

With respect to visible light, an interstellar cloud of atomic hydrogen gas is

A) opaque

B) transparent

C) opaque for most wavelengths but transparent for a some wavelengths

D) transparent for most wavelengths but opaque for some wavelengths

E) I haven't the faintest idea

With respect to visible light, an interstellar cloud of atomic hydrogen gas is

A) opaque

B) transparent

C) opaque for most wavelengths but transparent for a some wavelengths

D) transparent for most wavelengths but opaque for some wavelengths

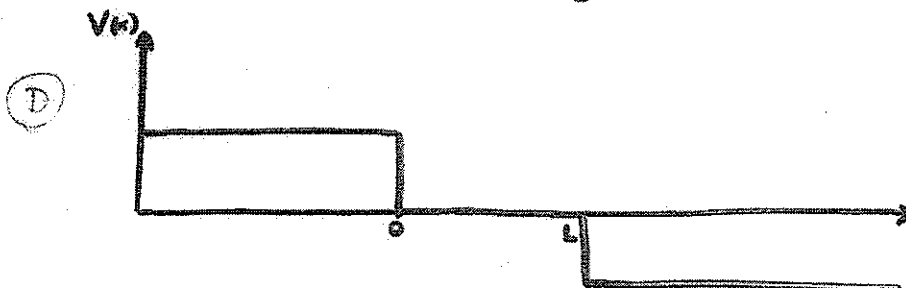
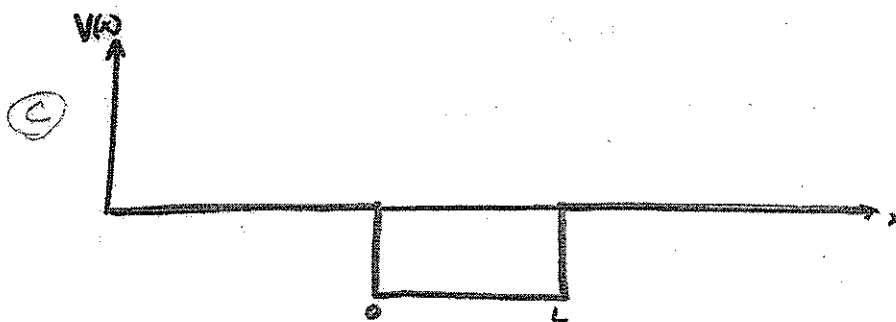
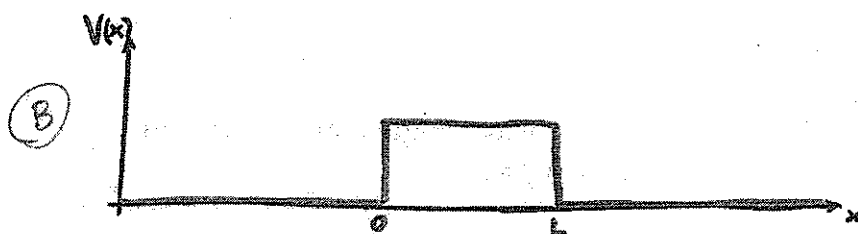
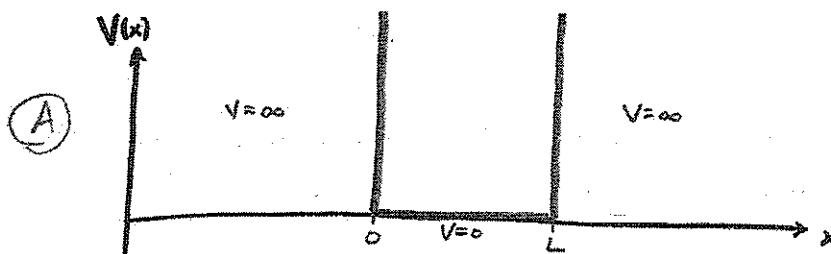
→ will absorb light (i.e. be opaque) only if

