

$$\Delta E_n^{(1)} = \langle n | H_1 | n \rangle$$

1

$$= \langle n | \frac{1}{2} \kappa' x^2 | n \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \kappa' \frac{1}{\alpha} (n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{m \kappa} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{\frac{\kappa}{\omega} \cdot \phi} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{\kappa}$$

$$m \omega^2 = \kappa$$

$$m = \frac{\kappa}{\omega^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_n^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa'}{\kappa} \underbrace{\hbar \omega (n + \frac{1}{2})}_{E_n^{(0)}}$$

$$\Delta E_0^{(r)} = \sum_{m \neq 0} \frac{|\langle m^0 | H_1 | 0^0 \rangle|^2}{E_0^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \kappa' x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \kappa' \frac{1}{2\alpha} (a^+ + a)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\kappa'}{\kappa} \hbar \omega \left(a^+ + a^- + 2a^+ a^- \right)$$

$$\underbrace{a^+ a^- + a^- a^+}_{1 + a^+ a^-}$$

$$a^+ a^- - a^- a^+ = 1$$

$$a^+ |0\rangle = \sqrt{1} \sqrt{2} |1\rangle \quad \text{পুনর্গঠন করিব।} \quad \text{মানে এইটা পুনর্গঠন।}$$

$$a^- |0\rangle = 0 \quad \text{কারণ } a^- a^+ = 0$$

$$\text{সুলভ, মানে } a^+ a^- = 1$$

$$\Delta E_0^{(r)} = \frac{|\langle 0 | \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa'}{\kappa} \hbar \omega | 0 \rangle|^2}{\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega - \hbar \omega (0 + \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\kappa'}{\kappa} \right) \hbar \omega \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\kappa'}{\kappa} \right) \hbar \omega$$

$$\hbar \omega = \frac{E_n^{(0)}}{n + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Delta E_0^{(r)} = -\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\kappa'}{\kappa} \right) E_n^{(0)}$$

$$E_n \approx \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa'}{\kappa} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\kappa'}{\kappa} \right) \right) E_n^{(0)}$$

j=01

$$m\omega^2 = k + k'$$

$$E_n = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{4\pi^2 n^2}{a^3}} \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \hbar \omega \sqrt{1 + \frac{\kappa'}{\kappa}} (n + \frac{1}{2})$$

ההנראם כוונתיהם ניכר בפערם

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{8} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

לנחיות כמי יתיר על נסיעות

$$E_l^{(o)} = \frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{2M\alpha^2}$$

$$H_1 = q \varepsilon R \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} Y_0^{(1)}$$

Given $\ell = 2$, $\mu \approx 0.1$, $\sigma \approx 0.2$, $\rho \approx 0.5$, $H_1 \approx 10$

$$\langle \partial^m | H_1 | \partial^n \rangle = 0$$

$$z \stackrel{!}{=} 1 + z \quad \text{WE} \sim$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_{l=2, m}^{(1)} = 0$$

$$\Delta E_{\ell=2,m}^{(r)} = \sum_{\ell' \neq 2} \frac{|\langle \ell'm' | H_i | 2m \rangle|^2}{E_{\ell=2,m}^{(o)} - E_{\ell',m'}^{(o)}}$$

$$\frac{t^2 - 3}{t^2 + 1} - \frac{t^2 - l'(l'+1)}{t^2 + 1}$$

1881 נִזְמָנָה כְּשֶׁלֶת

$\alpha = 1 / \theta' \approx 1 + x$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1+\delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_{\ell=0,m}^{(2)} = \frac{MA^2}{\hbar^2} \left[\frac{|\langle 1m | H_1 | 2m \rangle|^2}{3-1} + \frac{|\langle 3m | H_1 | 2m \rangle|^2}{3-6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{MA^2}{\hbar^2} q^r \varepsilon^r A^2 \frac{4\pi}{3} \left[\frac{|\langle 1m | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 2m \rangle|^2}{2} - \frac{|\langle 3m | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 2m \rangle|^2}{3} \right]$$

ρ = fcc (111) γl > εrf => WE > εfε

$$\langle j'm' | \Psi_0^{(1)} | jm \rangle = (j|m_0|j'm') \langle j' | \Psi_0^{(1)} | j \rangle$$

⇒ ∫, m=0 ∞ εrf r_3 r'

$$\langle 101 | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 200 \rangle = (\epsilon 100 | 10) \langle 1 | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 1m | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 2m \rangle = \frac{(\epsilon 1m_0 | 1m)}{(\epsilon 100 | 10)} \langle 10 | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 20 \rangle$$

$$\langle 3m | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 2m \rangle = \frac{(\epsilon 1m_0 | 3m)}{(\epsilon 100 | 30)} \langle 30 | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 20 \rangle$$

