

$$|4\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1, -1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |1, 0\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} |1, 0\rangle$$

$|lm\rangle \Leftarrow$ particle on a sphere

L_z :

① $2\hbar : 0$

$-\hbar : 1/2$

$0\hbar : \underline{1/2} \Leftarrow \text{deg } |1, 0\rangle \text{ \& } |0, 0\rangle$

$$\sum_{l \text{ contain } m} |\langle l, m | \Psi \rangle|^2$$

② $\langle L_z \rangle = \sum (\text{Prob})(\text{eigen}) = \frac{1}{2}(-\hbar) + \frac{1}{2}(0)$
 $= -\hbar/2$

degeneracy \rightarrow any operator
 real eigenvalue

$$L_z |lm\rangle = m\hbar |lm\rangle$$

any same $m \rightarrow \text{deg. } L_z$

L^2 :

$$|4\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1, -1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |1, 0\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} |0, 0\rangle$$

$$L^2 |lm\rangle = \underline{l(l+1)} \hbar^2 |lm\rangle$$

Prob $\rightarrow 2\hbar^2, l=1, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$

$\rightarrow 0\hbar^2, l=0, \frac{1}{6}$

$$\langle L^2 \rangle = \sum \text{Prob}(\text{eigen}) = \frac{5}{6} (2\hbar^2) + \frac{1}{6} (0)$$

④

$$= \frac{10}{6} \hbar^2 = \frac{5}{3} \hbar^2$$

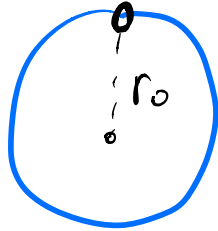
$\langle H \rangle$: $l=1,$

$$H |lm\rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} l(l+1) |lm\rangle$$

$$\underline{H = \frac{L^2}{2I}}$$

particle on sphere

$$\frac{m^2 \hbar^2}{2I} ? \leftarrow H \Leftrightarrow L_z$$



$$H_{\text{ring}} = \frac{L_z^2}{2I}$$

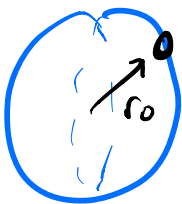
$$H_{\text{ring}} |lm\rangle = \frac{m^2 \hbar^2}{2I} |lm\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a |l_1 m\rangle + b |l_2 m\rangle$$

degenerate L_z, H particle on ring
not degen. L^2

$$L^2 |lm\rangle = l(l+1)\hbar^2 |lm\rangle$$

any l can have $m = -l, \dots, l$



$$H_{\text{sphere}} = \frac{L^2}{2I}$$

$$H_{\text{sphere}} |lm\rangle = \frac{L^2}{2I} |lm\rangle$$

$$= \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2I} |lm\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = a |l_1 m\rangle + b |l_2 m\rangle$$

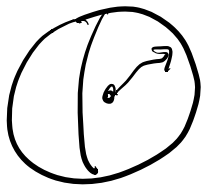
not deg. for H, L^2 *particle on sphere*

deg. for L_z *same m.*

Both cases.

$$|\psi\rangle = a |l_1 m_1\rangle + b |l_2 m_1\rangle$$

$$+ c |l_2 m_2\rangle + \dots$$



$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r) \Theta(\theta) \Phi(\phi)$$

$$H_{3D} |nlm\rangle = \underbrace{-\frac{E_{tot}}{n^2}}_{\text{electronic} \rightarrow R} |nlm\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1, -1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |1, 0\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} |1, 0\rangle$$

$|lm\rangle$

$$\langle L_x \rangle = ?$$

Method 1

$$L_y |\psi\rangle$$

$$L_y |1, -1\rangle$$

$$L_y |10\rangle$$

$$L_y |00\rangle$$

Method 2

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |\langle 1, 1 | \psi \rangle|^2 \\ |\langle 10 | \psi \rangle|^2 \\ \vdots \\ |\langle -1 | \psi \rangle|^2 \end{array} \right\} \text{Spin 1}$$

Method 3

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l=1$$

$|\psi\rangle$ state vectors

$$\langle x | \psi \rangle$$



$$\psi(x, y, z)$$

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi)$$

or

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

representation

State
vector

spin 1/2	2D
spin 1	3D
spin 3/2	4D