

#1

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) \quad R = 1.097 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

- 3-2 656.3 nm
  - 4-2 486.1 nm
  - 5-2 434 nm
  - 6-2 410 nm
  - 7-2 397 nm
- $n=2-1$     122 nm UV

#2. The only change is  $e^2 \rightarrow Ze^2$

$$E_n(z) = Z^2 E_n \quad a(z) = \frac{a}{Z}$$

$$Z=2 \quad E_{1-2} = 4,131,600 \text{ eV} = 59.4 \text{ eV}$$

#3.  $R_{21} = \frac{C_0}{4a^2} e^{-r/2a} \quad Y_{11} = Y_0 \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$

$$\frac{A}{4a^2} r e^{-r/2a} \sin \theta e^{i\phi} = \psi_{211}$$

$$\frac{A^2}{16a^4} \int \int \int r^2 e^{-r/a} \sin^2 \theta r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi \rightarrow -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} R_{21} e^{-r/2a}$$

$$L^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

$$L^2 \psi = R_{nl} L^2 Y_{lm}$$

$$= R_{0e} (-k^2) \left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right] Y_{lm}$$

$$= -k^2 R_{0e} \left[ e^{i\phi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} e^{i\phi} \right]$$

$$= -k^2 R_{0e} \left[ e^{i\phi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} (-1) e^{i\phi} \right]$$

$$= -k^2 R_{0e} \left[ e^{i\phi} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} [\cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta] + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} (-1) e^{i\phi} \right]$$

$$= -k^2 R_{0e} e^{i\phi} \sin \theta \left[ \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - 1) \right]$$

but  $\cos^2 \theta - 1 = -\sin^2 \theta$

$$S_0 = -k^2 R_{0e} Y_{lm} (-2) = 2k^2 Y_{lm} = 1(1+1)k^2 Y_{lm}$$

$$\frac{1}{2m^2} \left[ -k^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right] \psi + V \psi$$

4.)

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad -\lambda^2 - (-i^2) = -\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \lambda^2 = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$-ib = a \quad \chi_+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{a}{-i} = b \quad ia = b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad -ib = -a \quad ib = a \quad b = \frac{a}{i} \quad b = -ia$$

$$\chi_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi = a\chi_+ + d\chi_-$$

$$c = \langle \chi_+ | \chi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a - ib)$$

$$d = \langle \chi_- | \chi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a + ib)$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [(a - ib)\chi_+ + (a + ib)\chi_-]$$

5.)

$$A^2 \frac{(1+2i)^2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2i \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = A^2 (1+4+4) = 1 \quad A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2i \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad P(S_{2^+}) = \frac{5}{9} \quad P(S_{2^-}) = \frac{4}{9}$$

$a^2 \qquad b^2$

$$P(S_x^+) = \left| \frac{a+b}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \frac{(1-2i+2)(1+2i+2)}{18} = \frac{(3-2i)(3+2i)}{18} = \frac{13}{18}$$

$$P(S_x^-) = \left| \frac{a-b}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \frac{(1-2i-2)(1+2i-2)}{18} = \frac{(-1-2i)(-1+2i)}{18}$$

$$= \frac{1-2i+2i+4}{18} = \frac{5}{18}$$

↙

$$P(S_4^+) = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a-ib) \right|^2 = \frac{1}{18} (1-2i-2i+4)(1+2i+2i+4) = (1-4i)(1+4i)$$

$$= \frac{17}{18}$$

$$P(S_4^-) = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\#6.) \quad \lambda = 5, 3, 1 = 1, 3, 5$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=1 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda=3 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda=5 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=1 \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \frac{(-1)^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\lambda=3 \quad \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\lambda=5 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\#7.) \quad 4\pi r^2 R_{2,1}^2 = 4\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{84} \frac{a^{-3}}{a^2} r^2 e^{-r/a}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{6a^5} r^4 e^{-r/a}$$

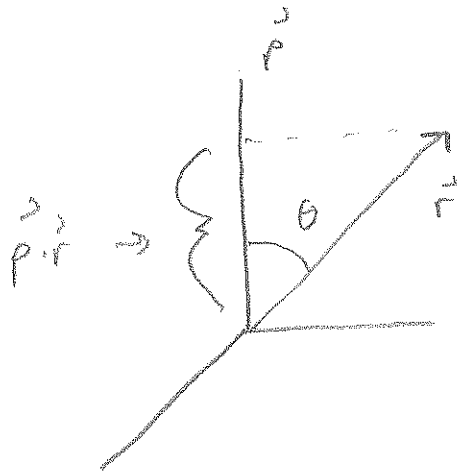
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$$\frac{dP}{dr} = \frac{\pi}{6a^5} \left[ 4r^3 e^{-r/a} - \frac{1}{a} r^4 e^{-r/a} \right] = 0$$

$$4r^3 - \frac{r^4}{a} = 0 \quad 4 = \frac{r}{a} \quad r = 4a$$



# Challenge



$$\psi = \left(\frac{1}{\pi a^3}\right)^{1/2} e^{-r/a} \quad \phi(r) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi a})^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r a^3}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r/a} r^2 \sin\theta e^{i\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}'} d\theta d\phi dr$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta e^{i\rho r \cos\theta/k} d\theta = \frac{2k}{\rho r} \sin\left(\frac{\rho r}{k}\right)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi = 2\pi$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} r e^{-r/a} \sin\left(\frac{\rho r}{k}\right) dr = \frac{(2\rho/k) a^3}{(1 + (a\rho/k)^2)^2}$$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{2a}{k}\right)^{3/2} \frac{1}{[1 + (a\rho/k)^2]^2}$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^2}{a^2}$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = -E_1$$