ρ = fcc (111 γl > εrf r_3 r')

$$\langle 10 | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 20 \rangle = \int \Psi_0^{(1)} \Psi_0^{(1)} \Psi_0^{(1)} d\tau$$

$$= \epsilon \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{3}{16\pi}} \int \overline{x^2} (3x^{-1}) x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{8}{16\pi}} \frac{8}{15\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{2(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3})}{\frac{1}{15}} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$(\epsilon 100 | 10) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 1m | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 2m \rangle = (\epsilon 1m_0 | 1m) \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{15\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{8}{2}} \right]}_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{15\pi}}}$$

$$\langle 30 | \Psi_0^{(1)} | 20 \rangle = \epsilon \pi \sqrt{\frac{7}{16\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \int (5x^3 - 3x) x (3x^{-1}) dx$$

$$= \int (5x^3 - 3x) x (3x^{-1}) dx$$

$$= 15x^6 - 5x^4 - ax^4 + bx^2$$

$$= \frac{4F}{135} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{10^5}{1024}} \cdot \cancel{3 \times 5 \times 3}$$

$$15x^6 - 14x^4 + 3x^2$$

$$2 \left(\frac{15}{7} - \frac{14}{5} + 1 \right) = \frac{24}{35}$$

$$= \frac{12}{135} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{64}}$$

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

$$(2100/30) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 3^m | 4_0^{(1)} | 2^m \rangle = (2100/3^m) \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{35\pi}}}_{= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{35\pi}}} \right]$$

so far?

$$\Delta E_{l=2, m}^{(r)} = \frac{Mh^4}{t^2} (q\varepsilon)^2 \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[(2100/1^m) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]^2 - \frac{1}{3} \left[(2100/3^m) \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]^2 \right\} \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{Mh^4}{t^2} (q\varepsilon)^2 \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} (2100/1^m)^2 - \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{7} (2100/3^m)^2 \right]$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{Mh^4}{t^2} (q\varepsilon)^2}_{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{2} (2100/1^m)^2 - \frac{1}{7} (2100/3^m)^2 \right]$$

so $m = 1, -1$

$$\underline{m=0} \quad \Delta E_{2,0}^{(r)} = \alpha (q\varepsilon)^2 \left[\frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \frac{3}{5} \right] = \frac{1}{21} \alpha (q\varepsilon)^2$$

$$\frac{2}{15} - \frac{3}{35} = \frac{1}{21}$$

$$\underline{m=\pm 1} \quad \left[\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{7} \frac{8}{15} \right] \Rightarrow \Delta E_{2,\pm 1}^{(r)} = \frac{1}{42} \alpha (q\varepsilon)^2$$

$$\underline{m=\pm 2} \quad \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{3} \right] \Rightarrow \Delta E_{2,\pm 2}^{(r)} = -\frac{1}{21} \alpha (q\varepsilon)^2$$

$$R P \times P^{-1} R^{-1} = R -x R^{-1} = -x \quad (k) \quad (3)$$

$$R P y P^{-1} R^{-1} = R -y R^{-1} = y$$

$$R P z P^{-1} R^{-1} = R -z R^{-1} = z$$

$$L_z = x P_y - y P_x \quad (2)$$

$$P_x L_z P_x^{-1} = P_x \times P_y P_x^{-1} - P_x \underbrace{y P_x}_{P_x^{-1} P_x} P_x^{-1}$$

$$= -x P_y - y (-P_x) = \underline{\underline{-L_z}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_x L_z P_x^{-1} = -L_z \quad / \leftarrow P_x$$

$$P_x L_z = -L_z P_x$$

$$\{P_x, L_z\} = 0$$

$$P_x |lm\rangle = P_x Y_m^{(l)} \quad (2)$$

$$\theta \rightarrow \theta \quad \beta_{11} \quad \varphi \rightarrow -\varphi \quad r \sim e \geq n \sim$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right]$$

$$\varphi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^{-1}(-x) = -\operatorname{tg}(x) \quad -1$$

$$e^{i\omega\varphi} \rightarrow e^{-i\omega\varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow |lm\rangle \rightarrow |l-m\rangle$$

L_x, L_z no def'n' H_0 is right ($\text{L} \circ \text{L}$)

$L_x H_0$ is '0' & $L^+ \text{ no } \approx 0$, right

$$[L_z, z] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}[L_x, z] &= L_x z - \underline{z L_x} = L_x z - L_x L_x^{-1} z L_x \\ &= L_x z - L_x z = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$[L^+, z] \neq 0 \quad \text{since } \int$$

$L_x |E, m\rangle$ is H eigen value of L_z (\pm)

$$H L_x |E, m\rangle = L_x H |E, m\rangle = L_x E |E, m\rangle$$

$H \propto \sigma^z$ in $L_x |E, m\rangle$ \Rightarrow $\sigma^z \propto$ L_x

E 's are no

$$\begin{aligned}L_z L_x |E, m\rangle &= - L_x L_z |E, m\rangle \\ &= - t_m L_x |E, m\rangle\end{aligned}$$

