

## Practice Problems for Midterm 3, Physics 371

Show your work for full credit.

Calculator and crib-sheet allowed (8.5"x11", one side)

### 1) Uncertainty relations

Consider a particle of mass  $m$  moving in a one-dimensional potential  $V(x)$ .

a) Derive the following uncertainty relation for position and energy:

$$\Delta x \Delta E \geq \frac{\hbar}{2m} |\langle p_x \rangle|.$$

b) Using the result from part (a), derive the "energy-time uncertainty principle"

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

where

$$\Delta t \equiv \frac{\Delta x}{|d\langle x \rangle/dt|}$$

is the time for the mean position to change by one standard deviation.

### 2) Expectation values for the harmonic oscillator

Suppose a harmonic oscillator is in the energy eigenstate  $\psi_n$ .

a) Show that  $\langle n|x|n \rangle = 0$  and  $\langle n|p_x|n \rangle = 0$ .

b) Calculate  $\langle n|x^2|n \rangle$  and  $\langle n|p_x^2|n \rangle$ .

c) Show that the uncertainty principle is satisfied. For which state(s), if any, does  $\Delta x \Delta p_x$  achieve the minimum allowed value?

Hint: Express  $x$  and  $p_x$  in terms of  $a$  and  $a^\dagger$ .

### 3) Angular momentum operators and eigenfunctions

Derive the following commutation relations

a)  $[L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z,$

b)  $[\vec{L}^2, L_z] = 0,$

using the canonical commutation relations  $[r_i, p_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}.$

c) The result from part (b) implies that the angular momentum eigenfunctions  $Y_{\ell m}$  can be chosen as simultaneous eigenfunctions of  $\vec{L}^2$  and  $L_z$ . Write down (do not derive) the eigenvalue equations for  $Y_{\ell m}$ , and completely specify the eigenvalues.

#### 4) Spin-1/2

(a) Find the eigenvalues and eigenspinors of

$$S_y = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b) If you measured  $S_y$  on a particle in the general state

$$\chi = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \equiv a\chi_{\uparrow} + b\chi_{\downarrow},$$

what values might you get, and what is the probability of each? Check that the probabilities add up to one. *Note:*  $a$  and  $b$  need not be real!