## PROBLEM SET 6- due Thurs. 6-12

Physics 215C- Quantum Mechanics, SPRING 2008

In all problems of this assignment, set  $\hbar = 1$ .

1. A particle with spin-1 sits in a magnetic field  $\vec{B} = (-\sqrt{2}t, 0, -h)$  so that,

$$\hat{H} = -h\,\hat{L}_z - \sqrt{2}\,t\,\hat{L}_x \;,$$

where  $\hat{L}_x$  and  $\hat{L}_z$  are spin-1 angular momentum matrices. Compute the partition function if the particle is in thermal equilibrium at inverse temperature  $\beta$ . Compute  $\langle L_z \rangle$ . What are the high and low temperature limits. *Thought question*: Do you notice a relationship between the eigenvalues and the changes in sign in the eigenvectors? Do you know a general rule which would have led you to expect this relationship?

2. By following the derivation of the path integral for the real time propagator  $\langle x|e^{-i\hat{H}t/\hbar}|x'\rangle$  presented in class, derive the form for  $S(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_L)$  in the expression the partition function of a quantum particle moving in one dimension,

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(\hat{x})$$
$$Z = \operatorname{Tr} e^{-\beta \hat{H}} = \int dx_1 \int dx_2 \cdots \int dx_L \ e^{-S(x_1, x_2, \cdots x_L)} \ .$$

- 3. Show that if  $V(\hat{x}) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \hat{x}^2$  then  $S = \mathbf{x} \mathcal{M} \mathbf{x}^T$  where  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \cdots x_L)$  and  $\mathcal{M}$  is an matrix of dimension L. What are the elements of  $\mathcal{M}$ ?
- 4. Do all the integrals in problem two for the V of problem three. Use the expressions for multi-dimensional Gaussian integrals discussed in class.
- 5. Continue problem three and compute  $\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle$ . Again, use the expressions for multidimensional Gaussian integrals discussed in class. You do not need to evaluate the sum (but see next problem).
- 6. <u>Optional, Extra Credit</u>: (Set  $k_{\rm B} = 1$  in this problem.) Evaluate the sum in problem four for m = 1,  $\omega = 2$ , and T = 0.5. (That is,  $\beta = 2$ ). Use L = 4, L = 8 and L = 16 and compare with the exact  $\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle$ .