Percona ego con paredes chaltura Finita: Ein

(condo la enrigia potincial Vo>E: 4(x->00 0 x->-00)=0

Los estados son clazantin

(vando la cneigia potencila Vo (E: 4(x->0 0 x>-0)->0

Los estudos son ao adocentes

12 EL OSCILADOR ARMÓNICO UNIDIMENSIONAL

Tratamiento mecano olásico.

Una partícula portual de masa m. atraida hacia el origen por una fuerza proportional al desplazamento:

Segunda ley de Newton:

$$-KX = W \frac{dt_3}{dt_3}$$

$$\frac{cl^2x}{clt^2} + \frac{k}{k}x = 0$$

$$r = 0 \pm i \int \frac{\kappa}{m} = 0 \pm \omega i$$

$$k = 0 \mp i \frac{1}{K} = 0 \mp m;$$

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$$X = A \sin(\omega t + b)$$

$$La freeners de vibercióo:$$

$$V = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} | \frac{1}{2\pi} | \frac{$$

Enorge cinética: -0 dx = d (Asm (2nv++b)) $T = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^{L}$ T= 1 M 472 N2 A2 (012 (wttb) (1x = 271 N A (01 (271 N t+b)) T= ZM M2N2 A2(0)2 (W++b) La enrigia total: E= T+V E = 2 m 12 y2 A2 [son2 (w++b) + cos2 (w++b)] E = 2m Try2 Az Tratamento mocano cuantico: Hanstonina micanocuantico: Operator A=++1=- +1 d2 + V(x) $H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dv^2} + 2\pi^2 \sqrt{2m} \chi^2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{d^2}{dv^2} - 2\pi^2 \sqrt{m} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right) \chi^2 \right]$ - D Q = 4 H 2 N 2 M - D Q = 2 TN M $-0 \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{200} \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} - x^2 x^2 \right)$ Eq. de Schrödinger: Â4=E41 $\frac{d^2\psi}{dv^2} - \alpha^2 x^2 \psi = -\frac{2m}{m^2} E\psi$ C/24 + (2 m E h-2 - x2 x2) 4 = 0 x Función obtenes ofiliza $\psi = e^{-\alpha x^2 h} F(x) \rightarrow F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (^n x^n)^n$

para poblem una relación de recurreria de dos triminos:

-θψ' =
$$e^{-\alpha x^3/2}$$
 $e^{-\alpha x^3/2}$ $e^{-\alpha x^3/2$

Si
$$C_1 = 0$$
:
 $V = C_{-\alpha \times 1/2} =$

$$y = e^{-\alpha x/2} \sum_{n=1/3, 5, ...}^{\infty} (n x^n = e^{-\alpha x/2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) x^{2l+1}$$

La solución general de la eq. de schrödinger es una combinación lineal de esters des soluciares linealmente independientes

Cociente contre des coepicientes consecutivos de potencios poris

$$(C_{n+2} = \frac{x + 2 \times n - 2m E t^{-2}}{(n+1)(n+2)} C_n$$

$$(21+1)(21+2)$$

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$$\frac{C_{2l+1}}{C_{2l}} = \frac{\alpha + 4\alpha l - 2m E \pi^{-2}}{(2l+1)(2l+2)}$$

$$l = 0,1,2,...$$

Prin valors grandes de X, ilos términos mais dominantes de la Scrie Zaxel son los últimos. Para valoris grandes de l:

$$\frac{C_{21+2}}{C_{21}} \approx \frac{4 \times l}{(21)^2} = \frac{\alpha}{l} \quad \text{si} \quad l \quad \text{cs grands}$$

Cociente entre dos conficientes consecutivos de potencias impaires

$$\frac{C_{(2l+1)+2}}{C_{2l+1}} = \frac{3 \times + 4 \times l - 2 \text{m E h}^{-2}}{(2l+2)(2l+3)} \qquad l = 0, 1, 2, ...$$

Paravalores grandes de X, los términos más dominantes de la soile & Criti X 21+1 son los oblitamos. Para vulores grandes de L:

$$\frac{C_{1141})t_{1}}{C_{1141}} = \frac{4\alpha l}{(2R)^{2}} = \frac{\alpha}{R} \qquad \text{Si } k \text{ 11 g readly}$$