$L_z \propto \sigma^z$ in $L_x |E, m\rangle$ \Rightarrow $\sigma^z \propto L_x$

$t_m \propto m - n / \rho$, $-t_m \propto \sigma^z \propto m$

$$L_x |E, m\rangle = |E, -m\rangle \quad ; -m$$

and σ^z is zero \Rightarrow $t_m = 0$

$$H L_x |E, m\rangle = E |E, -m\rangle$$

E 's are σ^z $|E, \pm m\rangle$ \Rightarrow $\sigma^z \propto \rho$

E_2

$m = -1$

E_1

$m = 0$

(c)

הנורווגים נלחמו בדנמרק.

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$$e \varepsilon_0 \sim 10^6 \text{ eV/cm} \quad (2)$$

$$|E_3 - E_4| = \left| -13.0 \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \right|$$

$$\approx 0.66 \text{ eV}$$

Thus $\int_{\gamma} e^{\psi_0} \geq r^{1/k} \int_{\gamma'} e^{\psi_1}$

$$a_0 \sim 5.3 \times 10^{-13} \int j''(0) L^2 k_{\parallel 0} \quad a_0 \quad \gamma \gamma 12 \quad 0112 \gamma \gamma$$

$$C_{\text{Br} \rightarrow \text{SI}} \approx 10^{-4} \quad \text{mol L}^{-1}$$

$$0.66 - \{ \text{ or } \} \mid \cap$$

$$m=0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \quad \gamma_1 \gamma_2 = \begin{cases} 0 & m=0 \\ 1 & m=\pm 1 \\ -1 & m=\pm 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_1 \gamma_3 = \begin{cases} 1 & m=0 \\ -1 & m=\pm 1 \\ 0 & m=\pm 2 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^1 + \sum_{l=1}^2 + \sum_{l=r}^3 = 6$$

$$\int_{\text{lower}}^{\text{upper}} (l+1) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 h$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^n dx = 0$$

הברון

$$(3l'm'|Y_e^{(1)}|3l'n)$$

• $\int_{-1}^1 u' \ln u' \, dx$

$$l-1 \leq l' \leq l+1 \quad m' = m$$

WE

$$l' = 0, 1, 2 \quad \text{for } 0 \leq l \leq 2$$

$\delta_{l'}$

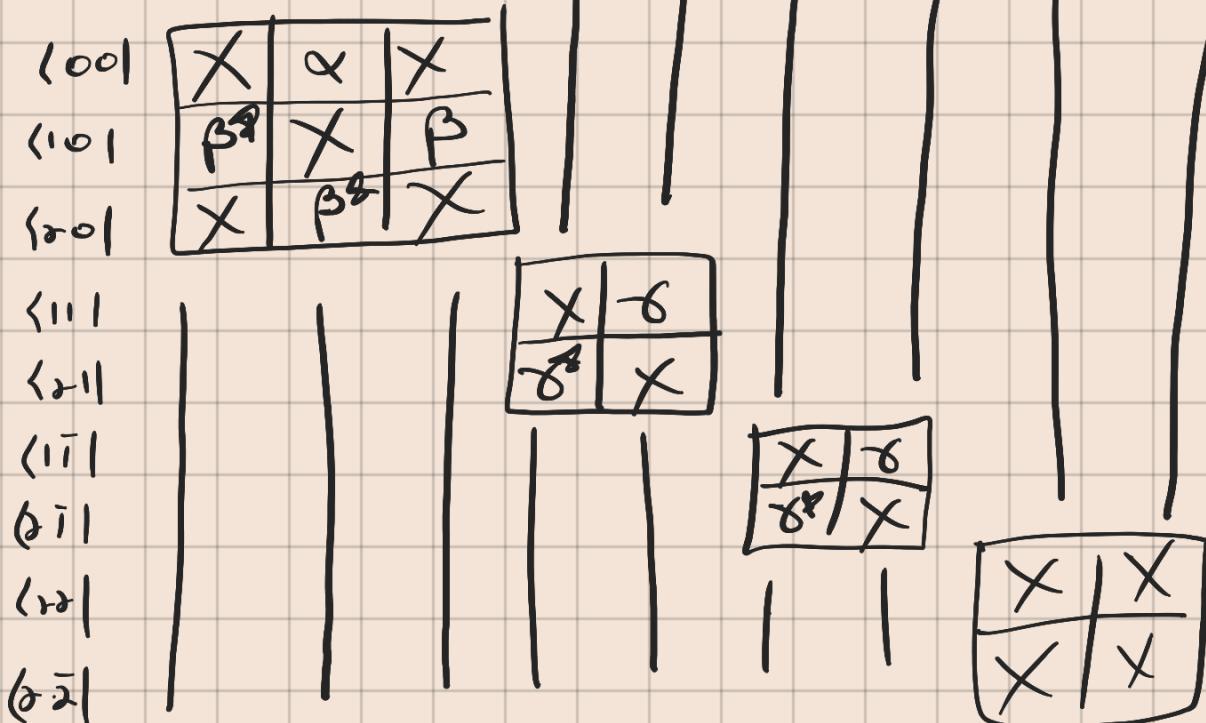
$$\int d\mathbf{k} d\mathbf{k}' \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}) = \delta_{kk'}$$

