

1. Gauge invariance and the Lorentz force

(a)

Schroedinger equation

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi + q\phi\psi$$

Complex conjugate

$$\begin{aligned} -i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\nabla + \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi^* + q\phi\psi^* \\ i\hbar \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} &= -\psi^* \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi + q\phi\psi^*\psi \\ -i\hbar \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi \left(\nabla + \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi^* + q\phi\psi^*\psi \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi^*\psi}{\partial t} &= -\psi^* \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi \left(\nabla + \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi^* \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\nabla \left(\psi^* \left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right) \psi \right) - \left| \left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right) \psi \right|^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\nabla \left(\psi \left(\nabla + \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right) \psi^* \right) - \left| \left(\nabla + \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right) \psi \right|^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla \left(\psi \left(\nabla + \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right) \psi^* - \psi^* \left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right) \psi \right) \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} &= \frac{\hbar}{2mi} \nabla \left(\psi \left(\nabla + \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right) \psi^* - \psi^* \left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right) \psi \right) \\ &= -\nabla \cdot \vec{j} \\ 0 &= \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

Under time reversal transformation

$$\begin{aligned} -i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \psi^* - q\phi\psi^* \\ = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\left(\nabla - \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 - \left(\nabla + \frac{iq}{\hbar c} \vec{A} \right)^2 \right) \psi^* \\ \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(c)

Derivatives,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}_i} &= m\dot{r}_i + \frac{q}{c} A_i \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial r_i} &= -q\partial_i\phi + \frac{q}{c} \dot{r}_j \partial_i A_j \end{aligned}$$

Euler-Lagrange equation

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= m\ddot{r}_i + \frac{q}{c} \frac{dA_i}{dt} + q\partial_i\phi - \frac{q}{c} \dot{r}_j \partial_i A_j \\
 m\ddot{r}_i &= -\frac{q}{c} \frac{dA_i}{dt} - q\partial_i\phi + \frac{q}{c} \dot{r}_j \partial_i A_j \\
 &= -q\partial_i\phi - \frac{q}{c} \partial_t A_i - \frac{q}{c} \dot{r}_j \partial_j A_i + \frac{q}{c} \dot{r}_j \partial_i A_j \\
 &= qE_i + \frac{q}{c} (\delta_{ln} \delta_{im} - \delta_{lm} \delta_{in}) \dot{r}_l \partial_m A_n \\
 &= qE_i + \frac{q}{c} \varepsilon_{ilj} \dot{r}_l \varepsilon_{jmn} \partial_m A_n \\
 &= qE_i + \frac{q}{c} \varepsilon_{ilj} \dot{r}_l B_j \\
 &= qE_i + \frac{q}{c} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})_i
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

(a)

(b)

(c)

3.

(a)

Function to minimize

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \int d^3r \varphi^* H \varphi - \varepsilon \left(\int d^3r \varphi^* \varphi - 1 \right) \\
 &= \int d^3r (\alpha\psi_A + \beta\psi_B) \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \frac{e^2}{r_{1A}} - \frac{e^2}{r_{1B}} + \frac{e^2}{R} \right) (\alpha\psi_A + \beta\psi_B) \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon \left(\int d^3r (\alpha\psi_A + \beta\psi_B)^2 - 1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Expanding derivative around the center of the wavefunctions

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \alpha \int d^3r (\alpha\psi_A + \beta\psi_B) \left(E_{1s} - \frac{e^2}{r_{1B}} + \frac{e^2}{R} \right) \psi_A \\
 &\quad + \beta \int d^3r (\alpha\psi_A + \beta\psi_B) \left(E_{1s} - \frac{e^2}{r_{1A}} + \frac{e^2}{R} \right) \psi_B \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon \left(\int d^3r (\alpha\psi_A + \beta\psi_B)^2 - 1 \right) \\
 &= \alpha^2 \left(E_{1s} - e^2 \int d^3r \frac{\psi_A^2}{r_{1B}} + \frac{e^2}{R} \right) + \alpha\beta \left(E_{1s} S + \frac{e^2 S}{R} - e^2 \int d^3r \frac{\psi_A \psi_B}{r_{1B}} \right) \\
 &\quad + \beta^2 \left(E_{1s} - e^2 \int d^3r \frac{\psi_B^2}{r_{1A}} + \frac{e^2}{R} \right) + \alpha\beta \left(E_{1s} S + \frac{e^2 S}{R} - e^2 \int d^3r \frac{\psi_A \psi_B}{r_{1A}} \right) \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon (\alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta S + \beta^2 - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $U_1 \equiv \int d^3r \frac{\psi_A^2}{r_{1B}} = \int d^3r \frac{\psi_B^2}{r_{1A}}, U_2 \equiv \int d^3r \frac{\psi_A \psi_B}{r_{1A}} = \int d^3r \frac{\psi_A \psi_B}{r_{1B}}$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \left(E_{1s} - e^2 U_1 + \frac{e^2}{R} - \varepsilon \right) + 2\alpha\beta \left(E_{1s} S + \frac{e^2 S}{R} - e^2 U_2 - \varepsilon S \right) - \varepsilon \\ &= -(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(e^2 U_1 + \zeta) - 2\alpha\beta(e^2 U_2 + \zeta S) - \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