Diondo $e^{\alpha x^{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha x^{2})^{n}}{(n!^{2})!} = 1 + \alpha (x^{2} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + \frac{k l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}l}{(141)!} + ... + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}k}{2!} + \frac{\alpha l^{41}}{(141)!} + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}l}{(141)!} + \frac{\alpha k x^{2}l$

Source tracar las source t(x) harrier do que la xpe-axilicon P Finite! $Lim \times_{b} L_{-\alpha \times_{1}/r} - D \frac{\lambda_{b}}{\lambda_{b}} = \frac{\partial(x)}{\partial(x)}$ Para aplica regla de l'Hôpital: $-D = \frac{9!}{(x \times 1)!} = \frac{(1 \times 1) \times (1 \times 1)}{(x \times 1)!} = \frac{p!}{(x \times 1)!} = \frac{x^{p-1}}{(x \times 1)!} = \frac{x^{p-1}}{(x \times 1)!}$ $-p \frac{\nabla n}{\partial u} = \frac{x G_{\alpha x_{1}/5} + (\alpha x)_{5} G_{\alpha x_{1}/5}}{b (b-1) x_{b-5}} = \frac{(b-5) |G_{\alpha x_{1}/5} |(\alpha + (\alpha x)_{5})|}{b |X_{b-5}|}$ $\frac{P_{11}}{2} = \frac{(x \times x) e_{\alpha \times_{1} / 2} + 5(\alpha \times) \alpha e_{\alpha \times_{1} / 2} + (\alpha \times)_{3} e_{\alpha \times_{1} / 2}}{b(b-1)(b-5) \times_{b-3}}$ $= \frac{P! \times P^{-3}}{(o-3)! \times 2^{3}} \left[\propto (\alpha \times) + 2 (\alpha \times) \propto + (\kappa \times)^{3} \right]$ los p derivadas a g y h: Despois de aplicor $\frac{h^{(b)}}{h^{(b)}} = \frac{b \cdot || x_{b-b}||}{(b-b)! || c_{xx,15}|| \kappa(x)|} = \frac{b!}{1 || c_{xx,15}|| \kappa(x)|}$ a Polinomio de grado P. XSI, por inda oh l'Hopitali Γίω χ_{6-αχ₁/z} = Γίω <u>δαχ₁/z</u> × (χ) = 0 Si so hace que (V+250 se logica tioncar \$ cax ya qui de: (n12 = x + 2 x n - 2 m E x 2 (n , se eliminan x (v+4, (v+6,... Thadendo de Zonx? = Zonx?

