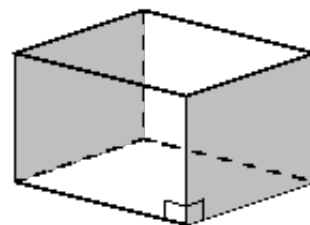
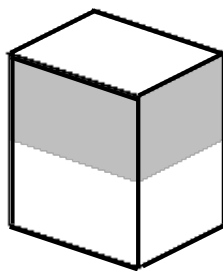
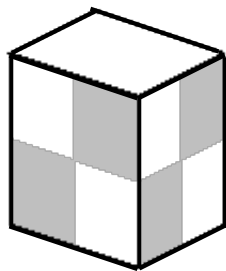


**Group theory and symmetries in quantum mechanics**

**Summer semester 2015 - Exercise sheet 10**

Distributed: 18.06.2015, Discussion: 23.06.2015

**Problem 28: The double groups  $\bar{D}_2$ ,  $\bar{C}_{2v}$  and  $\bar{C}_{2h}$**



Objects with  $D_2$ ,  $C_{2v}$  and  $C_{2h}$  symmetries are shown in the left, middle and right figures, respectively. The single group character table for  $D_2$  reads:

			$E$	$C_2$	$C_2'$	$C_2''$
$x^2, y^2, z^2$		$A_1$	1	1	1	1
$xy$	$R_z, z$	$B_1$	1	1	-1	-1
$xz$	$R_y, y$	$B_2$	1	-1	1	-1
$yz$	$R_x, x$	$B_3$	1	-1	-1	1

while for  $C_{2v}$  it is given by

			$E$	$C_2$	$\sigma_v$	$\sigma'_v$
$x^2, y^2, z^2$	$z$	$A_1$	1	1	1	1
$xy$	$R_z$	$A_2$	1	1	-1	-1
$xz$	$R_y, x$	$B_1$	1	-1	1	-1
$yz$	$R_x, y$	$B_3$	1	-1	-1	1

Here  $\sigma_v$  and  $\sigma'_v$  denote mirror reflections.

(a) Consider the character table of  $D_2$  and  $C_{2v}$ . Using the Frobenius-Schur criterion find out whether individual irreps are of a), b) or c) type, as discussed in the lecture !

(b) Try to construct the double group character table for  $\bar{D}_2$  and  $\bar{C}_{2v}$ ! How many new classes and representations are there in these double groups?

(c) Now consider the group  $C_{2h}$ . The character table is given below. How many new classes and representations are there in  $\bar{C}_{2h}$ ? What are the dimensions of the new representations?

			$E$	$C_2$	$\sigma_h$	$i$
$x^2, y^2, z^2$	$R_z$	$A_g$	1	1	1	1
	$z$	$A_u$	1	1	-1	-1
$xz, yz$	$R_y, x$	$B_g$	1	-1	-1	1
	$x, y$	$B_u$	1	-1	1	-1

Table 1: Character table of  $C_{2h}$ .  $i$  denotes inversion.

**Problem 29: Energy eigenstates and time-reversal**

- a) Consider a spinless Hamiltonian  $H$ . Show that if  $H$  is invariant under the time reversal and the energy eigenvalue  $E_n$  is non-degenerate, then the corresponding eigenstate  $\Psi_n$  is real (apart from an arbitrary complex phase factor)!
- b) The wave function of a (one-dimensional) plane wave is  $\Psi(x) = e^{ikx}$ , where  $k$  is the wavenumber.  $\Psi(x)$  is the eigenfunction of the Hamiltonian  $H = \frac{-\hbar^2 \nabla_x^2}{2m}$ . Does this contradict to what we have found in a) ?
- c) Suppose a spinless particle is bound in the potential  $V(\mathbf{r})$  and that no bound state energy level is degenerate. Show that the expectation value of the angular momentum  $\hat{\mathbf{L}}$  is zero for any bound eigenstate!