

KVANTNA MEHANIKA

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12 Zbrajanje angularnih momenata

12.1 Promotrite sustav koji se sastoji od dvije neinteragirajuće čestice spinova 1/2. Mjerenje je pokazalo sljedeće rezultate:

$$s_{1z} = \frac{1}{2}; s_{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ovdje su $\mathbf{S}_1, \mathbf{S}_2$ operatori spina čestice 1, 2, a S_{1z}, S_{2x} operatori projekcije spina na os z za prvu česticu i os x za drugu česticu. Njihove svojstvene vrijednosti su s_{1z}, s_{2x} . Kolika je vjerojatnost da za ukupni spin sustava izmjerimo vrijednost $s = 1$?

12.2 Promotrite dvije čestice sa spinovima $s_1 = 1$ i $s_2 = 1/2$. Poslužite se tablicama za Clebsch-Gordanove koeficijente i izračunajte:

- (a) Vjerojatnost da izmjerimo $m_2 = -1/2$ ako je sustav u stanju $|s = 3/2, m = -1/2\rangle$.
- (b) Vjerojatnost da izmjerimo $s = 1/2$ ako je sustav u stanju $|m_1 = -1, m_2 = +1/2\rangle$.
- (c) Vjerojatnost da izmjerimo $m = -1/2$ ako je sustav u stanju $|m_1 = -1, m_2 = +1/2\rangle$.

12.3 Kvarkovi imaju spin 1/2. Tri kvarka vezana u jednu česticu čine barion (na primjer; proton, neutron), dva kvarka vezana u jednu česticu čine mezon (na primjer; pion, kaon). Prepostavite da su kvarkovi u osnovnom stanju (pa je orbitalni angulrani moment jednak nuli).

- (a) Koje vrijednosti spina mogu imati barioni?
- (b) Koje vrijednosti spina mogu imati mezoni?

12.4 (a) Čestica spina 1 i čestica spina 2 miruju u konfiguraciji s totalnim spinom 3 i njegovom z -projekcijom 1 (drugim riječima, svojstvena vrijednost od S_z je \hbar). Ako ste mjerili z -komponentu angularnog momenta čestice sa spinom 2, koje vrijednosti ste mogli dobiti i s kojim vjerojatnostima?

(b) Elektron u vodikovom atomu je u stanju $|5, 1, 0, -1/2\rangle$. Kad biste mogli mjeriti kvadrat ukupnog angularnog momenta samog elektrona (bez spina protona), koje vrijednosti biste mogli dobiti i koje su vjerojatnosti za dobivanje svake od vrijednosti?

12.5 Pokažite da za Clebsch-Gordanove koeficijente vrijede sljedeće relacije:

$$\sum_{\substack{m_1 \\ m_1 + m_2 = m}} \sum_{m_2} C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{j_1 j_2 j} C_{m'_1 m'_2 m}^{j_1 j_2 j} = \delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm'}$$

$$\sum_j C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{j_1 j_2 j} C_{m_1 m_2 m'}^{j_1 j_2 j'} = \delta_{m_1 m'_1} \delta_{m_2 m'_2}$$

12.6 Provjerite sljedeće komutacijske relacije:

$$(a) [\mathbf{J}^2, \mathbf{J}_\alpha^2] = 0, \alpha = 1, 2$$

$$(b) [J_i, J_j] = i\hbar \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} J_k$$

gdje je $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{J}_1 + \mathbf{J}_2$, a $J_i = J_{1i} + J_{2i}$.

46. Clebsch-Gordan Coefficients, Spherical Harmonics, and d Functions

Note: A square-root sign is to be understood over *every* coefficient, e.g., for $-8/15$ read $-\sqrt{8/15}$.

