Physics 449 hw#2

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<< "http://www.physics.wisc.edu/~tgwalker/448defs.m"</pre>

I)

(The main work is on the paper copy.)

Integrate
$$\left[\sin\left[\theta\right]^{7}\cos\left[\theta\right]^{2}\sin\left[3\phi\right]\frac{3}{8}\sqrt{\frac{35}{\pi}}e^{-3i\phi},\left\{\theta,0,\pi\right\}\right]$$

$$\frac{4 e^{-3 i \phi} \sin[3 \phi]}{3 \sqrt{35 \pi}}$$

Integrate
$$\left[\frac{4 e^{-3 i \phi} \sin[3 \phi]}{3 \sqrt{35 \pi}}, \{\phi, 0, 2 \pi\}\right]$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{35}}$$

3)

(The main work is on the paper copy.)

 $c_{1,0}$ for f_1 :

$$2\pi * Integrate \left[\frac{-1}{16}\sqrt{\frac{3^3}{\pi^3}} \right] \left(\cos \left[\theta\right]^2 \sin \left[\theta\right] - \cos \left[\theta\right]^4 \sin \left[\theta\right] \right), \left\{\theta, \theta, \pi\right\} \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5\pi}}$$

 $c_{3.0}$ for f_1 :

Integrate
$$\left[\frac{-3}{8\pi}\sqrt{5}\right] \left(\cos[\theta] - \cos[\theta]^3\right) \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{7}{\pi}} \left(5\cos[\theta]^3 - 3\cos[\theta]\right) \sin[\theta], \{\theta, 0, \pi\}$$
 $\frac{3}{4\sqrt{35}\pi^{3/2}}$

 $c_{3.0}$ for f_2 :

Integrate
$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{35}}{16\pi} \left(5 \cos [\theta]^3 - 3 \cos [\theta]\right)\right]$$

 $\left(3 \cos [\theta]^2 - 1\right) \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{7}{\pi}} \left(5 \cos [\theta]^3 - 3 \cos [\theta]\right) \sin [\theta], \{\theta, 0, \pi\}\right]$
 $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{5} \pi^{3/2}}$

Integrate
$$\left[\frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}\pi^{3/2}}, \{\phi, \theta, 2\pi\}\right]$$

$$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}\sqrt{\pi}}$$

 $c_{1,0}$ for f_2 :

Integrate
$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{35}}{16\pi}\left(5\cos\left[\theta\right]^3 - 3\cos\left[\theta\right]\right)\left(3\cos\left[\theta\right]^2 - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi}}\cos\left[\theta\right]\right)\sin\left[\theta\right],\left\{\theta,\theta,\pi\right\}\right]$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{\frac{3}{35}}}{4\pi^{3/2}}$$

Integrate
$$\left[\frac{3\sqrt{\frac{3}{35}}}{4\pi^{3/2}}, \{\phi, 0, 2\pi\}\right]$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{35\pi}}$$

4) Find the lowest 8 energy levels (and their degeneracies) for the potential V = b r

