

Geometric Theory of Boundary Value Problems for Schrödinger Operators

Tyler Ellison

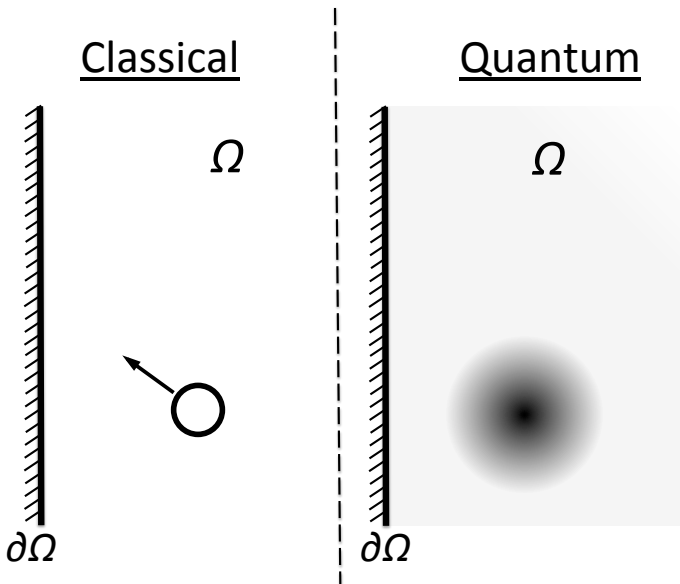
Washington University, St. Louis

October 9, 2014

Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Self-adjoint Extensions of the Hamiltonian Operator
- 3 Complex Symplectic Vector Spaces
- 4 Lagrangian Grassmannians
- 5 Boundary Value Space
- 6 Bringing it all together
- 7 Current Investigations

Motivation



Motivation

- ▶ We can describe the "state of the system" with a unit vector ψ in an $L_2(\Omega)$ Hilbert space .
- ▶ That is, $\psi \in L_2(\Omega) = \{f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \|f\|^2 := \int_{\Omega} |f(\mathbf{x})|^2 d\mathbf{x} < +\infty\}$.
- ▶ ψ also satisfies the Schrödinger equation
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi$$
 with appropriate boundary conditions .

Self-adjoint Extensions of the Hamiltonian Operator

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = \hat{H} \psi$$

- ▶ For a free particle, the differential operation $\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta$ generates the hamiltonian operator \hat{H}
- ▶ \hat{H}_o with domain $D(\hat{H}_o) = C_o^\infty$, is called the initial symmetric operator, where C_o^∞ is the set of all compactly supported smooth functions in $L_2(\Omega)$.
- ▶ For simple one dimensional regions, self-adjoint extensions of \hat{H}_o correspond to different boundary conditions.

Complex Symplectic Vector Spaces

Definition (complex symplectic space)

A complex symplectic space is a complex linear space V with a two form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying the following properties for $u, v \in V$

- ▶ $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is linear in its first entry.
- ▶ $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is skew-hermitian. That is, $\langle u, v \rangle = -\overline{\langle v, u \rangle}$.
- ▶ $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is nondegenerate. Meaning, if $\langle u, v \rangle = 0, \forall v \in V$, then $u = 0$.

Definition (skew-orthogonality)

We call two vectors $u, v \in V$ skew-orthogonal if $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$. Furthermore, we call two subspaces $W, U \subset V$ skew-orthogonal, written as $\langle W, U \rangle = 0$, if $\forall w \in W$ and $\forall u \in U$, $\langle w, u \rangle = 0$.

Lagrangian Subspaces

Definition (Lagrange plane)

For a finite dimensional complex symplectic space V with complex symplectic form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, a Lagrange plane L is a subspace of V which is skew-orthogonal to itself $\langle L, L \rangle = 0$ and complete in the following sense. If $\langle v, u \rangle = 0 \forall u \in L$, then $v \in L$.

Definition (Lagrange Grassmannian)

A Lagrangian Grassmannian is the set of all Lagrange planes for a given complex symplectic space.

Boundary Value Space

- ▶ The minimal symmetric extension \hat{H}_1 of \hat{H}_o is the closure of \hat{H}_o in $L_2(\Omega)$.
- ▶ The maximal extension \hat{H}_2 of \hat{H}_o is the adjoint of the minimal symmetric extension of \hat{H}_o .

Definition (boundary value space for \hat{H}_o)

The boundary value space for \hat{H}_o is the complex symplectic vector space $S = D(\hat{H}_2)/D(\hat{H}_1)$ with complex symplectic product

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_S = \left(\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \cdot, \cdot \right)_{L_2(\Omega)} - \left(\cdot, \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \cdot \right)_{L_2(\Omega)}.$$

Bringing it All Together

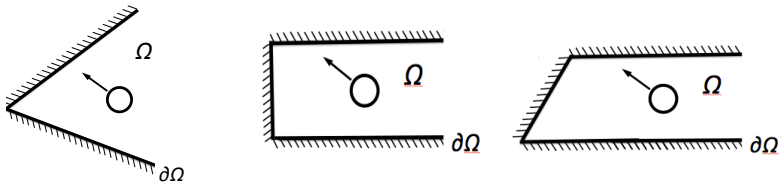
Theorem (Glazman-Krein-Naimark-Everitt-Markus)

There is a bijective correspondence between the Lagrangian Grassmannian for the boundary value space of \hat{H}_o and the set of all self-adjoint extensions of \hat{H}_o . Furthermore, each complete Lagrangian gives the domain of the corresponding self-adjoint extension.

- ▶ For example, the aptly named Dirichlet-Lagrangian is given by $L_{Dr} := \{[f] \in S : f \in W^2(\Omega) \text{ and } f|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$, where $W^2(\Omega)$ is the Sobolev Hilbert space.

Current Investigations

- ▶ Geometric classification of all possible self-adjoint extensions for \hat{H}_0 .
- ▶ Does conservation of probability imply self-adjointness?



- ▶ Different billiard tables
- ▶ Quantization
- ▶ Connection to Scattering Theory

Acknowledgements

Professor Renato Feres, Advisor

ARTU Administration

Álvaro Pelayo, Kelly Bullard, Ron Freiwald, Blake Thornton, Shar Weber,
David Wright, Steven Xiao, Roya Beheshti Zavareh

Joey Palmer, Graduate Mentor