

PHYX412-1 Fall 2008 : Quantum Mechanics I

Homework Assignment 7 : Angular Momentum II

1. Addition of angular momentum

A bound state consists of two particles, one of which is spin 1 and the other of which is spin 1/2. They are in a state with no orbital angular momentum.

A. What values of j_{tot} are possible?

B. Construct the dictionary between the states that are eigenstates of \hat{J}_{tot}^2 and \hat{J}_z^{tot} and the states that are eigenstates of $\hat{J}_z^{(1)}$ and $\hat{J}_z^{(2)}$ by writing one set as a linear combination of the other.

C. If we consider a different state (of the same spin 1 and spin 1/2 particle) with non-zero orbital angular momentum, and measure the total angular momentum to be $j_{tot} = 25/2$, what values of orbital angular momentum are possible?

2. Rotated Wave function

An electron (spin 1/2) is in a state $|\psi\rangle$ with wave function,

$$\langle \vec{x} | \psi \rangle = \frac{(z + \sqrt{2}iy)}{4a_0^2 \sqrt{6\pi a_0}} \text{Exp} \left[-\frac{r}{2a_0} \right] \otimes |+\rangle$$

where a_0 is a constant with dimensions of length whose value you shouldn't need, and $|+\rangle$ indicates the electron is spin-up along the z -axis as usual.

A. Verify this state is correctly normalized.

B. Apply a rotation by angle $\pi/4$ about the y -axis and find the new wave function. Don't forget to rotate both the spatial dependence *and* the electron's spin!

You may find the following d matrix from last week's homework useful:

$$d^{(1)}(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \beta) & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \beta & \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \beta) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \beta & \cos \beta & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \beta \\ \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \beta) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \beta & \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \beta) \end{bmatrix},$$

and this one we derived in class during the lecture:

$$d^{(1/2)}(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} & -\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$