

I - A laser beam is sent from earth at  $t_1 = 2.00$  s and detected on the moon at  $t_2 = 3.21$  s. What is the travel time of the beam for an observer moving in a perpendicular direction at speed  $.6c$ ?

II -  $10^6$   $\alpha$ -particles incident on a metal sheet are scattered between  $45^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$ .

- How many will be scattered at angles  $> 45^\circ$ ?
- How many will be scattered between  $45^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  if their speed is doubled?

III - An electron of vanishing angular momentum ( $l=0$ ) is placed in the potential

$$U(r) = 0 \quad \text{for } r < a$$

$$U(r) = \infty \quad \text{for } r > a$$

The eigenvalues of energy are  $E_n = n^2 E_1$ ,  $E_1 = \pi^2 \hbar^2 / 2ma^2$  and the corresponding eigenfunctions

$$\psi_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a}} \frac{1}{r} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi r}{a}\right), \quad r < a$$

If the wave function of the electron is (at  $t=0$ )

$$\psi = C \sin\left(\frac{\pi r}{a}\right)$$

- 1 - Calculate  $C$
- 2 - If the energy of the electron is measured, what values can be found and with what probabilities?
- 3 - What is the mean value  $\bar{E}$  of the energy?
- 4 - Energy is measured and the value  $E = E_2$  is found, calculate  $P(x)$  where  $P(x) dx$  is the probability to find the electron in the interval  $dx$ . Sketch  $P(x)$ .

### TABLE of INTEGRALS

$$\int x \sin x \, dx = \sin x - x \cos x$$

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = \cos x + x \sin x$$

$$\int x^2 \sin x \, dx = -(x^2 - 2) \cos x + 2x \sin x$$

$$\int x^2 \cos x \, dx = (x^2 - 2) \sin x + 2x \cos x$$