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physics751 – Group Theory

Problem Set 9

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1 Charge operator

Problem statement

Determine the expectation values of $\hat{q}(3)$.

The correct normalization that should have been calculated in the presence problems is given by a factor $1/\sqrt{2}$.

$$\langle \Psi_{\text{proton}}^{[M, \uparrow]} | \hat{q}(3) | \Psi_{\text{proton}}^{[M, \uparrow]} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \text{udu} - \text{duu} | \hat{q}(3) | \text{udu} - \text{duu} \rangle$$

I use the linearity of the scalar product. I further assume that any flavor states that are not exactly the same are orthogonal. Therefore, only those elements remain:

$$= \frac{1}{2} \langle \text{udu} | \hat{q}(3) | \text{udu} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \text{duu} | \hat{q}(3) | \text{duu} \rangle.$$

Now I apply the charge operator and obtain

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \text{udu} \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| \text{udu} \right\rangle + \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \text{duu} \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| \text{duu} \right\rangle.$$

I pull the fraction out front.

$$= \frac{1}{3} \langle \text{udu} | \text{udu} \rangle + \frac{1}{3} \langle \text{duu} | \text{duu} \rangle$$

Those scalar products are just unity, so only

$$= \frac{2}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

remains.

For the second state, the normalization is $1/\sqrt{6}$. The matrix element is:

$$\langle \Psi_{\text{proton}}^{[M, A]} | \hat{q}(3) | \Psi_{\text{proton}}^{[M, A]} \rangle = \frac{1}{6} \langle 2uud - udu - duu | \hat{q}(3) | 2uud - udu - duu \rangle$$

I use the same orthogonality and linearity here as well.

$$= \frac{1}{6} \langle 2uud | \hat{q}(3) | 2uud \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle udu | \hat{q}(3) | udu \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle duu | \hat{q}(3) | duu \rangle$$

I now apply the charge operator to the last quark.

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left\langle 2uud \left| -\frac{1}{3} \right| 2uud \right\rangle + \frac{1}{6} \left\langle udu \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| udu \right\rangle + \frac{1}{6} \left\langle duu \left| \frac{2}{3} \right| duu \right\rangle$$

The first scalar product is 4, the last two are 1. This leaves

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[-\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right] = 0. \quad \checkmark$$

2 Spin operator

Problem statement

Repeat the previous calculations with the spin operator $\hat{\sigma}_3$ with eigenvalues ± 1 .

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi_{\text{proton}}^{[M, S]} | \hat{q}(3) | \Psi_{\text{proton}}^{[M, S]} \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \langle udu - duu | \hat{\sigma}_3 | udu - duu \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \langle udu | \hat{\sigma}_3 | udu \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle duu | \hat{\sigma}_3 | duu \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \langle udu | 1 | udu \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle duu | 1 | duu \rangle \\ &= 1 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

please write the spin wave function like $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle$
to not confuse it with the flavor wave function

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \psi_{\text{proton}}^{[M,A]} | \hat{q}(3) | \psi_{\text{proton}}^{[M,A]} \rangle &= \frac{1}{6} \langle 2uud - udu - duu | \hat{\sigma}_3 | 2uud - udu - duu \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \langle 2uud | \hat{\sigma}_3 | 2uud \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle udu | \hat{\sigma}_3 | udu \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle duu | \hat{\sigma}_3 | duu \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \langle 2uud | -1 | 2uud \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle udu | 1 | udu \rangle + \frac{1}{6} \langle duu | 1 | duu \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{6} [-4 + 1 + 1] \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$