## Syllabus

- 1. Brief review of some key experiments and concepts leading to quantum mechanics
  - 1.1 Spectral distribution of blackbody radiation and Planck's quantization of energy exchange between matter and radiation
  - 1.2 Photoelectric effect and Einstein's photon theory of light
  - 1.3 de Broglie's hypothesis of matter waves and Davisson-Germer's observation of electron diffraction by crystal lattice
- 2. The wave function
  - 2.1 Plausibility argument leading to Schrödinger's wave equation
  - 2.2 The statistical interpretation
  - 2.3 Normalization
  - 2.4 Momentum

- 3. The time-independent Schrödinger equation
  - 3.1 Stationary states
  - 3.2 The infinite square well
  - 3.3 The harmonic oscillator
  - 3.4 The finite square well
  - 3.5 The harmonic oscillator
  - 3.6 The free particle and wave packets
  - 3.7  $\delta$ -function potentials
- 4. Some formalism
  - 4.1 Hilbert space
  - 4.2 Observables
  - 4.3 Adjoint and Hermitian operators
  - 4.4 Eigenfunctions of a Hermitian operator
  - 4.5 Generalized statistical interpretation
  - 4.6 The uncertainty principle
  - 4.7 The energy-time uncertainty principle
  - 4.8 Dirac notation

- 5. Quantum mechanics in 3-dimensions
  - 5.1 The hydrogen atom
  - 5.2 Angular momentum
  - 5.3 Spin angular momentum
  - 5.4 Addition of angular momenta
- 6. Many-particle systems
  - 6.1 Wave functions for system of identical particles
  - 6.2 Interacting particles and the mean field concept
  - 6.3 The variational method and the Hartree-Fock equations
- 7. Time-independent perturbation theory
  - 7.1 Rayleigh-Schrödinger perturbation theory for non-degenerate and degenerate levels
  - 7.2 Molecular properties and perturbation expansions

- 8. Time-dependent perturbation theory
  - 8.1 Coupled equations for n-level systems
  - 8.2 Two-level systems and Rabi solutions
  - 8.3 Perturbation approximation for n-level systems
  - 8.4 Harmonic perturbations
  - 8.5 Fermi's Golden Rule
- 9. Scattering
  - 9.1 Boundary conditions and scattering amplitudes
  - 9.2 The Green's function and the Lippmann-Schwinger equation
  - 9.3 The Born approximation
  - 9.4 Partial wave analysis and phase shifts