

Problem 30.1

The top state has $|l m_l\rangle |s m_s\rangle$ w/ $l=1, s_e=1/2, m_l=1, m_s=1/2$, the $m_l+m_s=3/2 \equiv m$ & this must be a $j=3/2$ state, so:

$$| \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \rangle = | 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

acting w/ $J_- = L_- + S_-$, we have:

$$J_- | \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \rangle = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} | \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \hbar \sqrt{3} | \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } (L_- + S_-) | 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle &= \hbar \sqrt{2-0} | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \hbar \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})} | 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \\ &= \sqrt{2} \hbar | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \hbar | 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

putting (1) & (2) together, $J_- | \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \rangle = (L_- + S_-) | 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle$

$$\sqrt{3} \hbar | \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \hbar | 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \sqrt{2} \hbar | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

we get

$$| \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [| 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \sqrt{2} | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle]$$

Now acting on this state w/ J_- :

$$J_- | \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})} | \frac{3}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = 2\hbar | \frac{3}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle. \quad (3)$$

$$(L_- + S_-) | 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = \hbar \sqrt{2} | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \quad (\text{since } S_- | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = 0).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (L_- + S_-) | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle &= \hbar \sqrt{2} | 1 -1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \hbar \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})} | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \\ &= \hbar \sqrt{2} | 1 -1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \hbar | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then: } (L_- + S_-) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [| 1 1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \sqrt{2} | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [\sqrt{2} \hbar | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \sqrt{2} (2\hbar | 1 -1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \hbar | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \hbar [\sqrt{2} | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \sqrt{2} | 1 -1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle] \quad (4). \end{aligned}$$

putting (3) & (4) together:

$$| \frac{3}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [\sqrt{2} | 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + \sqrt{2} | 1 -1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [| 1 0 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle + | 1 -1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle]$$

and we know the bottom state is:

$$| \frac{3}{2} -\frac{3}{2} \rangle = | 1 -1 \rangle | \frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$$

Problem 30.1 (continued)

To get the $j = 1/2$ series, we start w/ a general linear combination of $m = 1/2$:

$$|\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = a |11\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + b |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

and demand that: $\langle \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} | \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle = 0$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\langle 11 | \langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | + \sqrt{2} \langle 10 | \langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | \right] \left[a |11\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + b |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[a \langle 11 | 11 \rangle \langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \rangle + b \langle 11 | 10 \rangle \langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \sqrt{2} a \langle 10 | 11 \rangle \langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \rangle + \sqrt{2} b \langle 10 | 10 \rangle \langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [a + \sqrt{2} b] = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\sqrt{2} b$$

to normalize it, we have: $a^2 + b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2b^2 + b^2 = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1/\sqrt{3}$

then

$$|\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [|10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle - \sqrt{2} |11\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle]$$

to this state clearly has $m = 1/2$, & is \perp to $|\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle$ - it must be (here) $|\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle$.

Applying the lowering operator gives:

$$J_- |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \hbar |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (L+S_-) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [|10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle - \sqrt{2} |11\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [\hbar \sqrt{2} |1-1\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \hbar |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle - \sqrt{2} \hbar \sqrt{2} |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle] \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{3}} [\sqrt{2} |1-1\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle - |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle] \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

to putty (5) & (6) together:

$$|\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [\sqrt{2} |1-1\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle - |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle]$$

From the table, we have:

$$|\frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2}\rangle = |11\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

$$|\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [|11\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + \sqrt{2} |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle] \quad \checkmark$$

$$|\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [\sqrt{2} |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle + |1-1\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle] \quad \checkmark$$

$$|\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\rangle = |1-1\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

$$\circ |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [\sqrt{2} |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle - |10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle] \quad \checkmark$$

$$|\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [|10\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle - \sqrt{2} |1-1\rangle |\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\rangle] \quad \checkmark$$

Problem 3.0.2 (Griffiths 4.35)

a. 2 quarks can have spin $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ or $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$, so we must add a particle w/ $s = 0$ or 1 to a 3.rd quark ($s = \frac{1}{2}$), giving:

$$0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

So $s = \frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$.

b. 2 quarks can have spin 1 or 0 .