- (1) All definitions are arbitrary, but some are more useful than others. What is the objection to defining linear momentum as  $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{m}_o \mathbf{v}$  instead of the more complicated  $p = m_o \mathbf{v} \sqrt{1 \mathbf{v}^2/c^2}$ . (3%)
- (2) Please show from special relativity that for an object of rest mass m<sub>o</sub>, it's rest energy is m<sub>o</sub>c<sup>2</sup>, c is speed of light. (7%)
- (3) A spaceship has a speed that we measure to be 0.2c. At one particular position, we measure no Doppler shift in the frequency of its radio transmissions. Specify this position, (10%)
- (4) In Compton scattering, one neglects the effect of the nucleus on the X-ray. Why? (5%)
- (5) Show that it is impossible for a photon to give up all its energy and momentum to a free electron. (10%)
- (6) The atoms in a solid possess a certain minimum zero-point energy even at 0K, while no such restrictions holds for the molecules in an ideal gas. Use the uncertainty principle to explain these statements. (10%)
- (7) If the phase velocity is the same for all wavelengths of a certain wave phenomenon, please verify that the group and phase velocities are the same. (10%)
- (8) Please explain why the dark lines in an absorption spectrum are never totally dark.
  (5%)
- (9) (3) Please state the operating principles of the He-Ne laser.(b) Explain why He-Ne laser can be operated in a continuous mode. (15%)
- (10) Show that the expectation values < px > and < xp > are related by  $< px > < xp > = \frac{\hbar}{i}$ . (10%)
- (11) What are the energy levels of a particle of mass m moving in one-dimensional potential

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, x < 0 \\ +\frac{m\omega^2x^2}{2}, x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

No lengthy calculations are needed. (15%)