

**Reading Quiz**

Date 9/12/8

Reading: Griffiths, pages 1-59

1) John Bell astonished the physics community by showing that it makes an *observable* difference whether the particle had a precise (though unknown) position prior to the measurement, or not.

Circle One:

- a) Griffiths lays out the proof of Bell's story in the first chapter of the book.
- b) Griffiths mentions Bell's discovery, but refers the full story to the end of the book
- c) Griffiths never mentions Bell in the first chapter
- d) Griffiths claims Bell argues that physicist should "refuse to answer" any questions that cannot be tested.

2) Schrödinger equation: 
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V\Psi$$

Work out  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi^* \Psi)$  and circle the correct answer.

- a)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi^* \Psi) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left( \Psi^* \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V\Psi \right)$
- b)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi^* \Psi) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left( \Psi^* \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - V\Psi \right)$
- c)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi^* \Psi) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left( \Psi^* \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \Psi^*}{\partial t^2} \Psi \right)$
- d)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi^* \Psi) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left( \Psi^* \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \Psi^*}{\partial x^2} \Psi \right)$
- e)  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi^* \Psi) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left( \Psi^* \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial x} \Psi \right)$