

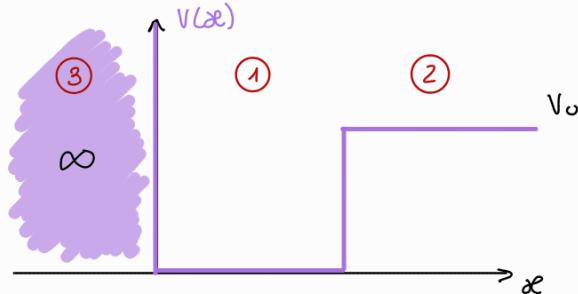
3.6

3. m masadun partikula bat ondorengo potentzialaren eraginpean higitzten ari da:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x < 0 \\ 0, & 0 < x < a \\ V_0, & x > a \end{cases}$$

- Aurki itzazu autofuntzioen adierazpenak $E > V_0$ denean.
- $E < V_0$ denean, aurki ezazu energiaren autobalioek betetzen duten ekuazioa. Grafikoki froga ezazu autobalioek espektro diskretoa osatzen dutela.
- Zein da $2mV_0a^2/\hbar^2$ kantitatearen balio minimoa n egoera lotuak egoteko? Zenbat energia-maila daude ondorengo berdinketa dugunean, $a^2V_0 = 75\hbar^2/m$?
- Zenbat balio du $2mV_0a^2/\hbar^2$, $E = V_0/2$ baliodun egoera lotu bat bakkarra egon dadin? Kasu honetan, zein da probableena den partikularen posizioa? Zein da klasikoki debekaturik dagoen zonaldean egoteko probabilitatea?

Dau haren kasua:



- $E > V_0$ bakoitzean dugu:

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ A \cos k_1 x + B \sin k_1 x & 0 < x < a \\ D \cos k_2 x + C \sin k_2 x & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E-V_0)}}{\hbar}$$

orduan:

$$\psi(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$\text{Eta farrukizun izen beher de} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B \sin k_1 a = D \cos k_2 a + C \sin k_2 a \\ B k_1 \cos k_1 a = -D k_2 \sin k_2 a + k_2 C \cos k_2 a \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow Dau haren de C eta D B normalizazio konstanteari ukipenari geratuko direla.

• $E < V_0$ deneam hurreagoa dugu:

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ A \cos K_1 x + B \sin K_1 x & 0 < x < a \\ D e^{K_2 x} + C e^{-K_2 x} & x > a \end{cases}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)}}{\hbar}$$

orduan M.B.:

$$\Psi(x \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \Leftrightarrow D = 0$$

$$\Psi(x=0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0 \Rightarrow \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} B \sin K_1 x \\ C e^{-K_2 x} \end{cases}$$

orduan Jarai tasuene aplikazioa:

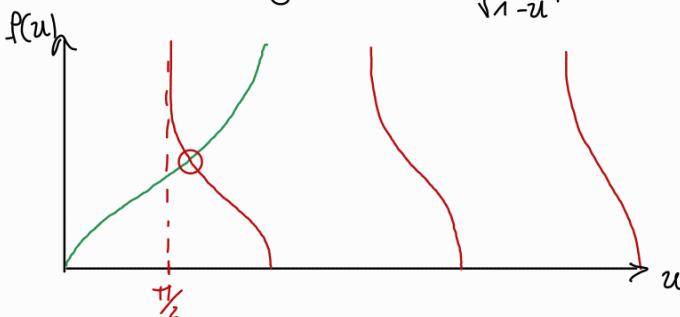
$$\Psi_1(a) = \Psi_2(a) \Rightarrow B \sin K_1 a = C e^{-K_2 a} \Rightarrow C = B \sin K_1 a e^{K_2 a}$$

$$\Psi'_1(a) = \Psi'_2(a) \Rightarrow B K_1 \cos K_1 a = B \sin K_1 a e^{\cancel{K_2 a}} (-K_2 e^{-\cancel{K_2 a}}) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\tan(K_1 a) = \frac{K_1}{K_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\tan\left(\frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} a\right) = \sqrt{\frac{E}{V_0 - E}} \quad u = \frac{E}{V_0} \quad \text{baile eta } a = \frac{\sqrt{2mV_0}}{\hbar} a$$

$$\text{dauka gure } -\tan(\alpha \sqrt{u}) = \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{1-u}} \quad \text{orduan.}$$



$\frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{1-u}}$ mosten denean $-\tan(\alpha \sqrt{u})$ -ren aker bat energia maila bat gehiagoa izango da.

• Da kige u-garren maila egongo dela $E_n = V_0$ denean, hori da:

orduan $u=1$ izango da eta asintota izango dugu:

$$\tan(\alpha \sqrt{u}) = \infty \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + n \Leftrightarrow \frac{2mV_0\alpha^2}{\hbar^2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + n\right)^2 \pi^2$$

Beraz jalkiteko zeukat energia maila dauen: $\alpha^2 V_0 = \frac{75 \hbar^2}{m}$?

$$\frac{mV_0\alpha^2}{\hbar^2} = 75 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 75 = \pi^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + n\right)^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + n = \frac{\sqrt{150}}{\pi} \Leftrightarrow n = \frac{\sqrt{150}}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \approx 3 \text{ denean.}$$

Hann de 3 energies waile bei diagonalen claudie $n=0,1,2$.

$$\bullet E = \frac{V_0}{2} \text{ balio bader } u = \frac{E}{V_0} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{4} + u\right)\pi \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{2}\pi \left(\frac{1}{4} + u\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2u V_0 a^2}{\pi} = 2\pi^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} + u\right)^2 \text{ baliorik clu.}$$

Emaude ko detuarekin $K_1 = \frac{\sqrt{u V_0}}{\pi} = K_2 = K$ Bera2:

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} B \sin kx \\ B \sin ka e^{K(a-x)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Normalizatz} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Psi|^2 dx = B^2 \frac{\sin ka + 2 \sin^2 \frac{ka}{2}}{k} = 1 \text{ todo en función de } B.$$

Or duan baliorik probableus.

$$\frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ deneam} \Rightarrow B k \cos kx = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2} + u\right) \text{ deneam uou}$$

$x < a$ deneam beti

$$\text{Eta} \quad P(x>a) = \int_a^{\infty} B^2 \sin^2 ka e^{2K(u-x)} dx = \frac{B^2 \sin^2(ak)}{2K}$$

3.6.

