Exam Seat No:

Enrollment No:

## **C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY**

WADHWAN CITY

University (Winter) Examination -2013

Subject Name: -Quantum Mechanics-I

Marks:70

Course Name :M.Sc(Physics) Sem-I **Duration :- 3:00 Hours** 

Date : 20/12/2013

Instructions:-(1) Attempt all Questions of both sections in same answer book / Supplementary. (2) Use of Programmable calculator & any other electronic instrument is prohibited. (3) Instructions written on main answer Book are strictly to be obeyed. (4) Draw neat diagrams & figures (If necessary) at right places. (5) Assume suitable & Perfect data if needed. **SECTION-I** Q.1 Write answers of the following Questions. 1. What is zero point energy? 1 2. Prove that  $J_{-}J_{+}=J^{2}-J_{z}^{-}\hbar J_{z}$ 2 2 3. In the solution of Harmonic Oscillator  $\mathbf{u}_{\infty} = \exp(\pm \xi^2/2)$ , the positive exponent is avoided, Why? 2 4. Prove that  $[H,a] = -\hbar\omega a$ Q.2 A. Discuss Harmonic Oscillator energy spectrum in brief and plot 5 Eigen function for n=0 to n=5.B. Discuss Spherical harmonics in detail and obtain Y<sub>00</sub>, Y<sub>10</sub> and Y<sub>20</sub>. 5 C. Derive the Energy Eigen value of Hydrogen atom. 4 OR A. Derive the following equation using power series solution,  $a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{n+2} a_n$ B. Using the relations of rectangular and spherical polar coordinates, 5 Q.2 5 obtain  $L_z = i \frac{\partial}{\partial h}$ C. Using the solution of Schrodinger equation in three dimension, 4  $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t^2} + \Phi m^2 = 0$ prove A. What is One dimensional Harmonic Oscillator ? Derive the 7 Q.3 following equation,  $\frac{d^2h}{d\xi^2} - 2\xi \frac{dh}{d\xi} + h(\Box - 1) = 0$ 7 B. Define Raising and Lowering operators in brief. OR A. For attractive coulomb potential  $V(r) = -\frac{c}{r}$ , solve Schrödinger radial 7 Q.3 equation and prove that energy Eigen values are  $E_n = -\frac{mz^2e^4}{2\hbar^2n^2}$ . B. Discuss the solution of Harmonic Oscillator in Polar Co-7 ordinates.



20

Q.4	<ul> <li>SECTION-II</li> <li>Write answers of the following Questions.</li> <li>1. Why WKB approximation is called semi-classical approximation?</li> <li>2. What is Dirac's Bra and Ket Notation?</li> <li>3. What are the applications of Fermi Golden Rule?</li> <li>4. In the Time independent perturbation Theory in the following Equation <ul> <li>(E<sub>n</sub>-E<sub>m</sub>)C<sub>k</sub><sup>(1)</sup>+H<sup>1</sup> km<sup>-</sup>W<sup>(1)</sup>δ<sub>km</sub>=0</li> <li>H<sup>1</sup> km suggests what? What are the E<sub>n</sub> and E<sub>m</sub> ?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1 2 2 2
Q.5	<ul><li>A. Explain WKB approximation.</li><li>B. Discuss the Variation method in terms of upper bound and ground state energy.</li></ul>	5 5
	C. Define the Matrix Representation of an Operator. <b>OR</b>	4
Q.5	<ul><li>A. Explain the Unitary operators.</li><li>B. Discuss the Dirac-delta function with necessary diagram.</li><li>C. What is Stark effect? Discuss it in brief.</li></ul>	5 5 4
Q.6	<ul> <li>A. Explain the Periodic Perturbation in Brief.</li> <li>B. Explain the Time dependent perturbation theory with general formulation and first order theory.</li> </ul>	7 7
Q.6	A. Explain the Interaction of Electromagnetic Field with atom. B. Show that the perturbation removes degeneracy and obtain $w^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2}(h_{11} + h_{22}) \pm \frac{1}{2}[(h_{11} - h_{22})^2 + 4h_{12}h_{21}]$	7 7

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*20\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

2/2

