



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF  
EDUCATION (SCIENCE)  
4<sup>TH</sup> YEAR 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR  
MAIN REGULAR**

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**COURSE CODE: SPH 403**

**COURSE TITLE: Quantum Mechanics II**

**EXAM VENUE:**

**STREAM: EDUCATION**

**DATE:**

**EXAM SESSION:**

**TIME: 2:00 HRS**

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**Instructions:**

- 1. Answer question 1 (Compulsory) and ANY other 2 questions.**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

Attempt question *1(Compulsory)* and any other *TWO* questions in **section B**.

**SECTION A**

***QUESTION 1 ( 30 MARKS )***

- a)
- i. State any **TWO** postulates of Quantum mechanics **(2 marks)**
  - ii. Show that if two wave functions  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  satisfy the time-dependent Schroedinger equation, then their superposition  $\alpha\psi_1 + \beta\psi_2$  in which  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are constants is also a wave function satisfying the same Schroedinger equation. **(3 marks)**
- b) Write down the **TWO** main mathematical properties of the quantum wave function that formed the basis for Dirac's formulation of Quantum mechanics. **(2 marks)**
- c) Distinguish between spin-orbit coupling and Schroedinger picture. **(2 marks)**
- d) Determine the **THREE** components of orbital angular momentum in cartesian coordinate system. **(3 marks)**
- e) Calculate the commutation relation  $[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y^2]$  **(4 marks)**
- f) Derive the energy spectrum of a quantized linear harmonic oscillator in a number state  $|n\rangle$  given the Hamiltonian  $\hat{H} = \hbar\omega\left(\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$  where the symbols have their usual meaning **(4 marks)**
- g) Distinguish between time-independent perturbation theory and time-dependent perturbation theory. **(2 marks)**
- h) State the selection rules for allowed transitions in hydrogen atom. **(2 marks)**
- i) Write down the Classical and corresponding Quantum mechanical form of the Hamiltonian of a two particle system **(2 marks)**
- j) List the state vectors  $|u\rangle; |d\rangle$  and use them to determine the spin state transition operators of a two-state system,  $\hat{S}_+ ; S_-$  **(4 marks)**

## SECTION B

*Attempt any TWO questions in this section.*

### QUESTION 2 (20 MARKS)

a) Determine the expression for the ladder operator  $\hat{L}_+$  of the angular momentum given  $\hat{L}_x = i\hbar\left(\sin\phi\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \cos\phi\cot\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}\right)$  and  $\hat{L}_y = i\hbar\left(-\cos\phi\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} + \sin\phi\cot\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}\right)$  **(5 marks)**

b) The number state vector  $|n\rangle$  of a quantized harmonic oscillator satisfies the state

$$\text{transition algebraic relations } \hat{a}|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle; \hat{a}^\dagger|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle.$$

(i) Identify the operators  $\hat{a}$  and  $\hat{a}^\dagger$  **(2 marks)**

(ii) By evaluating  $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger]|n\rangle$ , show that  $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = 1$  **(5 marks)**

(iii) Determine the uncertainty in the measurement of the quadrature component  $\hat{x}_1$  in the

number state  $|n\rangle$ , using the definition  $\hat{a} = \hat{x}_1 + i\hat{x}_2$ ;  $\hat{a}^\dagger = \hat{x}_1 - i\hat{x}_2$  **(8 marks)**

### QUESTION 3 (20 MARKS)

a) Explain the Heisenberg picture of Quantum mechanics, hence derive the Heisenberg's equation of motion. **(8 marks)**

b) Show that the spin-up and spin-down state vectors of an electron satisfy the orthonormality relations  $\langle u|u\rangle = \langle d|d\rangle = 1$ ;  $\langle u|d\rangle = \langle d|u\rangle = 0$  **(3 marks)**

c) Angular momentum operators can be defined by the following matrices.

$$\hat{L}_x = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \hat{L}_y = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \hat{L}_z = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ Determine the}$$

commutation brackets  $[\hat{L}_x, \hat{L}_y]$ ,  $[\hat{L}_y, \hat{L}_z]$  and  $[\hat{L}_z, \hat{L}_x]$  in terms of  $\hat{L}_x$ ,  $\hat{L}_y$  and  $\hat{L}_z$

**(9 marks)**

**QUESTION 4 (20 MARKS)**

a) Using  $u(r) = rR(r)$ , the radial equation for a one-electron atom is obtained in the form

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{2\mu r^2} - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right) u(r) = Eu(r) \text{ where the symbols have their usual meanings.}$$

(i) By completing the square of the effective potential, determine the

quantized orbit energy in the form  $E_{l+1} = \frac{-\mu Z^2 e^4}{2(4\pi\epsilon_0)^2 \hbar^2 (l+1)^2}$ . **(5 marks)**

(ii) Show that the radial equation can be factorized in the form

$$\left( \frac{d}{dr} + K_{l+1}(r) \right) \left( -\frac{d}{dr} + K_{l+1}(r) \right) u(r) = \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} (E - E_{l+1}) u(r) \text{ where the parameter } K_{l+1}(r)$$

must be defined in the derivation. **(5 marks)**

b) A particle moves in the one-dimensional potential defined by  $V(x) = \begin{cases} V_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) & |x| \leq a \\ \infty & |x| > a \end{cases}$

By treating the potential as a perturbation, obtain the first order energy correction, given that the unperturbed eigen function is

$$u_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{2a}\right) & n = \text{odd} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{2a}\right) & n = \text{even} \end{cases} . \quad \textbf{(10 marks)}$$

**QUESTION 5 (20 MARKS)**

a) A two-level system described by the wave function

$$\psi(t) = c_a(t)\psi_a e^{-iE_a t/\hbar} + c_b(t)\psi_b e^{-iE_b t/\hbar} \text{ experiences a time-dependent perturbation.}$$

Suppose the system is in state  $\psi_a$  initially, derive the expressions for the first order approximations of probability amplitudes,  $c_a^1(t)$  and  $c_b^1(t)$ . **(12 marks)**

b) If the perturbation in 5 (a) above is of the form  $H_{ab}^1 = V_{ab} \cos \omega t$ , show that the

transition probability is given by  $P_{a \rightarrow b} = \frac{|V_{ab}|^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{\sin^2(\omega_0 - \omega) \frac{t}{2}}{(\omega_0 - \omega)^2}$  **(8 marks)**