## Exercise Sheet 9 due 9 July

## 1. Clebsch-Gordan coefficients

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sqrt{j(j+1)-m(m \pm 1)}\left\langle j_{1}, m_{1} ; j_{2}, m_{2} \mid j, m \pm 1 ; j_{1} ; j_{2}\right\rangle \\
& =\sqrt{j_{1}\left(j_{1}+1\right)-m_{1}\left(m_{1} \mp 1\right)}\left\langle j_{1}, m_{1} \mp 1 ; j_{2}, m_{2} \mid j, m ; j_{1} ; j_{2}\right\rangle \\
& +\sqrt{j_{2}\left(j_{2}+1\right)-m_{2}\left(m_{2} \mp 1\right)}\left\langle j_{1}, m_{1} ; j_{2}, m_{2} \mp 1 \mid j, m ; j_{1} ; j_{2}\right\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

## 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 $\left|j_{a}, m_{a} ; j_{b}, m_{b}\right\rangle$ to the total angular momentum states $|j, m\rangle$. Example:

| $j_{a}=1$ | $j_{b}=1 / 2$ | $j=3 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $m_{a}$ | $m_{b}$ | $m=3 / 2$ | $m=1 / 2$ | $m=-1 / 2$ | $m=-3 / 2$ | $m=1 / 2$ |$\quad m=-1 / 2$.

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. $\left(\vec{S}_{a}+\vec{S}_{b}\right)+\vec{S}_{c}$
ii. $\vec{S}_{a}+\left(\vec{S}_{b}+\vec{S}_{c}\right)$

Compare the results.

