

YOUR NAME: _____

ROLL NUMBER: _____

Quiz # 2 Saturday, November 17, 2012

Answers must be given on this sheet of paper only. Use the backsides for rough calculations. No calculators, mobile phones or crib sheets are permitted. Time=90 minutes.

Q.1 Let $|\psi(t)\rangle$ be the state of a particle of mass m that moves in one dimension under the influence of some potential $V(x)$. The Hamiltonian is $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(x)$.

a) How is $|\psi(t)\rangle$ related to $|\psi(0)\rangle$ and $\langle\psi(t)|$ related to $\langle\psi(0)|$? [1+1]

b) The average momentum at time t is $\langle p(t) \rangle = \langle \psi(t) | \hat{p} | \psi(t) \rangle$. Calculate $\frac{d}{dt} \langle p(t) \rangle$. [6]

c) Show that the answer you calculated above is actually Newton's Second Law. [2]

Q.2 In class we dealt with the SHO with $\hat{H} = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$. In this problem put $m = k = \hbar = 1$ (this is not as crazy as you might think!). Define two new operators a and a^\dagger as follows:

$$a = \frac{x+ip}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad a^\dagger = \frac{x-ip}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad (\text{Note that } [x, p] = i)$$

a) Show that $[a, a^\dagger] = 1$ [2]

b) Show that \hat{H} can be rewritten in terms of a and a^\dagger as $\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2}(a^\dagger a + 1)$. [4]

$$\hat{H} = (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2})$$

c) Let $|n\rangle$ be the n 'th eigenstate of the operator $\hat{N} = a^\dagger a$, i.e. $\hat{N}|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$, where $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. What are the possible energies of this SHO? [2]

d) If $|\psi\rangle = a^\dagger |n\rangle$ is an eigenstate of \hat{N} , show that $|\psi\rangle$ is also an eigenstate of a^\dagger and find the eigenvalue. [2]

It is given that $|\psi\rangle = a^\dagger |n\rangle$ is an eigenstate of \hat{N} .
Find the corresponding eigenvalue.

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right)$$

Q.3 The normalized wavefunction of a hydrogen atom in the ground state is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$.

a) Operate directly on this with \hat{H} and find the energy eigenvalue [5].

b) What is the probability that the electron will be found at a distance greater than $2.5 a_0$. [5]

Q.4 A two-level system has a Hamiltonian $H = H_0 + H'(t)$ where,

$H_0 = \varepsilon_1 |1\rangle\langle 1| + \varepsilon_2 |2\rangle\langle 2|$ and $H'(t) = Ve^{i\omega t} |1\rangle\langle 2| + Ve^{-i\omega t} |2\rangle\langle 1|$. where V is a real number. At

$t = 0$ the system is in state $|\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|2\rangle$, and at a later time t , $|\psi(t)\rangle = c(t)|1\rangle + d(t)|2\rangle$.

a) Find the equations obeyed by $c(t)$ and $d(t)$. [5 points]

b) Assuming V to be small, find $c(t)$ and $d(t)$. [5 points]