

Fig-1

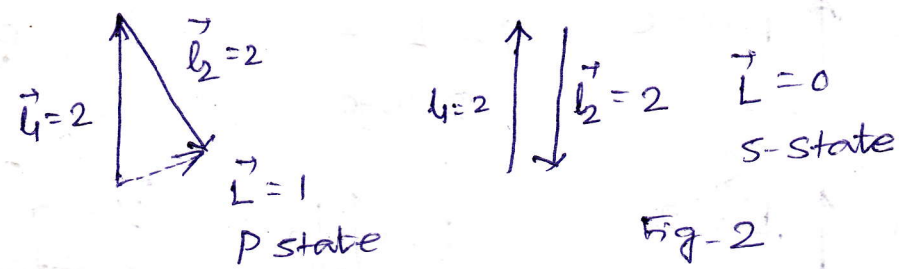
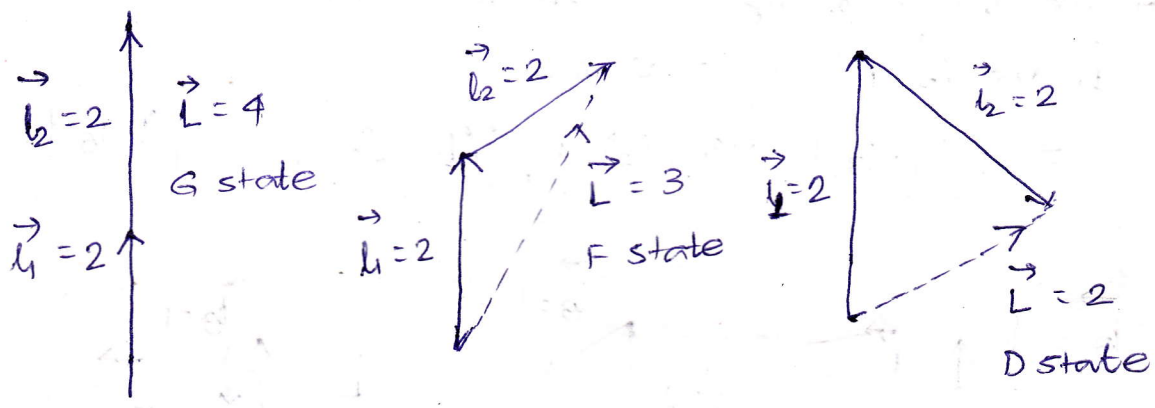


Fig-2

General rule for determination of L in vectorial combination of \vec{l}_1 and \vec{l}_2 :

$$L = |l_1 + l_2|, |(l_1 + l_2) - 1|, |(l_1 + l_2) - 2|, \dots, |(l_1 - l_2)|$$

(iii) Three electron system: p^3 configuration.

($l=1$):
 $\vec{l}_1 = \vec{l}_2 = \vec{l}_3 = 1 \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)$

In case of \vec{l}_3 for the 3rd electron can be vectorially added to the resultant \vec{L} values obtained due to the interaction between \vec{l}_1 and \vec{l}_2 . Thus \vec{l}_3 is to be combined with the states, i.e. $L = 2, 1, 0$, obtained for p^2 configuration.