

Aufgabe 1

i) $e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$ nur gültig wenn $[A, B] = 0$ ✓

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

Betrachte: $e^{\alpha(A+B)} = 1 + \alpha(A+B) + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}(A+B)^2 + \dots$ $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\alpha A} e^{\alpha B} &= \left(1 + \alpha A + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}A^2 + \dots\right) \left(1 + \alpha B + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}B^2 + \dots\right) \\ &= 1 + \alpha(A+B) + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}(A^2 + 2AB + B^2) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + \alpha(A+B) + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}(A^2 + AB + BA + B^2) + \dots$$

3P

max. 10 min

↗ bereits Abweichung bei Ordnung α^2 ✓

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

zu zeigen $\langle \psi | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle = \langle \hat{p} \psi | \psi \rangle$

$$\langle \psi | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle = \int dx \psi^* \hat{p} \psi = -i\hbar \int dx \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi$$

$$\stackrel{\text{part. Int.}}{=} i\hbar \int dx \left(\frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right) \psi = i\hbar \int dx \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^* \psi$$

$$= \int dx \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^* \psi = \langle \hat{p} \psi | \psi \rangle$$

2P

5min

iv) $\vec{S}^2 = \vec{S}_1^2 + \vec{S}_2^2 + 2S_{1z}S_{2z} + S_{1+}S_{2-} + S_{1-}S_{2+}$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{S}^2 \left(\underbrace{|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle}_{|\psi\rangle} \right) &= 2 \frac{3}{4} \hbar^2 |\psi\rangle - 2 \frac{\hbar^2}{4} |\psi\rangle + \hbar^2 |\psi\rangle \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \hbar^2 |\psi\rangle = 2 \hbar^2 |\psi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{S}^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle) \hat{=} S(S+1) \quad \underline{S=1}$$

3P

max. 10 min

v) Der Triplettzustand liegt stets energetisch niedriger als der Singletzustand. Ursache ist die elektrostatische WW beider Elektronen (Austausch-WW)

$5m_{12}$

$2P$

Aufgabe 2

i) Wellenfunktion ist ungleich Null im offenen Intervall $(0, L)$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + E \psi(x) = 0$$

$$\leadsto \psi(x) = A e^{iKx} + B e^{-iKx} \quad \checkmark$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\psi(x=0) = 0 = A + B \quad \checkmark \quad \leadsto$$

$$\underline{\psi(x) = 2iA \sin Kx} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\psi(x=L) = 0 = 2iA \sin KL \quad \checkmark$$

$$\leadsto \sin KL = 0 \quad \text{bzw. } KL = n\pi$$

$$\underline{E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{L^2}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Normierung: } \int_0^L dx \psi^* \psi = 4|A|^2 \int_0^L dx \sin^2 Kx$$

$$= 4|A|^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4K} \sin 2Kx \right) \bigg|_0^L \quad \checkmark$$

$$= 4|A|^2 \left(\frac{L}{2} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{4K} \sin 2KL}_{=0} \right) = 1$$

$$\leadsto \underline{|A|^2 = \frac{1}{2L}} \quad \checkmark$$

Phase nicht bestimmbar

8p

$$\text{o.B.d.A. : } \underline{\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x} \quad x \in [0, L] \quad \checkmark$$