4. Kontsidera dezagun beheko energia potentzialaren adierazpena (dimentsio bakarreko molekula diatomikoaren ereduia izan daitekena):

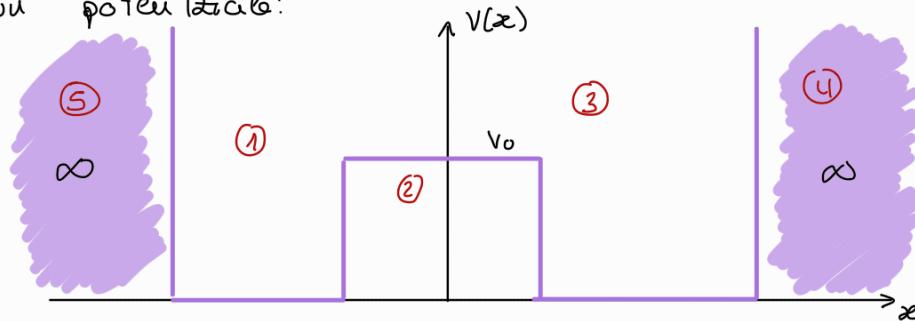
$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, & |x| > l + a \\ 0, & a < |x| < l + a \\ V_0, & |x| < a \end{cases}$$

- Hamiltondarren autofuntzioek paritate definitua (hau da, simetrikoak edo antisimetrikoak diren) al dute?
- $E < V_0$ denean, froga ezazu autobalioek ondorengo bi ekuazioetatik bat betetzen dutela.

$$\frac{1}{k} \tan kl = -\frac{1}{\beta} \tanh \beta a, \quad \frac{1}{k} \tan kl = -\frac{1}{\beta} \coth \beta a,$$

non $k = \sqrt{2mE/\hbar^2}$ eta $\beta = \sqrt{2m(V_0 - E)/\hbar^2}$. Zein da kasu bakoitzari dagokion autofuntzioaren paritatea?

Datuak gauza potenziala:



• Hau bete egongo da:

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{I}] = 0 \quad \text{ba dira.}$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{I}] = [\hat{T}, \hat{I}] + [V, \hat{I}] = V(\alpha) \frac{\hat{I}}{I} - \frac{\hat{I}}{I} V(\alpha) = V(\alpha) \frac{\hat{I}}{I} - V(-\alpha) \frac{\hat{I}}{I} = V(\alpha) \frac{\hat{I}}{I} - V(\alpha) \frac{\hat{I}}{I} = 0$$

Tru ka korrak direnez a hdi bereko oinarri a izango dute

$$\hat{T} \Psi(\alpha) = \lambda \Psi(\alpha) \Rightarrow \Psi(-\alpha) = \lambda \Psi(\alpha)$$

$$\text{Eta berriaz } \hat{T}(\Psi(-\alpha)) = \hat{T}(\lambda \Psi(\alpha)) \Rightarrow \Psi(\alpha) = \lambda \lambda \Psi(\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

Hau da $\Psi(\alpha) = \pm \Psi(\alpha) \Rightarrow$ Autisimetrikak eta simetrikoak izan daitezke.

orduan $E < V_0$ backa daukagun kurrerago $\Psi(x)$:

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} \\ Ce^{\beta x} + De^{-\beta x} \\ Ex^{ikx} + Fx^{-ikx} \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{non } K = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \text{ eta } \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)}}{\hbar}$$

Leku esan duguenez aukera batzok izan ahal dira simetriko edo anti-simetriko:

Simetriko $\Psi(x) = \Psi(-x) \Rightarrow A=F, B=E, C=D \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} \\ 2C \operatorname{ch}(\beta x) \\ Be^{ikx} + Ae^{-ikx} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{N.B.: } \Psi(l+a) = 0 \Rightarrow Ae^{ik(l+a)} = -B e^{-ik(l+a)} \Rightarrow B = -A e^{2ik(l+a)}$$

$$\Psi_1(a) = \Psi_3(a) \Rightarrow 2C \operatorname{ch}(\beta a) = A(e^{ika} - e^{-ika}) e^{ik2l} = A e^{ika} (e^{-ikl} - e^{ikl}) e^{ikl} = -2i A e^{ik(l+a)} \sin kl \Rightarrow C = -2i A e^{ik(l+a)} \frac{\sin kl}{\operatorname{ch} \beta a}$$

orduan ulku funtzioa:

$$\Psi_1 = Ae^{ikx} - A e^{2ik(l+a)} e^{-ikx} = Ae^{ik(l+a)} \left(e^{ikx} e^{-ik(l+a)} - e^{-ikx} e^{ik(l+a)} \right) = -2i A e^{ik(l+a)} \sin(k(l+a-x)) = A' \sin(k(l+a-x))$$

$$\Psi_2 = A' \sin kl \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta x}{\operatorname{ch} \beta a}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} A' \sin(k(l+a-x)) \\ A' \sin kl \frac{\operatorname{ch} \beta x}{\operatorname{ch} \beta a} \quad \text{izango de ulku-funtzioa} \\ A' \sin(k(l+a-x)) \end{cases}$$

orduan:

$$\Psi_1'(a) = \Psi_3'(a) \Rightarrow A \sin kl \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sh} \beta a}{\operatorname{ch} \beta a} \cdot \beta = -A' k \cos kl \Leftrightarrow -k \cotg kl = \beta \operatorname{tg} \beta a \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{k} \operatorname{tg} kl = -\frac{1}{\beta} \operatorname{ctg} \beta a \quad \square$$

Kasus curvosi metrikalan. $\Rightarrow \psi(-x) = -\psi(x) \Rightarrow A=F, B=-E, D=-C$

Beraz:

