

<10.5>

For n=1 states:  $|1\ 0\ 0\ \frac{1}{2}\rangle$   $|1\ 0\ 0\ -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$  and the energy is  $\frac{-me^4}{2\hbar^2}$  .

For n=2 states:  $|2\ 0\ 0\ \frac{1}{2}\rangle$   $|2\ 0\ 0\ -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$   $|2\ 1\ 1\ \frac{1}{2}\rangle$   $|2\ 1\ 1\ -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$   
 $|2\ 1\ 0\ \frac{1}{2}\rangle$   $|2\ 1\ 0\ -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$   $|2\ 1\ -1\ \frac{1}{2}\rangle$   $|2\ 1\ -1\ -\frac{1}{2}\rangle$  and the energy is  $\frac{-me^4}{2\hbar^2 \times 4}$  .

<9.11>

Magnetic dipole for a circular current is given by  $\vec{\mu} = \frac{I}{c} \vec{A}$  ,so  $I = \frac{\mu C}{A} = \frac{\mu C}{\pi R^2} = 3.2 \times 10^{-4} A$

<9.19>

$$(a) \Delta E = E_{\uparrow} - E_{\downarrow} = -\mu_{\uparrow} B - (-\mu_{\downarrow} B) = \left(\frac{-e}{m_e}\right) \vec{S}_{\downarrow} \cdot \vec{B} - \left(\frac{-e}{m_e}\right) \vec{S}_{\uparrow} \cdot \vec{B}$$
$$= \frac{e}{m_e} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2} B + \frac{e}{m_e} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2} B = \frac{e\hbar B}{m_e} = 0.13 \times 10^{-22} J$$

(b) The energy of the photon should be  $0.13 \times 10^{-22} J$  , and its wavelength is given by

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = 1.5 \text{cm} . \text{ This is microwave radiation.}$$

<10.7>

(a) 10 .

(b) 14.

(c)  $2(2l+1)$

<10.18>

$$(a) U = -Z_{\text{eff}}(r) \frac{ke^2}{r}$$
$$E = 2 \frac{ke^2}{r} = 49.2 \text{eV}$$

(b) 73.8eV

<13.6>

(a) 8

(b) 1

(c) There are 8 atoms per cube, but each is shared by 8 cubes. So, in fact there is one atom per cube.

<13.7>

(a)  $\sqrt{2} r_0$

(b) 12

(c)  $Na^+$

<13.15>

There are two kinds of atoms in this FCC structure: the ones at the corner and the ones at the center of each face. In one cube, there are 8 atoms at the corner and 6 atoms at the face center. Each atom at the corner is shared by 8 cubes and each atom at face center is shared by 2 cubes. So the total atom per cube is  $\frac{8}{8} + \frac{6}{2} = 4$  .

<13.20>

$$(a) \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^3}{a^3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(b) 4r = \sqrt{2}a$$
$$\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a\right)^3 \cdot 4}{a^3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

<13.25>

$$(a) N = \frac{(1 \mu m)^3}{(1 cm)^3} \times 2.33 \frac{g/cm^3}{28g/mol} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} / mol = 5 \times 10^{10}$$

$$(b) \Delta E = \frac{1 eV}{4 \times 5 \times 10^{10}} = 5 \text{ time } 10^{-12} eV$$

$$(c) N = \frac{(1 cm)^3}{(1 cm)^3} \times \frac{2.33g/cm^3}{28g/mol} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} / mol = 5 \times 10^{21} \text{ and}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{1 eV}{4 \times 5 \times 10^{21}} = 5 \text{ time } 10^{-23} eV$$

<13.33>

$$\Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 1.4 eV$$

<14.7>

(a) n type

(b) p type

(c) n type

<14.11>

$$n = \frac{N}{10^6} = \frac{2.33 g/cm^3}{28g/mol} \times 6.02 \times 10^{23} / mol \times 10^{-6} = 5.01 \times 10^{16} / cm^3$$

<15.33>

$$\Delta S = \frac{\Delta U + p\Delta V}{T} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}kt \cdot (2-1) \cdot N + 0}{T} = \frac{3}{2} kN$$

<15.39>

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\int_0^{E_F} \rho(E) E dE}{\int_0^{E_F} \rho(E) dE} = \frac{\int_0^{E_F} C E^{\frac{3}{2}} dE}{\int_0^{E_F} C E^{\frac{1}{2}} dE} = \frac{\frac{2}{5} E^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{2}{3} E^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{3}{5} E^F$$

<16.1>

$${}^1_1H_0, {}^3_2He_1, {}^7_3Li_4, {}^{20}_{10}Ne_{10}, {}^{40}_{18}Ar_{22}, {}^{63}_{29}Cu_{34}, {}^{206}_{82}Pb_{124}$$

<16.9>

$$\frac{V_{atom}}{V_{nucleus}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi(R_{atom})^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi(R_{nucleus})^3} = 10^{14}$$

$$\frac{\rho_{atom}}{\rho_{nucleus}} = 10^{-14}$$

<16.13>

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = 6.24 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} = 6.3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

<16.17>

$$K_{min} \approx \frac{3\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} = 11.3 \text{ MeV}$$

<16.32>

$$B = a_{vol}A - a_{surf}A^{\frac{2}{3}} - a_{coul}\frac{Z^2}{A^{\frac{1}{3}}} - a_{sym}\frac{(Z-N)^2}{A} + \epsilon\frac{a_{pair}}{A^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 87.8 \text{ MeV}$$

where  $\epsilon = 1$  for  $Z=6$   $N=6$ .