## Exercise Sheet 9 due 9 July

## 1. Clebsch-Gordan coefficients

Prove the following recursion relation for the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients:

$$\begin{split} &\sqrt{j(j+1)-m(m\pm1)}\,\langle j_1,\,m_1;\,j_2,\,m_2|j,\,m\pm1;\,j_1;j_2\rangle\\ &=\sqrt{j_1(j_1+1)-m_1(m_1\mp1)}\,\langle j_1,\,m_1\mp1;\,j_2,\,m_2|j,\,m;\,j_1;j_2\rangle\\ &+\sqrt{j_2(j_2+1)-m_2(m_2\mp1)}\,\langle j_1,\,m_1;\,j_2,\,m_2\mp1|j,\,m;\,j_1;j_2\rangle \end{split}$$

## 2. Clebsch-Gordan coefficients

Write a program that takes two angular momentum quantum numbers  $j_a$  and  $j_b$  as input and produces a matrix for transforming from the product states  $|j_a,m_a;j_b,m_b\rangle$  to the total angular momentum states  $|j,m\rangle$ . Example:

Hint: Expand the square of the coefficients into a continued fraction.

## 3. Addition of three angular momenta

Consider three independent spin 1/2 systems with spin operators  $\vec{S}_a$ ,  $\vec{S}_b$ , and  $\vec{S}_c$ . Add the spins in two different ways:

i. 
$$(\vec{S}_a + \vec{S}_b) + \vec{S}_c$$

ii. 
$$\vec{S}_a + (\vec{S}_b + \vec{S}_c)$$

Compare the results.