

1a) Allowed bands: particles or usually electrons in this energy band can travel freely through the periodic lattice.  
Forbidden bands: particles with energy in this band can not travel through the periodic lattice.

1b) In the limit that energy is large ( $E \gg 1$ ), then width of forbidden band goes to zero. This is seen in the figure as well.

1c) Largest allowed energy in first allowed band

$$\sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} = \pi^2 \Rightarrow E = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mE}$$

2)  $s_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  or  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$        $s_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  or  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$s_1 \otimes s_2$  gives 4 possibilities:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3)  $S_z = S_{1z} + S_{2z}$  ,

$$\begin{aligned} |++\rangle &= |+\rangle_1 \otimes |+\rangle_2 = \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle_1 \otimes \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle_2 \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

We need  $(S_{1z} + S_{2z}) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( S_{1z} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle_1 \right) \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle_2 + \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle_1 S_{2z} \left( \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle_2 \right) \\
&= \frac{\hbar}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \frac{\hbar}{2} \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle \\
&= \hbar \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle = \hbar |++\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$4) \quad H = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{ge}{2m_e} \vec{S} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{B}$$

Given that  $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{k}$  ( $g=1$  for  $\vec{\mu}$  from spin).

$$\therefore H = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} \sigma_z B_0 = \frac{e\hbar B_0}{2m_e} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$H$  is already in diagonal form.

$\therefore$  Using the notation  $\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$

Energy eigenvalues are:  $\mu_B B_0$  and  $-\mu_B B_0$ .

$$5) \quad |\alpha\rangle = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\alpha|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle, \quad |\beta\rangle = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\beta|^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n \beta^{*n}}{n!} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2)} e^{\alpha^* \beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle|^2 &= e^{-(|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2) + (\alpha \beta^* + \alpha^* \beta)} \\
&= \exp(-|\alpha - \beta|^2).
\end{aligned}$$