

An electron is prepared in a superposition of two energy eigenstates,  $\psi \propto (3\psi_1 + 2\psi_2)$ .  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  are individually normalized and have energies of  $E_1 = 2$  eV,  $E_2 = 5$  eV, respectively.

- a) [4 points] Suppose you measure the electron's energy. What result or results might you obtain?

2 eV or 5 eV

- b) [7 points] Write an expression for the normalized wave function. What is the probability of finding energy  $E_1$ ?

$$\psi = 1/\text{Sqrt}(13) (3\psi_1 + 2\psi_2)$$

$$P(E_1) = 9/13$$

- c) [5 points] Consider the time dependence. At  $t = 0$ , the probability density is  $P(x,0)$ . When is the next time that the probability density  $P(x,t)$  returns to its  $t = 0$  value (i.e.,  $P(x,t) = P(x,0)$ )? You should give a numerical answer, in seconds.

The interference term goes like  $e^{i(\omega_1 - \omega_2)t}$  so we get back to the original  $P(x,t)$  when  $t = 2\pi/(\omega_1 - \omega_2) = h/(E_2 - E_1) = 1.38 \times 10^{-15}$  sec.

- d) [4 points] If the energy  $E_2$  is measured, write the complete *normalized* state,  $\psi$ , after the measurement, in terms of  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$ .

$$\psi = \psi_2$$