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} \\ 2C \sin \beta x \\ -(B e^{ikx} + A e^{-ikx}) \end{cases}$$

Orclucan: $\psi(l+a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ae^{ik(l+a)} = -Be^{-ik(l+a)}$

$$\psi_1 = -A e^{ik(l+a)} 2i \sin(K(l+a-x)) = A' \sin(K(l+a-x))$$

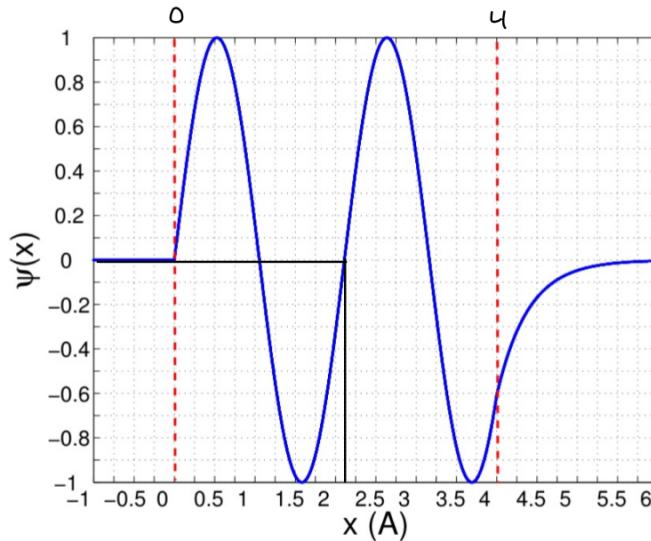
$$\psi_2(a) = \psi_3(a) \Rightarrow 2C \sin \beta a = A' \sin K l \quad (1)$$

$$\psi'_2(a) = \psi'_3(a) \Rightarrow 2C \beta \cos \beta a = -A' K \cos K l \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\beta} \tan \beta a = \frac{1}{K} \tan K l$$

□

5. Behean dagoen grafikoak elektroi bati dagokion Hamiltondarraren autofuntzio bat, $\psi(x)$, adierazten du. Elektroiak jasatzen duen energia potentziala gorriak diren lerro bertikalen bidez separaturiko hiru aldetan banandurik dago, tarte bakoitzean energia potentziala konstantea izanik. Zuzenean grafika honen gainean neurketak eginez, lor itzazu energia potentzialaren (V) eta uhin-funtzioaren adierazpen analitikoak, eta autofuntzio honi dagokion energia (E). Azal ezazu emandako erantzunak eta erabilitako prozedura.



Grafikeren zelbatuz $V(x)$ bereak berrokoak da:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 < x < 4 \\ V_0 & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

Orduan dantzaia:

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ A \cos kx + B \sin kx \\ C e^{\beta x} + D e^{-\beta x} \end{cases} \quad k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \quad \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)}}{\hbar}$$

Beraiz M.B. $\rightarrow A = C = 0 \Rightarrow \psi(x) = \begin{cases} B \sin kx \\ D e^{-\beta x} \end{cases}$

Jarruak $\psi(4) \Rightarrow B \sin 4k = D e^{-\beta 4} \Rightarrow \boxed{\psi(x) = \begin{cases} B \sin kx \\ B \sin k4 e^{\beta(4-x)} \end{cases}}$

izango da
o-sen ulia
funtzioa.

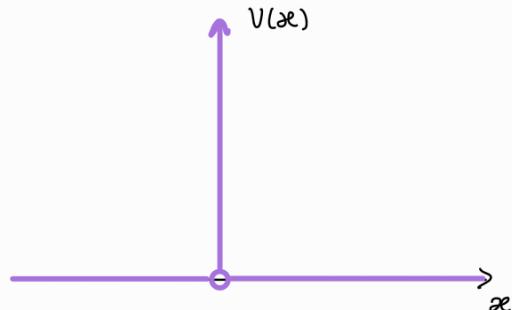
7(2) bigarren parteau partikula asko modukoa denea:

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 4\pi^2}{2m \lambda^2} \quad \text{etu} \quad \lambda = 2'25 \text{ \AA} \quad \text{ne omen} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow E = 4'72 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ J} = 29'45 \text{ eV}$$

Dirac-en delta potenziab.

1. m masadun partikulak $E > 0$ energiarekin mugitzen dira Dirac-en delta-potenzial baten eraginpean, $V(x) = \gamma\delta(x)$ ($\gamma > 0$). Kalkula itzazu islapen-, R , eta transmisio-, T , koefizienteen adierazpenak. Egin ezazu $T(E)$ -ren grafikoa.



erakio potenziala non $V(x)=\gamma\delta(x)$ ($\gamma>0$)

Dau kagu

Izaingo dego hurrenge olin funtzioc:

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} & x < 0 \\ C e^{ikx} + D e^{-ikx} & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{non } K = \frac{\sqrt{2m|E|}}{\hbar}$$

Ezkerretik bedatorr $\rightarrow D=0$ izango da $\Rightarrow \Psi(x) =$

$$\begin{cases} A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} \\ C e^{ikx} \end{cases}$$

orduan jarraituteara:

$$\Psi_1(0) = \Psi_2(0) \Rightarrow A+B=C$$

Ez-jarai tuteara:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} dx + \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \gamma \delta(x) \Psi dx = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} E \Psi dx \right\}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \Big|_{\varepsilon} - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \Big|_{-\varepsilon} \right] + \gamma \Psi(0) \right\} = 0$$

