	All eigenvalues of an Hermitian operator are always real numbers [1 mark]
Correct	Select one:
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00	<ul><li>True √</li></ul>
Flag question	O False
	The correct answer is 'True'.
Question 2	Harmonic Oscillator and Rigid Rotor: For the $^{12}C^{16}O$ molecule we get an absorption feature in the infra-red region at $^{668}$ cm $^{-1}$ . In the microwave
Incorrect	region we get a series of equally spaced lines separated by $6.6 \times 10^{11}$ Hz. Determine the potential energy of the bond when stretched to $2.1$ times its equilibrium length? The answer should be in eV, correct upto three decimal places. [6 marks]
Mark 0.00 out of 6.00	Useful Information (must use these values, if required):
▼ Flag question	$h = 6.6  imes 10^{-34}  \mathrm{J  s}, \pi = 3.14, \mathrm{m_p} = 1.67  imes 10^{-27}  \mathrm{kg}$
	$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \; \mathrm{C, c} = 3 \times 10^8 \; \mathrm{m \; s^-1}$
	Answer: 1.978
	The correct answer is: 1.519
Question 3 Correct	The one-dimensional harmonic oscillator energy levels can be degenerate [1 mark]
Mark 1.00 out of	
1.00	Select one:
Flag question	O True
	False   ✓
	The correct answer is 'False'.
	The correct answer is 'False'.
Question 4	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=lpha+1.62eta, E_2=lpha+0.62eta, E_3=lpha-0.62eta, E_4=lpha-1.62eta$
Partially correct	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as:
	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $\phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4,$
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $\phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4,$ $\phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4,$
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, $ $ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, $ $ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, $
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $\phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4,$ $\phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4,$
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, $ $ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, $ $ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, $ $ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, \\ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $ a. The HOMO has 1 nodes, while the LUMO has 2 nodes. [1+1 marks]
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, \\ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $ a. The HOMO has 1  ondes, while the LUMO has 2  nodes. [1+1 marks] b. If you use the value of $\beta=-75$ kJ mol $^-$ 1, the resonance stabilization energy is 35.4  X kJ mol $^-$ 1. (Hint: the stabilization of ethene due
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $\phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4,$ $\phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4,$ $\phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4,$ $\phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4$ a. The HOMO has 1 nodes, while the LUMO has 2 nodes. [1+1 marks] b. If you use the value of $\beta=-75$ kJ mol $^-1$ , the resonance stabilization energy is 35.4 kJ mol $^-1$ . (Hint: the stabilization of ethene due to $\pi$ bond formation is $-150$ kJ mol $^-1$ ) [2 marks]
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, \\ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $ a. The HOMO has 1 nodes, while the LUMO has 2 nodes. [1+1 marks] b. If you use the value of $\beta=-75~\mathrm{kJ}~\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ , the resonance stabilization energy is 35.4 $\mathrm{kJ}~\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ . (Hint: the stabilization of ethene due to $\pi$ bond formation is $-150~\mathrm{kJ}~\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ ) [2 marks] c. 1,3-butadiene has a non-bonding M.O.
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, \\ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $ a. The HOMO has 1 nodes, while the LUMO has 2 nodes. [1+1 marks] b. If you use the value of $\beta=-75~\mathrm{kJ}~\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ , the resonance stabilization energy is 35.4 $\mathrm{kJ}~\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ . (Hint: the stabilization of ethene due to $\pi$ bond formation is $-150~\mathrm{kJ}~\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ ) [2 marks] c. 1,3-butadiene has a non-bonding M.O.
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, \\ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $ a. The HOMO has 1 nodes, while the LUMO has 2 nodes. [1+1 marks] b. If you use the value of $\beta=-75$ kJ mol $^-1$ , the resonance stabilization energy is 35.4 kJ mol $^-1$ . (Hint: the stabilization of ethene due to $\pi$ bond formation is $-150$ kJ mol $^-1$ ) [2 marks] c. 1,3-butadiene has a non-bonding M.O.
