

1. SOME OF OUR FAVORITE EXPRESSIONS

Constants:

$$\begin{aligned}\hbar &= h/2\pi = 1.05 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} = 6.58 \times 10^{-16} \text{ eV s}, \\ m_e &= 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} = 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2, \quad m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 938 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ e &= 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} \quad c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

a phasor is $z = re^{i(kx \pm \omega t)}$ typically we time average and use $z = re^{ikx}$

The probability or intensity is

$$P = |z|^2$$

Interference and diffraction for double slits

$$\begin{aligned}d \sin \theta &= n\lambda, \quad a \sin \theta = m\lambda \\ I(\theta) &= I_o \left[\frac{\sin \left(\frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)}{\frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}} \right]^2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi d \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Schrödinger time-dependent equation with Ψ, t

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V(x)\Psi &= i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}, \\ \lambda &= \frac{h}{p} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}\end{aligned}$$

The expectation value of Q is

$$\langle Q \rangle = \sum_i Q_i P(i)$$

The probability that a particle will be found in the interval $a \leq x \leq b$ in the state $\psi(x)$ is

$$P(a \leq x \leq b) = \int_a^b \psi^*(x)\psi(x)dx$$

For a particle of mass m in a box of width L the spatial wavefunctions are

$$u_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \left(\frac{n\pi x}{L} \right) \quad \text{with energies} \quad E_n = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}$$

Uncertainty: For addition and subtraction, if $q = x \pm y$ then $\delta q = \sqrt{\delta x^2 + \delta y^2}$. For multiplication and division then, if $q = x/y$ then add the relative uncertainties in quadrature

$$\frac{\delta q}{q} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta x}{x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta y}{y} \right)^2}$$

For a general calculated quantity $q = q(x, \dots, z)$ then

$$\delta q = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \delta x \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial z} \delta z \right)^2}$$

2. AREAS OF FOCUS

- Complex numbers
- Section 1.4 amplitudes, probabilities, and the experiment of Grangier et al.
- The photoelectric effect: class notes, pages 9-12, Guide 3 problem 8
- Section 1.5 and lab single photon interference and problem 1.27
- Section 1.6 and class notes on interference
- Section 2.1 atom interferometry and problem 2.5
- Schrödinger's equation
- Section 3.2 particle in a box