(Continuation of the work on the paper copy.)

```
(* 1=0 *)
ds = 0.01; s = Range[ds, 10 - ds, ds]; num = Length[s];
ones[n_] := 1 + 0 Range[n];
psq = \frac{1}{ds^2} \left( 2 \operatorname{DiagonalMatrix} [ones[num]] - \right)
       DiagonalMatrix[ones[num - 1], 1] - DiagonalMatrix[ones[num - 1], -1]);
{eval0, evec0} = Eigensystem \left[\frac{1}{2} psq + DiagonalMatrix[s]\right];
in0 = Ordering[eval0]; eval0 = eval0[in]; evec0 = evec0[in0];
eval0[;; 10]
{1.85575, 3.24457, 4.38161, 5.38652,
 6.30513, 7.16113, 7.96919, 8.74473, 9.52541, 10.3742}
```

```
(* 1=1 *)
{eval1, evec1} = Eigensystem \left[\frac{1}{2} psq + Diagonal Matrix \left[\frac{1}{c^2} + s\right]\right];
in1 = Ordering[eval1]; eval1 = eval1[in1]; evec1 = evec1[in1];
eval1[;; 10]
{2.66782, 3.87676, 4.92694, 5.8778, 6.75843, 7.58583, 8.37273, 9.14213, 9.94772, 10.8471}
```

```
(*1=2*)
{eval2, evec2} = Eigensystem \left[\frac{1}{2} psq + Diagonal Matrix \left[\frac{3}{s^2} + s\right]\right];
in2 = Ordering[eval2]; eval2 = eval2[in2]; evec2 = evec2[in2];
eval2[;; 10]
{3.37178, 4.46828, 5.45179, 6.35723,
 7.20433, 8.00599, 8.77659, 9.55296, 10.3975, 11.3511}
```

```
(* 1=3 *)
{eval3, evec3} = Eigensystem \left[\frac{1}{2} psq + Diagonal Matrix \left[\frac{6}{s^2} + s\right]\right];
in3 = Ordering[eval3]; eval3 = eval3[in3]; evec3 = evec3[in3];
eval3[;; 10]
{4.00892, 5.02579, 5.9564, 6.82347, 7.64116, 8.42067, 9.1836, 9.98242, 10.8748, 11.883}
(* 1=4 *)
{eval4, evec4} = Eigensystem \left[\frac{1}{2} psq + Diagonal Matrix \left[\frac{15}{s^2} + s\right]\right];
in4 = Ordering[eval4]; eval4 = eval4[in4]; evec4 = evec4[in4];
eval4[;; 10]
{5.15351, 6.06145, 6.91249, 7.71824, 8.48823, 9.24177, 10.0291, 10.909, 11.9056, 13.0192}
eval0[;; 10]
eval1[;; 10]
eval2[;; 10]
eval3[;; 10]
eval4[;; 10]
{1.85575, 3.24457, 4.38161, 5.38652,
 6.30513, 7.16113, 7.96919, 8.74473, 9.52541, 10.3742}
{2.66782, 3.87676, 4.92694, 5.8778, 6.75843, 7.58583, 8.37273, 9.14213, 9.94772, 10.8471}
{3.37178, 4.46828, 5.45179, 6.35723,
 7.20433, 8.00599, 8.77659, 9.55296, 10.3975, 11.3511}
{4.00892, 5.02579, 5.9564, 6.82347, 7.64116, 8.42067, 9.1836, 9.98242, 10.8748, 11.883}
{5.15351, 6.06145, 6.91249, 7.71824, 8.48823, 9.24177, 10.0291, 10.909, 11.9056, 13.0192}
```

The lowest 8 energy levels are as following:

3 2 n 1 3 2 1 0 2 1 2 1 0 1.85575 2.66782 3.24457 3.37178 3.87676 4.00892 4.38161 4.46828 Energies Degeneracies 3 1 5 3 7 1 5 1

5) -

(Continuation of the work on the paper copy.)

```
Y11 = SphericalHarmonicY[1, 1, \theta, \phi];
Y1m1 = SphericalHarmonicY[1, -1, \theta, \phi];
Y10 = SphericalHarmonicY[1, 0, \theta, \phi];
Y00 = SphericalHarmonicY[0, 0, \theta, \phi];
A = \{Sin[\theta] Cos[\phi], Sin[\theta] Sin[\phi], Cos[\theta]\};
thInt1a = Integrate[Sin[\theta] Y11 * Y00 * A[[1]], {\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,1</sub> *)
thInt1b = Integrate[Sin[\theta] Y10 * Y00 * A[[1]], {\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,0</sub> *)
thInt1c = Integrate[Sin[\theta] Y1m1 * Y00 * A[[1]], \{\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,-1</sub> *)
  1 + @<sup>2 i \phi</sup>
  2\sqrt{6} \pi
```

```
e^{-i\phi} \cos [\phi]
      \sqrt{6} \pi
```

```
sqPhiInt1a = \left(\text{Integrate}[\text{thInt1a}, \{\phi, 0, 2\pi\}]\right)^2
sqPhiInt1b = \left(\text{Integrate[thInt1b, } \{\phi, 0, 2\pi\}\right)^2
sqPhiInt1c = (Integrate[thInt1c, {\phi, 0, 2\pi}])^2
6
```

```
1
```

