

1. Show that the function $\left(\frac{r}{a_0}\right)e^{-r/2a_0}$ is a solution of the following differential equation for $l = 1$,

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r^2 \frac{dR(r)}{dr} \right] + \left[\frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{2m_e r^2} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \right] R(r) = ER(r) .$$

What is the eigenvalue? Using this result, what is the principle quantum number n for this function?

2. Calculate the expectation value for the potential energy of the hydrogen atom with the electron in the 1s orbital. Compare your result with the total energy.
3. Calculate the probability that the 1s electron for hydrogen will be found between $r = a_0$ and $r = 2a_0$.
4. Calculate the expectation value of the radius, $\langle r \rangle$, at which you would find the electron if the H atom wave function is ψ_{100} .