1.

A transfermitrial a hovetheroir lorrely

$$T_{S}(R,x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{m\lambda}{c's^{\frac{1}{n}}} & \frac{m\lambda}{c'sh^{\frac{1}{n}}} \\ -\frac{m\lambda}{c'sh^{\frac{1}{n}}} & 1 - \frac{m\lambda}{c'sh^{\frac{1}{n}}} \end{cases}$$

A'tuvere's ehhet, a beladat somin bossnilt he't transformitrix a hivetheric less;

$$T_{S}(h, L) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+c & c \\ -c & 1-c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_{S}(h, -L) = \begin{pmatrix} 1-c & -c \\ c & 1+c \end{pmatrix}$$

Az ellolas natrikaj (Répositiogyning)

$$E_{\alpha}(R) = \begin{cases} e^{-iR_{\alpha}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{iR_{\alpha}} \end{cases}$$

A hovether's proported hell he'perick;

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1+c & c \\
-c & 1-c
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
e^{-i^2h\alpha} & 0 \\
0 & e^{-i^2h\alpha}
\end{vmatrix}$$

Az első him nátic szonataj

A misodik leisom nutvik surutu;

$$t = \frac{1}{1 - c^2 e^{4ita} + (1-c)^2}$$
 belongettesitésehael;

$$f = \frac{1}{1 - 2c + c^2 - c^2 + ika} = \frac{1}{1 - 2\frac{md}{ih}} + \frac{m^2 d^2}{ih^2} - \frac{m^2 d^2}{ih^2} + \frac{m^2 d^2}{ih^2} + \frac{m^2 d^2}{ih^2} = \frac{m^2 d^2}{ih^2}$$



$$T = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2imd}{2h^2} - \frac{m^2 L^2}{2h^4} + \frac{m^2 L^2}{4^2 h^4}} e^{hiad}$$

Lo Stititt allapatol alter lessel . la Trz =

A belegettesétésehet elvégerve;

$$\frac{m^2 \, d^2}{i^2 \, h^2} \, e^{4i \, h^2} = 1 + \frac{2 \, ind}{9 \, h^2} - \frac{m^2 \, d^2}{9^2 \, h^4}$$

Elhor

$$\frac{m^2 L^2}{K^2 h^2} e^{4LK} = 1 + \frac{2mL}{Kh^2} + \frac{m^2 L^2}{K^2 h^2}$$

$$0 = 1 + \frac{2m\lambda}{kt^2} + \frac{m^2\lambda^2}{k^2t^4} - \frac{m^2\lambda^2}{k^2t^2} e^{4\lambda k}$$

2 - es beladet

A teljes felisando as felisando a sumota hivethero lesi;

Eur, TI E-ar, TS E-ar T2 Eur

A morallen mereplő notrixok a hovetherős.

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{h_1}{q_2} & \frac{q_1}{q_2} \\ -\frac{h_1}{q_2} & 1 - \frac{q_1}{q_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + x & x \\ -x & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{q_{1}}{q_{1}} & \frac{q_{1}}{q_{1}} \\ -\frac{q_{1}}{q_{2}} & 1 - \frac{q_{1}}{q_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x} \\ -\frac{1}{x} & 1 - \frac{1}{x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_{S} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1 + \frac{m d}{i q h^{2}}}{\frac{-m d}{i q h^{2}}} \right) \frac{m d}{i q h^{2}}$$

$$\frac{-m d}{i q h^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1 - m d}{i q h^{2}}$$

$$E_{\alpha \alpha_1} = \begin{cases} e^{-i\alpha_1 \alpha} & 0 \\ e^{-i\alpha_1 \alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\alpha_1 \alpha} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} e^{-i\alpha_1 \alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\alpha_1 \alpha} \end{cases}$$

$$E_{-\alpha h_1} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{ih_1\alpha} & 0 \\ e^{-ih_1\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-ih_1\alpha} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{ih_1\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-ih_1\alpha} \\ 0 & e^{-ih_1\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_{ahr} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-iA_r} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{iA_ra} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{d} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-d} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
e^{-d} & 0 \\
0 & e^{-d}
\end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix}
1 + \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x} \\
-\frac{1}{x} & 1 - \frac{1}{x}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
e^{-d} & 0 \\
0 & e^{-d}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{x+1}{x} & \frac{e}{x} \\
-\frac{e^{-1d}}{x} & \frac{x-1}{x}
\end{pmatrix}$$

