

Mathematical Quantum Mechanics

Homework Sheet 2

Exercise 1: Let $d \geq 3$.

1. Use ground state transform to show that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\nabla \phi(x)|^2 dx - \left(\frac{d-2}{2}\right)^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|\phi(x)|^2}{|x|^2} dx \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } \phi \in C_0^1(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

This result is widely known as Hardy inequality, or the uncertainty principle.

2. For which values of $C \in \mathbb{R}$ is the quadratic form of the operator $-\Delta - C/|\cdot|^2$ defined on $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ bounded below?
3. For $d = 3$ use ground state transform to show that

$$\left(\phi, (|x|p^2 + p^2|x|)\phi\right) \geq 0 \quad \text{for every } \phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3).$$

Here, as usual, $p = -i\nabla$ is the momentum operator.

Exercise 2:

1. From the Sobolev inequality

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\phi(x)|^{\frac{2d}{d-2}} dx\right)^{\frac{d-2}{d}} \leq C_d \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\nabla \phi(x)|^2 dx \quad \forall \phi \in C_0^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

deduce a lower bound for Schrödinger operators, i.e., find a constant $B_d \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for all $V \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with $V_- := \max\{-V, 0\} \in L^{\frac{2+d}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the inequality

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\nabla \phi(x)|^2 dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} V(x)|\phi(x)|^2 dx \geq B_d \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} V_-^{\frac{d+2}{2}}(x) dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\phi(x)|^2 dx \quad (1)$$

holds for every $\phi \in C_0^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

2. For the case of a Hydrogen-like atom ($V(x) = -Z/|x|$) deduce a lower bound for the quantum energy.

Continues on the next page!

3. As another application of the Sobolev inequality, prove that for $d \geq 3$ inequality (1) holds with $B_d = 0$ if $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} V_-^{d/2}(x) dx$ is small enough.

The solutions should be put to the box marked “Mathematical Quantum Mechanics” on the first floor **by 16:00 on Tuesday, October 29.**

**Every solution must be an original work of its single author!
Violations of this rule will be penalized!**