

Groups and Representations

Homework Assignment 5 (due on 20 Nov 2019)

Problem 23

We consider a rotationally invariant Hamiltonian. Let E be an eigenvalue of H with eigenspace V_E spanned by the spherical harmonics $Y_{1m}(\varphi, \vartheta) = \cos \vartheta e^{im\varphi}$ with a fixed radial part R , i.e. $V_E = \text{span}(\{R(r)Y_{1m}(\varphi, \vartheta) : m = -1, 0, 1\})$.²

V_E carries a three-dimensional irreducible representation of $O(3)$, defined by $(\Gamma(U)\psi)(x) = \psi(U^{-1}x)$. $O(3)$ contains the subgroup $D_3 = \{e, C, \bar{C}, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3\} \cong S_3$, where C and \bar{C} denote rotations about the z -axis (cf. Section 2.4.1).

Study the effect of perturbations that are only invariant under D_3 or $\mathbb{Z}_3 \cong \{e, C, \bar{C}\}$. Determine the relevant irreducible representations with their multiplicities and sketch the possible splitting of energy levels.

Problem 24

We consider once more the CO_2 molecule of Problem 15.

- How many non-equivalent irreps does the symmetry group V_4 have, and what are their dimensions?
- Determine the character table for V_4 .

In Problem 15 we found a six-dimensional representation of V_4 .

- Which irreps are contained in this six-dimensional representation?
- Decompose the six-dimensional carrier space into irreducible invariant subspaces by applying the generalised projection operators.

Problem 25

$V = \mathbb{C}^2$ carries the 2-dimensional irreducible representation of $D_3 \cong S_3$ (cf. Section 2.4.1). On $W = V \otimes V$ we consider the corresponding product representation. Decompose W into irreducible invariant subspaces by applying the generalised projection operators, and determine the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients.

²We use spherical coordinates

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ r \cos \vartheta \end{pmatrix}.$$