

Problem 1 (30 marks)

Mass M moves along the x axis. The Hamilton operator

$$H(X, P) = H_0 + H_1 \quad \text{with} \quad H_0 = \frac{1}{2M}P^2 \quad \text{and} \quad H_1 = E_0 \cos(kX)$$

governs the evolution, whereby energy E_0 and wave number k are positive constants. Find the scattering operator

$$S(T) = e^{iH_0T/\hbar} e^{-iHT/\hbar}$$

to first order in E_0 . It suffices to state the X, P -ordered version of $S(T)$.

Problem 2 (25 marks)

The one-dimensional dynamics of a particle of mass M is controlled by the Hamilton operator

$$H(X, P, t) = \frac{1}{2M}P^2 - \frac{\hbar^2 \kappa(t)}{M} \delta(X)$$

which has a parametric time dependence that originates in the time-dependent parameter $\kappa(t) > 0$. Before $t = 0$, $\kappa(t)$ has the constant value κ_1 ; after $t = T > 0$, it has the constant value κ_2 . Between $t = 0$ and $t = T$, the value of $\kappa(t)$ changes very slowly. Given that the system is in its ground state at $t = 0$, what is the probability that it is still in the same state at $t = T$?

Problem 3 (20 marks)

Mass M is moving along the x axis, with the Hamilton operator

$$H(X, P, t) = \frac{1}{2M}P^2 + V(X, t)$$

governing the evolution, whereby $V(X, t)$ is an unknown potential energy that could have a parametric time dependence. The position wave function is of the form

$$\psi(x, t) = \left(\alpha + \beta x e^{-i\omega t} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x/a)^2}$$

with constant parameters α, β, ω , and $a > 0$. Which relation among these parameters is implied by the normalization of $\psi(x, t)$? How are ω and a related to each other? — Hint: Remember the continuity equation.

Problem 4 (25 marks)

A particle with mass M and energy $(\hbar k)^2/(2M)$ is scattered by the spherically symmetric potential

$$V(r) = V_0 e^{-r/a}$$

with $a > 0$. Find the differential scattering cross section $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$ and the total cross section σ in first-order Born approximation. What is the $k \rightarrow 0$ limit of $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$?