



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER I  
SESSION 2019/2020**

COURSE NAME : QUANTUM PHYSICS  
COURSE CODE : BWC 20803  
PROGRAMME CODE : BWC  
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2019 / JANUARY 2020  
DURATION : 3 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **FOUR (4)** PAGES

**Q1** A particle is trapped in a square well potential as shown in **Figure Q1** with

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x \leq L \\ \infty & x > L \end{cases}$$

The Time Independent Schrödinger Equation is given by

$$\hat{H}\psi(x) = E\psi(x),$$

$$\text{and } \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(r)$$

where  $m$  and  $E$  is the mass and kinetic energy of the particle, respectively.

- (a) Determine the general form of wave function  $\psi(x)$  of the particle in this one-dimensional potential well. (6 marks)
- (b) Consider the boundary conditions and determine the allowed energy levels  $E_n$  of the particle. (8 marks)
- (c) Based on the normalization of wave function, conclude the complete form of wave function  $\psi(x)$ . (6 marks)

**Q2** A particle with energy  $E$  is traveling to the right towards a step potential as in **Figure Q2**. The potential in the figure corresponds to

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ V_0 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

- (a) Solve the Schrödinger Equation for the regions  $x < 0$  and  $x > 0$ , in the case of
  - (i)  $E > V_0$  (4 marks)
  - (ii)  $E < V_0$  (4 marks)
- (b) Given the wave's probability current density  $S(x) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[ \frac{d\psi^*(x)}{dx} \psi(x) - \psi^*(x) \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} \right]$ , calculate the reflection coefficient,  $R$  and transmission coefficient,  $T$  for the wave in the case of
  - (i)  $E > V_0$  (6 marks)
  - (ii)  $E < V_0$  (6 marks)

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- Q3** (a) Justify that any operator commutes with itself. (3 marks)
- (b) Express  $[A, B]$  in terms of  $[B, A]$ . (3 marks)
- (c) Determine the Hermitian adjoint of a commutator  $[A, B]^\dagger$  if  $A$  and  $B$  are Hermitian operators. (6 marks)
- (d) Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the following operator.

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

(8 marks)

- Q4** (a) Deduce the commutator of component angular momentum  $L_y$  and  $L_z$ ,  $[L_y, L_z]$ . (6 marks)
- (b) If  $|\alpha, \beta\rangle$  is an angular momentum eigenvector, determine  $L_+ L_z |\alpha, \beta\rangle$  and subsequently evaluate  $L_+ |\alpha, \beta\rangle$ , given that  $L_z |\alpha, \beta\rangle = \hbar\beta |\alpha, \beta\rangle$  and  $[L_z, L_\pm] = \pm\hbar L_\pm$ . (8 marks)
- (c) For an angular momentum eigenstate  $|l, m\rangle$ , eigenvalues of  $L^2$  and  $L_z$  are given as  $L^2 |l, m\rangle = l(l+1)\hbar^2 |l, m\rangle$  and  $L_z |l, m\rangle = m\hbar |l, m\rangle$ .
- (i) Explain the physical meaning of  $l$  and  $m$ . (4 marks)
- (ii) Determine the allowable value of  $m$ . (2 marks)

- Q5** (a) Determine the spin eigenstates of electrons,  $s = \frac{1}{2}$ . (4 marks)
- (b) Determine the spin eigenstates of photons,  $s = 1$ . (6 marks)
- (c) The spin operator  $S^2$  works similar to the angular momentum operator  $L^2$ . Predict the eigenvalues of  $S^2$ . (4 marks)
- (d) The  $S_+$  and  $S_-$  operators are defined in analogy to the  $L_+$  and  $L_-$  operator. Determine  $S_+$  and  $S_-$ . (6 marks)

**-END OF THE QUESTIONS-**

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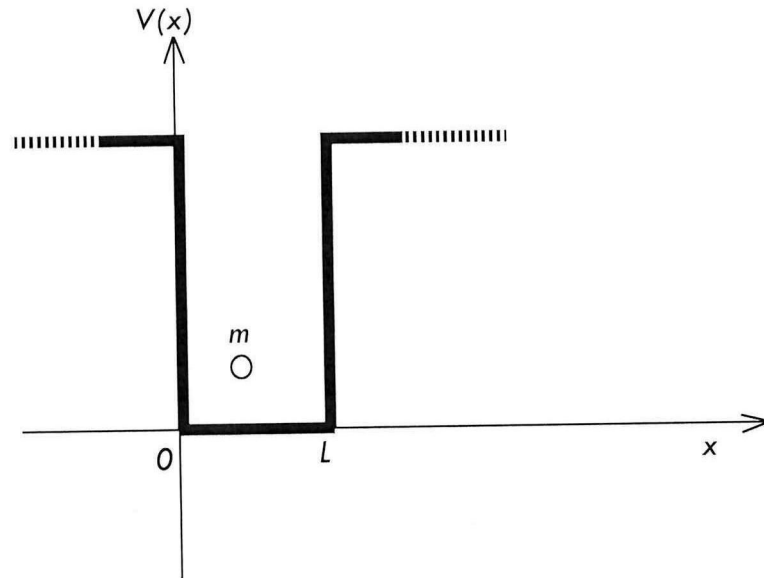


Figure Q1

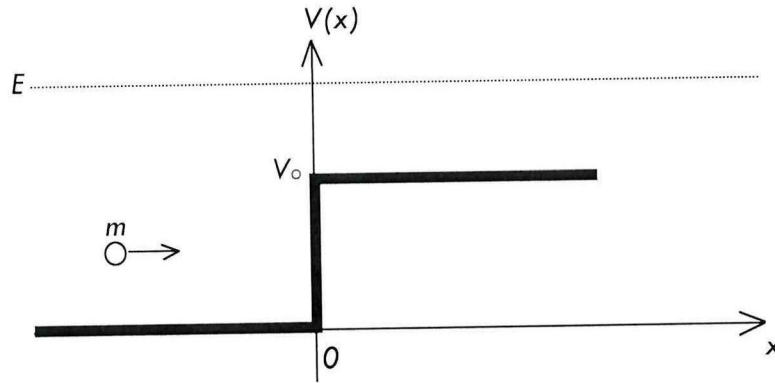


Figure Q2

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