

Reg. No .....

Name .....

**M. Sc DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - MARCH 2020****SEMESTER 2 : PHYSICS****COURSE : 16P2PHYT06 : QUANTUM MECHANICS -1***(For Regular - 2019 Admission & Supplementary 2018/2017/2016 Admissions)*

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A****Answer All the Following (1 marks each)**

- The dispersion of the observable A is given by  
a.  $(\Delta A)^2$     b.  $\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2$     c.  $\langle A \rangle^2 - \langle A^2 \rangle$     d)  $\Delta A$
- For the quantum mechanical simple harmonic oscillator, one can obtain the third excited state by  
a)  $\frac{a^\dagger{}^3}{\sqrt{3}}|0\rangle$     b)  $\frac{a^\dagger}{\sqrt{3!}}|2\rangle$     c)  $\frac{a^\dagger{}^3}{\sqrt{3!}}|0\rangle$     d)  $\frac{a^\dagger}{\sqrt{3}}|2\rangle$
- An electron in the  $|+\rangle$  state is in the magnetic field  $B_z \hat{k}$ , then  $\frac{dS_z}{dt}$  is  
a)  $\frac{e}{mc}$     b) 0    c)  $\mu$     d) constant in z
- If  $L$  is the angular momentum operator,  $x$  and  $p$  the position and momentum operators then  
a)  $L^2 = x^2 p^2 - (x \cdot p)^2 + i\hbar x \cdot p$     b)  $L^2 = x^2 p^2 + (x \cdot p)^2 - i\hbar x \cdot p$     c)  $L^2 = x^2 p^2 - i\hbar(x \cdot p) + x \cdot p$     d)  $L^2 = x^2 p^2 + i\hbar(x \cdot p) - x \cdot p$
- The variational principle states that the ground state energy of the system is give by  
a)  $E_1 \leq \langle H \rangle$     b)  $E_1 = \langle H \rangle$     c)  $E_1 \geq \langle H \rangle$     d)  $E_1 = E_0$

(1 x 5 = 5)

**Section B****Answer any 7 (2 marks each)**

- What do you mean by a pure ensemble?
- Write a note on simultaneous eigen kets.
- Show that commuting operators possess simultaneous eigen functions
- Sketch graphs of  $\psi(x)$  and  $|\psi(x)|^2$  for the ground state of the one-dimensional simple harmonic oscillator.
- What are creation and annihilation operator? How are they related to the Number operator?
- What are energy eigen kets?
- Why does the angular momentum operators of different no-interacting particles commute.
- If  $|jm\rangle$  denotes the simultaneous eigenkets of  $J^2$  and  $J_z$  then write the eigen value equation of  $J^2$  and  $J_z$ .
- Write Ritz variational principle.
- State the criterion for the validity of WKB approximation.

(2 x 7 = 14)

**Section C**  
**Answer any 4 (5 marks each)**

16. Express the momentum operator in position space.
17. Prove Schwarz inequality
18. If  $a$  and  $a^+$  are the annihilation and creation operator of a quantum mechanical simple harmonic oscillator show that

$$a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle \text{ and } a^+|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle.$$

19. Show Ehrenfest's theorem is the quantum mechanical analogue of Newton law of motion.
20. Obtain the commutation relation  $[J^2, J_x]$ .
21. Evaluate the first and second order corrections to the energy of the  $n = 1$  state of an oscillator of mass  $m$  and angular frequency  $\omega$  subjected to a potential given by

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2 + bx$$

Here  $b$  is independent of  $x$  and  $\frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2 \gg bx$ .

(5 x 4 = 20)

**Section D**  
**Answer any 3 (12 marks each)**

- 22.1. Discuss the uncertainty principle and show that the minimum uncertainty wave function is a Gaussian.

**OR**

2. For a one – dimensional simple harmonic oscillator (SHO), using creation and annihilation operators, show that

$$(\Delta x)(\Delta p) = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar.$$

Also draw the  $\psi(x)$  and  $|\psi(x)|^2$  for the first three states of the SHO.

- 23.1. (i) Discuss the properties of the rotation operator.  
(ii) A spin  $\frac{1}{2}$  system initially in the state  $|\alpha\rangle$  was rotated by  $\phi$  about the z-axis. Find the expectation value of  $S_x, S_y$  and  $S_z$  with respect to the rotated state  $|\alpha\rangle_R$ .

**OR**

2. Discuss addition of angular momenta with a specific example. What are Clebsch-Gordon coefficients?
- 24.1. Discuss the time independent perturbation theory for the non degenerate case and obtain an expression for the first order energy correction.

**OR**

2. Discuss variational method as applied to Bound problems with one example.

(12 x 3 = 36)