

## Eigenstates of $L_x$ For $l=1$ ; $\hbar=1$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L^2 |l, m\rangle &= l(l+1) |l, m\rangle \\ L_z |l, m\rangle &= m |l, m\rangle \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{no subscript} \\ \text{on } m \text{ For } L_z \\ \text{eigenstates} \end{array}$$

We want  $|l, m_x\rangle$  :  $L_x |l, m_x\rangle = m_x |l, m_x\rangle$

Any basis can be expanded in terms of any other basis:

$$|l, m_x\rangle = \sum_{m=-l}^l c_{lm}^{(m_x)} |l, m\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |1, m_x\rangle = \sum_{m=-1}^1 c_{1m}^{(m_x)} |1, m\rangle$$

Note:  $L_+ |1, 1\rangle = 0$      $L_+ |1, 0\rangle = \sqrt{2} |1, 1\rangle$

$$L_+ |1, -1\rangle = \sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle$$

$$L_- |1, 1\rangle = \sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle$$

$$L_- |1, 0\rangle = \sqrt{2} |1, -1\rangle$$

$$L_- |1, -1\rangle = 0$$

$$L_x = \frac{1}{2} (L_+ + L_-)$$

solve for  $|1, 1_x\rangle = c_{-1} |1, -1\rangle + c_0 |1, 0\rangle + c_1 |1, 1\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} L_x |1, 1_x\rangle &= \frac{1}{2} (L_+ + L_-) [c_{-1} |1, -1\rangle + c_0 |1, 0\rangle + c_1 |1, 1\rangle] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [c_{-1} |1, 0\rangle + c_0 |1, 1\rangle + c_0 |1, -1\rangle + c_1 |1, 0\rangle] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [c_0 |1, -1\rangle + (c_{-1} + c_1) |1, 0\rangle + c_0 |1, 1\rangle] \\ &= |1, 1_x\rangle = c_{-1} |1, -1\rangle + c_0 |1, 0\rangle + c_1 |1, 1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c_0}{\sqrt{2}} = c_{-1}, \quad \frac{c_{-1} + c_1}{\sqrt{2}} = c_0, \quad \frac{c_0}{\sqrt{2}} = c_1$$

These determine the  $c$ 's to within an overall multiplicative constant. A

solution is:  $c_1 = c_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $c_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

We do the same thing for  $|1, 0_x\rangle$  and  $|1, -1_x\rangle$ :

$$|1, 1_x\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \{ |1, 1\rangle + \sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle + |1, -1\rangle \}$$

$$|1, 0_x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ |1, 1\rangle - |1, -1\rangle \}$$

$$|1, -1_x\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \{ |1, 1\rangle - \sqrt{2} |1, 0\rangle + |1, -1\rangle \}$$

These are not unique. For example,  
 $|1, 0_x\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \{ |1, -1\rangle - |1, 1\rangle \}$  would work  
 just as well. With these choices some  
 simple algebra then yields:

$$|1, 1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \{ |1, 1_x\rangle + \sqrt{2} |1, 0_x\rangle + |1, -1_x\rangle \}$$

$$|1, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ |1, 1_x\rangle - |1, -1_x\rangle \}$$

$$|1, -1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \{ |1, 1_x\rangle - \sqrt{2} |1, 0_x\rangle + |1, -1_x\rangle \}$$