

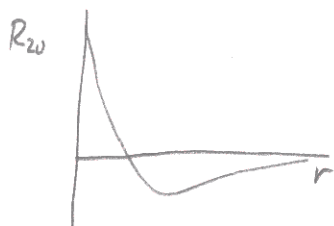
1. 8 pts

$$R_{20} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} (2-\rho) e^{-\rho/2}$$

Node: $R_{20} = 0 \Rightarrow 2-\rho = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2z}{na_0} r = 2$
 \uparrow
 $n=2$

-2 node at $r = \infty$
 (or other incorrect node) $\Rightarrow \boxed{r = \frac{2a_0}{z}} = \boxed{2a_0}$ for $z=1$

From plot of R_{20} vs. r ,



can see that antinode is at $r=0$.

Or we can establish location with derivative:

$$\frac{dR_{20}}{dr} = \frac{dR_{20}}{d\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dr} = 0 \quad \text{where } \frac{d\rho}{dr} = \frac{2z}{na_0}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{dR_{20}}{d\rho} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left[(-1) e^{-\rho/2} + (2-\rho) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-\rho/2} \right] = 0$$

$$e^{-\rho/2} \left[-1 - 1 + \frac{\rho}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\rho/2} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\rho}{2} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = 0$$

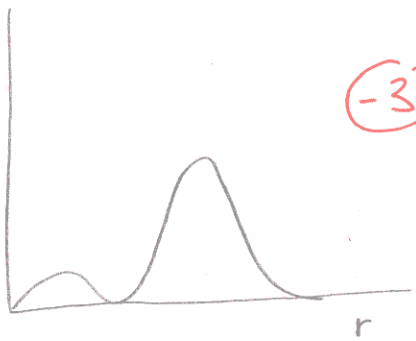
When $\rho=0$, $R_{20} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} 2$

When $\rho=4$, $R_{20} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} (-2) e^{-2}$

$|R_{20}(\rho=0)| > R_{20}(\rho=4)$, so global extremum at $\rho = \boxed{r=0}$

-2 if this ignored

2. 10 pts
 $r^2 R_{20}^2$



-3 no RDF

$$P(r) = r^2 R_{20}^2 = r^2 \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^3 \left(2 - \frac{2Z}{na_0} r\right)^2 e^{-2Zr/na_0}$$

$n=2$ and $Z=1$,

$$\text{so } P(r) = \frac{1}{8a_0^3} r^2 \left(2 - \frac{1}{a_0} r\right)^2 e^{-r/a_0} = \frac{r^2}{8a_0^3} \left(4 - \frac{4}{a_0} r + \frac{1}{a_0^2} r^2\right) e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$P(r) = \left(\frac{1}{2a_0^3} r^2 - \frac{1}{2a_0^4} r^3 + \frac{1}{8a_0^5} r^4\right) e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{dP(r)}{dr} = \left[\frac{1}{a_0^3} r - \frac{3}{2a_0^4} r^2 + \frac{1}{2a_0^5} r^3\right] e^{-r/a_0} - \frac{1}{a_0} \left[\frac{1}{2a_0^3} r^2 - \frac{1}{2a_0^4} r^3 + \frac{1}{8a_0^5} r^4\right] e^{-r/a_0} = 0$$

$$= e^{-r/a_0} \left[\frac{r}{a_0^3} - \frac{3}{2a_0^4} r^2 + \frac{1}{2a_0^5} r^3 - \frac{1}{2a_0^4} r^2 + \frac{1}{2a_0^5} r^3 - \frac{1}{8a_0^5} r^4\right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r - \frac{3}{2a_0} r^2 + \frac{1}{2a_0^2} r^3 - \frac{1}{2a_0} r^2 + \frac{1}{2a_0^2} r^3 - \frac{1}{8a_0^3} r^4 = 0$$

$$-r \left[-1 + \frac{2}{a_0} r - \frac{1}{a_0^2} r^2 + \frac{1}{8a_0^3} r^3\right] = 0$$