E) I haven't the faintest idea

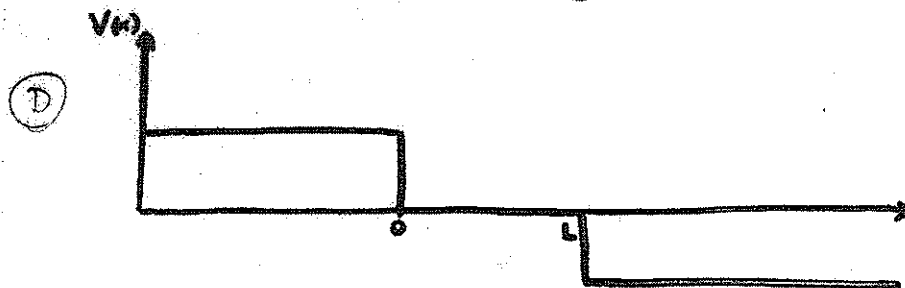
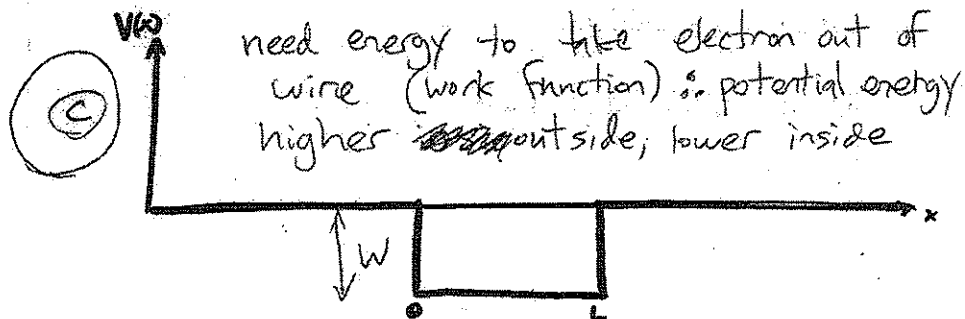
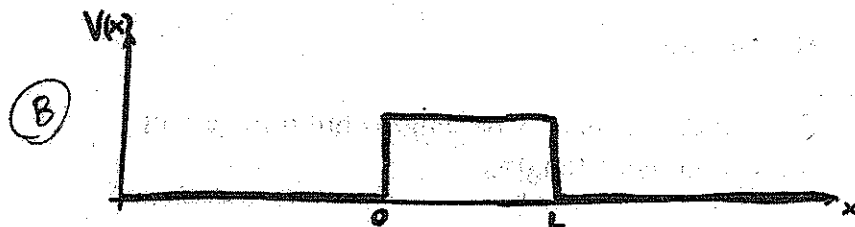
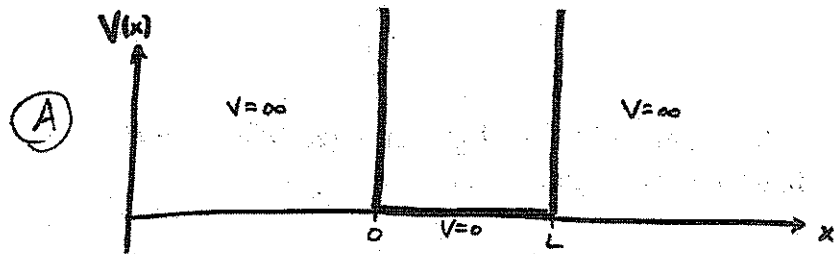
$hf = E_a - E_b$ for
2 energy levels of hydrogen.

|

Which of the pictures best represents the potential energy function for an electron in a thin one-dimensional wire of length L ?



Which of the pictures best represents the potential energy function for an electron in a thin one-dimensional wire of length L ?



Is the electron wavefunction shown an energy eigenstate?

A) Yes

B) No

C) It is at certain times but not at other times

Probability density is changing with time, so not a STATIONARY STATE. All energy eigenstates are stationary, since

for $\psi(x,t) = \psi_E(x) e^{-i\frac{E}{\hbar}t}$, we get

$$P(x,t) = |\psi(x,t)|^2 = |\psi_E(x)|^2.$$

Is the electron wavefunction shown an energy eigenstate?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) It is at certain times but not at other times