

PEU 323: Fall 2024

Probability and Complex Numbers

University of Science and Technology at Zewail City

1. Consider a particle which is free to be anywhere, with equal probability, on a line segment of length L .
 - (a) Find the normalized probability distribution for such a particle.
 - (b) Calculate $\langle x \rangle$ and σ_x .
 - (c) Calculate the probability of finding the particle within σ_x of $\langle x \rangle$.
 - (d) What are the dimensions of the probability density?
2. Buffon's Needle: A needle of length l is dropped at random on a sheet of paper with parallel lines a distance l apart. What is the probability that it crosses a line?
3. Find the probability distribution for the momentum of a harmonic oscillator with angular frequency ω .
4. Consider the probability density for the location of the electron inside the Hydrogen atom:

$$\rho(r) = Ae^{-2r/a_0}, \quad (1)$$

where a_0 is the Bohr radius.

- (a) Find A which normalizes this probability distribution.

Hint:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^n dx = n!. \quad (2)$$

- (b) Calculate the probability for the electron to be found in a sphere, centered about the origin, of radius b_0 , with $b_0 \ll a_0$.

P.S.: You can do this calculation exactly or approximately. The approximate one is much easier.

5. Consider the map

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{C} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{2 \times 2} \\ x + iy &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

from the complex numbers to the set of 2×2 real matrices.

- (a) Show that this map is an isomorphism. That is, show that it is invertible and that for $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$f(z_1 z_2) = f(z_1) f(z_2), \tag{4}$$

and hence prove that, in two dimensions, rotations commute.

- (b) Prove De Moivre's formula for complex numbers:

$$\left(r(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)) \right)^n = r^n (\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)) \tag{5}$$

and hence prove that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(n\theta) & -\sin(n\theta) \\ \sin(n\theta) & \cos(n\theta) \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$