

參考用

(1) For the Fermi distribution function $f(\varepsilon)$, show that $\int_0^{E_F} f(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = E_F$ at zero temperature, where E_F is the Fermi energy. (10%)

(2) Use the Boson distribution function of $n(\varepsilon)$ to derive Stefan law. That is, show that

$$\alpha \int_0^{\infty} n(\varepsilon) \varepsilon^3 d\varepsilon \propto T^4, \text{ where } \alpha = \frac{2\pi}{c^2 h^3} \text{ is a temperature } (T)\text{-independent function.}$$

(10%)

(3) Based on the Bragg condition, illustrate the mechanism of band gap in a one dimensional lattice of periodicity a . (15%)

(4) In an intrinsic semiconductor, show that the Fermi energy lies at the center of the band gap E_g that separates a valence band and a conduction band, if we assume that the density of holes in the valence band equals to the density of electrons in the conduction band. (15%)

(5) For one dimensional Schroedinger equation with time-independent potential $V(x)$, $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + V(x)\psi(x,t) = \frac{i\hbar \partial \psi(x,t)}{\partial t}$, prove that $\psi(x,t) = e^{-iEt/\hbar} \varphi(x)$ is a solution of wave equation. (10%)

(6) Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the Pauli spin matrix

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}. (10\%) \text{ Prove that these eigenvectors are orthogonal. (10\%)}$$

(7) Solve the ground state energy for a particle with mass m in an infinite square well under a uniform electric field F by the perturbation method. (20%) The system eigenvalues are $E_n^0 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{2ma^2}$ in the absence of F . Here a denotes the well width and $n=1,2,3,4,5$