 $\sum_{l=1,m=-1}^{m=1} \left(\int_0^2 \pi \int_0^{\pi} \text{Sin}[\theta] \, d\theta \, d\phi \, Y_{n_2 \, l_2} \, Y_{n_1 \, l_1} \, A_2 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$

```
thInt2a = Integrate[Sin[\theta] Y11 * Y00 * A[[2]], {\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,1</sub> *)
thInt2b = Integrate[Sin[\theta] Y10 * Y00 * A[[2]], {\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,0</sub> *)
thInt2c = Integrate[Sin[\theta] Y1m1 * Y00 * A[[2]], {\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,-1</sub> *)
  e^{i\phi} \operatorname{Sin}[\phi]
      \sqrt{6} \pi
```

```
e^{-i\phi} \sin[\phi]
     \sqrt{6} \pi
```

```
sqPhiInt2a = Abs \left[ \left( \text{Integrate} \left[ \text{thInt2a}, \{ \phi, 0, 2 \pi \} \right] \right)^2 \right]
sqPhiInt2b = Abs \left[ \left( \text{Integrate} \left[ \text{thInt2b}, \{ \phi, 0, 2 \pi \} \right] \right)^2 \right]
sqPhiInt2c = Abs \left[ \left( \text{Integrate} \left[ \text{thInt2c}, \{ \phi, 0, 2 \pi \} \right] \right)^2 \right]
 6
```

0

1

 $\sum_{l=1,m=-1}^{m=1} \left(\int_0^2 \int_0^{\pi} \text{Sin}[\theta] \, d\theta \, d\phi \, Y_{n_2 \, l_2} \, Y_{n_1 \, l_1} \, A_2 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$

```
thInt3a = Integrate [Sin[\theta] Y11 * Y00 * A[[3]], {\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,1</sub> *)
thInt3b = Integrate[Sin[\theta] Y10 * Y00 * A[[3]], {\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,0</sub> *)
thInt3c = Integrate[Sin[\theta] Y1m1 * Y00 * A[[3]], {\theta, 0, \pi}] (* Y<sub>1,-1</sub> *)
0
```

```
2\sqrt{3} \pi
```

0

```
sqPhiInt3a = (Integrate[thInt3a, {\phi, 0, 2\pi}])^2
sqPhiInt3b = (Integrate[thInt3b, {\phi, 0, 2\pi}])^2
sqPhiInt3c = (Integrate[thInt3c, {\phi, 0, 2\pi}])^2
3
```

$$\begin{split} & \sum_{l=1,m=-1}^{m=1} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \mathrm{Sin}[\theta] \, d\theta \, d\phi \, Y_{n_2 \, l_2} \, Y_{n_1 \, l_1} \, A_3 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{l=1,m=-1}^{m=1} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \mathrm{Sin}[\theta] \, d\theta \, d\phi \, Y_{n_2 \, l_2} \, Y_{n_1 \, l_1} \, A_i \right)^2 = 1 \\ & S(n_2, \, l_2, \, n_1, \, l_1) = \left(1 \, \int_0^{\infty} r \, P_{n_2 \, l_2} \, P_{n_1 \, l_2} \, dr \right)^2 \end{split}$$

6-7) Exercises 5&6 in the Supersymmetry handout: Write a Mathematica function to calculate P_{nl} using supersymmetry. Verify its correctness for P_{7d} .

```
\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{W}_{1_{-}} := \frac{1}{1+1} - \frac{1+1}{\mathsf{s}}; \\ & \mathsf{A}_{1_{-}} @ \, \mathsf{f}_{-} := - \, \partial_{\mathsf{s}} \, \mathsf{f} + \mathsf{W}_{1} \, \, \mathsf{f} \end{aligned}
```

```
Pnl[n_{,1}] := Do[At_{1b}@grd\kappa, \{lb, n-2, 1, -1\}];
```

