

# Simultaneous Eigenstates of angular momentum operators

## Abstract

We show that if there is a simultaneous eigenstate of two components of the angular momentum, then this state has zero eigenvalues for all components.

## Index Terms

Angular momentum, commutation relations

We are given that a state, say  $|\psi\rangle$ , is an eigenstate of the operators  $L_x$  and  $L_y$ , that is;

$$L_x|\psi\rangle = l_x|\psi\rangle, \quad L_y|\psi\rangle = l_y|\psi\rangle \quad (1)$$

We also know that;

$$[L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z. \quad (2)$$

Note that this is an operator relation which is valid on all kets. We can apply this operator equality onto our ket  $|\psi\rangle$ .

$$[L_x, L_y]|\psi\rangle = L_x L_y |\psi\rangle - L_y L_x |\psi\rangle = (l_x l_y - l_y l_x) |\psi\rangle = 0. \quad (3)$$

This implies, using Eq. (2)

$$L_z |\psi\rangle = 0. \quad (4)$$

One can repeat the same steps;

$$[L_z, L_x]|\psi\rangle = L_z L_x |\psi\rangle - L_x L_z |\psi\rangle = 0 = i\hbar L_y |\psi\rangle. \quad (5)$$

The second method to solve the problem is to use uncertainty relations, which can be read from Shankar Chapter 9[1],

$$(\Delta\Omega)^2(\Delta\Lambda)^2 \geq \frac{1}{4}(\langle\psi|\{\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\Lambda}\}|\psi\rangle)^2 + \frac{1}{4}|\langle\psi|[\Lambda, \Omega]|\psi\rangle|^2 \quad (6)$$

As the state we are considering is an eigenstate of operator  $L_x$  ( $L_y$ ), associated uncertainty  $\Delta L_x$  ( $\Delta L_y$ ) is zero. That means if we choose the arbitrary operators  $\Lambda$  and  $\Omega$  as  $L_x$  and  $L_z$ , left hand side of Eq. (6) is zero. As both terms on right hand side are nonnegative, they both have to vanish, which implies that  $\langle\psi|L_y|\psi\rangle = 0$ . It is worth to emphasize that  $\langle\psi|\Theta|\psi\rangle = 0$  does not imply  $\Theta|\psi\rangle = 0$  for all  $\Theta$  and  $|\psi\rangle$ . But in our case  $\langle\psi|L_y|\psi\rangle = 0 = l_y\langle\psi|\psi\rangle$  which implies  $l_y = 0$ , since  $\langle\psi|\psi\rangle \neq 0$ . To prove that  $l_x = 0$ , we need to choose the arbitrary operators  $\Lambda$  and  $\Omega$  as  $L_y$  and  $L_z$ , and follow the same steps.

[1] R. Shankar, *Principles of quantum mechanics*. New York, NY: Plenum, 1980 [Online]. Available: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/102017>