق العلاقة:

$$\langle 0|T(\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2})\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1}))|0\rangle = (-i\hbar)^{2} \frac{\delta^{2}W(J)}{\delta J(t_{1})\delta J(t_{2})}\Big|_{J(t)=0}$$
(26)

The result obtained in Eq. (23) is easily generalized to a time-ordered product of any number n of operators as follows :

النتيجة المتحصل عليها في المعادلة (23) من السهل تعميمها لاي عدد n من المؤثرات بالشكل:

$$\left\langle q_{i}, t_{i} \left| T\left(\hat{Q}_{H}\left(t_{n}\right)...\hat{Q}_{H}\left(t_{2}\right)\hat{Q}_{H}\left(t_{1}\right)\right) q, t \right\rangle = N \int D_{q} \int D_{p} q(t_{2}) q(t_{n})...q(t_{1}) \exp\left\{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_{i}}^{t} dt \left(p \frac{dq}{dt} - H\left(p,q\right)\right)\right\}$$
(27)

In the quadratic case $H(p,q) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(q)$, the time-ordered product of any number *n* of operators $\langle q_i, t_i | T(\hat{Q}_H(t_n)...\hat{Q}_H(t_2)\hat{Q}_H(t_1)) | q, t \rangle$ in Eq. (27) reduced to the following form :

في حالة تابع الهاميلتونيان من الشكل $V(q) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(q)$, مؤثر الترتيب الزمني لـ n من المؤثرات في المعادلة (27) يصبح بلشكل التالي:

$$\left\langle q_{i}, t_{i} \left| T \left(\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{n}) ... \hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2}) \hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1}) \right) q, t \right\rangle = N \int D_{q} q(t_{2}) q(t_{n}) ... q(t_{1}) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_{i}}^{t} dt \left(p \frac{dq}{dt} - H(p,q) \right) \right\}$$
(28)

Now, $\langle 0|T(\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{n})...\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2})\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1})|0\rangle$ is the expectation value in the ground state of the timeordered product of *n* operators can be obtained by generalizing the formula (26) :

الان القيمة المتوقعة $\langle 0|T(\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{n})...\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2})\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1}))|0
angle$ ل n من المؤثر ات نحصل عليها بتعميم المعادلة (26):

$$\langle 0|T(\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{n})...\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{2})\hat{Q}_{H}(t_{1}))|0\rangle = (-i\hbar)^{n} \frac{\delta^{2n}W(J)}{\delta J(t_{n})...\delta J(t_{2})\delta J(t_{1})}\Big|_{J(t)=0}$$
(29)

The amplitude W[J] is used to generate the Green functions.

Wait for the second chapter soon

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Prepared by professor Abdelmadjid MAIRECHE

Laboratory of Physics and Material Chemistry, Physics department, Sciences Faculty, University of

M'sila- Algeria.

Researchgate: <u>https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Abdelmadjid_Maireche</u> Google Scholar: <u>https://scholar.google.fr/scholar?hl=fr&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Abdelmadjid+maireche&oq=</u>

ORCIDO: <u>https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8743-9926</u>