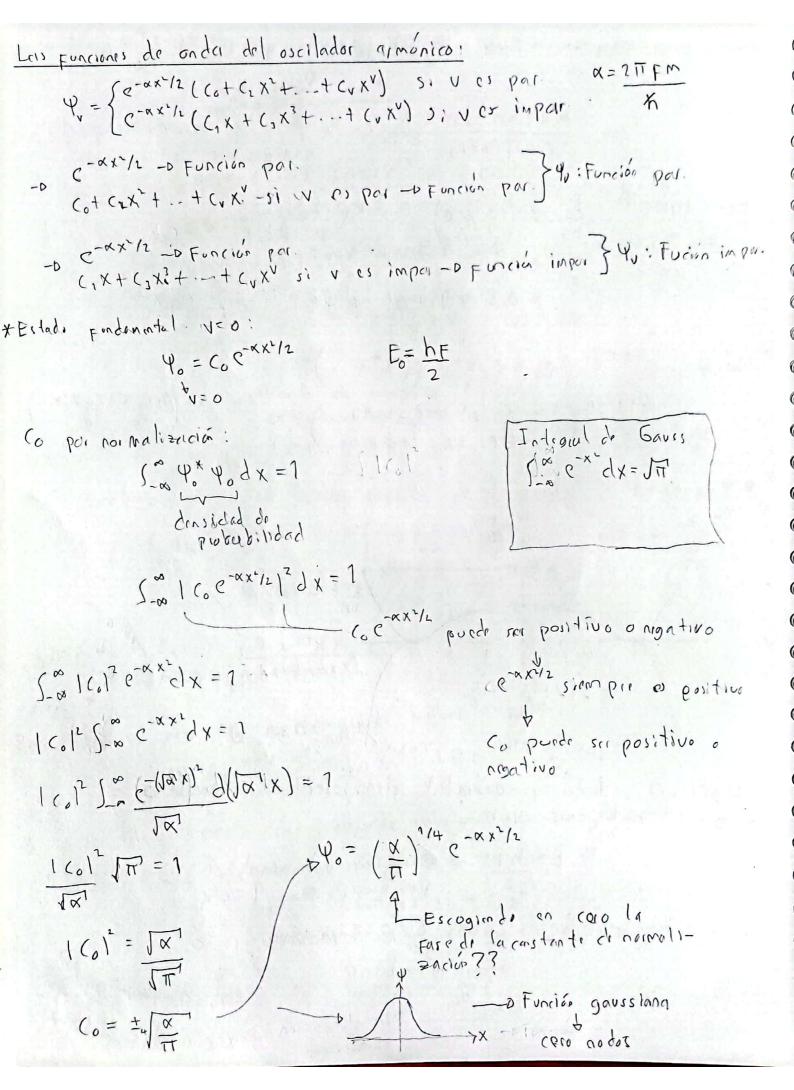
el confociente GV+2 =0-Del UHimo + éimiro es KV ≠0 Hacimdo $C_{n+2} = \frac{x + 2 \times n - 2 M E k^{-2}}{(n+2)(n+2)}$ $c_{v+2} = \frac{x + 2xv - 2mE h^{-2}}{(v+1)(v+2)} c_v = 0$ -0 h = h X+2XV-2ME 5-2=0 -0 x = 2T FM $E = h_F \left(\frac{1}{2} + V \right) \quad V = 0, 1, 2, 3, ...$ Nivers de enagia estacionalilos son equiespaciados por hE Así sustituyendos los valores propios de corregia! $C_{n+2} = \alpha + 2\alpha n - 2\alpha \int h_F \left(\frac{1}{2} + v\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^2 x = 4 \pi^2 F^M$ (n+1)(n+2) $C_{N+2} = \frac{2\alpha(n-v)}{(n+1)(n+2)} C_{n}$ una de las dos serior infinitas de: Pain eliminous Ψ = Ae-αx2/2 50 (28+1 X 28+1 + 13 e-αx2/2 50 (28 X 26 A o B de le ser cero dejendo solo una reunción de onda La spotencia mas alevada en esta serie es xº Yu = { c-xx1/2 (co+c2x2+...+ (vxv) si v es par Ay B spinclugin on Co->(2->) -> Co y on Co->Co

*Paro valous diferentes q E= bf(1+V), y=0-0x2/2 Z Czxx2 Usondo: $C_{M2} = \frac{\alpha + 2\alpha n - 2mE \pi^{-2}}{(n+1)(n+2)} C_n$, $\frac{v=0,2,4}{v=1,3,5}$...

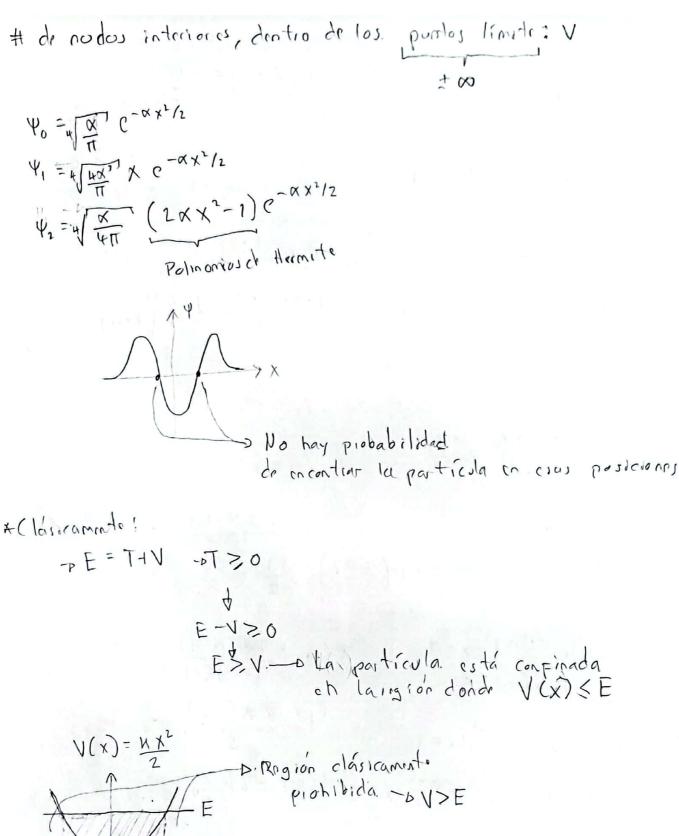
(n+1)(n+2)

