

Ex 1.

(1)

1. $2p: n=2, l=1 \quad E = -\frac{R}{n^2}$ pour $n=2 \quad E_{n=2} = -\frac{R}{4}$
 $m = -1, 0, 1$
 $m_s = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

deg: 6 (incluant spin)

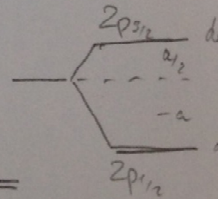
2. base decouplé:

	n=2,	l=1,	m=-1,	s=1/2,	m_s = -1/2	}
			m=0			}
			m=1			}
			m=-1,		m_s = 1/2	}
			m=0			}
			m=1			}

3. base couplé:

	n=2,	l=1,	s=1/2,	j=1/2,	m_j = -1/2	}
				j=1/2,	m_j = 1/2	}
	n=2,	l=1,	s=1/2,	j=3/2,	m_j = -3/2	}
				j=3/2,	m_j = -1/2	}
				j=3/2,	m_j = 1/2	}
				j=3/2,	m_j = 3/2	}

4. avec $H_{so} = \alpha \mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{s} = \frac{\alpha}{2} (j^2 - l^2 - s^2)$ on a:



$$\Delta E_{j=1/2} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \langle \dots j=1/2, m_j = \pm 1/2 | j^2 - l^2 - s^2 | \dots j=1/2, m_j = \pm 1/2 \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \hbar^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) - 1 \cdot (1+1) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) \right) = -\alpha \hbar^2, \text{ deg: } 2$$

$$\Delta E_{j=3/2} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \langle \dots j=3/2, m_j = \pm 1/2, \pm 3/2 | j^2 - l^2 - s^2 | \dots j=3/2, m_j = \pm 1/2, \pm 3/2 \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \hbar^2}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1\right) - 1 \cdot (1+1) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) \right) = \frac{\alpha}{2} \hbar^2 \text{ deg: } 4$$

Ex 2.

$$1. \quad W = \begin{cases} -\frac{e^2}{r_0} + \frac{e^2}{r} & \text{pour } r < r_0 \\ 0 & \text{pour } r > r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$2. \quad 2s: E_{2s} = -\frac{R}{4}, \quad 2p: E_{2p} = -\frac{R}{4} \quad \text{même énergie}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \Delta E_{nc} &= \int_0^{\infty} R_{nc}^2(r) W(r) r^2 dr \\ &= \int_0^{r_0} R_{nc}^2(r) \left(-\frac{e^2}{r_0} + \frac{e^2}{r} \right) r^2 dr \\ &\approx R_{nc}^2(r=0) \left[-\frac{e^2}{r_0} \int_0^{r_0} r^2 dr + e^2 \int_0^{r_0} r dr \right] \\ &\approx R_{nc}^2(r=0) \left[-\frac{e^2}{r_0} \frac{r_0^3}{3} + e^2 \frac{r_0^2}{2} \right] \\ &= R_{nc}^2(r=0) \left[\frac{e^2 r_0^2}{6} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pour } 2s: R_{nc}^2(r=0) = \frac{1}{2a_0^3} \Rightarrow \Delta E_{2s} = \frac{e^2}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{a_0} \cdot \left(\frac{r_0}{a_0} \right)^2$$

$$\text{pour } 2p: R_{nc}^2(r=0) = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta E_{2p} = 0$$

donc: deg. 2s, 2p est levée.

Ex 3.

1. pour $l=0$, $H_{s_0} \sim l.s$, donc $H_{s_0} = 0$

$$2. H_{p^n} = \frac{A}{\hbar^2} I_p \cdot I_n = \frac{A}{2\hbar^2} (I^2 - I_p^2 - I_n^2)$$

dans la base couplée: $I_p = 1/2, I_n = 1/2 \Rightarrow I = 0, 1$

$$| I_p = 1/2, I_n = 1/2, I = 0, M_I = 0 \rangle$$

$$| I_p = 1/2, I_n = 1/2, I = 1, M_I = 0, \pm 1 \rangle$$

$$\text{pour } I=0: \Delta E_{I=0} = \frac{A}{2\hbar^2} \langle I_p = 1/2, I_n = 1/2, I=0, M_I | I^2 - I_p^2 - I_n^2 | I_p = 1/2, I_n = 1/2, I=0, M_I \rangle$$
$$= -\frac{3}{4} A$$

$$\text{pour } I=1: \Delta E_{I=1} = \frac{A}{2\hbar^2} \langle I_p = 1/2, I_n = 1/2, I=1, M_I | I^2 - I_p^2 - I_n^2 | I_p = 1/2, I_n = 1/2, I=1, M_I \rangle$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} A$$

pour $A < 0$, on a $\Delta E_{I=1} < \Delta E_{I=0}$.

fondamental pour $I=1$

3. pour $I=1, l=0, s=1/2$, on a: $F=1/2$ et $F=3/2$

pour $F=1/2, M_F = \pm 1/2$

pour $F=3/2, M_F = \pm 3/2, \pm 1/2$