J	J	...
M	M	...
m_1	m_2	
m_1	m_2	
.	.	
.	.	
		Coefficients

$1/2 \times 1/2$ $1 \times 1/2$ 2×1 1×1 $Y_\ell^{-m} = (-1)^m Y_\ell^m$	$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$ $Y_1^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$ $Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$ $Y_2^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$ $Y_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{2i\phi}$ $3/2 \times 1/2$ $3/2 \times 1$ $3/2 \times 3/2$ $d_\ell^j = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2\ell+1}} Y_\ell^m e^{-im\phi}$	$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 j_1 j_2 JM \rangle$ $= (-1)^{J-j_1-j_2} \langle j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1 j_2 j_1 JM \rangle$
$d_{m',m}^j = (-1)^{m-m'} d_{m',m'}^j = d_{-m,-m'}^j$ $2 \times 3/2$ 2×2	$d_{1,0}^1 = \cos \theta$ $d_{1/2,1/2}^{1/2} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ $d_{1/2,-1/2}^{1/2} = -\sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ $d_{1,-1}^{1} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}$	
$d_{3/2,3/2}^{3/2} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ $d_{3/2,1/2}^{3/2} = -\sqrt{3} \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ $d_{3/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ $d_{3/2,-3/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ $d_{1/2,1/2}^{3/2} = \frac{3 \cos \theta - 1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ $d_{1/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{3 \cos \theta + 1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$	$d_{2,2}^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$ $d_{2,1}^2 = -\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$ $d_{2,0}^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \sin^2 \theta$ $d_{2,-1}^2 = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \sin \theta$ $d_{2,-2}^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$ $d_{2,-3}^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} \right)^2$	$d_{1,1}^{1/2} = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta - 1)$ $d_{1,0}^{1/2} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta$ $d_{1,-1}^{1/2} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2} (2 \cos \theta + 1)$ $d_{0,0}^{1} = \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$

Figure 46.1: The sign convention is that of Wigner (*Group Theory*, Academic Press, New York, 1959), also used by Condon and Shortley (*The Theory of Atomic Spectra*, Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1953), Rose (*Elementary Theory of Angular Momentum*, Wiley, New York, 1957), and Cohen (*Tables of the Clebsch-Gordan Coefficients*, North American Rockwell Science Center, Thousand Oaks, Calif., 1974).

12.1

Jz zadatka 12.1(b) imamo

$$|S_x; \pm\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+\rangle \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |-\rangle$$

gdje smo noi $| \pm \rangle$ označili kroz vektor

$$|S_z; \pm\rangle$$

Početno je sistem opisan kvantnim brojevima $s_{z_1} = \frac{1}{2}$, $s_{z_2} = \frac{1}{2}$, odnosno u stanju

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle |S_x; +\rangle &= |+\rangle \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |-\rangle \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+\rangle |+\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+\rangle |-\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |++\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+-\rangle \end{aligned}$$

U primjeru u pregledu formula ili u tablici za G-G koeficijente

$$1. |1,1\rangle = |++\rangle$$

$$2. |1,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+-\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |--\rangle$$

$$3. |1,-1\rangle = |--\rangle$$

$$4. |0,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+-\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |--\rangle$$

Jz 2. i 4. slijedi

$$|+-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1,0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0,0\rangle$$

Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle |S_x; +\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1,1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1,0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0,0\rangle \right) \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1,1\rangle}_{|1,1\rangle} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} |1,0\rangle}_{|1,0\rangle} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} |0,0\rangle}_{|0,0\rangle} \end{aligned}$$

Ako uperimo da je ukupni spin $S=1$, tada je našem prešao u stanje $|1,1\rangle$ ili $|1,0\rangle$

Njerođenost za takvo uparenje je

$$P = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{4}}}$$

42.2

(a) U tabeli tražimo

$$1 \times 1/2$$

$$|\beta = \frac{3}{2}, m = -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \underbrace{\left[\frac{2}{3} \right]}_{\text{Vjerojatnost}} |\mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 = -\frac{1}{2}\rangle + \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{3} \right]}_{\text{Vjerojatnost}} |\mu_1 = -1, \mu_2 = \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

Vjerojatnost da izmjerimo $m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ jednaka je

$$P = \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right|^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

