

An Application of the Burchnall's Formula

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Abstract: We employ the Burchnall's expansion to obtain the Cohen's relation in quantum mechanics.

Key words: Cohen's formula • Burchnall's identity • Laplace-Chebyshev-Hermite polynomials

INTRODUCTION

Cohen [1-3] proved the expansion:

$$(\lambda x + p)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{r=0}^{n-2k} \frac{(-1)^k n!}{k!(n-2)!} \binom{n-2k}{r} \left(\frac{i\hbar}{2}\right)^k \lambda^{n-k-r} x^{n-2k-r} p^r, \quad (1)$$

Such that all x factors are to the left of the p factors and:

$$p = i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}, \quad [x, p] = i\hbar. \quad (2)$$

On the hand, Burchnall [4-6] obtained the relation:

$$\left(\frac{d}{dy} - 2y\right)^n = \sum_{t=0}^n (-1)^t \binom{n}{t} H_t(y) \frac{d^{n-t}}{dy^{n-t}}, \quad (3)$$

Involving the Laplace [7]-Chebyshev [8]-Hermite [9] polynomials $H_m(x)$ [10-12].

Now we shall show that (3) implies (1), in fact, in (3) we realize the change of variable $y = -\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2i\hbar}}x$, where λ is an arbitrary parameter, to deduce:

$$(\lambda x + p)^n = \sum_{t=0}^n (-1)^t \binom{n}{t} \left(\frac{\lambda i\hbar}{2}\right)^{\frac{t}{2}} H_t\left(-\sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2i\hbar}}x\right) p^{n-t}, \quad (4)$$

where we can apply the property [10]:

$$H_r(z) = r! 2^r \sum_{q=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^q}{q!(r-2q)! 2^{2q}} z^{r-2q}, \quad (5)$$

To obtain (1):

$$(\lambda z + p)^n = \sum_{q=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \left(-\frac{i\hbar}{2}\right)^q \frac{n!}{q!} \sum_{r=0}^{n-2q} \frac{\lambda^{n-q-r}}{r!(n-2q-r)!} x^{n-2q-r} p^r, \quad (6)$$

q.e.d. In the deduction of (6) we used the following summation interchange formula [13]:

$$\sum_{t=0}^n \sum_{q=0}^{\lfloor \frac{t}{2} \rfloor} a_{j,k} = \sum_{q=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{t=0}^n a_{j,k}. \quad (7)$$

The Hermite polynomials verify the differential equation [10]:

$$H_n'' - 2xH_n' + 2nH_n = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (8)$$

that is:

$$H_0 = 1, \quad H_1 = 2x, \quad H_2 = 4x^2 - 2, \quad H_3 = 8x^3 - 12x, \dots \quad (9)$$

In according with the following annihilation and creation operators [14]:

$$H_n = \left(2x - \frac{d}{dx} \right) H_{n-1} = \left(2x - \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n H_0, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} H_n = 2nH_{n-1} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{d^k}{dx^k} H_n = 2^k \frac{n!}{(n-k)!} H_{n-k}.$$

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