

## Physics 137A, Spring 2004 , Section 1 (Hardtke), Midterm II

You are allowed one 8 1/2 by 11 page (both sides) with notes. Put your answers on separate sheets or an exam book. Write your name on each page. There are four questions.

1. Suppose a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $U$  is unitary, i.e.  $U^\dagger U = \mathbf{1}$ .
  - (a) Find the conditions this places on its components. [10 pts.]
  - (b) It turns out that the S-matrix is unitary. Which of the above conditions correspond to  $R+T = 1$ ?  $R$  is the reflection coefficient and  $T$  is the transmission coefficient. [10 pts.]
2. Assume  $\hat{A}$  is a linear operator with eigenvector  $|\phi\rangle$  and eigenvalue  $a$ . Another linear operator  $\hat{B}$  has the following commutation relation with  $\hat{A}$ :

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = \hat{B} + 2\hat{B}\hat{A}^2$$

Show that  $\hat{B}|\phi\rangle$  is an eigenvector of  $\hat{A}$  and find the eigenvalue. [15 pts.]

3. Given a wave function  $\Psi$  that satisfies the Schrödinger equation:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \hat{H}\Psi,$$

show that for any Hermitian operator  $\hat{A}$ ,

$$i\hbar \frac{d\langle \hat{A} \rangle}{dt} = \langle [\hat{A}, \hat{H}] \rangle + i\hbar \left\langle \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} \right\rangle$$

[25 pts.]

4. A 1-dimensional harmonic oscillator is initially in the state,

$$|\Psi(x)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}[2|\psi_2(x)\rangle + |\psi_3(x)\rangle],$$

where  $|\psi_n\rangle$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) are the stationary state solutions to the potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$ .

- (a) If you measure the energy of the system, what are the allowed energies and what is the probability of getting each energy? [10 pts.]
- (b) The raising operator  $\hat{a}_+$ , applied to a stationary-state  $|\psi_n(x)\rangle$ , gives:

$$\hat{a}_+|\psi_n\rangle = c_n|\psi_{n+1}\rangle.$$

Show that  $c_n = \sqrt{(n+1)\hbar\omega}$ . [25 pts.]

Hints: Remember that  $(\hat{a}_-)^{\dagger} = \hat{a}_+$  and consider the inner product:

$$\langle \hat{a}_+ \psi_n | \hat{a}_+ \psi_n \rangle$$

- (c) If you measure the energy of the state given by  $|\Phi\rangle = \hat{a}_+|\Psi(x)\rangle$  (with the expression for  $|\Psi(x)\rangle$  given above), what are the allowed energies and what is the probability of each? [15 pts.]