

# Symmetries in Quantum Mechanics

Final Exam — Monday January 16, 2012

1. Symmetries in Quantum Mechanics: what are they good for?
2. Say we have an orthonormal set of three states  $\{\psi_x, \psi_y, \psi_z\}$  (say of some atom), on which rotations act in the standard vector representation, i.e. they transform among each other in the same way as a vector  $(x, y, z)$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
  - (a) How do the operators corresponding to angular momentum  $L_x$ ,  $L_y$  and  $L_z$  act on these states?
  - (b) What are the possible values of  $L_z$ ?
  - (c) If we prepare a beam of these atoms, prepared to be in states restricted to be linear combinations of the above three states, and we first pass this beam through a filter that allows through only atoms with maximally positive spin in the  $z$ -direction, next through a filter that allows only atoms with maximally positive spin in the  $x$ -direction, and finally a filter that allows only atoms with maximally *negative* spin in the  $z$ -direction, then what fraction of the original beam will survive?
  - (d) Can this result change if the beam passes through some homogeneous magnetic field between two subsequent detectors?
3.
  - (a) A spin 1 particle  $A$  at rest decays into a spin 1/2 particle  $B$  and a spin 1/2 particle  $C$ . What are the possible final values of the  $z$ -components of spin of  $B$  and  $C$  assuming the final (center of mass) orbital angular momentum is measured to be zero?
  - (b) What are the other possible values of the final orbital angular momentum that could be measured, and what are the corresponding values of the spins of  $B$  and  $C$ ?
  - (c) How do the possibilities get further reduced if you know the intrinsic parities of  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $C$  are all even?
  - (d) Restricting again to the zero orbital angular momentum sector, and assuming all initial spin states are equally likely, what are the probabilities for the  $z$ -components of the spin of  $B$  and  $C$ ?
  - (e) How would you solve this last problem for a spin 3 particle  $A$  decaying into a spin 1 particle  $B$  and a spin 2 particle  $C$ ? (Optionally: solve it.)