Time : Three Hours

## Either:

1. a) Give the physical interpretation of $\psi$ and find the expression of probability current density.
b) State and prove Ehrenfest's theorem. Explain its importance.

## OR

e) What are characteristic features of stationary states.
f) Derive the uncertainty relations for operators $A, B$ such that $[A, B]=i C$

## Either:

2. a) Show that the function $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{ikx}}$ is a simultaneous eigen function of $-\mathrm{i} \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathrm{x}}$ and $-\hbar \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \mathrm{x}^{2}}$ operators find their eigen values.
b) What is meant by unitary transformation? Derive equation of transformation from one orthonormal basis to another.

## OR

e) State and prove schwarz inequality. Show that it leads to general uncertainty principle.
f) How will you express eigen value equation in matrix representation.

## Either:

3. a) Give the complete theory of simple harmonic oscillators using operator method.

## OR

e) Explain the role of $\mathrm{L}^{2}$ operator in central force problem.
f) Show that $E n=\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar w$ using raising and lowering operator to $H|n>=E n| n>$.

## Either:

4. a) Find the eigen values of $\mathrm{J}^{2}$ and $\mathrm{J}_{4}$
b) Derive C. G. coefficients for $\mathrm{j}_{1}=\frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{j}_{2}=1$.

## OR

e) Show that
i) $\left[\mathrm{J}_{+}, \mathrm{J}_{-}\right]=2 \hbar \mathrm{~J}_{2}$
ii) $\left[\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{x}}^{2}, \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{y}}^{2}\right]=\left[\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{y}}^{2}, \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{z}}^{2}\right]=\left[\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{z}}^{2}, \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{x}}^{2}\right]$
f) Using addition of two angular momenta, Derive the relation between $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{m}_{1}$, and $\mathrm{m}_{2}$ where the symbols have their usual meanings.
5. Attempt all.
a) State Bohr's correspondence principle and Ehrenfest theorem. 4
b) Show that Hermitian operators have real eigen value.
c) Find the Parity of $\gamma_{\ell}^{\mathrm{m}}(\theta, \phi)$.
d) Find matrix element of $\mathrm{J}_{\mathrm{x}}$ for $\mathrm{j}=1$.