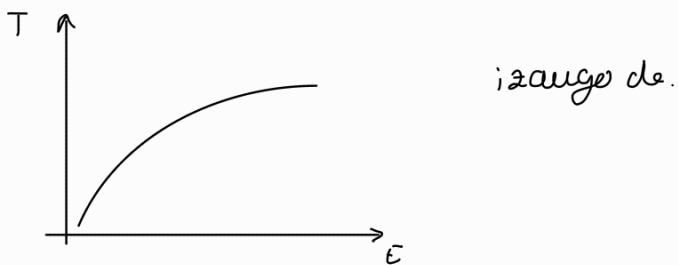
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} [iKC - iKA + iKB] + \gamma C = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2 i K B}{2m} + \gamma A + \gamma B = 0$$

$$A = \left(\frac{i\hbar^2 K}{2m\gamma} - 1 \right) B \Rightarrow C = \frac{i\hbar^2 K}{2m\gamma} B$$

$$\text{Berech} \quad j_1 = |A|^2 \frac{k t}{m} - |B|^2 \frac{k t}{m} \quad \text{etw} \quad j_2 = |C|^2 \frac{k t}{m}$$

$$\text{Berech} \quad R = \frac{|B|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{t^4 k^2}{4 m^2 \gamma^2} + 1} \quad \text{etw} \quad T = \frac{|C|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{\frac{t^4 k^2}{4 m^2 \gamma^2}}{\left(\frac{t^4 k^2}{4 m^2 \gamma^2} + 1 \right)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{2 m \gamma^2}{t^2 E} \right)} \quad \text{etw} \quad \gamma^2 = \frac{2 m E}{t^2} \Rightarrow T(E) = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{2 m \gamma^2}{t^2 E} \right)}$$



2. Partikula baten gaineko energia potentziala ondorengoa da:

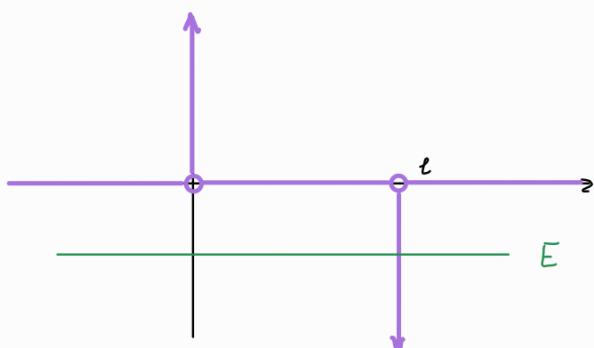
$$V(x) = \gamma\delta(x) - \gamma\delta(x-l),$$

non $\gamma > 0$ eta l distantzia bat den. Egoera lotuen energia $E = -\lambda^2\hbar^2/2m$ bezala idazten badugu, frogatzen ondorengo erlazioa betar delat:

$$e^{-2\lambda l} = 1 - 4\frac{\lambda^2}{\mu^2},$$

non $\mu = 2m\gamma/\hbar^2$ den. Zenbat egoera lotuak daude?

Dau kegunu kasua:



Energia lotuen uholdeazpua: $E = -\frac{\lambda^2\hbar^2}{2m}$
orduan ondorengoa izango dugu:

Dakigero ulku-funbizioa ondorengoko estruktura izango duela

$$\Psi = \begin{cases} A e^{\lambda x} & x < 0 \\ B e^{\lambda x} + C e^{-\lambda x} & 0 < x < l \\ D e^{-\lambda x} & x > l \end{cases} \quad \text{non } \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{2m|E|}}{\hbar}$$

Ondean jerrai tatuak:

$$\Psi_1(0) = \Psi_2(l) \Rightarrow A = B + C$$

$$\Psi_2(l) = \Psi_3(l) \Rightarrow B e^{\lambda l} + C e^{-\lambda l} = D e^{-\lambda l} \Rightarrow D = e^{\lambda l} (B e^{\lambda l} + C e^{-\lambda l})$$

Eta ez-zer mai tutasue:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} dx + \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \gamma \Psi^2 dx \right\} = 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\lambda(B-C) - \lambda A) + \gamma A = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\lambda}{\mu} (B-C-A) = -A \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lambda}{\mu} (B-C-A) = A \Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda}{\mu} (\cancel{B}-C-\cancel{B}-C) = C+B \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2\lambda}{\mu} C = C + B \Rightarrow B = -C \left(1 + \frac{2\lambda}{\mu}\right)$$

Ez-jermaitsunea berriaz:

$$-\frac{\lambda^2}{\mu^2} \left[-\lambda D e^{-\lambda t} - (\lambda B e^{\lambda t} - \lambda C e^{-\lambda t}) \right] = \gamma (B e^{\lambda t} + C e^{-\lambda t}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \left(-B e^{\lambda t} - \cancel{C e^{-\lambda t}} - B e^{\lambda t} + \cancel{C e^{-\lambda t}} \right) = B e^{\lambda t} + C e^{-\lambda t}$$

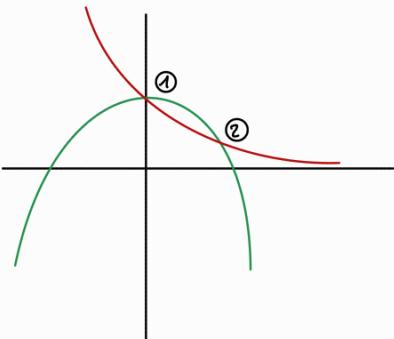
$$\frac{2\lambda}{\mu} B e^{\lambda t} = B e^{\lambda t} + C e^{-\lambda t} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2\lambda}{\mu} - 1\right) B = C e^{-2\lambda t} \Rightarrow B = \frac{C e^{-2\lambda t}}{\left(\frac{2\lambda}{\mu} - 1\right)}$$

Orduan:

$$B = \frac{C e^{-2\lambda t}}{\left(\frac{2\lambda}{\mu} - 1\right)} = -C \left(1 + \frac{2\lambda}{\mu}\right) \Leftrightarrow e^{-2\lambda t} = \left(1 + \frac{2\lambda}{\mu}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2\lambda}{\mu}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-2\lambda t} = 1 - 4 \frac{\lambda^2}{\mu^2}$$

□



Bi egoera bihark egingo dira.

3.6.

3. m masadun partikula bat dimentsio bakarreko delta potentzial-osin hirukoitzaren barruan dago:

$$V(x) = -\gamma[\delta(x-a) + \delta(x) + \delta(x+a)].$$

Froga ezazu simetrikoa den oinarrizko mailaren energia ($E < 0$) ondorengo erlazioa betetzen duela:

$$e^{-2ka} = \frac{(2k-\mu)^2}{(2k+\mu)\mu},$$

non $k = \sqrt{-2mE}/\hbar$ eta $\mu = 2m\gamma/\hbar^2$ diren.

