

# PHYC 521: Graduate Quantum Mechanics I

Fall 2009

## Homework Assignment #4

(Due October 7)

**1-** Consider a real localized potential in one dimension  $V(x)$  that vanishes outside some region  $[a, b]$ . Outside this region the scattering eigenstates are forward and backward propagating plane waves:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x) &= Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} & x < a \\ \psi(x) &= Ce^{ikx} + De^{-ikx} & x > b.\end{aligned}$$

The scattering matrix, known for short as the “S-matrix”, relates the incoming and outgoing waves at a fixed energy  $E = \hbar^2 k^2 / 2m$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} B \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ D \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Show that conservation of probability implies that the S-matrix is unitary, and thus its eigenvalues are of the form  $e^{i\phi_1}, e^{i\phi_2}$  with real  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  known as the “scattering phase shifts”.

(b) For the particular case that  $V(x)$  has reflection symmetry, the S-matrix takes the form

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} r & t \\ t & r \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $r$  and  $t$  are the complex reflection and transmission amplitudes, with the reflection and transmission probabilities  $R = |r|^2$  and  $T = |t|^2$ . Using the results from part (a) show that  $r, t$  are given in terms of two real parameters  $R$  and  $\phi_r$

$$r = \sqrt{R}e^{i\phi_r} \quad , \quad t = i\sqrt{1-R}e^{i\phi_r}.$$

Relate  $r, t$  and  $R, \phi_r$  to scattering phase shifts  $\phi_1, \phi_2$ .

**2-** A coherent state represents the closest quantum-mechanical wavepacket to a classical motion. It is constructed from the energy eigenstates of a harmonic oscillator as follows:

$$|\psi\rangle = \exp(-|c|^2/2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle,$$

where  $c$  is an arbitrary complex number.

(a) Show that  $|\psi\rangle$  is an eigenstate of the lowering operator  $\mathbf{a}$  and find the corresponding eigenvalue.

(b) Find the expectation value and uncertainty in the number operator  $N = \mathbf{a}^\dagger \mathbf{a}$  and show that  $\Delta N / \langle N \rangle \rightarrow 0$  as  $\langle N \rangle \rightarrow \infty$ .

**3-** Exercise 7.4.3, Shankar, 2nd edition, page 212.

**4-** Exercise 7.4.6, Shankar, 2nd edition, page 212.