(n+1)(n+2)

(n+1)(n+2) cimplo E + (1+0) > Par > 4 = e-xx1/2 (0 $\frac{E}{hr} \neq 0.5. - D D | virgi. - D \psi = e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \lesssim c_{2} x^{2}$ Dy = e-xx1/2 (co+(2x2+(4x4+...) Ψ = e-xx1/2 (1 + (1 x2 + (4 x4+...) = e-(α1/2 x)2(1+(4 x2+(6 x2+...)) 1 = (0=x) \frac{\psi}{\psi} /E = 0.499 @ * Enrigia del estado Fundamental del oscilador cumónico = encigio del punto cria: V=0 E=hF -> Enregio vibracional de cada oscilador 2 amonico a T=0°K Sid estado más bajo puna Exo - momento = p = 0 enigia potencial = 0 Contraction -> X=0-0 dx=0



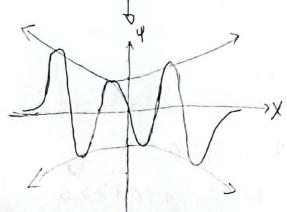
* Para d estado V=1 $\Psi_{1} = (xe^{-\alpha x^{2}/2}) = \frac{3h_{F}}{2}$ endo: Función par: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) dx = 1$ $|C_1|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = 1$ Noimalizando: 20 x20 6- fx3 dx = 1 ... ($\left(1 = \pm \left(\frac{4\alpha^3}{\pi}\right)^{1/4}\right)$ $\frac{1:3...(2n-1)}{2^{n+1}} \left(\frac{11}{b^{2}}\right)^{1/2} n=1,2,3$ $\Psi_1 = \left(\frac{4\alpha^3}{11}\right)^{1/\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$ Aim Inland de Rando X-Pava el estado 42=(0+(2×)e-0xi/2 $E_1 = h_F(\frac{1}{2} + 2) = \frac{5h_F}{2}$ Noimalizando: 5-0 ((6+(2x2)e-0x2/2)2dx=1 -D ("+5 = 58x (U-N) (" -0 42 = (0 (1-2xx2)e-xx2/2 (2 = xx(-2) (0 -0 1 (012) ~ (1-2 x x2) 2 e - x2 (1x = 1 1(012) (1-4 xx2+4x2x4) e-xx2 (x=7 (2=-2x(0 1(,10= + 4 x) = + (1-2 x x 2) e x x / 2 $\Psi_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{4\pi}} \left(2\alpha x^{2} - 1 \right) e^{-\alpha x^{2}/2}$



* En miccinica cuantica: Funciones de orda estacionalias 4 no son Funcioni propias de 700. -) 4 + V Y サナキヤティー To V no time. volois de Epuigos En lugar de E=T+V y T30: -0 E = < T> + < V> - < T> >, 0 E-< N> > 0 ES<V> Existe cierta probabilidad. de encontrar la porticula en las agiones classeamente prohibiteros Para un estado estacionario: V < E & Región primitida clásicomente 2 1 2 1 2 m x 2 < h = (v+1) -PX=417=M $\chi^2 \leqslant \left(V + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{hF}{2\pi^2 F^2 M}$ Ejms: V= 0 X, < (5/1) - (2VH) < X < (2V+1)

- 52V+7 & JX X & J2V+7

Numero ruentico X-D <X



$$- \times \langle V \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{V} \psi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi|^2 V(x) dx$$

$$- \times \langle T \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{T} \psi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \left(- \frac{\hbar^2 cl^2}{2 \pi dk^2} \right) \psi dx$$

Integrando por parter:
$$U=\psi'dx$$

$$V=\psi'dx$$

$$V=\psi'dx$$

$$\langle T \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\Psi \Psi' - \int |\Psi'|^2 dx \right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\int \left| \frac{d\Psi}{dx} \right|^2 dx - \Psi \Psi' \right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$\angle T > = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \frac{d\Psi}{dx} \right|^2 dx - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Psi' \right|_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

Por & oscalada

-0 V = V(x).