Datuak gauzatuak:

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{kx} & x < -a \\ Be^{kx} + Ce^{-kx} & -a < x < 0 \\ De^{kx} + Ee^{-kx} & 0 < x < a \\ Fe^{-kx} & x > a \end{cases}$$

Simetrikoa deuenak $\Psi(-x) = \Psi(x) \Rightarrow A = F$, $B = E$, $D = C$

Osoak hau:

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{kx} & ; x < -a \\ Be^{kx} + Ce^{-kx} & ; -a < x < 0 \\ Ce^{kx} + Be^{-kx} & ; 0 < x < a \\ Ae^{-kx} & ; x > a \end{cases}$$

Jarrui terreneo:

$$\Psi(-a)-u \text{ jarrain} \Rightarrow Ae^{-ka} = Be^{-ka} + Ce^{ka}$$

Cx jarruitatea.

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[-K Ae^{-ka} - K(Ce^{ka} - Be^{-ka}) \right] = \gamma (Ce^{ka} + Be^{-ka})$$

$$+ \frac{K}{m} \left(\cancel{Be^{ka}} + Ce^{ka} + Ce^{ka} - \cancel{Be^{-ka}} \right) = Ce^{ka} + Be^{-ka}$$

$$\frac{2K}{\mu} C e^{Ka} = C e^{Ka} + B e^{-Ka} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2K}{\mu} - 1 \right) C e^{Ka} = B$$

Berücks. bei der O-am:

$$-\frac{\omega^2}{2\mu} (K(C-B) - K(B-C)) = Y(B+C) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{K}{\mu} (2C - 2B) = B + C \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2KC}{\mu} + \frac{2KB}{\mu} = B + C \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C \left(1 + \frac{2K}{\mu} \right) = B \left(\frac{2K}{\mu} - 1 \right) = C e^{Ka} \left(\frac{2K}{\mu} - 1 \right)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-2Ka} = \frac{(-2K+\mu)^2}{\mu(2K+\mu)} \Rightarrow \boxed{e^{-2Ka} = \frac{(2K-\mu)^2}{\mu(2K+\mu)}}$$

3.6.

4. m masadun partikula bat beheko dimentsio bakarreko potentzialaren eraginpean higitzen ari da:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & , x < 0 \\ -V_0 a \delta(x - a) & , x > 0 \end{cases}$$

non $a > 0$. Zein da $\coth ka$ (non $k = \sqrt{2m|E|/\hbar}$ den) bete behar duen erlazioa egoera loturen bat izateko? Zein da V_0 -ren balio minimoa gutxienez egoera lotu bat izateko?

Dauka gu:

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ Ae^{kx} + Be^{-kx} & 0 < x < a \\ Ce^{kx} + De^{-kx} & x > a \end{cases}$$

- $\Psi(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = -B \quad \Psi_1 = A \sinh kx$
- $\Psi(a)$ -n jarraria $\Leftrightarrow A \sinh ka = D e^{-ka} \Rightarrow D = A e^{ka} \sinh ka$

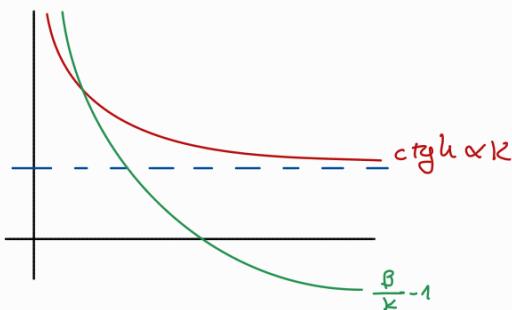
Hau da $\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} A \sinh kx & 0 < x < a \\ A \sinh k(x-a) & x > a \end{cases}$

Orduan:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[-\cancel{K} \sinh ka - \cancel{K} \cosh ka \right] - V_0 a A \sinh ka = 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2 K}{2m} (\sinh ka + \cosh ka) = V_0 a \sinh ka \Leftrightarrow \left(1 + \operatorname{ctgh} ka \right) = \frac{2m V_0 a}{\hbar^2 K} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{ctgh} ka = \frac{2m V_0 a}{\hbar^2 K} - 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{ctgh} \alpha K = \frac{\beta}{K} - 1$$



V_0 minimoa gu tseineez bet egiteko?

$$\text{orduan } \underset{k \rightarrow 0}{\lim} \left(\frac{\beta}{K} - 1 \right) > \underset{k \rightarrow 0}{\lim} \operatorname{ctgh} \alpha K \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow edozein V_0 positiboa da bet egunez
do egoera lotu bet.

3.G.

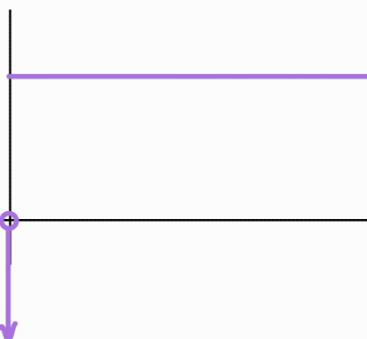
5. m masadun partikula bat ondorengo dimentsio bakarreko energia potentzialaren eraginpean higitzen ari da:

$$V(x) = V_0 \theta(x) - \frac{\hbar^2 g}{2m} \delta(x),$$

non $g > 0$ den.

- Zein da egoera lotu guztien energien adierazpenak?
- Kalkula ezazu oinarrizko egoerari dagokion $\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle$.
- Egoera geldikorraren energia $0 < E < V_0$ tartean egonik eta ezkerretik badator, kalkula ezazu islapen-koefizientearen adierazpena.

Dau Ragu



orduan clakigunez egoera lotuak
egonez dira baizik $E < 0$

Beraiz leukek uztertuko dirugu.

