- 1. A particle of mass m moves in one-dimensionally in the oscillator potential  $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$ . Calculate the relativistic correction to the first order to nth state.
- 2. A quantum mechanical rigid rotor constrained to rotate in one plane has moment of inertia I about its axis of rotation and electric dipole moment  $\mu$  (in the plane). This rotor is placed in a weak uniform electric field  $\varepsilon$ , which is in the plane of rotation. Treating the electric field as a perturbation, find the first non-vanishing corrections to the energy levels of the rotor.
- 3. Consider a one-dimensional simple harmonic oscillator whose classical angular frequency is  $\omega_0$ . For t < 0 it is known to be in the ground state. For t > 0 there is also a time-dependent potential  $V(t) = F_0 x cos(wt)$ , where  $F_0$  is constant in both space and time. Obtain an expression for the expectation value  $\langle x \rangle$  as a function of time using time-dependent perturbation theory to the second non-vanishing order.
- 4. The coherent states are defined to be an eigenvector of the annihilation operator.

$$a|\alpha>=\alpha|\alpha>$$

(a) Show that  $|\alpha\rangle$  can be written as:

$$|\alpha>=e^{-|\alpha|^2/2}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}}|n>$$

(b) If we define a state defined by the creation operator, will it be physical. Why or why not?

$$a^{\dagger}|\alpha > = \alpha |\alpha >$$

- 5. A spin 3/2 particle is placed in a uniform magnetic field pointing in the Z-direction. If at t=0, the x-component of the particle was measured and found to be  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
  - (a) Write the wave function at any later time t.
  - (b) At what times if  $S_z$  is measured we will get +3/2
  - (c) Write a rotation matrix that can describe the physical situation.
- 6. Show that for harmonic oscillator that the eigenvalues of the number operator  $\hat{N}$  are positive integers or zero.

Good Luck