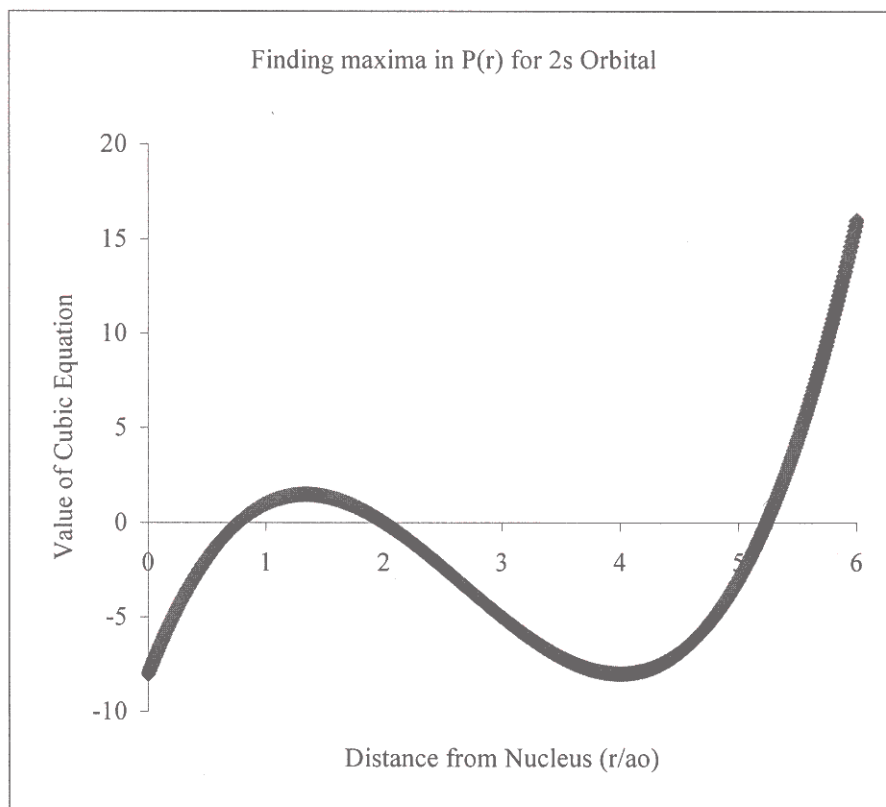
$$r=0 \text{ (min) or } r^3 - 8a_0 r^2 + 16a_0^2 r - 8a_0^3 = 0 = f(r)$$

Plot $f(r)$ vs. r in Excel:

- Have r be a multiple of a_0 ($0.01a_0, 0.02a_0, \dots$)
- Set $a_0=1$
- The zeroes of the function will have units of a_0

Experiment 2: Exploring Atomic Orbitals
Question 2

r (ao)	nasty cubic
0	-8
0.01	-7.840799
0.02	-7.683192
0.03	-7.527173
0.04	-7.372736
0.05	-7.219875
0.06	-7.068584
0.07	-6.918857
0.08	-6.770688
0.09	-6.624071
0.1	-6.479
0.11	-6.335469
0.12	-6.193472
0.13	-6.053003
0.14	-5.914056
0.15	-5.776625
0.16	-5.640704
0.17	-5.506287
0.18	-5.373368
0.19	-5.241941
0.2	-5.112
0.21	-4.983539
0.22	-4.856552
0.23	-4.731033
0.24	-4.606976
0.25	-4.484375
0.26	-4.363224
0.27	-4.243517
0.28	-4.125248
0.29	-4.008411
0.3	-3.893
0.31	-3.779009
0.32	-3.666432
0.33	-3.555263
0.34	-3.445496
0.35	-3.337125
0.36	-3.230144
0.37	-3.124547
0.38	-3.020328
0.39	-2.917481
0.4	-2.816
0.41	-2.715879



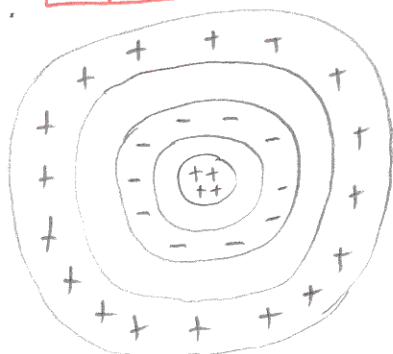
Zoom in on values where the cubic equation changes sign:

r (ao)	nasty cubic	r (ao)	nasty cubic
0.7	-0.377	5.2	-0.512
0.71	-0.314889	5.21	-0.372039
0.72	-0.253952	5.22	-0.230552
0.73	-0.194183	5.23	-0.087533
0.74	-0.135576	5.24	0.057024
0.75	-0.078125	5.25	0.203125
0.76	-0.021824	5.26	0.350776
0.77	0.033333	5.27	0.499983
0.78	0.087352	5.28	0.650752
0.79	0.140239	5.29	0.803089
0.8	0.192	5.3	0.957

So maxima in radial probability density at **0.76ao** and **5.24ao**
(the zero at 2.0ao corresponds to the radial node)

(in Mathematica, $(3 - \sqrt{5})a_0 \approx 0.76a_0$ and $(3 + \sqrt{5})a_0 \approx 5.24a_0$)