10 min

$$\text{ii) } \langle H \rangle = \int_0^L dx \psi^*(x, t=0) H \psi(x, t=0) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_0^L dx \psi^* \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \psi = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \frac{\pi}{L} \cos \frac{\pi x}{L} e^{iK_0 x} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} iK_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} e^{iK_0 x}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} e^{iK_0 x} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \frac{\pi}{L} iK_0 \cos \frac{\pi x}{L} e^{iK_0 x} \\ + \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} iK_0 \frac{\pi}{L} \cos \frac{\pi x}{L} e^{iK_0 x} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} K_0^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} e^{iK_0 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \hat{H} \rangle &= -\frac{2}{L} \int_0^L dx \left[-\frac{\pi^2}{L^2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{L} + \frac{2i\pi}{L} k_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \cos \frac{\pi x}{L} - k_0^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{L} \right] \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \\
 &= -\frac{2}{L} \int_0^\pi dy \left[-\frac{\pi^2}{L^2} \sin^2 y + \frac{2i\pi}{L} k_0 \sin y \cos y - \frac{k_0^2}{\pi} \sin^2 y \right] \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi^2}{L^2} + k_0^2 \right) \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} = E_1 + \frac{\hbar^2 k_0^2}{2m} \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \hat{p} \rangle &= -i\hbar \int_0^L dx \psi^* \frac{d}{dx} \psi = -i\hbar \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L dx \left[\frac{\pi}{L} \cos \frac{\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + i k_0 \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{L} \right] \\
 &= -i\hbar 2 \int_0^\pi dy \left[\frac{1}{L} \cos y \sin y + i \frac{k_0}{\pi} \sin^2 y \right] \\
 &= -i\hbar i k_0^2 = \hbar k_0 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

GP
10 min

$$\text{iii) } \psi(x, t=0) = \sum_n c_n \psi_n(x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\psi(x, t) = \sum_n c_n \psi_n(x) \underbrace{e^{-i \frac{E_n t}{\hbar}}}_{\text{Zeitentwicklung für } \psi_n(x)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$|c_n e^{-i \frac{E_n t}{\hbar}}|^2 \quad \text{Wskl. zum Zeit } t \text{ die Grundzustandsenergie zu messen} \Rightarrow |c_1|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_1 &= \int_0^L dx \psi(x, t=0) \psi_1(x) \\
 &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L dx \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{L} e^{ik_0 x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi dy \sin^2 y e^{i \frac{k_0 L}{\pi} y} \quad \overset{=a}{=}
 \end{aligned}$$

= Bronstein Nr 461.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{e^{ay} \sin y}{a^2 + 4} (a \sin y - 2 \cos y) \right]_0^\pi + \frac{2}{a^2 + 4} \int_0^\pi e^{ay} dx \bigg|_{\frac{2}{\pi}} \\
 &= \frac{4}{a^2 + 4} \frac{1}{\pi} (e^{a\pi} - 1) \quad \checkmark = \frac{2}{-k_0^2 L^2 + 4} (e^{i k_0 L} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\propto \left| \frac{2}{4 - k_0^2 L^2} (e^{i k_0 L} - 1) e^{-i \frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}} \right|^2$$

10 min

5P

Aufgabe 3

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

im Grundzustand

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta x \geq \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle}$$

harmonischer Oszillator \downarrow : Symmetrie $\langle x \rangle = \langle p \rangle = 0 \checkmark$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta x &\geq \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle} \\ \Delta p &\geq \sqrt{\langle p^2 \rangle} \end{aligned} \right\} \langle x^2 \rangle \langle p^2 \rangle \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} E = \langle H \rangle &= \frac{1}{2m} \langle p^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \langle x^2 \rangle \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2m} \langle p^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{4 \langle p^2 \rangle} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

● Minimum in Abhängigkeit von $\langle p^2 \rangle \checkmark$

$$0 = \frac{d}{d\langle p^2 \rangle} \langle H \rangle = \frac{1}{2m} - \frac{1}{8} m \omega^2 \hbar^2 \frac{1}{\langle p^2 \rangle^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\langle p^2 \rangle_{\min} = \frac{1}{2} m \omega \hbar} \checkmark$$

$$\rightarrow E \geq \frac{1}{4} \omega \hbar + \frac{1}{4} \omega \hbar = \underline{\underline{\frac{\hbar \omega}{2}}} \checkmark$$

● Bem: ob das Minimum $E_{\min} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2}$ angenommen wird, ist fraglich, da $\langle H \rangle$ und $\langle p^2 \rangle$ von einander abhängig sind!