To minimize E

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \alpha^2 + 2\alpha\beta S + \beta^2 - 1 \\ 0 &= \alpha(e^2 U_1 + \zeta) + \beta(e^2 U_2 + \zeta S) \\ 0 &= \beta(e^2 U_1 + \zeta) + \alpha(e^2 U_2 + \zeta S) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{AA} &= V_{BB} = e^2 U_1 \\ V_{AB} &= V_{BA} = e^2 U_2 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

From normalization,

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+S)}}$$

Energy

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= 2\alpha^2 \left(E_{1s} - e^2 U_1 + \frac{e^2}{R} \right) + 2\alpha^2 \left(E_{1s} S + \frac{e^2 S}{R} - e^2 U_2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1+S} \left(\left(E_{1s} + \frac{e^2}{R} \right) (1+S) - e^2 U_1 - e^2 U_2 \right) \\ &= E_{1s} + \frac{e^2}{R} - \frac{e^2}{1 + (1 + \rho + \rho^2/3)e^{-\rho}} \left(\frac{1}{R} (1 - (1 + \rho)e^{-2\rho}) + \frac{1}{a_0} (1 + \rho)e^{-\rho} \right) \\ f &= \frac{1 - 2\rho^2/3 + (1 + \rho)e^{-\rho}}{1 + (1 + \rho + \rho^2/3)e^{-\rho}} e^{-\rho} \end{aligned}$$

(c)

Effective “force”

$$\begin{aligned} F &= -\frac{d\varepsilon}{dR} \\ \frac{F a_0^2}{e^2} &= -\frac{d}{d\rho} \frac{f}{\rho} \\ &= -\frac{d}{d\rho} \frac{(3 - 2\rho^2)e^{-\rho} + (3 + 3\rho)e^{-2\rho}}{3\rho + (3\rho + 3\rho^2 + \rho^3)e^{-\rho}} \\ &= e^{-\rho} \frac{(3\rho + (3\rho + 3\rho^2 + \rho^3)e^{-\rho})((3 + 4\rho - 2\rho^2) + (3 + 6\rho)e^{-\rho})}{(3\rho + (3\rho + 3\rho^2 + \rho^3)e^{-\rho})^2} \\ &\quad + e^{-\rho} \frac{((3 - 2\rho^2) + (3 + 3\rho)e^{-\rho})(3 + (3 + 3\rho - \rho^3)e^{-\rho})}{(3\rho + (3\rho + 3\rho^2 + \rho^3)e^{-\rho})^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{F a_0^2}{e^2} e^\rho (3\rho + (3\rho + 3\rho^2 + \rho^3)e^{-\rho})^2$$

$$= 3(3 + 3\rho + 2\rho^2 - 2\rho^3) + (18 + 36\rho + 44\rho^2 - 2\rho^4)e^{-\rho} + 3(3 + 9\rho + 12\rho^2 + 6\rho^3 + \rho^4)e^{-2\rho}$$

4.

(a)

Eigenvalue equation

$$(\varepsilon - \lambda)^2 = t^2$$

$$\varepsilon - \lambda = \pm t$$

$$\lambda = \varepsilon \pm t$$

Eigenvectors $r_1|R\rangle + r_2|R'\rangle$

$$0 = (\varepsilon - \lambda)r_1 - tr_2$$

$$r_2 = \mp r_1$$

Normalized eigenvectors

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|R\rangle + \mp |R'\rangle)$$

(b)

$$\Phi_H = \frac{1}{2}(|R_1\rangle + |R'_1\rangle)(|R_2\rangle + |R'_2\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(|RR\rangle + |RR'\rangle + |R'R\rangle + |R'R'\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Phi_0 + \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_1 + \Phi_2)$$

$$E_H = 2(\varepsilon - t) + U$$

(c)

(d)