+8 2 right answers
+4 1 " answer
+2 same effort

3. 4 pts

(-2) Wrong signs

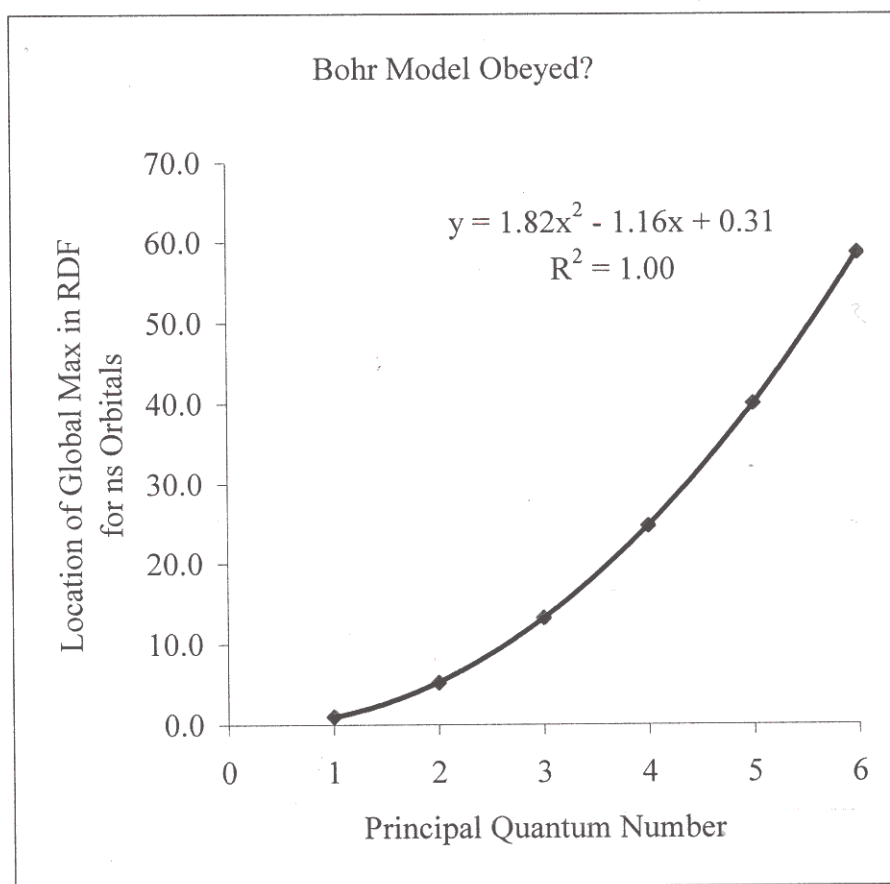
(-3) missing layer of prob density

Experiment 2: Exploring Atomic Orbitals

Question 4

8 pts

n	location of global max in RDF (ao)
1	1.0
2	5.2
3	13.2
4	24.7
5	40.0
6	58.7



5. 4 pts YES; a quadratic fit of the location of the RDF's global max vs. n is perfectly precise.

(-2) Bohr is consistent with QM

6. 10 pts
 $R_{21} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \rho e^{-\rho/2}$

$$\frac{dR_{21}}{d\rho} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} \left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left[\rho \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-\rho/2} + e^{-\rho/2} \right] = 0$$



$$e^{-\rho/2} \left[1 - \frac{\rho}{2} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{2z}{na_0} r = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{na_0}{z} = \boxed{2a_0} \quad (n=2, z=1)$$

-3 max amp at $r = \infty$ -3 wrong finite value
(found max in RDF)


The R_{21} orbital experiences a centrifugal barrier which pushes it away from the nucleus. R_{20} has no orbital angular momentum, and \therefore no such barrier.

-2 just discusses node

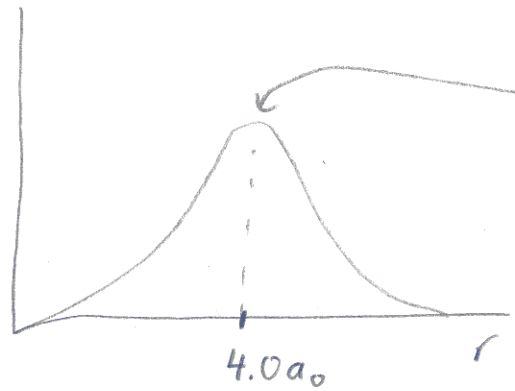
7. 4 pts  -2 funny extraneous contours


8. 4 pts The lobes in Q7 enclose less than 100% of the prob density. $\psi^* \psi$ is very low (although not zero) in the immediate vicinity of the planar angular node.

