

Klausur zur Theoretischen Physik 3: QUANTENMECHANIK

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1. (a,b)

Operator	hermitisch	unitär
\hat{x}	ja	nein
$\frac{\partial}{\partial p}$	nein	nein
\hat{b}	nein	nein
$\hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b}$	ja	nein
$e^{i\hat{x}/\beta}$	nein	ja
$\hat{\Pi}$	ja	ja

- (c) (i) $[\hat{\Pi}, \hat{H}] = 0$: Alle Terme in \hat{H} bleiben bei Raumspiegelung erhalten.
 (ii) $[\hat{\mathbf{J}}, \hat{H}] = 0$: Rotationsinvarianz
 (iii) $[\hat{\mathbf{J}}_1, \hat{H}] \neq 0$: Keine Invarianz bei Rotation der Koordinaten nur eines Teilchens.
 (iv) $[\hat{H}_1, \hat{H}] \neq 0$ wg. Wechselwirkungsterme.

2. (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{A}^\dagger = \hat{A} \Rightarrow \hat{A}^\dagger \hat{A} &= \hat{A}^2 \\
 &= \alpha^2 \hat{\sigma}_x^2 + \beta^2 \hat{\sigma}_y^2 + \gamma^2 \hat{\sigma}_z^2 + \alpha\beta(\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y + \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_x) + \\
 &\quad + \beta\gamma(\hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_z + \hat{\sigma}_z \hat{\sigma}_y) + \gamma\alpha(\hat{\sigma}_z \hat{\sigma}_x + \hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_z) \\
 &= \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hier haben wir folgende Identitäten benutzt:

$$\hat{\sigma}_x^2 = \hat{\sigma}_y^2 = \hat{\sigma}_z^2 = \mathbf{1}$$

und

$$\hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_y + \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_x = \hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\sigma}_z + \hat{\sigma}_z \hat{\sigma}_y = \hat{\sigma}_z \hat{\sigma}_x + \hat{\sigma}_x \hat{\sigma}_z = 0.$$

\hat{A} ist denn unitär, wenn α , β und γ erfüllen:

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 1$$

- (b) Aus Teilaufgabe (a) folgt, dass der Operator \hat{B} unitär ist. Außerdem gilt: $\hat{B}^{2n} = \mathbf{1}$ und $\hat{B}^{2n+1} = \hat{B}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Dann für jede komplexe Zahl ω folgt:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\omega \hat{B}} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^n \hat{B}^n}{(n)!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^{2n}}{(2n)!} \times \mathbf{1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\omega^{2n+1} \hat{B}}{(2n+1)!} \\ &= \frac{e^{\omega} + e^{-\omega}}{2} + \frac{e^{\omega} - e^{-\omega}}{2} \hat{B} \\ &= \cosh \omega + \hat{B} \sinh \omega \end{aligned}$$

Insbesondere erhalten wir für $\omega = i\pi$:

$$e^{i\pi \hat{B}} = \cosh(i\pi) + \hat{B} \sinh(i\pi) = \cos \pi + \hat{B} i \sin \pi = -\mathbf{1}.$$

3. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_L | \psi_L \rangle &= |A|^2 \int_{-\pi L/2}^{\pi L/2} \cos^2 \left(\frac{x}{L} \right) dx \\ &= |A|^2 L \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 y dy, \quad \text{mit } y = \frac{x}{L} \\ &= |A|^2 \frac{L\pi}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \quad |A|^2 &= \frac{2}{L\pi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad |A| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad \psi_L''(x) = -\frac{A}{L^2} \cos(x/L) = -\frac{1}{L^2} \psi_L(x) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} H\psi_L(x) &= \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(-\beta^2 \psi_L''(x) + \left(\frac{x}{\beta} \right)^2 \psi_L(x) \right) \\ &= \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(\frac{\beta^2}{L^2} \psi_L(x) + \left(\frac{x}{\beta} \right)^2 \psi_L(x) \right) \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} E_L &= \langle \psi_L | \hat{H} | \psi_L \rangle = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(\frac{\beta^2}{L^2} \langle \psi_L | \psi_L \rangle + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \langle \psi_L | \hat{x}^2 | \psi_L \rangle \right) \\ &= \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(\frac{\beta^2}{L^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \langle \psi_L | \hat{x}^2 | \psi_L \rangle \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \psi_L | \hat{x}^2 | \psi_L \rangle &= |A|^2 \int_{-\pi L/2}^{\pi L/2} x^2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{x}{L} \right) dx \\
&= |A|^2 L^3 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} y^2 \cos^2 y dy, \quad \text{mit } y = \frac{x}{L} \\
&= 2|A|^2 L^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} y^2 \cos^2 y dy, \\
&= |A|^2 L^3 \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
&= L^2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$E_L = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(\frac{\beta^2}{L^2} + \frac{L^2}{\beta^2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right).$$

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{dE_L}{dL} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(-2\frac{\beta^2}{L^3} + 2\frac{L}{\beta^2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{L}{\beta} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2}}}$$

\Rightarrow

$$E_{\min} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \times 1.135.$$

Energie des Grundzustands: $E_0 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2}$.

4.

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n e^{-i\omega t(n+\frac{1}{2})} |n\rangle \quad \text{und} \quad \hat{x} = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{b} + \hat{b}^\dagger)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\hat{x}|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n e^{-i\omega t(n+\frac{1}{2})} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle + \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \psi(t) | \hat{x} | \psi(t) \rangle &= \sum_{nn'} c_n c_{n'}^* e^{-i\omega t(n+\frac{1}{2})} e^{i\omega t(n'+\frac{1}{2})} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \times \\
&\quad \times \left(\sqrt{n} \langle n' | n-1 \rangle + \sqrt{n+1} \langle n' | n+1 \rangle \right) \\
&= e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n c_{n-1}^* \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{n} + e^{i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n c_{n+1}^* \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{n+1} \\
&= e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n c_{n-1}^* \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{n} + e^{i\omega t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n-1} c_n^* \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{n} \\
&= \alpha e^{-i\omega t} + \alpha^* e^{i\omega t},
\end{aligned}$$

mit $\alpha = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n c_{n-1}^* \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{n}$ und $|\alpha| < \infty$, da $\langle \hat{x} \rangle_{t=0} < \infty$ gilt.

Sei $\alpha = \frac{A}{2} e^{i\omega t_0}$. Dann

$$\langle \psi(t) | \hat{x} | \psi(t) \rangle = A \cos \omega(t - t_0).$$