

Л.М. Д/З №4

Задача 2:

$f(x) = x^2$ , в интервале  $[-1; 1]$    
  $\uparrow$  четная!

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x^2 dx = \frac{2}{L} \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^L = \frac{2L^2}{3} \quad \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{L^2}{3}, \quad f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x^2 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} v = x^2 \\ dv = 2x dx \\ u = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \cdot \frac{L}{n\pi} \end{array} \right| = \frac{2}{L} x^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \cdot \frac{L}{n\pi} \Big|_0^L - \dots$$

$$\frac{L}{n\pi^2} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot 4$$

$$\dots - \frac{4}{L} \frac{L}{n\pi} \int_0^L x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} v = x \\ dv = dx \\ u = \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \cdot \frac{L}{n\pi} \end{array} \right| = \frac{4}{L} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} \cdot \frac{L}{n\pi} \Big|_0^L - \dots +$$

$$- \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{L}{n\pi}\right)^2 dx = -4 \frac{L^2}{\pi^2 n^2} \cdot (-1)^{n+1} - \frac{4}{L} \frac{L^3}{\pi^3 n^3} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \Big|_0^L = 4 \frac{L^2}{\pi^2 n^2} \cdot (-1)^n$$

$[-1; 1]$ :

$$\Rightarrow L=1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{\pi^2 n^2} \cdot (-1)^n \cos(n\pi x) \quad \leftarrow \text{нужен 1}$$

ф-ия  $x^2$  четная

А вот если:

$[-\pi; \pi]$

$$L = \pi \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot \cos(n\pi x) = x^2$$

А если  $x = \pi$ :

$$\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot (-1)^n = \pi^2 \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi^2}{3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad \text{— ч.м.г}$$

Тогда если  $[-1; 1]$

$$f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = 1 = \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 4 \cdot \frac{1}{\pi^2 n^2} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot (-1)^n \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$x=1$    
  $\uparrow$    
 нормальная

$\delta$  — четная ф-ия   
 (1)

Задача 1:

$$\hat{x}\psi(x) = x\psi(x)$$

$$\text{Знаем: } \{\hat{x}\}_{x,x'} = x\delta(x-x')$$

$$\sum_x = \int \frac{dx L}{2\pi\hbar}$$

$$A_{pp'} = \sum_{xx'} S_{px}^+ A_{xx'} S_{x'p'} = \sum_x S_{px}^+ x S_{x'p'} = \frac{1}{L} \sum x \exp\left(\frac{ip'x}{\hbar} - \frac{ipx}{\hbar}\right)$$

$$= \frac{L}{L} \int \frac{x dx}{2\pi\hbar} \exp\left(\frac{ix}{\hbar}(p'-p)\right) = \left| \begin{array}{l} \delta'(x) = \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} i k e^{ikx} \\ \frac{d}{dp} \delta(p'-p) = -\int \frac{dk}{2\pi} i k e^{i(p'-p)k} \end{array} \right| = \left| \frac{x}{\hbar} = k \right| =$$

$$= \int \frac{k k dk}{2\pi} \exp(ik(p'-p)) = \hbar \cdot i \cdot \frac{d}{dp} \delta(p'-p) = \text{нужен (1)} = i\hbar \frac{d}{dp} \delta(p-p') \quad \text{— это}$$

2

$$\{\hat{x}\}_{pp'} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dp} \delta(p-p')$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x} \alpha_p = \int \{\hat{x}\}_{pp'} \cdot \alpha(p') dp' = i\hbar \int \frac{d\alpha(p')}{dp'} \delta(p-p') dp' = \underline{i\hbar \frac{d\alpha(p)}{dp}}$$

$$(\hat{x} \psi(p) = \int A(p, p') \psi(p') dp')$$

Задача 4)

$$\psi(x) = \frac{A}{x+ia}$$

$$1) \text{ Нормировка: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \psi(x) dx = 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{A^2 dx}{x^2 + a^2} = A^2 \cdot \frac{1}{a} \arctg\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} = 1 \text{ и } \underline{A = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}}} \checkmark$$



Задача 4

3

$$4) \hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi' | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{A^2}{x-ia} \cdot (-i\hbar) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x+ia} \right)' dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -A^2 \cdot \frac{dx}{(x-ia)(x+ia)^2} \cdot (-i\hbar)$$

$$= i\hbar A^2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-ia)(x+ia)^2} = \dots$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{(x+ia)(x^2+a^2)} = -\frac{1}{4a^2(x-ia)} + \frac{1}{4a^2(x+ia)} + \frac{i}{2a(x+ia)^2} \right. \leftarrow \text{разложение на простые дроби}$$

$$\frac{-(x+ia) + (x-ia)}{4a^2(x-ia)(x+ia)} = \frac{-2ia}{4a^2(x^2+a^2)} = \frac{-2i}{4a(x^2+a^2)}$$

$$= \dots = i\hbar A^2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{-2i dx}{4a(x^2+a^2)} + i\hbar A^2 \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{i}{2a(x+ia)^2}$$

$$= i\hbar A^2 \cdot \frac{-2i}{4a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \pi \quad \uparrow \text{мы знаем} \quad + i\hbar A^2 \cdot \frac{i}{2a} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{(x+ia)} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$= -i \cdot \hbar \cdot \frac{a}{\pi} \cdot \frac{i \cdot \pi}{2a^2} = + \frac{\hbar}{2a}$$

Задача 3

$$A_{pp'} = \sum_{xx'} \int_{px}^+ A_{xx'} S_{x'p'} = \frac{L}{L} \int \frac{dx}{2\pi\hbar} \cdot U(x) \cdot \exp\left(\frac{ip'x}{\hbar} - \frac{ipx}{\hbar}\right)$$

$$= \left| \delta(p'-p) = \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} e^{ik(p'-p)} \right| = \left| \text{где } k = \frac{x}{\hbar} \right| = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dk \cdot U(x) \cdot \exp(ik(p'-p))$$

$$= U(x) \delta(p'-p)$$