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## A

Absolute

Absorption

Adjoint

Adjoint matrix

Amplitude

Analysis

Angle

Angular

Annihilation operator

Antiparallel

Antisymmetric

Approximation

Approximation methods

Associate

)  
(

Asymptotic

Azimuthal angle

$\varphi$

## B

Binding energy

Binomial theorem

Black body radiation

Boundary conditions

Bound

Bounded

Bound state

( )

Brackets

## C

- Canonical equation ( )
- Cartesian coordinates
- Centre
- Center of mass
- Centripetal force
- Classical ( )
- Classical physics
- Classification
- Closest approach
- Closure relation
- Coefficient, modulus
- Coherent (? )
- Commutation relations  $\hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A}$  or  $[\hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}] = 0$
- Complex ( )
- Complex conjugate
- Complementary ( )
- Complementarity principle
- Compton scattering
- Conjugate
- Convention
- Converge
- Consequence
- Conservation
- Constraints
- Constructive interference
- Continuous
- Continuous functions
- Continuity
- Continuous states
- Coupling (opp. uncoupled) ( ) ( )
- Coupled representation

Creation operator

Current

## D

Definition

Degenerate

$- (* \quad )$

Degenerate states

$( \quad )$

Density

Density of states

Destructive interference

Detectors

Differential cross section

$\sigma(\theta, \varphi)$

Diffraction

Dipole

Discrete

$( \quad )$

Discrete functions

Discrete states

$( \quad )$

Disorder

Dispersion

Distinguishable

Diverge

Duality

## E

Effect

$( \quad )$

Effective charge

Eigen

Eigenfunction

Eigen-value

Elastic scattering

Electric dipole moment

Electric field

Electromagnetic field

Emission

Empirical

Evolution

Excited

Expected value (mean) ( )

Experimental

Explicit function

Exponent

Exponential function

**F**

Field

Fine structure

Finite, bounded

First Born approximation

First order correction

Fluctuation

Forbidden

Force

Fold

Frequency

Function

**G**

Gauge

Ground state ( )

gyrator \*

gyratmagnetic ratio \*

**H**

Harmonic

Harmonic oscillator

Hermitian

Hermitian operator  $A_{ij} = (A_{ji})^* \Rightarrow \hat{A} = \hat{A}^\dagger$

Hilbert space

Hypothesis

## **I**

Identity

Incident wave

Inelastic scattering

Indeterminacy principle

Inhomogeneous magnetic field

Intensity

Interaction

Interference

## **K**

Kinetic energy

## **L**

Law

Life – time

Linear

Linear combination

Linear momentum

Linear operator

Linear (discontinuous) spectrum ( )

Limit

Localized ( )

Lower limits

Lowering Operators

Logic

L-S coupling

## **M**

Macroscopic system ( )

Magnetic field

Magnetic quantum number  $m$

Matrix

Martix representation  
 Mean life time  
 Metastable state ( )  
 Microscopic system  
 Momentum ( )  
 Multiplicity  
 Multiple values  
**N**  
 Non-Degenerate states (\* )  
  
 Norm  
 Normalization  
 Normalized  
 Normalized constant  
 Normalized function  
 Nonrigid  
**O**  
 Obstacle, scatterer, target ( )  
 Operator  
 Orbital angular momentum  $L$   
 Orbital quantum number  $l$   
 Order  
 Orthogonal, Normalize  
 Operator theory  
 Optical theorem  
 Optimum  
 Optimum value  
**P**  
 Paradox ( )  
 Pair production ( )  
 Parallel  
 Parameter

Periodic time  
 Parity \*  
 Partial wave analysis  
 Perturbation theory ( )  
 Pauli exclusion principle  
 Penetration probability  
 Phase  
 Phenomena  
 Photoelectric phenomena  
 Plane wave  
 Polrization  
 Polynomial  
 Population inversion ( )  
 Postulates  
 Potential energy ( )  
 Principle quantum number  
 Probability  
 Projectile  
 Projection  
 Propagation  
**Q**  
 Quadrupole  
 Qualitative  
 Quantitative  
 Quantized \*  
 Quantization of energy \*  
 Quantum (pl. quanta) \*( )  
 Quantum mechanics ( ) \*  
 Quantum number \*  
 Quantum State ( )  
**R**  
 Radial equation

Radius  
 Raising Operator  
 Rate  
 Real  
 Recurrence relations  
 Reduced mass  
 Reflected wave  
 Resonance  
 Rest mass  
 Restoring force ( )  
 Rigid ( )  
 Rigid Rotator ( )  
 Rule  
**S**  
 Scaler  
 Scaler product  
 Scattering (\* )  
 Scattering amplitude  $f(\theta, \varphi)$   
 Scattering theory ( )  
 Second order correction  
 Secular  
 Secular equation  
 Selection rules (\* )  
 Separation of variables  
 Series  
 Shift  
 Simple harmonic motion  
 Simulation  
 Singular point  
 Solid angle  $d\Omega$   
 Space  
 Spectral lines

Spherical harmonic function	$Y_{l,m}(\theta, \varphi)$	( )
Spherical polar coordinates		
Spike		
Spin		( )
Spinor		
Spin angular momentum		
Spin space		
Split		
Spontaneous emission		
Square matrix		
Square integrable function		
Stable		
Standard deviation		
Standing waves		
Stark Effect		( )
State		-
State function		
Stationary (stable)		( )
Step potential		( )
Stimulated absorption	( )	)
Stimulated emission	( )	)
Subshells		
Superposition principle		
Superscript		
Symmetry		
<b>T</b>		
Target		
Technique		
Theory of relativity		
Time-dependent equation		
Time-independent equation		
Total angular momentum		$J$

Total cross section

Track

Transformation

Transmitted wave

Transmission probability

Transition

Transition rate

Traveling wave

Tunnelin effect

Turning point

**U**

Uncertainty principle

( \* )

Uncoupled representation

( ( ) )

Uniform

Unique

Unit matrix

Unit vectors

Universal

**V**

Variational theory

Vector

Vibration

Virtual state

( \* )

**W**

Wave function

Wavelength

Wave packet

Width

**Z**

Zeeman effect

Zenith angle

$\theta$

Zero-point energy