(b)

$$|\mu_1 = -1, \mu_2 = \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{3} \right]}_{\text{Vjerojatnost}} |\beta = \frac{3}{2}, m = -\frac{1}{2}\rangle - \underbrace{\left[\frac{2}{3} \right]}_{\text{Vjerojatnost}} |\beta = \frac{1}{2}, m = -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

Vjerojatnost da izmjerimo $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$ jednaka je

$$P = \left| -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right|^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

(c) Vjerojatnost je

$$P = \left| \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right|^2 + \left| -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right|^2 = 1$$

12.3

$$\text{Kvarki: } \delta = \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) barijni - sastoje se od tri kvarka sa spinovima $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

$$\text{Pogledajmo prvo za dva kvarka: } \lambda_{42} = |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2|_1, |\lambda_1 + \lambda_2|_1 \\ = 0,1$$

$$\text{Ukupno: } \lambda_{4K} = |\lambda_{42} - \lambda_3|_1, |\lambda_{42} + \lambda_3|_1$$

$$\lambda_{42} = 0; \quad \lambda_{4K} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{42} = 1; \quad \lambda_{4K} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$$

(b) mezoni - sastoje se od dva kvarka sa spinovima λ_1, λ_2

$$\text{Za vjek } \lambda_{4K} = 0,1$$

$$(a) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= 2 \\ \lambda_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Stanje: $|s=3, m=1\rangle$

M_2 tablica: 2×1

$$|s=3, m=1\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{15} |m_1=2, m_2=-1\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} |m_1=1, m_2=0\rangle \right. \\ \left. + \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} |m_1=0, m_2=1\rangle \right)$$

Očito, mogli su se dobiti vrijednosti $m_1 = 0, 1, 2$; dokle, $0, \hbar, 2\hbar$.

Vrijednosti: $0 \dots w_{m=0} = \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \right|^2 = \frac{2}{5}$
 $\hbar \dots w_{m=1} = \left| \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} \right|^2 = \frac{8}{15}$
 $2\hbar \dots w_{m=2} = \left| \sqrt{\frac{1}{15}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{15}$

(b)

Elektron u vodikovoj atomu

$$n=5$$

$$|5, 1, 0, -1/2\rangle$$

$$\ell=1$$

$$m_\ell=0$$

$$m_s = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (s = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$M_2 \text{ tablica je}: \quad 1 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Gledajući stanje: } |m_1=0, m_2=-\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|m_1=0, m_2=-\frac{1}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |j=\frac{3}{2}, m=-\frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |j=1/2, m=-1/2\rangle$$

Kvadrat rednjeg angуларног момента ima vrijednosti: $j(j+1)\hbar^2$

$$j = \frac{3}{2} \dots \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \hbar^2 = \frac{15}{4} \hbar^2 ; \quad P_{j=3/2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$j = \frac{1}{2} \dots \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \hbar^2 = \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2 ; \quad P_{j=1/2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

12.5

Znamo da vrijedi relacija

$$|d_1 d_2 ; j m\rangle = \sum_{m_1} \sum_{\substack{m_2 \\ m_1 + m_2 = m}} C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{d_1 d_2 j} |d_1 d_2 ; m_1 m_2\rangle / \langle d_1 d_2 ; j' m'|$$

$$\underbrace{\langle d_1 d_2 ; j' m' |}_{\delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm'}} \underbrace{d_1 d_2 ; j m\rangle}_{\sum_{m_1} \sum_{\substack{m_2 \\ m_1 + m_2 = m}} C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{d_1 d_2 j} \langle d_1 d_2 ; j' m' |} = \underbrace{\langle d_1 d_2 ; j' m' |}_{C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{d_1 d_2 j}}$$

$$\delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm'} = \sum_{m_1} \sum_{\substack{m_2 \\ m_1 + m_2 = m}} C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{d_1 d_2 j} C_{m_1 m_2 m'}^{d_1 d_2 j'}$$

