

Assume single particle states $\varphi_k(x)$. Identify the correct first quantized representation of the Fock state $|101\rangle$ for Fermions.

$$\varphi_1(x_1) \varphi_0(x_2) \varphi_3(x_3)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi_1(x_1) \varphi_2(x_2) - \varphi_1(x_2) \varphi_2(x_1))$$

$$\varphi_1(x_1) \varphi_3(x_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi_1(x_1) \varphi_3(x_2) - \varphi_1(x_2) \varphi_3(x_1))$$

Correct Answer



Score: 1

Correct Answer:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi_1(x_1) \varphi_3(x_2) - \varphi_1(x_2) \varphi_3(x_1))$$

Which of the following describes two distinguishable particles, one in harmonic oscillator state with quantum number 7, the other in 6. Harmonic oscillator states are denoted by $\varphi_n(x)$.

$$\Psi(x, y) = \varphi_6(x - y)\varphi_7(x + y)$$

$$\Psi(x, y) = \varphi_{7+6}(x)$$

$$\Psi(x, y) = \varphi_6(y)\varphi_7(x)$$

$$\Psi(x, y) = \varphi_6(xy)\varphi_7(xy)$$

Correct Answer



Score: 1

Correct Answer: $\Psi(x, y) = \varphi_6(y)\varphi_7(x)$

Bring the product of Bosonic field operators below into normal ordered form. " Here, normal ordered" means that all field operators with \dagger (adjoints) are on the left of all field operators without adjoint. You should get the normal ordered form plus some extra terms.

$$\widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \widehat{\Psi}(a) \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(b)$$

In this reordering, you get:

$$\widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(b) \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \widehat{\Psi}(a) + \widehat{\Psi}(a) \delta(b - c)$$

$$\widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(b) \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \widehat{\Psi}(a) + \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \delta(b - a)$$

$$\widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(b) \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \widehat{\Psi}(a) + \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \delta(b - a) + \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(b) \delta(c - a)$$

$$\widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(b) \widehat{\Psi}(a) + \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(b) \delta(a - c)$$

Correct Answer



Score: 1

Correct Answer: $\widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(b) \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \widehat{\Psi}(a) + \widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(c) \delta(b - a)$

Bring the product of Fermionic field operators below into normal ordered form. " Here, normal ordered" means that all field operators with \dagger (adjoints) are on the left of all field operators without adjoint. You should get the normal ordered form plus some extra terms.

$$\hat{\Psi}(x) \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(y) \hat{\Psi}(z)$$

In this reordering, you get:

$$\hat{\Psi}^\dagger(y) \hat{\Psi}(x) \hat{\Psi}(z) + \hat{\Psi}(x) \delta(y-z) + \hat{\Psi}(z) \delta(x-y)$$

$$\hat{\Psi}^\dagger(y) \hat{\Psi}(z) \hat{\Psi}(x) + \hat{\Psi}(z) \delta(x-y)$$

$$-\hat{\Psi}^\dagger(y) \hat{\Psi}(x) \hat{\Psi}(z) + \hat{\Psi}(x) \delta(y-z) + \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(y) \delta(x-z)$$

$$\hat{\Psi}^\dagger(y) \hat{\Psi}(x) \hat{\Psi}(z) + \hat{\Psi}(x) \delta(y-z)$$

Correct Answer



Score: 1

Correct Answer: $\hat{\Psi}^\dagger(y) \hat{\Psi}(z) \hat{\Psi}(x) + \hat{\Psi}(z) \delta(x-y)$

Select the correct statement from the following:

All information of a physical system can be extracted from expectation values of products of field operators, given a certain specified quantum many-body state.

The field operator contains the same information as a quantum many-body state.

All information of a physical system can be extracted from expectation values of products of field operators, we no longer need to know a quantum many-body state.

The expectation values of the field operator gives all information of a physical system, given a certain specified quantum many-body state.

Correct Answer



Score: 1

Correct Answer: All information of a physical system can be extracted from expectation values of products of field operators, given a certain specified quantum many-body state.

Fill in the blank and click lock.

Let \hat{O} be a normal ordered product of field operators (such as, but not limited to, $\hat{O} = \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(x) \hat{\Psi}(y)$), \hat{A} an anti-normal ordered one (e.g. $\hat{A} = \hat{\Psi}(x) \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(y)$), and \hat{C} an arbitrarily ordered product containing at least one field operator and one adjoint. Let $|0\rangle$ be the vacuum state and $|1\rangle$ be the state with one particle in each single particle state. Finally let $|\Psi\rangle$ be a general quantum state.

Which of the following statements is true (give 0 for false, 1 for true).

$\langle 1 | \hat{O} | 1 \rangle = 0$

$\langle \Psi | \hat{O} | \Psi \rangle$ is a function of positions xy

$\langle 0 | \hat{C} | 0 \rangle = 0$ regardless of ordering

$\langle \Psi | \hat{O} | \Psi \rangle$ is a single complex number

Correct Answer



Score: 1

Correct Answer: Answers in order of appearance of blanks:

- 0
- 1
- 0
- 0