

An electron is prepared in a superposition of two energy eigenstates,  $\psi \propto (3\psi_1 + 4\psi_2)$ .  $\psi_1$  and  $\psi_2$  are individually normalized wave functions, and have energies of  $E_1 = 2$  eV and  $E_2 = 7$  eV, respectively.

- a) [4 points] Suppose you measure the electron's energy. What result or results might you obtain?
- b) [6 points] What are the probabilities of the various possible results?
- c) [5 points] Suppose you were to measure the energies of a large number of particles that are each described by the wave function  $\psi$ . What will be the average value of your energy measurements?
- d) [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.