$E < 0$ deuen.

$$\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{kx} + Be^{-kx} & x < 0 \\ Ce^{\lambda x} + De^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} k &= \sqrt{\frac{2m|E|}{\hbar^2}} \\ \lambda &= \sqrt{2m(V_0-E)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{N.B. } \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \Psi(x \rightarrow -\infty) &= 0 \rightarrow B = 0 \\ \Psi(x \rightarrow \infty) &= 0 \rightarrow C = 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{kx} \\ De^{-\lambda x} \end{cases}$$

Jarruitasuna:

$$\Psi(0) = 0 \text{ jarruia} \Rightarrow A = D \Rightarrow \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{kx} \\ Ae^{-\lambda x} \end{cases}$$

$\epsilon^2 \cdot$ jarruitasuna:

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} dx - \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \frac{\hbar^2 g}{2m} \delta(x) \Psi(x) dx \right\} = 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[-\lambda^2 - k^2 \right] - \frac{\hbar^2 g}{2m} g = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda + k = g \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2m}}{\hbar^2} (\sqrt{|E|} + \sqrt{V_0 - E}) = g$$

$$\sqrt{|E|} + \sqrt{V_0 - E} = \frac{\hbar^2 g}{\sqrt{2m}} \iff E = -\frac{(g^4 \hbar^8 - 4mV_0 g^2 \hbar^4 + mV_0^2)}{8g^2 \hbar^4 m} \iff$$

$$\Rightarrow E = - \left\{ \frac{g^2 \hbar^4}{8m} - \frac{V_0}{2} + \frac{mV_0^2}{2g^2 \hbar^4} \right\} = \frac{V_0}{2} - \frac{g^2 \hbar^4}{8m} + \frac{mV_0^2}{2g^2 \hbar^4} = -\frac{(g^2 \hbar^4 - 2mV_0)^2}{8g^2 \hbar^4 m}$$

Hau da oinarriko egoera:

$$E = \frac{V_0}{2} - \frac{g^2 \hbar^4}{8m} + \frac{mV_0^2}{2g^2 \hbar^4} = -\frac{(g^2 \hbar^4 - 2mV_0)^2}{8g^2 \hbar^4 m} \quad \text{izango da.}$$

eta hori dego kion auto funtzioa (Normalizazioa):

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 A^2 e^{2Kx} dx + \int_0^\infty A^2 e^{-2\lambda x} dx = A^2 \left(\frac{1}{2K} + \frac{1}{2\lambda} \right) = 1 \iff A = \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda K}{\lambda + K}}$$

Bera z

$$\Psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda K}{\lambda + K}} \begin{cases} e^{Kx} & x < 0 \\ e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Hiru tarte
 $x \in (-\infty, -\varepsilon]$

$\xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0}$
 $x \in [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]$
 $x \in [\varepsilon, \infty)$

Bera z:

$$\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = \left(\Psi, -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} \right) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \Psi^* \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} dx$$

↓
 $\xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0}$

$$\text{Erliko tar tecu } \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} g S(x) \Psi = E \Psi \iff$$

$$\iff \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = -\Psi \left(g S(x) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E \right)$$

Bera z:

$$\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ -\hbar^2 \left(A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} K^2 e^{2Kx} dx - \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} A |\Psi(x)|^2 \left(g S(x) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E \right) dx + A^2 \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \lambda^2 e^{2\lambda x} dx \right) \right\} =$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{2\lambda K}{\lambda + K} - \frac{(K+\lambda)}{2} - g \frac{2\lambda K}{\lambda + K} \right) = \lambda K \hbar^2 \left(\frac{2g}{\lambda + K} - 1 \right) = \langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle$$

Berauz $0 < E < V_0$ R Kalkulu bako:

$$\text{Dakigu } \Psi(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx} & x < 0 \\ Ce^{\lambda x} + De^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar}} \quad \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar}}$$

UB: $\Psi(x \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$ izango da.

Jarratzenaue $\Psi(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A + B = D \Rightarrow A = D - B$

$\int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon}$ jarratzenaue:

$$\left. \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial^2 x} - \frac{\hbar^2 g}{2m} S(x) \Psi(x) \right\} dx \right|_{\varepsilon=0} = 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(iKA - iKB + \lambda D \right) - \frac{\hbar^2 g}{2m} D = 0$$

$$- (iK(D - B - B) + \lambda D) = 0 \Rightarrow 2iKB - D(iK + \lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B = D \quad \frac{g + \lambda + iK}{2iK} = \frac{D}{2} \left(\frac{g + \lambda}{iK} + 1 \right) \Rightarrow A = \frac{D}{2} \left(\frac{g + \lambda}{iK} - 1 \right)$$

$$\text{Berauz } R = \frac{|B|^2 \frac{K\hbar}{m}}{|A|^2 \frac{K\hbar}{m}} = \frac{\left(1 + \left(\frac{g + \lambda}{K}\right)^2\right)}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{g + \lambda}{K}\right)^2\right)} \Rightarrow R = 1$$

Osziladore - harmonikoak.

1. m masadun partikula batek k konstantea duen dimentsio bakarreko oszilatzaile harmonikoaren oinarrizko eta lehenengo egoera kitzikatuetan egoteko nulua ez den probabilitateren bat du, beste egoeretan egoteko probabilitatea nulua izanik. Bestaldetik, sistemaren momentuaren batezbestekoa nulua dela dakigu. Baldintza hauek kontutan izanik, frogatzu ezazu aldiune horretan sistemak duen uhin-funtzioa erreala izan daitekeen. Bestaldetik, frogatzu ere egoera honetan egonik posizioaren batezbestekoa nulua izan daitekeen.

