

Calculating the matrix elements

- Reminder (this issue is often a source of confusion): $|\Psi\rangle$ vs. $\Psi(x)$

- $\langle x|p\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{i\frac{p}{\hbar}x}$

- $\langle x|x'\rangle = \delta(x - x')$

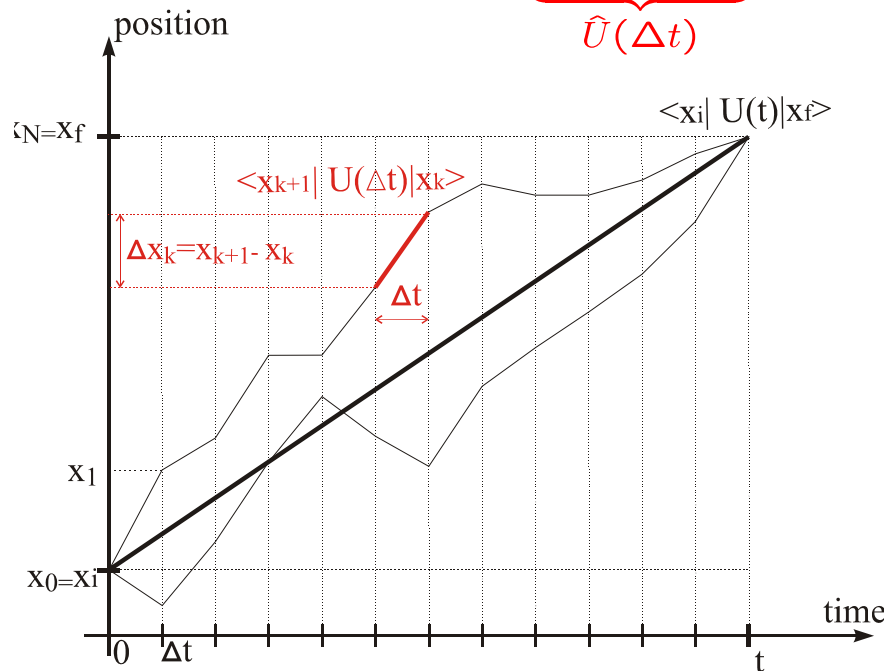
- $\langle x_{k+1}|x_k\rangle = \delta(x_{k+1} - x_k) = \int \frac{dp_k}{2\pi\hbar} e^{i\frac{p_k}{\hbar}(x_{k+1}-x_k)}$

- $\langle x_{k+1}|V(\hat{x})|x_k\rangle = V(x_k)\delta(x_{k+1} - x_k) = V(x_k) \int \frac{dp_k}{2\pi\hbar} e^{i\frac{p_k}{\hbar}(x_{k+1}-x_k)}$

- $\langle x_{k+1}|\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}|x_k\rangle = \int dp_k \langle x_{k+1}|\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}|p_k\rangle \langle p_k|x_k\rangle = \int \frac{dp_k}{2\pi\hbar} \frac{p_k^2}{2m} e^{i\frac{p_k}{\hbar}(x_{k+1}-x_k)}$

Putting everything together

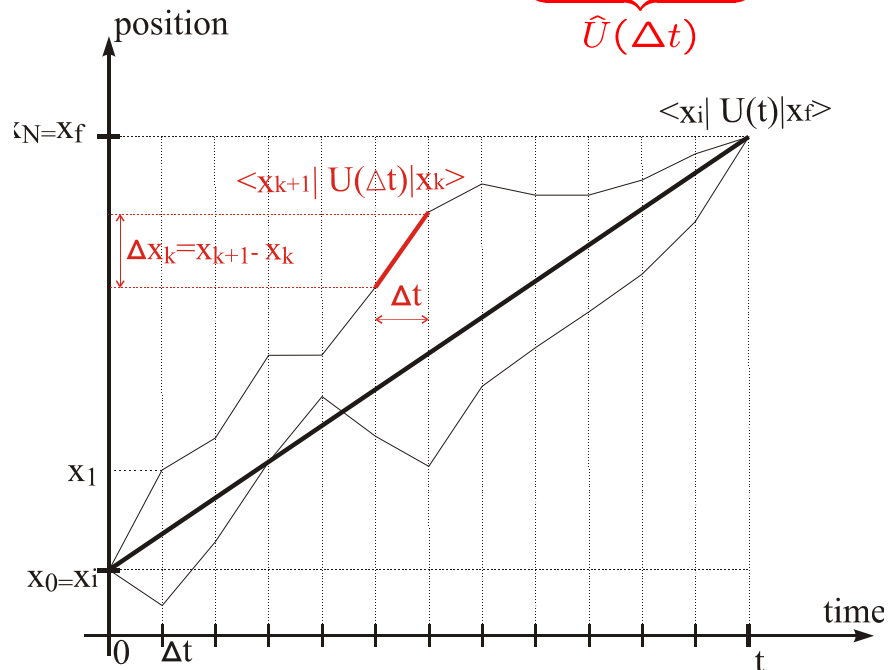
$$\langle x_{k+1} | \underbrace{1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \Delta t}_{\hat{U}(\Delta t)} | x_k \rangle \propto \int dp_k e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p_k \Delta x_k} \left[1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{p_k^2}{2m} + V(x_k) \right) \Delta t \right]$$



$$\langle x_f | \hat{U}(t) | x_i \rangle = \int \dots \langle x_2 | \hat{U}(\Delta t) | x_1 \rangle \langle x_1 | \hat{U}(\Delta t) | x_i \rangle dx_1 dx_2 \dots$$

Putting everything together

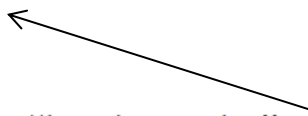
$$\langle x_{k+1} | \underbrace{1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \Delta t}_{\hat{U}(\Delta t)} | x_k \rangle \propto \int dp_k e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p_k \Delta x_k} \left[1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{p_k^2}{2m} + V(x_k) \right) \Delta t \right]$$



$$\langle x_f | \hat{U}(t) | x_i \rangle = \int dx_1 dx_2 \dots e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \mathcal{L}_1 \Delta t} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \mathcal{L}_2 \Delta t} \dots \equiv \int \mathcal{D}x(t) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t \mathcal{L} dt}$$

Deriving the path integral

- We found

$$\langle x_{k+1} | 1 - \frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \Delta t | x_k \rangle \propto \int dp_k e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \left[p_k \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} - \frac{p_k^2}{2m} - V(x_k) \right] \Delta t}$$


- As $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$, Feynman uses a Taylor expansion “backwards,” $1 + \epsilon \approx e^\epsilon$:

- Putting everything together:

$$G(x_i, x_f; t) \equiv \int \mathcal{D}x(t) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^t \left(\frac{mv^2}{2} - V(x) \right) dt}$$

$$w_{i \rightarrow f} = \left| \sum_{p \in \text{all paths}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S_p} \right|^2$$