

SOLUTION MANUAL FOR HW # 4

6.2)

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\left(\frac{d}{dx} - x \right), \left(\frac{d}{dx} + x \right) \right] &= \left(\frac{d}{dx} - x \right) \left(\frac{d}{dx} + x \right) f - \left(\frac{d}{dx} + x \right) \left(\frac{d}{dx} - x \right) f \\ &= \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + 1 - 1 - x^2 \right) f - \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - 1 + 1 - x^2 \right) f = 0 \Rightarrow \text{do not commute} \end{aligned}$$

6.16)

a)

$$\therefore E = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} \quad \& \quad \Delta E = \left(\frac{dE}{dp_x} \right) \Delta p_x$$

$$E = \frac{v_x^2 m}{2} = \frac{p_x^2}{2m}$$

$$\frac{dE}{dp_x} = \frac{2p_x}{2m} = \frac{p_x}{m} = \frac{v_x m}{m} = v_x$$

$$\Delta E = v_x \Delta p_x$$

b)

$$\therefore v_x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta E = v_x \Delta p_x$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{\Delta x \Delta p_x}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta E \Delta t = \Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

c)

$$\therefore \Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\Delta E \geq \frac{\hbar}{2\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta t = 9.9 * 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta E \geq 5.33 * 10^{-26} \text{ J}$$

7.2)

$$H = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{kx^2}{2} \quad \& \quad \Psi_n = N_n H_n(x) e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$H\Psi = E\Psi \quad \& \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{mk}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad \& \quad H_0(y) = 1 \Rightarrow \Psi_0 = N_0 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}$$

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi + \frac{kx^2}{2} \Psi = \frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (N_0 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}) + \frac{kx^2}{2} (N_0 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}) \quad \left(\because \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (e^{-\alpha^2 x^2}) = 2\alpha e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} - 4\alpha^2 x^2 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \right)$$

$$= N_0 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \left(\frac{2\alpha\hbar^2}{2m} - \frac{4\alpha^2 x^2 \hbar^2}{2m} + \frac{kx^2}{2} \right) = N_0 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{mk}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/2} \frac{\hbar^2}{m} - 4 \left(\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{mk}{\hbar^2} \right) \right) \frac{x^2 \hbar^2}{2m} + \frac{kx^2}{2} \right\}$$

$$= N_0 e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \hbar - \frac{kx^2}{2} + \frac{kx^2}{2} \right\} = E\Psi \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \hbar = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \quad \text{where} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

7.13)

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = (n + 1/2)\alpha^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle} = \alpha\sqrt{n + 1/2}$$

$$\alpha = (\hbar^2 / km)^{1/4}$$

$$m = \frac{m_H m_{Cl}}{m_H + m_{Cl}} = 1.61 * 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$k = 516 \text{ Nm}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha = 1.07 * 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

$$n = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle} = 7.60 * 10^{-12} \text{ m} \Rightarrow \%6 \text{ of HCl bond}$$

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle} = 1.32 * 10^{-11} \text{ m} \Rightarrow \%10 \text{ of HCl bond}$$

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle} = 1.69 * 10^{-11} \text{ m} \Rightarrow \%13 \text{ of HCl bond}$$