

$$1. \psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \quad (\text{or } \psi(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{L} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L})$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\overline{x^2} - \bar{x}^2}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{L}{2} \quad (\text{or } 0 \text{ if they used cosine})$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{Lx^2}{4n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{L}\right) \Bigg|_0^L$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \frac{2}{L} \left[ \frac{L^3}{6} - \frac{L^3}{4n^2\pi^2} \right]$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{3} - \frac{L^2}{2\pi^2 n^2} - \frac{L^2}{4}} = \sqrt{L^2 \left( \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{2\pi^2 n^2} \right)}$$

$$\Delta p^2 = \int \psi^* \hat{p}^2 \psi dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{2}}{L} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2} \cdot \hbar^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$$= \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{L^2}$$

$$\Delta p = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{L^2}} = \frac{n\pi \hbar}{L}$$

$\Delta x \Delta p$  should be  $\geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ , thus they can conclude the minimum/max dependence of the one they didn't calculate.

$$2. \quad \bar{r} = \int R^*(r) r R(r) \cdot \int \Theta^* \Theta$$

= any of the functions on

Page 257 of the book put together.

Just be sure  $n=3$ , and  $l$  matches on each, it's

$$R_{n,l} \Theta_{l,m}$$

for example if I use  ~~$R_{3,1}$~~   $(n,l,m) = (3,0,0)$

then it's

$$\bar{r} = \int_0^{a_0} \frac{1}{(3a_0)^3} \left( 2 - \frac{4r}{3a_0} + \frac{4r^2}{27a_0^2} \right)^2 e^{-2r/3a_0} dr \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}} \right)^2$$

	electron Structure	Chemical Valence.
3.	He: $1s^2$	0
	C: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$	4
	Ne: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$	0

4. a) Ground State of Hydrogen Wave function

$$\psi_{1,0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} a_0^{3/2}} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$P = \psi_{1,0}^* \psi_{1,0} = \frac{1}{\pi a_0^3} e^{-2r/a_0}$$

b) ii

$$5. \quad L_z = -\hbar \Rightarrow m_l = -1$$

$$\text{First excited} \Rightarrow n = 2$$

Again choose from functions on 257

$$\Psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R_{2,1}(r) \Theta_{1,-1}(\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2a_0)^{3/2}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{3} a_0} e^{-r/2a_0} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\phi}$$