## LULEÅ UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY Division of Physics

| Course code      | MTF067        |
|------------------|---------------|
| Examination date | 2002-04-24    |
| Time             | 09.00 - 14.00 |

| Examination in: QUANTUM PHYSICS                                       |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Total number of problems: 5   |                                 |
| Teacher on duty: Johan Hansson  | Tel: 491072, Room E102a         |
| Examiner: Johan Hansson   | Tel: 491072, Room E102a         |
| The results are announced: May 2, 2002                                | on the notice-board, building E |
| The grading may be scrutinised: after the results have been announced |                                 |

Allowed aids: FYSIKALIA, BETA, calculator, COLLECTION OF FORMULAE

Define notations and motivate assumptions and approximations. Present the solutions so that they are easy to follow. The maximum number of points is 15 p. 7 points is required to pass the examination (grade 3), 10.5 points for grade 4, 13 points for grade 5.

- 1. Derive the stationary Schrödinger equation from the more general time-dependent one. State the assumptions you make in each step of the derivation. (3p)
- 2. Calculate the expectation values  $\langle x \rangle$  and  $\langle x^2 \rangle$  for:
  - a) The ground state
  - b) The first excited state
  - of a one-dimensional (quantum mechanical) harmonic oscillator. (3p)
- 3. An electron in a hydrogen atom is in the state described by the wave function

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{6} [4\psi_{100}(\mathbf{r}) + 3\psi_{211}(\mathbf{r}) - \psi_{210}(\mathbf{r}) + \sqrt{10}\psi_{21-1}(\mathbf{r})]$$

- a) What is the expectation value of the energy? (1p)
- b) What is the expectation value of  $L^2$ ? (1p)
- c) What is the expectation value of  $L_z$ ? (1p)
- 4. The spin-part of a spin-1/2 quantum mechanical system is given by

$$\chi = N(2|\uparrow\rangle + i|\downarrow\rangle).$$

- a) Calculate the normalization constant N. (1p) b) What are the possible eigenvalues of  $\mathbf{S}^2$  and  $S_z$ ?
- Are they simultaneously measurable?
- c) Calculate the probabilities for obtaining these eigenvalues. (1p)

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(1p)

5. The Hamiltonian for an axially symmetric rotator is

$$H = \frac{L_x^2 + L_y^2}{2I_1} + \frac{L_z^2}{2I_2},$$

where  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  are constants. What are the possible energy eigenvalues? (3p)

## GOOD LUCK !