Az Eagi Ti E-ali szorratut Répense; (7)

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{-b} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{b} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1+x & x \\ -x & 1-x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{b} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+1 & e^{-2b}x \\ -e^{2b}x & x+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ar eredningal hapatt het notrix volonint

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & e^{-2b}x \\ -e^{2b}x & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = c \qquad 1-c \qquad \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & e^{-2d}x \\ -e^{2d}x & x+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Az evedming no trix adodnat:

$$T_{11} = \frac{(x+1)((x+1)(1+c)-ce^{-2b}x)-e^{2d}(((x+1)+e^{-2b}x(1-c))}{x}$$

 $T_{11} = e^{-2\lambda} \left( (x+1)(1+c) - ce^{-2b}x \right) + (x+1)(c(x+1)+e^{-2b}x(1-c))$ 

$$T_{22} = \frac{e^{-2d} \left( e^{-2b} \times (1+c) - c(x+1) \right) + (x+1) \left( - ce^{2b} \times + (x+1)(1-c) \right)}{x}$$

Tzz - + a't alulitoa;

$$T_{22} = e^{-2d-2b} \times (1+c) - c(x+1)e^{-2d} - cx^{2}e^{2b} + ce^{2b}x + (x^{2}-1)(4-c)$$

A trons renden s egy enlet a høvether "lesz;

$$0 = e^{-2d-2b}$$
  $-2d-2b$   $-ce^{-2d}$   $-cx^2e^{2b}$   $+ce^{2b}$   $+x^2-cx^2$   $-1+c$ 

A belelyettesétésehet elvégene a hovetheriket hapjuh;

$$0 = e^{-2(c^{2}a_{2}a_{1} + i^{2}a_{1}a_{1})} \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} \left(1 + \frac{md}{c^{2}h^{2}}\right) - \frac{md}{c^{2}h^{2}} \left(\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} + 1\right) e^{-2c^{2}h^{2}}$$

$$-\frac{md}{(ah^2)} \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^2 e^{2iR_1 a} + \frac{md}{(ah^2)} e^{2iR_1 a} \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^2 - \frac{md}{(ah^2)} \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^2 - 1 + \frac{md}{(ah^2)}$$

$$O = e^{-2\left(i^2 k_1 a + i^2 k_1 a\right)} \frac{g_1}{g_2} \left(i^2 k_1^2 + m L\right) - m L\left(\frac{k_1}{g_2} + i k_1^2\right) e^{-2i^2 k_2}$$

$$-m \left(\frac{k_1}{a_2}\right)^2 e^{2ik_1a} + m \left(\frac{2ik_1a}{a_2}\right)^2 e^{2ik_1a} + \left(\frac{k_1}{a_2}\right)^2 e^{2ik_1a}$$

$$-\left(\frac{g_1}{g_2}\right)e^{i\left(2Q_{10}\right)}+e^{i\left(2R_{10}\right)}+\frac{g_2}{q_1}\left(2k^2-mk\frac{k_2}{m}-\frac{i^2qk^2}{mk}\frac{g_2}{q_1}+\frac{g_2}{q_1}=0\right)$$

10.

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi''(x) - \frac{\hbar^2 a^2}{n \cosh^2(ax)} \psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

$$\Psi_o(x) = \frac{A}{ch(ax)}$$

$$\psi''(x) = Aa^2 \frac{1}{ch(ax)} \left( fanh^2(ax) - \frac{1}{ch^2(ax)} \right)$$

= 
$$Aa^2 \frac{1}{ch(ax)} \left( \frac{2chh^2(ax)}{ch^2(ax)} - \frac{1}{ch^2(ax)} \right)$$

= 
$$Aa^2$$
  $sinh^2(ax) - Aa^2$   
 $ch^3(ax)$ 

$$\frac{-\frac{h}{2m}\left(\frac{Aa^{2}-sinh^{2}(ax)-Aa^{2}}{ch^{3}(ax)}\right)-\frac{h^{2}a^{2}}{mch^{2}(ax)}-\frac{A}{ch^{2}(ax)}=$$

$$\frac{-h^2a^2}{m}\left(\frac{sinh^2(ax)-1}{2ch^3(ax)}-\frac{1}{ch^3(ax)}\right)=\frac{E}{ch(x)}$$

$$\frac{-\hbar^2a^2}{m}\left(\frac{\sinh^2(ax)-1-2}{2\cosh^3(ax)}\right)=\frac{E}{\cosh(ax)}$$

$$-\frac{h^2a^2}{m}\left(\frac{3ch^2(ax)-3ch(ax)}{2ch^2(ax)}\right)=E$$

$$-\frac{h^2a^2}{m}\left(\frac{1}{2}\tanh^2(\alpha x)-\frac{3}{2(h(\alpha x))}\right)=E$$

Azállapot Rostott, la EzU(x-) = 00)

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{1}{\cosh(ax)}=0$$

(gg a hinst hur agguletet kyjul hapri;

$$E = -\frac{t^2a^2}{2m}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \psi(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{A}{ch(ax)} = \infty$$

vololan a patencial egy hitott áleapatót hapjul.