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, \\ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $ a. The HOMO has 1 nodes, while the LUMO has 2 nodes. [1+1 marks] b. If you use the value of $\beta=-75$ kJ mol $^-1$ , the resonance stabilization energy is 35.4 kJ mol $^-1$ . (Hint: the stabilization of ethene due to $\pi$ bond formation is $-150$ kJ mol $^-1$ ) [2 marks] c. 1,3-butadiene has a non-bonding M.O.
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, \\ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $ a. The HOMO has 1 nodes, while the LUMO has 2 nodes. [1+1 marks] b. If you use the value of $\beta=-75$ kJ mol $^-1$ , the resonance stabilization energy is 35.4 x kJ mol $^-1$ . (Hint: the stabilization of ethene due to $\pi$ bond formation is $-150$ kJ mol $^-1$ ) [2 marks] c. 1,3-butadiene has a non-bonding M.O.
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta$ , $E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta$ , $E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta$ , $E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $\phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4$ , $\phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4$ , $\phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4$ , $\phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4$ a. The HOMO has 1  nodes, while the LUMO has 2  nodes. [1+1 marks]  b. If you use the value of $\beta=-75$ kJ mol $^-1$ , the resonance stabilization energy is 35.4  x kJ mol $^-1$ . (Hint: the stabilization of ethene due to $\pi$ bond formation is $-150$ kJ mol $^-1$ ) [2 marks]  c. 1,3-butadiene has a non-bonding M.O.  True
Partially correct Mark 4.00 out of 6.00	The Huckel M.O. energies for 1,3-butadiene are: $E_1=\alpha+1.62\beta, E_2=\alpha+0.62\beta, E_3=\alpha-0.62\beta, E_4=\alpha-1.62\beta$ The corresponding M.O.s, which are linear combinations of the A.O.s are given as: $ \phi_1=0.372\chi_1+0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3+0.372\chi_4, \\ \phi_2=0.602\chi_1+0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3-0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_3=0.602\chi_1-0.372\chi_2-0.372\chi_3+0.602\chi_4, \\ \phi_4=0.372\chi_1-0.602\chi_2+0.602\chi_3-0.372\chi_4 $ a. The HOMO has 1

Question 5 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 P Flag question	In the variation method, the variation function must be an eigenfunction of the Hamiltonian [1 mark]  Select one:  True  False ✓
	The correct answer is 'False'.
Question 6 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00  Figg question	If we do not ignore the overlap of the two 1s orbitals on the two H-atoms, the antibonding M.O. is more destabilized than the bonding M.O. in case of $H_2^+$ molecular ion [1 mark]  Select one:  True $\checkmark$ False
	The correct answer is 'True'.
Question 7 Correct Mark 8.00 out of 8.00  Final Page Page Page Page Page Page Page Page	A H-atom is in the state given by, $\psi = \frac{1}{81\sqrt{\pi}}(\frac{1}{a_0})^{3/2}(\frac{6r}{a_0} - \frac{r^2}{a_0^2})e^{-r/3a_0}\sin(\theta)[\cos(\phi) + i\sin(\phi)]$ a. Write the values of $n$ 3 $\checkmark$ , $l$ 1 $\checkmark$ , $ m $ 1 [1+1+1 marks] b. $\psi$ is an eigenfunction of $\hat{L}_z$ . The eigenvalue, in units of $\hbar$ , is [-2] [-1] 0 [+1] $\checkmark$ [+2] The correct answer is: [+1]
	[1 mark]  c. The number of radial nodes are  0
	<ul> <li>d. The angular node is at θ equal to 0 degrees [1 mark]</li> <li>e. A transition can possibly occur to</li> <li>2p 4f 4d</li> </ul> The correct answer is: 4d
	[1 mark] f. The ionization energy of this atom in eV is 1.51   ✓ ? [1 mark]
Question 8 Incorrect Mark 0.00 out of 1.00 P Flag question	One can simultaneously measure the momentum and energy of a particle in a confined particle in a box to arbitrary precision [1 mark]  Select one:  True  False X
	The correct answer is 'True'.