

## Home Work (1)

### Task 1: The Angular Momentum Operator

The angular momentum operator is defined as

$$\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p} = -i\hbar(\mathbf{r} \times \nabla). \quad (1)$$

Prove that the Cartesian components can be written as

$$l_x = i\hbar \left( \sin\vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta} + \cot\vartheta \cos\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \right), \quad (2)$$

$$l_y = i\hbar \left( -\cos\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta} + \cot\vartheta \sin\varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \right), \quad (3)$$

$$l_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}. \quad (4)$$

### Task 2: Commutation Relations of the Angular Momentum Operator

Prove the following commutation relations

a)  $[H, \mathbf{l}^2] = 0$ ,  $[H, l_i] = 0$ ,

b)  $[l_i, l_j] = i\hbar\epsilon_{ijk}l_k$

where the Hamiltonian is given by the Schrödinger Hamiltonian with a spherically symmetric potential.

### Task 3: Creation of Holes in the Dirac Sea

How much energy is required to create an electron-positron pair in the field of a calcium nucleus ( $Z = 20$ ) if the electron is captured into the  $1s$  ground state of the ion.

Hint: Use the non-relativistic formula for the bound-state energies,  $E_n = -Z^2/2n^2$ [a.u.].

### Task 4: Relativistic Spin-Orbit Operator

Evaluate the  $(4 \times 4)$  representation of the relativistic spin-orbit operator

$$k = \alpha_0(\mathbf{l} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_D + \hbar \cdot \mathbf{1}) \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{D_i} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_i & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

### Task 5: Muonic Hydrogen

The muon is a fermion, much like an electron, but with mass  $m_\mu = 105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and same charge. In a hydrogen atom, the muon can be captured and therefore replace the electron, to obtain *muonic hydrogen*.

a) What is the ground state binding energy of the muon?

b) What chemical element does muonic lithium, where only one electron is replaced by a muon, resemble most?