1. (a) Normalize $R_{2,0}$ for hydrogen and construct the wavefunction $\psi_{2,0,0}$.

From Griffiths Table 4.7,

$$R_{2,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a^{-3/2} \exp\left[-\frac{r}{2a}\right]\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\frac{r}{a}\right).$$

Let $AR_{2,0}$ be normalized for some A. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \int_0^\infty |AR_{2,0}|^2 r^2 \mathrm{d}r \\
&= A^2 \int_0^\infty (rR_{2,0})^2 \mathrm{d}r \\
&= A^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{r^2}{2} a^{-3} \exp\left[-\frac{r}{a}\right]\left(1 - \frac{r}{2a}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}r \\
&= A^2 \frac{1}{2a^3} \int_0^\infty r^2 \exp\left[-\frac{r}{a}\right]\left(1 - \frac{r}{2a}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}r \\
&= A^2 \frac{1}{2a^3} \int_0^\infty \left[r^2 e^{-r/a} - \frac{1}{a} r^3 e^{-r/a} + \frac{1}{4a^2} r^4 e^{-r/a}\right] \mathrm{d}r,
\end{aligned}$$

where each of these three integrals are of the form of integral (7) on the provided integral table; that is,

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{a^{n+1}} \Rightarrow \int_0^\infty r^n e^{-r/a} \mathrm{d}r = n! a^{n+1}.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= A^2 \frac{1}{2a^3}\left(3! a^3 - 4! a^3 + \frac{1}{4} 5! a^3\right) \\
&= A^2 \frac{1}{2}(6 - 24 + 30) \\
&= 6A^2,
\end{aligned}$$

which is satisfied for $A = \sqrt{1/6}$.

(b) Normalize $R_{2,1}$ for hydrogen and construct the wavefunction $\psi_{2,1,1}, \psi_{2,1,0}$, and $\psi_{2,1,-1}$.

From Griffiths Table 4.7,

$$R_{2,1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} a^{-3/2} \exp\left[-\frac{r}{2a}\right]\left(\frac{r}{a}\right) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{a}{r} - \frac{1}{2}\right) R_{2,0}.$$

2. (a) Determine $\langle r \rangle$ and $\langle r^2 \rangle$ for an electron in the ground state of the hydrogen atom. Express solutions in terms of the Bohr radius, a.

The ground state wavefunction for hydrogen is given by $\psi_{1,0,0}$ where from Griffiths Table 4.3 and 4.7,

$$\psi_{1,0,0} = R_{1,0}Y_0^0 = 2a^{-3/2}e^{-r/a}\sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a^3}}e^{-r/a}.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle r^n \rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{\infty}\left(\psi_{1,0,0}^* r^n \psi_{1,0,0}\right) r^2 \sin(\theta)\mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}\theta\mathrm{d}\phi \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{\pi a^3}\int_0^{\infty} r^{n+2}\exp\left[-2\frac{r}{a}\right]\mathrm{d}r,\end{aligned}$$

where this integral is of the form of integral (7) from the provided integral table; that is,

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax}\mathrm{d}x = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{a^{n+1}} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} r^{n+2}e^{-2r/a}\mathrm{d}r = (n+3)!\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{n+2}.$$

Thus,

$$\langle r^n \rangle = \frac{a^n}{2^{(n+1)}}(n+2)!.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle r \rangle &= \frac{3}{2}a, \\ \left\langle r^2 \right\rangle &= 3a^2.\end{aligned}$$

(b) Determine $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x^2 \rangle$ for an electron in the ground state of the hydrogen atom. If the symmetry of the ground state is exploited, there will not be any new integration for this calculation.

(c) Determine $\langle x^2 \rangle$ for an electron in a hydrogen atom in the state $n = 2$, $l = 1$, $m = 1$. It is helpful to use the fact that $x = r\sin(\theta)\cos(\phi)$.

The wavefunction of this state is given by $\psi_{2,1,1}$ where from Griffiths Table 4.3 and 4.7

$$\psi_{2,1,1} = R_{1,0}Y_1^1 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}}a^{-3/2}\frac{r}{a}\exp\left[-\frac{r}{2a}\right]\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}}\sin[\theta]\exp[i\phi].$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle x^2 \rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{\infty}\left(\psi_{2,1,1}^* x^2 \psi_{2,1,1}\right) r^2\sin(\theta)\mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}\theta\mathrm{d}\phi \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{\infty}\left(\psi_{2,1,1}^* \psi_{2,1,1}\right) r^2(\sin(\theta))^2(\cos(\theta))^2 r^2\sin(\theta)\mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}\theta\mathrm{d}\phi \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{\infty}\frac{1}{24a^3}\left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 e^{-r/a}\frac{3}{8\pi}r^4(\sin[\theta])^5(\cos[\theta])^2\mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}\theta\mathrm{d}\phi \\
&= \frac{1}{64\pi a^5}\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{\infty} e^{-r/a}r^6(\sin[\theta])^5(\cos[\theta])^2\mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}\theta\mathrm{d}\phi \\
&= \frac{1}{64\pi a^5}\int_0^{2\pi}(\cos[\phi])^2\,\mathrm{d}\phi\int_0^{\pi}(\sin[\theta])^5\,\mathrm{d}\theta\int_0^{\infty}r^6\exp\left[-\frac{r}{a}\right]\mathrm{d}r,
\end{aligned}$$

where we have an integral of the form of integral (7) from the provided integral table; that is,

$$\int_0^{\infty}x^n e^{-ax}\mathrm{d}x = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{a^{n+1}} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty}r^6 e^{-r/a}\mathrm{d}r = 6!a^7.$$

Then,

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{45}{4\pi}a^2\int_0^{2\pi}(\cos[\phi])^2\,\mathrm{d}\phi\int_0^{\pi}(\sin[\theta])^5\,\mathrm{d}\theta,$$

where the remaining integrals are of the form that Mathematica can solve[1]. Then,

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{45}{4\pi}a^2\frac{16}{15}\pi = 12a^2.$$

[1] I could too, but would rather not apply integration by parts many times over.

3. (a) Starting with $[r_i, p_j] = -[p_i, r_j] = i\hbar\delta_{ij}$ and $[r_i, r_j] = [p_i, p_j] = 0$, where the index i stands for x, y, or z, and $r_x = x$, $r_y = y$, $r_z = z$, work out the following commutator relations:

$$[L_z, x] = i\hbar y, \qquad [L_z, y] = i\hbar x, \qquad [L_z, z] = 0,$$
$$[L_z, p_x] = i\hbar p_y, \qquad [L_z, p_y] = i\hbar p_x, \qquad [L_z, p_z] = 0.$$

(b) Use the results from part (a) and the definitions

$$L_x = yp_z - zp_y,$$
$$L_y = zp_x - xp_z,$$
$$L_z = xp_y - yp_x,$$

to obtain $[L_z, L_x] = i\hbar L_y$.

(c) Evaluate the commutators $[L_z, r^2]$ and $[L_z, p^2]$, where $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ and $p^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2$.

(d) Show that the Hamiltonian,

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \hat{V},$$

commutes with all three components of $\hat{\vec{L}}$ if $\hat{V}$ depends only on r.