$$1 \quad \rho_{kk'} \quad 0, 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{we}$$

$$0, 2 \quad " \quad 1 \quad "$$

$$\int d\mathbf{k} d\mathbf{k}' \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}) = \delta_{kk'}$$

$$(100) (110) (120) (111) (121) (11\bar{1}) (12\bar{1}) (122) (12\bar{2})$$



$$\rightarrow \int d\mathbf{k} d\mathbf{k}' \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}) = \delta_{kk'} \quad m' = m \quad n$$

הנחיות להבנה של מושג זה בפיזיקה: $\int d\mathbf{k} d\mathbf{k}' \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k})$

$$(001z|10) \quad \text{לפערת ה-} z \quad \Psi_0^{(0)}, \Psi_0^{(1)} \quad \alpha, \alpha - \beta$$

$$(101z|20) \quad " \quad \Psi_0^{(0)}, \Psi_0^{(r)} \quad \beta$$

$$(111z|21) \quad " \quad \Psi_1^{(0)}, \Psi_1^{(r)} \quad \sigma$$

$$\Psi_m^{(l)} \quad \Psi_n^{(l')}$$

$$\int d\mathbf{k} d\mathbf{k}' \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k})$$

$$e^{-im\varphi} \quad e^{im\varphi}$$

$$e^{i\theta} e^{-i\theta} = 1$$

$$\gamma - \int \rho'_{\text{L}}(z) (1/\bar{z} + z/\bar{z}) \rho dz$$

$$\gamma - \int \rho'_{\text{L}}(z) \frac{1}{z} dz + \int \rho'_{\text{R}}(z) \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma - \int \rho'_{\text{L}}(z) \frac{1}{z} dz + \int \rho'_{\text{R}}(z) \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma - \int \rho'_{\text{L}}(z) \frac{1}{z} dz + \int \rho'_{\text{R}}(z) \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$$2 \times 2 \text{ matrix } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha^2 = \alpha, \beta^2 = \beta, \gamma^2 = \delta \in \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\} \text{ and } \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \text{ are } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrices}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{vmatrix} = \alpha^2 - \gamma^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 = \gamma^2$$

$$\lambda = \pm \gamma$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & \beta \\ 0 & \beta & \alpha \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda^2 - \beta^2) - \alpha(-\lambda\alpha - 0) = 0$$

$$= -\lambda^3 + \lambda\beta^2 + \lambda\alpha^2$$

$$\lambda(\lambda^2 - \beta^2 - \alpha^2) = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$\langle 100 \rangle, \langle 110 \rangle, \langle 120 \rangle, \langle 111 \rangle, \langle 121 \rangle, \langle 11\bar{1} \rangle, \langle 12\bar{1} \rangle, \langle 1\bar{2}\bar{2} \rangle, \langle 1\bar{2}\bar{1} \rangle$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle 001 \rangle & \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha^2} & 0 & 0 \\ \langle 101 \rangle & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \langle 201 \rangle & 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X & X \\ X & X \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M=1 \text{ o} - \frac{q}{\delta}, + \frac{q}{\delta}$$

$$M=2 \text{ o} 0$$

$$M=0 \text{ o} \pm \sqrt{\frac{a \cdot 6}{a} + a \cdot 3} = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{8}}$$

, $\frac{r}{a_0}$ or r to the first rule of rules, l_{102}

l_{102} use in $a_0 \rightarrow b = f_{102} r^{1/3} \mu^3$

$$\begin{array}{c} E_3^{(o)} + \frac{q}{\delta} e \epsilon_0 a_0 \\ \dots + \frac{q}{\sqrt{8}} \dots \\ \hline E_3^{(o)} \\ \hline - \frac{q}{\sqrt{8}} \\ \hline - \frac{q}{\delta} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} m = \pm 1 \\ m = 0 \\ m = 0, n = \pm 2 \\ m = 0 \\ m = \pm 1 \end{array}$$

.6 - first, it is the $\sqrt[3]{2}$ number

$$m=0 \rightarrow \lambda \rightarrow \text{first rule, } l_{102} \rightarrow \text{second rule, } l_{102} \quad (x=0) \quad m=\pm 2 - 1$$