8p

15 min

Aufgabe 4

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \exp\left[-\lambda \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} x\right] - \sin\left[\lambda \sqrt{\frac{m^3 \omega^5}{\hbar}} x^3\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 - \lambda \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m^3 \omega^5}{\hbar}} x^3 + \lambda^2 \frac{1}{4} \frac{m^2 \omega^3}{\hbar} x^4 - \lambda \sqrt{\frac{m^3 \omega^5}{\hbar}} x^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 + \underbrace{\left[-\lambda \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m^3 \omega^5}{\hbar}} x^3 + \lambda^2 \frac{1}{4} \frac{m^2 \omega^3}{\hbar} x^4\right]}_{\text{Störung zum harmonischen Oszillatorpotential}} \quad \equiv H_1$$

$$\bullet \begin{cases} a = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x + \frac{ip}{m\omega}\right) \\ a^\dagger = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}} \left(x - \frac{ip}{m\omega}\right) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a + a^\dagger) \\ p = -i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2}} (a - a^\dagger) \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

$$H_1 = -\lambda \hbar \omega \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (a + a^\dagger)^3 + \lambda^2 \hbar \omega \frac{1}{16} (a + a^\dagger)^4$$

$$= -\lambda \frac{3\hbar\omega}{4\sqrt{2}} (a + a^\dagger)^3 + \lambda^2 \frac{\hbar\omega}{16} (a + a^\dagger)^4 \quad \checkmark$$

4p

10 min

$$\bullet \text{i)} E_n^{(1)} = - \underbrace{\langle n^{(0)} | \frac{3\hbar\omega}{4\sqrt{2}} (a + a^\dagger)^3 | n^{(0)} \rangle}_{\lambda\text{-prop Teil von } H_1} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

da sich Erzeuger und Vernichter nicht abpaaren 2p

$$\text{ii)} |n^{(1)}\rangle = \sum_{m \neq n} |m^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \tilde{H}_1 | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}$$

\tilde{H}_1 ist λ -proportionaler Teil von H_1

$$a |n^{(0)}\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n^{(0)} - 1\rangle ; \quad a^\dagger |n^{(0)}\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n^{(0)} + 1\rangle$$

$$(a + a^\dagger)^3 = (a^2 + a a^\dagger + a^\dagger a + a^{\dagger 2})(a + a^\dagger)$$

$$= a^3 + a^2 a^\dagger + a a^{\dagger 2} + a a^\dagger a + a^\dagger a^2 + a^\dagger a a^\dagger + a^{\dagger 2} a + a^{\dagger 3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle m^{(0)} | (a+a^\dagger)^3 | n^{(0)} \rangle &= \sqrt{n(n-1)(n-2)} \delta_{m(n-3)} + (n+1) \sqrt{n} \delta_{m(n-1)} + \\
&\quad n \sqrt{n} \delta_{m(n-1)} + (n+2) \sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m(n+1)} + \sqrt{n} (n-1) \delta_{m(n-1)} + \\
&\quad \sqrt{n+1} (n+1) \delta_{m(n+1)} + n \sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m(n+1)} + \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \delta_{m(n+3)} \\
&= \sqrt{n(n-1)(n-2)} \delta_{m(n-3)} + 3n \sqrt{n} \delta_{m(n-1)} \\
&\quad + \sqrt{n+1} (3n+3) \delta_{m(n+1)} + \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \delta_{m(n+3)} \quad \checkmark
\end{aligned}$$

$$E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)} = \hbar \omega (n-m)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{a} | n^{(0)} \rangle &= -\frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{n(n-1)(n-2)}}{3} | n-3^{(0)} \rangle + \frac{3n\sqrt{n}}{1} | n-1^{(0)} \rangle - \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{\sqrt{n+1} (3n+3)}{1} | n+1^{(0)} \rangle - \frac{\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}}{3} | n+3^{(0)} \rangle \right]
\end{aligned}$$