-2 vague -4 doesn't answer question

9. 2 pts 
 NOT A P ORBITAL!!
-1 lobes don't touch at nucleus

10. 10 pts
 $r^2 R_{21}^2$



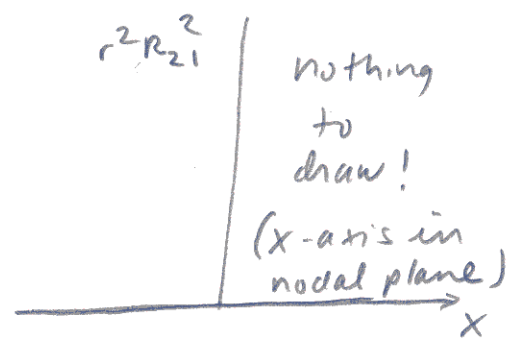
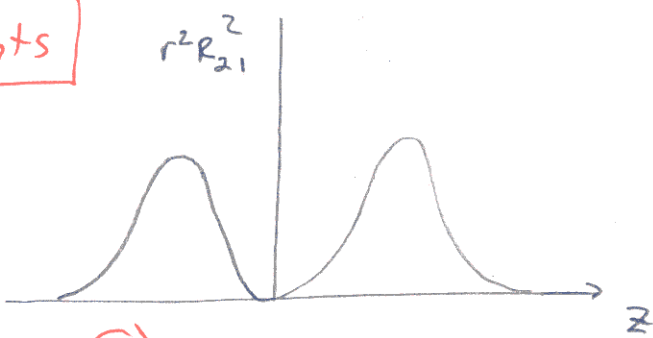
Compared to RDF of $2s$

- 1 fewer maximum
- This max is closer than the max in $r^2 R_{20}^2$
- No radial nodes

(2 for full credit)

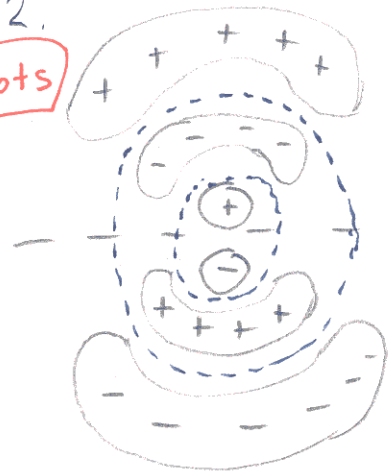
(-3) only one comparison

11. 8 pts



(-3) no lump for $-z$ axis

12. 8 pts

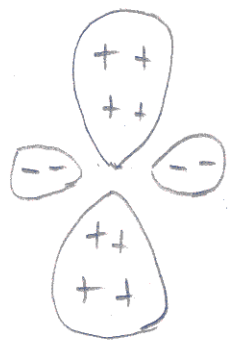


$4 - 1 - 1 = 2$ radial nodes (blue circles)

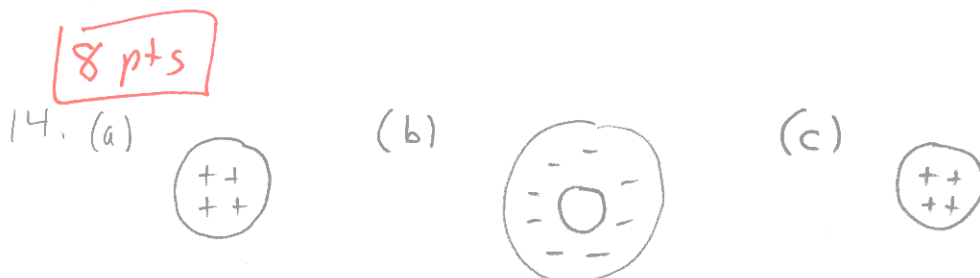
$l = 1 \Rightarrow 1$ angular node

(-3) no specific discussion of # of nodes

13. 4 pts



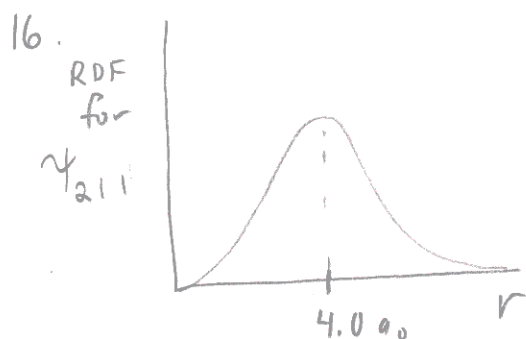
(-2) no signs



(-3) one bad Xsect

(for (a) and (c),
Some of the
central doughnut
can be depicted)

15. Nothing required



identical to RDF for ψ_{210} ,
since orientation has no effect
on RDF (and that is the
only difference between
 ψ_{210} and ψ_{211})

(-4) no explanation why