

1. Beams \rightarrow same energy/sec (Watts) on screen

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{red photon: } E_r = \frac{hc}{\lambda_r} \\ \cdot \text{violet photon: } E_v = \frac{hc}{\lambda_v} \end{array} \right\} \lambda_r < \lambda_v \Rightarrow E_r > E_v$$

$\therefore N_v > N_r \rightarrow$ (b) is correct answer.

2. (b) since $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \sim \hbar$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x \sim \frac{\hbar}{\Delta p}, \text{ but } \hbar \ll 1 \text{ } (\sim 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s})$$

$\therefore \Delta x$ is negligible.

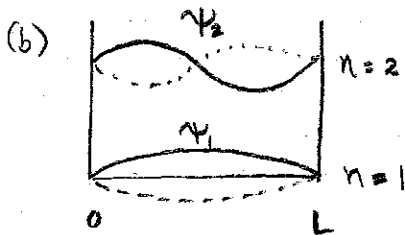
3. $E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$, $E_4 = -\frac{13.6 \text{ eV}}{16} = -0.85 \text{ eV}$

$$\therefore E_{\text{photon}} = E_4 - E_1 = \hbar f \Rightarrow f = 3.1 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{and } \lambda = \frac{c}{f} = 9.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

4. (a) $E_n = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{8mL^2} \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2}{8mL^2} = 13.6 \text{ eV} \left(\frac{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{1 \text{ eV}} \right)$

$$\therefore L = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{8 \cdot m \cdot (2.2 \times 10^{-18})}} = 1.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$



where $\psi_n = A \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$

Probability of electron at $x \propto |\psi_n(x)|^2$

$\therefore n=1$: most likely at $L/2$

$n=2$: most likely at $L/4$ and $3L/4$

5. (a) $\frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{8mL^2} = E_n \Rightarrow \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{32.9}{51.4} \Rightarrow n = 0.8(n+1) \Rightarrow n = 4$
and $n+1 = 5$

(b) $\Delta E = 51.4 - 32.9 \text{ MeV} = 2.96 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J} = \frac{\hbar c}{\lambda}$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 6.7 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}$$

(c) Use $E_4 = 32.9 \text{ MeV} = \frac{16 \hbar^2}{8mL^2} \Rightarrow m = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

\Rightarrow neutron or proton.