

# Solution Tutorial 7 Physics -1

$$(1) U_{AB} = \frac{C+C}{1+\frac{C^2}{C^2}} = C$$

$$(A) \rightarrow C \leftarrow (B)$$

$$U_{BA} = \frac{-C-C}{1+\frac{C^2}{C^2}} = -C \quad \text{ie Velocity of light remains same.}$$

- (2) According to Newtonian mechanics, Velocity =  $0.9c + 0.9c = 1.8c$   
But according to special theory of relativity

$$U = \frac{U' + V}{1 + \frac{U'V}{C^2}} = 0.994c$$

- (3) The amount of work done will be change in kinetic energy of  $e^-$ . ie  $W = K_2 - K_1$ , here  $K_1$  &  $K_2$  are the kinetic energies of  $e^-$  with velocity  $v_1$  &  $v_2$  respectively.

$$\text{Here } K_1 = mc^2 \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{v_1^2}{c^2} \right)^{-1/2} - 1 \right] \quad \& \quad K_2 = mc^2 \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{v_2^2}{c^2} \right)^{-1/2} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 1.278 \times 10^5 \text{ eV} \quad \& \quad = 3.423 \times 10^5 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{So } W = K_2 - K_1 = 2.146 \times 10^5 \text{ eV} = 3.434 \times 10^{-14} \text{ Joules}$$

- (4) Use relativistic formula of momentum

$$p = mv = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = \frac{(E_0/c^2) \times (0.6c)}{\sqrt{1 - (0.6)^2}} = 0.383 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c}$$

- (5)  $n=2, l=0, 1$  for  $l=0, m_l=0 \rightarrow$  state  $2s$  (one state)  
 $l=1, m_l=-1, 0, 1 \rightarrow$  state  $2p$  (three states) } 4 states

Since all these (4) states have corresponding to  $n=2$  so all have same energy ie

$$E_2 = \frac{-13.606}{n^2} = -3.4015 \text{ eV}$$

- (6) For  $2^2P_{3/2}, l=1, 2s+1=2 \Rightarrow S=1/2 \quad \& \quad j=3/2$

$$L = \sqrt{l(l+1)} \hbar \quad \& \quad L_z = L \cos \theta = m_l \hbar, m_l = -1, 0, 1 \quad \& \quad \cos \theta = \frac{m_l}{\sqrt{l(l+1)}}$$

$$\text{ie } \theta = 135^\circ, 90^\circ, 45^\circ$$

$$S = \sqrt{s(s+1)} \hbar \quad \& \quad S_z = S \cos \theta = m_s \hbar \quad \& \quad m_s = -1/2, 1/2, \cos \theta = \frac{m_s}{\sqrt{s(s+1)}}$$

$$\text{ie } \theta = 44.7^\circ, 125.26^\circ$$

$$J = \sqrt{j(j+1)} \hbar, J_z = J \cos \theta \rightarrow m_j = m_l \pm m_s = -3/2, -1/2, 1/2, 3/2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{m_j}{\sqrt{j(j+1)}} \Rightarrow \theta = 140.77^\circ, 104.96^\circ, 75^\circ, 39.25^\circ$$

- (7)  $3^2S_{1/2} \Rightarrow n=3, l=0, j=1/2, m_j = \pm 1/2$

$$3^2P_{1/2} \Rightarrow n=3, l=1, j=3/2, m_j = \pm 1/2, \pm 3/2$$

$$n=3, l=1, j=1/2, m_j = \pm 1/2$$

For P state  $l=1, j=l \pm 1/2 = 3/2 \text{ or } 1/2$

$\Rightarrow j=5/2$  is not possible

For D state  $l=2, j=5/2 \text{ or } 3/2$

$\Rightarrow j=7/2$  is also not possible