

9.25) D_2 at 30K at $t=0$

$$a. \quad |\psi(0,0,t=0)\rangle = \frac{3Y_1^1 + 4Y_7^3 + Y_7^1}{\sqrt{26}}$$

$$\hat{L}^2 |\psi\rangle = \frac{3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2\hbar^2 Y_1^1 + 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 8\hbar^2 Y_7^3 + 7 \cdot 8\hbar^2 Y_7^1}{\sqrt{26}}$$

for $l=1$

$$\langle Y_1^1 | \hat{L}^2 \psi \rangle = \frac{3}{\sqrt{26}} 2\hbar^2$$

for $l=7$

$$\langle Y_7^3 | \hat{L}^2 \psi \rangle = \frac{4}{\sqrt{26}} 56\hbar^2$$

$$\langle Y_7^1 | \hat{L}^2 \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} 56\hbar^2$$

$$\therefore \text{probability of } l=7 = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{26}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}\right)^2 = 0.65$$

$$\text{probability of } l=1 = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{26}}\right)^2 = .35$$

$$\hat{L}_z |\psi\rangle = \frac{3\hbar Y_1^1 + 4 \cdot 3\hbar Y_7^3 + 1\hbar Y_7^1}{\sqrt{26}}$$

for $m=1$

$$\langle Y_1^1 | \hat{L}_z \psi \rangle = \frac{3}{\sqrt{26}} \hbar$$

$$\langle Y_7^1 | \hat{L}_z \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} \hbar$$

for $m = 3$

$$\langle Y_7^3 | \hat{L}_z | \psi \rangle = \frac{4}{\sqrt{26}} \quad 3\hbar$$

$$\therefore \text{probability of } m=1 = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{26}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}\right)^2 = 0.38$$

$$\text{probability of } m=3 = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{26}}\right)^2 = 0.62$$

b.

$$|\psi(0, \theta, t)\rangle = \sum b_\ell |\phi_\ell\rangle e^{-i\omega_\ell t}$$

$$E_\ell = \hbar\omega_\ell = \frac{\hbar^2 \ell(\ell+1)}{2I}$$

$$\omega_\ell = \frac{E_\ell}{\hbar} = \frac{\ell(\ell+1)\hbar}{2I}$$

$$= \frac{3Y_1' e^{-i\omega_1 t} + (4Y_7^3 + Y_7') e^{-i\omega_7 t}}{\sqrt{26}}$$

c. For purely rotational states

$$\hat{H} |\phi_\ell\rangle = \frac{\ell(\ell+1)\hbar^2}{2I} |\phi_\ell\rangle$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{26} \left[3 \langle \phi_{11} | e^{+i\omega_1 t} + (4 \langle \phi_{73} | + \langle \phi_{71} |) e^{+i\omega_7 t} \right] \hat{H} \left[3 |\phi_{11}\rangle e^{-i\omega_1 t} + (4 |\phi_{73}\rangle + |\phi_{71}\rangle) e^{-i\omega_7 t} \right]$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{1}{26} \left[3 \langle \phi_{11} | e^{+i\omega_1 t} + (4 \langle \phi_{13} | + \langle \phi_{11} |) e^{i\omega_1 t} \right. \\ \left. \left[\frac{2\hbar^2}{2I} 3 | \phi_{11} \rangle e^{-i\omega_1 t} + \frac{56\hbar^2}{2I} (4 | \phi_{13} \rangle + | \phi_{11} \rangle) e^{-i\omega_1 t} \right] \right] \quad 7.5\%$$

$$= \frac{1}{26} \left\{ 9 \frac{2\hbar^2}{2I} + 16 \frac{56\hbar^2}{2I} + 1 \frac{56\hbar^2}{2I} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{9}{26} \frac{\hbar^2}{I} + \frac{17}{26} \frac{28\hbar^2}{I}$$

$$= 0.35 \frac{\hbar^2}{I} + 0.65 \frac{28\hbar^2}{I}$$

$$= 18.7 \frac{\hbar^2}{I}$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{4\pi I c} = 30.4 \text{ cm}^{-1} = B = 30.4 \text{ cm}^{-1} \left(\frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} \right) = 3.04 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$I = \frac{\hbar}{4\pi B c}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{18.7 \hbar^2}{\hbar / 4\pi B c} = 18.7 \hbar 4\pi B c$$

$$= 39.4 \hbar B c (4\pi)$$

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$$= 39.4 \overset{\times 4\pi}{\hbar} (197 \times 10^6 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{fm}) (10^{-15} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{fm}}) (3.04 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^{-1})$$

$$\langle E \rangle = .154 \text{ eV}$$

Tony, Tony, Tony!