

## 10.5: Problems

### ? Problem 10.5.1

The wave function describing the state of an electron in the 1s orbital of the hydrogen atom is:

$$\psi_{1s} = Ae^{-r/a_0},$$

where  $a_0$  is Bohr's radius (units of distance), and  $A$  is a normalization constant.

1. Calculate  $A$
2. calculate  $\langle r \rangle$ , the average value of the distance of the electron from the nucleus.
3. The radius of the hydrogen atom is taken as the most probable value of  $r$  for the 1s orbital. Calculate the radius of the hydrogen atom.
4. What is the probability that the electron is found at a distance from the nucleus equal to  $a_0/2$ ?
5. What is the probability that the electron is found at a distance from the nucleus less than  $a_0/2$ ?
6. We know that the probability that the electron is found at a distance from the nucleus  $0 < r < \infty$  is 1. Using this fact and the result of the previous question, calculate the probability that the electron is found at a distance from the nucleus greater than  $a_0/2$ .

Hint:  $\int x^2 e^{ax} dx = e^{ax} \frac{(2-2ax+a^2x^2)}{a^3}$

Note: Be sure you show all the steps!

### ? Problem 10.5.2

The wave function describing the state of an electron in the 2s orbital of the hydrogen atom is:

$$\psi_{2s} = Ae^{-r/2a_0} \left( 2 - \frac{r}{a_0} \right)$$

where  $a_0$  is Bohr's radius (units of distance), and  $A$  is a normalization constant.

- Calculate  $A$
- Calculate  $\langle r \rangle$ , the average value of the distance of the electron from the nucleus.

### ? Problem 10.5.3

Calculate the normalization constant of each of the following orbitals:

$$\psi_{2p+1} = A_1 r e^{-r/2a_0} \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$\psi_{2p-1} = A_2 r e^{-r/2a_0} \sin \theta e^{-i\phi}$$

<sup>1</sup>The integral in  $r$  was solved using the formula sheet

<sup>2</sup>If you find this strange think about a situation where 20 18-year olds gather in a room with 4 60-year olds. The average age in the room is 25, but the most probable age is 18