A higging romalisa;

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{A}{ch(ax)}\right)^2 dx = 1$$

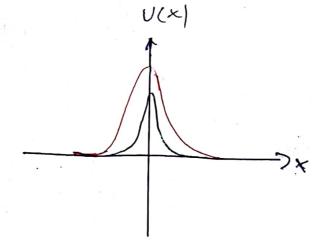
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{ch(ax)}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{A^2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{ch(ax)}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{A^2}$$

$$= \frac{\tanh(\alpha x)}{\alpha} = \frac{2}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{A^2} = \frac{2}{a}$$

A grapithon



3/6 feladat

A hella'm higgseny; 
$$\psi_{R}(x) = A \frac{i^{2}R - a^{4}h(ax)}{i^{2}R + a}e^{i^{2}R + a}$$

A Schrödinger-eggenlet a hövetherisel ado'dili;
$$-\frac{R^{2}}{2m} \psi''_{4} + V(x) \psi_{2} = E \psi$$

$$\psi''_{4} - \frac{2m}{8^{2}} V(x) \psi_{4} = -k^{2} \psi$$

$$W_{R}'(x) = A \left[-Q^{2} - \frac{a^{2}}{ch^{2}(ax)} - i^{2}a + h(ax)\right] e^{i^{2}ax}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{3h(ax)}{ch(ax)} \frac{a ch^{2}(ax) - 3h^{2}(ax)a}{ch^{2}(ax)} = \frac{1}{a ch^{2}(ax)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{ch^2(ax)} = -2 \frac{1}{ch^3(ax)} \Rightarrow h(ax) = -2a + fonh(ax) \Rightarrow ch^2(ax)$$

$$= -2\alpha \frac{2h(\alpha x)}{ch^3(\alpha x)}$$

$$\Psi_q''(x) = \frac{A}{c'q+\alpha} \left[ 2\alpha^3 \frac{2h(\alpha x)}{ch^3(\alpha x)} - c^2 \alpha^2 \frac{1}{ch^2(\alpha x)} \right] e^{c^2 q x} +$$

+ 
$$\frac{A}{i^2 + a} \left[ -i h^3 - \frac{a^2 i^2}{ch^2 (ax)} + h^2 a + h (ax) \right] e^{i 2x}$$

$$\psi'' + \frac{2m}{g^2} V(x) \psi =$$

$$\frac{A}{i^{2}+a}\left[2a^{3}\frac{-h(ax)}{ch^{3}(ax)}\right] - i^{2}ha^{2}\frac{1}{ch^{2}(ax)} - i^{2}h^{3}\frac{-c^{2}ha^{2}}{ch^{2}(ax)} + g^{2}a + h(ax)\right] = i^{2}h^{2}$$

$$=\frac{A}{(a+a)}\left[-(a+a)^{2}+a^{2}a+k(a+a)\right]e^{(a+a)}=-a^{2}A\frac{(a-a+b)(a+a)}{(a+a)}e^{(a+a)}$$

Vegyvir a festi hifejeres vigtelenben vett kvareste hét

$$Y_{e_{1}}(x) = A \frac{i^{2}k}{c^{2}k+\alpha} e^{i^{2}kx}$$

$$\left(A\frac{i^2q-\alpha}{i^2q+\alpha}\right)^2 = A\frac{i^2q-\alpha}{i^2q+\alpha} \cdot A^* \frac{-i^2q-\alpha}{-i^2q+\alpha} = |A^2| \cdot (-1)^2 = |A^2|$$

R=0 less nest a bellom sem veridik viss ra.

A turn missuis együtt Ruti;

$$T = 1 \qquad \left(\frac{A + \frac{(R - \alpha)^2}{(R + \alpha)^2}}{|A|^2} = \frac{|A|^2}{|A|^2} = 1$$

$$R + T = 1$$
(5)