4P

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[\sqrt{n(n-1)(n-2)} | n-3^{(0)} \rangle + 9n\sqrt{n} | n-1^{(0)} \rangle \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 9(n+1)\sqrt{n+1} | n+1^{(0)} \rangle - \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} | n+3^{(0)} \rangle \right] \quad \underline{15 \text{ min}}
\end{aligned}$$

iii) hier müssen zwei Teile betrachtet werden, um ein vollständiges \mathcal{R}^2 -Resultat zu erhalten

$$a) E_n^{(2)q} = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{|\langle m^{(0)} | \tilde{H}_1 | n^{(0)} \rangle|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\langle m^{(0)} | \tilde{H}_1 | n^{(0)} \rangle|^2 &= \hbar^2 \omega^2 \frac{9}{32} \left(n(n-1)(n-2) \delta_{m(n-3)} + 9n^3 \delta_{m(n-1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 9(n+1)^3 \delta_{m(n+1)} + (n+1)(n+2)(n+3) \delta_{m(n+3)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$E_n^{(2)q} = \hbar \omega \frac{3}{32} \left(n(n-1)(n-2) + 27n^3 - 27(n+1)^3 - (n+1)(n+2)(n+3) \right)$$

$$= \hbar \omega \frac{3}{32} \left(-3n^2 + 2 - 81n^2 - 81n - 27 - 6n^2 - 11n - 6 \right)$$

3P

$$= -\hbar \omega \frac{3}{32} (90n^2 + 90n + 33)$$

b) ein ebenfalls λ^2 -proportionaler Term ergibt sich aus:

$$E_n^{(2)b} = \langle n^{(0)} | \tilde{H}_1 | n^{(0)} \rangle \checkmark$$

\tilde{H}_1 ist λ^2 -proportionaler Teil von H_1

$$(a+a^\dagger)^4 = (a+a^\dagger)^3 (a+a^\dagger)$$

$$= a^4 + a^2 a^\dagger a + a a^\dagger a^2 + a a^{\dagger 2} a + a^\dagger a^3 + a^\dagger a a^\dagger a + a^{\dagger 2} a^2 + a^{\dagger 3} a + a^3 a^\dagger + a^2 a^\dagger a^\dagger + a a^\dagger a a^\dagger + a a^{\dagger 3} + a^\dagger a^2 a^\dagger + a^\dagger a a^{\dagger 2} + a^{\dagger 2} a a^\dagger + a^{\dagger 4}$$

= nur Terme mit gleicher Anzahl von a^\dagger und a sind interessant

$$= a a^{\dagger 2} a + a^\dagger a a^\dagger a + a^{\dagger 2} a^2 + a^2 a^{\dagger 2} + a^\dagger a^2 a^\dagger + a a^{\dagger 2} a \checkmark$$

$$\langle n^{(0)} | (a+a^\dagger)^4 | n^{(0)} \rangle = n(n+1) + n^2 + \sqrt{n(n-1)(n-1)n} + \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)(n+1)(n+2)} + n(n+1) + (n+1)^2 \checkmark$$

$$E_n^{(2)b} = \hbar\omega \frac{1}{16} (n^2 + n + n^2 + n^2 - n + n^2 + 3n + 2 + n^2 + n + n^2 + 2n + 1) \\ = \hbar\omega \frac{1}{16} (6n^2 + 6n + 3) \checkmark$$

5P

$$\checkmark E_n^{(2)} = E_n^{(2)a} + E_n^{(2)b} = \hbar\omega \left(\frac{129}{16} n^2 + \frac{129}{16} n + \frac{89}{32} \right)$$

20 min

Resultat kann auch ohne Rechnung sofort hingeschrieben werden

Aufgabe	Zeit/min	Punkte
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1	i) 10 ii) 5 iii) 10 iv) 5	3 2 3 2
2	i) 10 ii) 10 iii) 10	8 6 5
3	15	8
4	Vorbereitung 10 i) 15 ii) 15 iii) 20	4 6 8
	2h	55

2h 10min 60 → Klausur $\approx 140\%$