Verify its correctness for P_{7d} :

```
P7d = A_{12}@A_{13}@A_{14}@A_{15}@grd\kappa // Simplify
3 s
```

```
\frac{1}{360 \; n^4} \; \text{e}^{-\frac{s}{n}} \; \left(6 + n\right) \; s^{-4+n}
                             \left(360\ n^{7}+n^{6}\ \left(2160-342\ s\right)\ +60\ s^{4}+n\ s^{3}\ \left(-1080+47\ s\right)\ +n^{4}\ s\ \left(-8316+1309\ s-18\ s^{2}\right)\ +1000\ s^{2}+1000\ s^
                                                        6\ n^{2}\ s^{2}\ \left(870-141\ s+2\ s^{2}\right)\ +\ n^{5}\ \left(2880-3078\ s+119\ s^{2}\right)\ +\ n^{3}\ s\ \left(-6300+4626\ s-216\ s^{2}+s^{3}\right)\ \right)
```

```
P7dN = \frac{1}{360 \times 1^4} e^{-\frac{s}{1}} (6+1) s^{-4+1} (360 \times 1^7 + 1^6 (2160 - 342 s) + 60 s^4 + 1)
               1 * s^{3} \left(-1080 + 47 \, s\right) + 1^{4} \, s \, \left(-8316 + 1309 \, s - 18 \, s^{2}\right) + 6 \times 1^{2} \, s^{2} \, \left(870 - 141 \, s + 2 \, s^{2}\right) + 1^{5} \, \left(2880 - 3078 \, s + 119 \, s^{2}\right) + 1^{3} \, s \, \left(-6300 + 4626 \, s - 216 \, s^{2} + s^{3}\right)\right) \, // \, Simplify
 7 e^{-s} (900 - 3006 s + 1879 s^2 - 360 s^3 + 20 s^4)
                                                  60 \, s^3
```

$$SE = \frac{-1}{2} \partial_{s,s} P7dN + \frac{2 * 3}{2 s^{2}} P7dN // Simplify$$

$$- \frac{7 e^{-s} (5400 + 5400 s - 18640 s^{2} + 2912 s^{3} + 1759 s^{4} - 400 s^{5} + 20 s^{6})}{120 s^{5}}$$

The result approaches to zero \rightarrow This formulation can be verified on P_{7d} .

8) Hydrogen: S(3p, 2s) = ? -

```
a0 = 0.529 Å; Z = 1;
R31 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} \left(\frac{Z}{3 \text{ a0}}\right)^{3/2} \frac{Zr}{a0} \left(1 - \frac{Zr}{6 \text{ a0}}\right) e^{-Zr/(3 \text{ a0})};
 R20 = 2\left(\frac{Z}{2 \text{ a0}}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 - \frac{Z r}{2 \text{ a0}}\right) e^{-Z r/(2 \text{ a0})};
  (Integrate[r*R31*R20, {r, 0, \infty}])^2
 ConditionalExpression \left[\frac{0.000499606}{{}_{\rm R}^2},\,{\rm Re}\,[{\rm \AA}]\,>0\right]
```

9) How many radial zero crossings are there for the 5p m=1 state of hydrogen? Plot the probability distribution in the x-z plane. (Use ContourPlot)

$$P5p = At_1@At_2@At_3@grdx // Simplify \\ -\frac{1}{24 n^3} e^{-\frac{s}{n}} (4+n) s^{-3+n} \\ \left(24 n^5 + n^4 \left(48 - 26 s\right) + n \left(54 - 5 s\right) s^2 - 6 s^3 + n^3 s \left(-104 + 9 s\right) - n^2 s \left(90 - 45 s + s^2\right)\right)$$

ψ 5p = P5p * SphericalHarmonicY[1, 1, θ , ϕ]

$$\begin{split} &\frac{1}{16\,n^3\,\sqrt{6\,\pi}}\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{s}{n}+\mathrm{i}\,\phi}\,\left(4+n\right)\,s^{-3+n} \\ &\left(24\,n^5+n^4\,\left(48-26\,s\right)\,+n\,\left(54-5\,s\right)\,s^2-6\,s^3+n^3\,s\,\left(-104+9\,s\right)\,-n^2\,s\,\left(90-45\,s+s^2\right)\right)\,\text{Sin}\left[\varTheta\right] \end{split}$$

n = 5;

$$\psi$$
5pSq = ψ 5p* ψ 5p // Simplify

$$\frac{1}{500\,000\,\pi}$$
1323 $e^{-\frac{s}{5}+i\,\phi-\frac{\text{Conjugate}[s]}{5}}$ - $i\,\text{Conjugate}[\phi]$ s² (-3750 + 1125 s - 90 s² + 2 s³) Conjugate[s]²
(-3750 + 1125 Conjugate[s] - 90 Conjugate[s]² + 2 Conjugate[s]³) Conjugate[Sin[θ]] Sin[θ]

Plug in
$$s = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$$
, gives: $-\frac{e^{-\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}}\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}}{10\,986\,328\,125\,\pi/\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{z^2}{x^2 + z^2}}}}}$

