

Justify all your answers to all problems. Write clearly.

Time dilation; Length contraction: $\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t_0$; $L = L_0 / \gamma$; $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Lorentz transformation: $x' = \gamma(x - ut)$; $y' = y$; $t' = \gamma(t - ux/c^2)$

Velocity: $v'_x = \frac{v_x - u}{1 - uv_x/c^2}$; $v'_y = \frac{v_y}{\gamma(1 - uv_x/c^2)}$; $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$

Inverse transformations: $u \rightarrow -u$, primed \leftrightarrow unprimed; Doppler: $f' = f \sqrt{\frac{1 \pm u/c}{1 \mp u/c}}$

Momentum: $\vec{p} = \gamma m \vec{v}$; Energy: $E = \gamma mc^2$; Kinetic energy: $K = (\gamma - 1)mc^2$
 $E = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4}$; rest energy: $E_0 = mc^2$

Electron: $m_e = 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$; Proton: $m_p = 938.26 \text{ MeV}/c^2$; Neutron: $m_n = 939.55 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

Atomic unit: $1u = 931.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$; electron volt: $1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

Photoelectric effect: $eV_s = K_{\text{max}} = hf - \phi = hc/\lambda - \phi$; ϕ = work function

Stefan law: $I = \sigma T^4$, $\sigma = 5.67037 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4$; Wien's law: $\lambda_m T = 2.8978 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \cdot \text{K}$

$I(T) = \int_0^\infty I(\lambda, T) d\lambda$; $I = (c/4)u$; $u(\lambda, T) = N(\lambda)E_{\text{av}}(\lambda, T)$; $N(\lambda) = \frac{8\pi}{\lambda^4}$

Boltzmann distribution: $N(E) = Ce^{-E/kT}$; $N = \int_0^\infty N(E) dE$; $E_{\text{av}} = \frac{1}{N} \int_0^\infty EN(E) dE$

Classical: $E_{\text{av}} = kT$; Planck: $E_n = n\varepsilon = nhf$; $N = \sum_{n=0}^\infty N(E_n)$; $E_{\text{av}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^\infty E_n N(E_n)$

Planck: $E_{\text{av}} = \frac{hc/\lambda}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}$; $hc = 1,240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}$; $\lambda_m T = hc/4.96k$; $\sigma = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15c^2 h^3}$

Boltzmann constant: $k = (1/11,604) \text{ eV/K}$; $1 \text{ \AA} = 1 \text{ \AA} = 0.1 \text{ nm}$

Compton scattering: $\lambda' - \lambda = \lambda_c (1 - \cos\theta)$; $\lambda_c = \frac{h}{m_e c} = 0.00243 \text{ nm}$

double-slit interference maxima: $d \sin\theta = n\lambda$; single-slit diffraction minima: $a \sin\theta = n\lambda$

de Broglie: $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$; $f = \frac{E}{h}$; $\omega = 2\pi f$; $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$; $E = \hbar\omega$; $p = \hbar k$; $\hbar c = 197.3 \text{ eV nm}$

matter: $E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$ (nonrelativistic) or $E = \sqrt{p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4}$ (relativistic); photons: $E = pc$

Uncertainty: $\Delta x \Delta k \sim 1$; $\Delta t \Delta \omega \sim 1$; $\Delta x \Delta p \sim \hbar$; $\Delta t \Delta E \sim \hbar$; $\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2}$

group and phase velocity : $v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$; $v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$; wave packets: $\psi(x,t) = \int a(k) e^{i(kx - \omega(k)t)}$

Schrodinger equation : $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + U(x)\Psi(x,t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}$; $\Psi(x,t) = \psi(x)e^{-i\frac{E}{\hbar}t}$

Time - independent Schrodinger equation : $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + U(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$; $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi^* \psi = 1$

$P(x_1 < x < x_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} |\psi(x)|^2 dx$; $\langle f(x) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 f(x) dx$

∞ square well: $\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{L})$; $E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{2mL^2}$; $\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} = 0.0381 \text{ eV nm}^2$ (electron)

2D square well: $\Psi_{n_1 n_2}(x,y) = \Psi_{1,n_1}(x)\Psi_{2,n_2}(y)$; $E_{n_1 n_2} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m} (\frac{n_1^2}{L_1^2} + \frac{n_2^2}{L_2^2})$; $\Psi_{i,n}(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L_i}} \sin(\frac{n\pi w}{L_i})$

Harmonic oscillator: $\Psi_n(x) = H_n(x)e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}$; $E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$; $E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 A^2$

Step potential: reflection coef : $R = \frac{(k_1 - k_2)^2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$, $T = 1 - R$; $k = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(E - U)}$

Tunneling: $\psi(x) \sim e^{-\alpha x}$; $T = e^{-2\alpha \Delta x}$; $T = e^{-2 \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \alpha(x) dx}$; $\alpha(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2m[U(x) - E]}{\hbar^2}}$

Rutherford scattering: $U = \frac{2Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$; $e^2/(4\pi\epsilon_0) = 1.44 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}$

$b = \frac{Z}{K_\alpha} \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta$; $f_{>\theta} = n\pi b^2$; $N(\theta) = \text{constant} \times (\frac{Z}{K_\alpha})^2 \times \frac{1}{\sin^4(\theta/2)}$

Line spectra: $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R(\frac{1}{n_0^2} - \frac{1}{n^2})$; $R = \frac{1}{91.13 \text{ nm}}$; $hcR = 13.6 \text{ eV}$

Bohr atom: $F = \frac{ke^2 Z}{r^2} = m_e \frac{v^2}{r}$; $U = -\frac{ke^2 Z}{r}$; $E = K + U = -\frac{ke^2 Z}{2r}$; $a_0 = 0.0529 \text{ nm}$

$r_n = (a_0 / Z)n^2$; $E_n = -E_0 Z^2 / n^2$; $E_0 = \frac{ke^2}{2a_0}$; $a_0 = \frac{\hbar^2}{m_e ke^2}$; $L = m_e v r = n\hbar$; $E_0 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$

1-dim atom: $U(x) = -\frac{k}{x}$; $\psi(x) = Ax e^{-bx}$