Dantzagou ulia - funtzioa $\Psi(x) = \alpha \Psi_0 + \beta \Psi_1$ da. $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$

• Dantza $\langle \hat{p} \rangle = 0$ eta frogatu behar dugu $\Psi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ izan ahal dela.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \hat{p} \rangle &= (\Psi, \hat{p} \Psi) = -i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\alpha^* \Psi_0 + \beta^* \Psi_1, (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger) (\alpha \Psi_0 + \beta \Psi_1)) = \\ &= -i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [(\alpha^* \Psi_0 + \beta^* \Psi_1, \beta \Psi_0) - (\alpha^* \Psi_0 + \beta^* \Psi_1, \alpha \Psi_1)] = \\ &= -i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\alpha^* \beta - \beta^* \alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^* \beta = \beta^* \alpha \quad \alpha^* \beta \in \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

Hau da $\Psi(x) = \alpha \Psi_0 + \beta \Psi_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ izan ahal da zeren eta $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \alpha^* \beta = \beta^* \alpha$

Posizioaren batezbeste kota zeinduen ikuspeko:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x \rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left\{ (\alpha^* \Psi_0 + \beta^* \Psi_1, \hat{x} (\alpha \Psi_0 + \beta \Psi_1)) + (\alpha^* \Psi_0 + \beta^* \Psi_1, \hat{x}^\dagger (\alpha \Psi_0 + \beta \Psi_1)) \right\} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left\{ (\alpha^* \Psi_0 + \beta^* \Psi_1, \beta \Psi_0) + (\alpha^* \Psi_0 + \beta^* \Psi_1, \alpha \Psi_1) \right\} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\alpha^* \beta - \beta^* \alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^* \beta = -\beta^* \alpha\end{aligned}$$

Beraz bi gauzak aldi berean gertatzeko:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha^* \beta = \beta^* \alpha \\ \alpha^* \beta = -\beta^* \alpha \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Psi(x) = \alpha \Psi_0 \\ \Psi(x) = \beta \Psi_1 \end{cases}$$

Izango baziren.

3. G.

3. $S = xp$ magnitudea definitzen dugu. m masadun partikula bat C berreskurapen konstantea duen dimentsio bakarreko oszilatzaile armonikoaren bigarren mailan ($n = 2$) egonik, zein da S magnitudeari dagokion eragilearen ziurgabetasuna, $\Delta \hat{S}$?

Leku neuge, daki gunez \hat{S} eragilee ez da hermitikoa \Rightarrow ez du emaitza errealki ematen behar.

$$\Psi(x) = \Psi_2$$

Jerriko dege $\hat{S}(\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger) = -i \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)(\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger) =$
 $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^\dagger] = \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} = 1 \quad \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger = 1 + \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger$
 $= -i \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\hat{a}^2 - \hat{a}\hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a} - \hat{a}^{+2}) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} -i \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \underbrace{(\hat{a}^2 + (\hat{a}^\dagger)^2 - 1)}_{\text{No tienen efecto}} \uparrow z \text{ o } \psi^2 \text{ perio u ovelozu a } \Psi_2$

$$\langle \hat{S} \rangle = (\Psi_2, \hat{S} \Psi_2) = \frac{i\hbar}{2m\omega}$$

$$\langle \hat{S}^2 \rangle = (\Psi_2, \hat{S} \hat{S} \Psi_2) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{4m^2\omega^2}$$

Hau da $\Delta S = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2i} \frac{\hbar^2}{m\omega^2} - \left(i \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta S = 0}$

Kelkeritu dege boine berealekoak zein $\Psi(x)$ Hamiltonia maren antzekoak baitzen.

7. m_1 eta m_2 masadun bi partikulak dimentsio bakarrean higitzenten dira. Partikula hauen arteko elkarrekintza ondorengoa izanik: $V(x_1, x_2) = a(x_1 - x_2)^2$, zein da bi partikulen oinarrizko energiaren adierazpena eta bere uhin-funtzioa?

$$r = x_1 - x_2 \quad \text{izanete} \quad \text{etu} \quad \mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \text{dan kase:}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \alpha r^2 \psi = E \psi \text{ izango liratetik, harmonikoan izanete berine } k=2a$$

$$\text{izango liratetik} \quad \text{etu} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\mu}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{oinarrizko goera} \quad \boxed{\psi_0 = A e^{-\frac{\mu \omega}{2\hbar} r^2} \quad \text{eta} \quad E_0 = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} \text{ uan } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{\mu}}}$$

3. G.

1D-tik 3D-rako transformazioak.

2. m masadun partikula baten $t = 0$ aldiuneko uhin-funtzioa ondorengoa da:

$$\Psi(\mathbf{r}, t=0) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{4/3} e^{-[(x-x_0)^2+y^2+z^2]}.$$

Zein da partikularen posizioaren batezbestekoa? Eta momentuarena?

Normalizatzera? $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Psi|^2 d^3\vec{r} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{4/3} A^2 \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{4/3} (\pi)^{2/3} A^2 =$

$$= \left(\frac{2^{11}}{\pi^2}\right)^{1/3} A^2 \stackrel{!}{=} 1 \Leftrightarrow A = \left(\frac{4^2}{\pi^2}\right)^{1/6} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4^2}{\pi}}$$

orduan $\Psi(\vec{r}, t=0) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{\pi}} e^{-[(x-x_0)^2+y^2+z^2]}$

$$\langle \vec{r} \rangle = x_0 \text{ izango da.}$$

$$\langle \vec{p} \rangle = 0 \leftarrow \text{berealdeko sinue triagotik}$$

3. G.

3. Hidrogeno-atomoaren egoera simetrikoen energia-mailak ondorengo dimentsio bakarreko potentzialarekin lor daitezke: $r \geq 0$ denean $V(r) = -K/r$ eta $r < 0$ denerako $V(r) = \infty$, non $K = e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0$ den.