Slično,

$$|d_1 d_2 ; m_1 m_2\rangle = \sum_j C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{d_1 d_2 j} |d_1 d_2 ; j m\rangle / \langle d_1 d_2 ; m_1' m_2'|$$

$$\underbrace{\langle d_1 d_2 ; m_1' m_2' |}_{\delta_{m_1 m_1'} \delta_{m_2 m_2'}} \underbrace{d_1 d_2 ; m_1 m_2\rangle}_{\sum_j C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{d_1 d_2 j} \langle d_1 d_2 ; j m\rangle} = \underbrace{\langle d_1 d_2 ; m_1' m_2' |}_{C_{m_1' m_2' m}^{d_1 d_2 j}}$$

$$\delta_{m_1 m_1'} \delta_{m_2 m_2'} = \sum_j C_{m_1 m_2 m}^{d_1 d_2 j} C_{m_1' m_2' m}^{d_1 d_2 j}$$

12.6

(a) $\alpha = 1$

$$\vec{y}^2 = (\vec{y}_1 + \vec{y}_2)^2 = \vec{y}_1^2 + \vec{y}_2^2 + 2\vec{y}_1 \cdot \vec{y}_2$$

$$[\vec{y}_1^2 + \vec{y}_2^2 + 2\vec{y}_1 \cdot \vec{y}_2, \vec{y}_1] = [\vec{y}_1^2, \vec{y}_1] + [\vec{y}_2^2, \vec{y}_1] + \\ + 2[\vec{y}_1 \cdot \vec{y}_2, \vec{y}_1]$$

$$[\vec{y}_1^2, \vec{y}_1] = 0$$

$$[\vec{y}_2^2, \vec{y}_1] = 0$$

$$[\mathcal{J}_{1x}, \vec{y}_{2x} + \mathcal{J}_{1y}, \vec{y}_{2y} + \mathcal{J}_{1z}, \vec{y}_{2z}, \vec{y}_1] =$$

$$= [\mathcal{J}_{1x}, \vec{y}_1^2] \mathcal{J}_{2x} + \mathcal{J}_{1x} [\mathcal{J}_{2x}, \vec{y}_1^2] +$$

$$+ [\mathcal{J}_{1y}, \vec{y}_1^2] \mathcal{J}_{2y} + \mathcal{J}_{1y} [\mathcal{J}_{2y}, \vec{y}_1^2] +$$

$$[\mathcal{J}_{1z}, \vec{y}_1^2] \mathcal{J}_{2z} + \mathcal{J}_{1z} [\mathcal{J}_{2z}, \vec{y}_1^2]$$

J2 zadotka 12.4 (a)

$$[\mathcal{J}_{1x}, \vec{y}_1^2] = [\mathcal{J}_{1y}, \vec{y}_1^2] = [\mathcal{J}_{1z}, \vec{y}_1^2] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [\vec{y}_1^2, \vec{y}_1^2] = 0$$

Slejmo,

$$[\vec{y}_1^2, \vec{y}_2^2] = 0$$

(b)

$$[\mathcal{J}_{ij}, \mathcal{J}_{ij}] = [\mathcal{J}_{1i} + \mathcal{J}_{2i}, \mathcal{J}_{1j} + \mathcal{J}_{2j}] =$$

$$= [\mathcal{J}_{1i}, \mathcal{J}_{1j}] + [\mathcal{J}_{1i}, \mathcal{J}_{2j}] + [\mathcal{J}_{2i}, \mathcal{J}_{1j}]$$

$$+ [\mathcal{J}_{2i}, \mathcal{J}_{2j}]$$

$$[\gamma_{1i}, \gamma_{1j}] = i\hbar \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} \gamma_{1k}$$

$$[\gamma_{1i}, \gamma_{2j}] = 0$$

$$[\gamma_{2i}, \gamma_{1j}] = 0$$

$$[\gamma_{2i}, \gamma_{2j}] = i\hbar \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} \gamma_{2k}$$

Imamo

$$[\gamma_i, \gamma_j] = i\hbar \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} (\gamma_{1k} + \gamma_{2k}) = i\hbar \sum_k \epsilon_{ijk} \gamma_{ik}$$