

## 11. Tutorium VU Quantentheorie I, 21.01.2011 – Lösungen

1.

$$\hat{L}_x = \vec{\rightarrow}^{\{lm\}} L_x^{\{lm\}} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m_{x,1} = -\hbar, m_{x,2} = 0, m_{x,3} = \hbar$$

$$\vec{m}_{x,1}^{\{lm\}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{m}_{x,2}^{\{lm\}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{m}_{x,3}^{\{lm\}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

$$W = \frac{[Z(Z+1)]^3}{(Z+\frac{1}{2})^6}$$

3.

$$\lambda \approx 121.6\text{nm}, \nu \approx 2.467 \cdot 10^{15}\text{Hz} \quad \forall l, m$$

$$\langle nlm | \vec{d} | nlm \rangle = 0$$

4.

$$\langle r \rangle = \frac{3}{2}a_\mu, \sigma_r = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}a_\mu$$

Wahrscheinlichster Wert des Abstandes:  $r = a_\mu$

Wahrscheinlichkeit, das Elektron in einem Abstand  $r < a_\mu$  anzutreffen:

$$1 - \frac{5}{e^2}$$