- Froga ezazu ondorengo uhin-funtzioa E energia duen Hamiltondarraren autofuntzioa dela: $\phi(r) = Cre^{-r/a}$ ($r \geq 0$) eta $\phi(r) = 0$ ($r < 0$). Adieraz ezazu E ondorengo beste konstante hauen funtziokoan: m , α , \hbar eta c (non $\alpha = e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c \cong 1/137$ den eta c argiaren abiadura).
- Kalkula ezazu E eta a -ren balio numerikoak.
- Kalkula ezazu C normalizazio-konstantearen balioa a -ren funtziokoan.
- Kalkula ezazu $\phi(r)$ egoerari dagokion $\langle 1/r \rangle$ -ren batezbesteko balioa eta, balio honetatik, ondorioztatu energia zinetikoaren batezbesteko balioa.

$$V(r) = -\frac{K}{r} = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(r) = Cr e^{-r/a} \Rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{r} \partial_r^2 (r^2 e^{-r/a}) - \frac{K}{r} r e^{-r/a} = E r e^{-r/a} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{ma^2} - K \right) = \left(E + \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma^2} \right) r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E \neq r \Rightarrow \text{hau} \quad \text{Hamiltonde maren} \quad \text{autofuntzioa} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\hbar^2}{ma^2} = K \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{\hbar^2}{Kma} \stackrel{\text{Me}^-}{=} 0.53 \text{\AA} \cong a_0 \quad (\text{Borken emakioa.}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Beraza} \quad E = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2ma_0^2} = -13.6 \text{ eV} \Leftarrow \text{ere txantxa sentzia } \phi(r) = \phi_{100} \text{ baita.}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C^2 r^2 e^{-r/a} r^4 dr = C^2 a^4 b = 1 \Leftrightarrow C = \frac{4}{3a^5}$$

$$\text{orduan} \quad \langle \frac{1}{r} \rangle = (\Psi, \frac{1}{r} \Psi) = \int_0^{\infty} C^2 r^3 e^{-r/a} \frac{-2r}{8} dr = C^2 \frac{3a^4}{8} = \frac{1}{2a^5} \frac{3a^4}{8^{1/2}} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\Psi \text{ egoera bira igandele viriala erabili dezakego} \quad \langle \hat{T} \rangle_{\Psi} = \frac{1}{2} \langle r \left(-\frac{K}{r^2} \right) \rangle_{\Psi} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \hat{T} \rangle_{\Psi} = \frac{1}{4a}$$

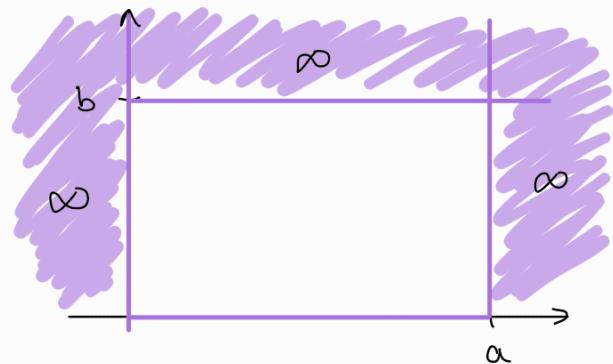
Hiru dimenzioko potenzial baneagarriak.

1. m masadun partikula bat ondorengo potentzialaren eraginpean higitzen ari da:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x < a \text{ eta } 0 < y < b \\ \infty, & \text{besteetan} \end{cases}$$

- Aurki itzazu energiaren autobalioak eta autofuntzioak.
- Oinarritzko egoeran egonik, zein da $0 < x < a/3$, $0 < y < b/3$ aldean partikula aurkitzeko probabilitatea?
- $a = b$ denean aurki ezazu lehenengo lau mailen balioak.

Daukagu egoera:



- Daukagu egoera potentzial baneagarria da, eta gainera bi potentzial osin infinituen katuaketa. Hau, de:

$$\Psi_{n_1, n_2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{ab}} \sin\left[\frac{n_1 \pi}{a} x\right] \sin\left[\frac{n_2 \pi}{b} y\right]$$

$$\text{Eta autobalioak } E_{n_1, n_2} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m} \left(\frac{u_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{u_2^2}{b^2} \right)$$

- Oinarritzko egoera E_{11} izango da \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow P(0 < x < \frac{a}{3}, 0 < y < \frac{b}{3}) = \int_0^{b/3} \int_0^{a/3} \frac{4}{ab} \sin\left[\frac{\pi x}{a}\right] \sin\left[\frac{\pi y}{b}\right] dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi^2}$$

- $a = b$ kasuan:

$$\Psi_{11} = \frac{2}{a} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{a} x\right] \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{a} y\right] \rightarrow E_{11} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}; g=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{12} &= \frac{2}{a} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{a} x\right] \sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{a} y\right] \\ \Psi_{21} &= \frac{2}{a} \sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{a} x\right] \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{a} y\right] \end{aligned} \quad \left. \rightarrow E_{12} = \frac{5\hbar^2 \pi^2}{8ma^2}; g=2 \right\} \text{adekapean.}$$

$$\Psi_{22} = \frac{2}{a} \sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{a} x\right] \sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{a} y\right] \rightarrow E_{22} = \frac{4\hbar^2 \pi^2}{ma^2}; g=1$$

$$\Psi_{23} = \frac{2}{a} \sin\left[\frac{2\pi}{a} x\right] \sin\left[\frac{3\pi}{a} y\right] \rightarrow E_{23} = \frac{13\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}; g=2$$

3.G.

2. m masadun partikula bat k konstantea duen bi dimentsioko oszilatzaile harmoniko eta isotroporen $n = 2001$ egoeran dago. Kalkula ezazu egoera honi dagokion $\langle r^2 \rangle$.

Oziakorre harmoniko isotropo: $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} k (x^2 + y^2) \equiv V(r) = \frac{1}{2} k r^2$

orduan hau fakineko $E_{n_1, n_2} = (1 + n_1 + n_2) \hbar \omega \equiv E_n = (1 + n) \hbar \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

Virialaren teorema erabiliz:

egoera geldi korrau bakoitz energiarene
ekarpen bat dugu.
↓

$$\langle \hat{T} \rangle_{\psi_n} = \frac{1}{2} \langle r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} V(r) \rangle = \langle V \rangle_{\psi_n} \Rightarrow \langle E \rangle_{\psi_n} = \bar{E} = (1 + n) \hbar \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \langle \hat{T} \rangle_{\psi_n} + \langle \hat{V} \rangle_{\psi_n} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \langle V \rangle_{\psi_n} = \frac{2}{2} k \langle r^2 \rangle = 2002 \hbar \omega \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\langle r^2 \rangle = 2002 \frac{\hbar \omega}{k}}$$