

Phys 201 F'09 Problem Set 12 Solutions

8.42 $P_{1s}(r) = \frac{4}{a_B^3} r^2 e^{-2r/a_B}$

$$\langle r \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} r P_{1s}(r) dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{a_B^3} \int_0^{\infty} r^3 e^{-2r/a_B} dr$$

Integrate by parts three times:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = r^3 \\ dv = e^{-2r/a_B} dr \end{array} \right\} \langle r \rangle = \frac{4}{a_B^3} \left[r^3 e^{-2r/a_B} \left(-\frac{a_B}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{3a_B}{2} \right) r^2 e^{-2r/a_B} dr \right]$$

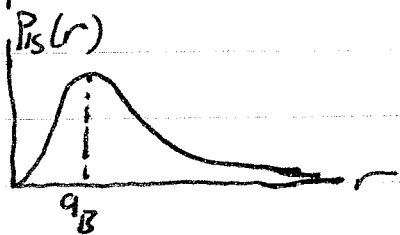
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = r^2 \\ dv = e^{-2r/a_B} dr \end{array} \right\} = \frac{6}{a_B^2} \left[r^2 e^{-2r/a_B} \left(-\frac{a_B}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{2a_B}{2} \right) r e^{-2r/a_B} dr \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = r \\ dv = e^{-2r/a_B} dr \end{array} \right\} = \frac{6}{a_B} \left[r \left(-\frac{a_B}{2} \right) e^{-2r/a_B} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{a_B}{2} \right) e^{-2r/a_B} dr \right]$$

$$= 3 \left(-\frac{a_B}{2} \right) e^{-2r/a_B} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{3a_B}{2} (0 - 1)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{3}{2} a_B}$$

Note that this is larger than the most probable radius $r_{mp} = a_B$ because of the tail in the radial probability distribution $P_{1s}(r)$.



$$8.50 \quad \text{Max } P_{25}(r) \rightarrow \left. \frac{d}{dr} P_{25}(r) \right|_{r_{mp}} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{dr} \sqrt{P_{25}(r)} \right|_{r_{mp}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{P_{25}(r)}} \left. \frac{d}{dr} P_{25}(r) \right|_{r_{mp}} = 0$$

(as long as $P_{25}(r_{mp}) \neq 0$.)

$$\sqrt{P_{25}(r)} = \sqrt{4\pi} \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{normalization const.}}}{A_{25}} r \left(2 - \frac{r}{a_B}\right) e^{-r/2a_B}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dr} \sqrt{P_{25}(r)} &= \sqrt{4\pi} A_{25} \left[\left(2 - \frac{2r}{a_B}\right) e^{-r/2a_B} - \frac{1}{2a_B} \left(2r - \frac{r^2}{a_B}\right) e^{-r/2a_B} \right] \\ &= \sqrt{4\pi} A_{25} \left(\frac{r^2}{2a_B^2} - \frac{3r}{a_B} + 2 \right) e^{-r/2a_B} = 0 @ r = r_{mp}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{mp}^2 - 6a_B r_{mp} + 4a_B^2 = 0$$

$$r_{mp} = \frac{6a_B \pm \sqrt{36a_B^2 - 16a_B^2}}{2} = (3 \pm \sqrt{5}) a_B = (3 \pm 2.2) a_B$$

$$\text{At } r = (3 + \sqrt{5}) a_B, \quad P_{25}(r) = 4\pi |A_{25}|^2 (1.5 a_B^2)$$

$$\text{At } r = (3 - \sqrt{5}) a_B, \quad P_{25}(r) = 4\pi |A_{25}|^2 (0.4 a_B^2)$$

$$\text{Hence, } r_{mp} = (3 + \sqrt{5}) a_B = \boxed{5.2 a_B}$$

$$P_{2p}(r) = 4\pi |A_{2p}|^2 r^4 e^{-r/a_B}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} P_{2p}(r) = 4\pi |A_{2p}|^2 \left(4r^3 e^{-r/a_B} - \frac{1}{a_B} r^4 e^{-r/a_B} \right) = 0 \text{ @ } r = r_{mp}$$

$$r_{mp}^4/a_B - 4r_{mp}^3 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{mp} = 0 \text{ or } r_{mp} = 4a_B$$

At $r=0$, $P_{2p}(r) = 0$.

At $r=4a_B$, $P_{2p}(r) = 4\pi |A_{2p}|^2 \cdot 256 a_B^4 e^{-4} > 0$


Hence, $r_{mp} = 4a_B$

10.2 a) $\int_0^\infty \rho(r) 4\pi r^2 dr = -(z-1)|e|$

$$= \int_0^\infty \rho_0 e^{-r/R} 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= 4\pi \rho_0 \cdot 2R^3 \quad (\text{using } \int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-x/b} dx = 2b^3 \text{ from Appendix B})$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_0 = \frac{-(z-1)|e|}{8\pi R^3}$$

b)  $\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = |\vec{E}| \cdot 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left[\int_0^r \rho(r') 4\pi r'^2 dr' + z|e| \right]$
 by Gauss' Law electron charge proton charge
in sphere of radius r

$$|\vec{E}| 4\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left(4\pi \rho_0 \int_0^r r'^2 e^{-r'/R} dr' + z|e| \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left(4\pi \rho_0 \left[-(2R^3 + 2R^2 r' + R r'^2) e^{-r'/R} \right]_0^r + z|e| \right) \quad \text{from Appendix B.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \left(4\pi \frac{(z-1)|e|}{8\pi R^3} \left[(2R^3 + 2R^2 r + R r^2) e^{-r/R} - 2R^3 \right] + z|e| \right)$$

$$|\vec{E}| = \frac{|e|}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \left(1 + (z-1) \left(1 + \frac{r}{R} + \frac{r^2}{2R^2} \right) e^{-r/R} \right)$$

(Note $\frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} = k$ Coulomb constant)

c) As $r \rightarrow \infty$ the term multiplying $e^{-r/R}$ is negligible, so $|\vec{E}(r)| \rightarrow \frac{k|e|}{r^2}$, which is the electric field due to the one net unit of charge from Z protons and $(Z-1)$ electrons.

$$\text{As } r \rightarrow 0, |\vec{E}(r)| \rightarrow \frac{k|e|}{r^2} (1 + (Z-1))$$

$$= \frac{Zk|e|}{r^2},$$

which is the electric field due to the Z protons in the nucleus.

