

1. Antes de publicar la ecuación que lleva su nombre, Schrodinger consideró la ecuación

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \Psi$$

para describir una partícula de masa m . Muestre que la energía asociada a una solución de tipo onda plana de esta ecuación es consistente con la relación de dispersión para una partícula relativista

$$E^2 = m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2$$

Sol:

Primero desarrollemos la ecuación para una partícula de masa m

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \Psi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{m^2 c^4}{\hbar^2} \Psi$$

$$(i\hbar)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = (i\hbar c)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + (-i^2) \frac{\hbar^2 m^2 c^4}{\hbar^2} \Psi$$

$$(i\hbar)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = (i\hbar c)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + m^2 c^4 \Psi$$

ahora la solución para una onda plana está descrita como

$$\Psi(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)}$$

por lo tanto

$$(i\hbar)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)} = (i\hbar c)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)} + m^2 c^4 \Psi$$

$$(i\hbar)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)}) = (i\hbar c)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)}) + m^2 c^4 \Psi$$

$$(i\hbar)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) \left(\frac{i^2 E^2}{\hbar^2} \right) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)} = (i\hbar c)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) \left(\frac{i^2 p^2}{\hbar^2} \right) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et - px)} + m^2 c^4 \Psi$$

$$\cancel{(i\hbar)^2 \left(\frac{i^2}{\hbar^2} \right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) E^2 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)} = \cancel{(i\hbar)^2 \left(\frac{i^2}{\hbar^2} \right)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) p^2 c^2 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)} + m^2 c^4 \Psi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) E^2 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) p^2 c^2 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) m^2 c^4 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) E^2 e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \tilde{\Psi}(p) (p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(Et-px)}$$

$$\therefore E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4$$

por lo que la energía asociada es consistente con la relación de dispersión relativista

2. Suponga que $\psi(x, t)$ es una solución de la ecuación de Schrodinger libre en una dimensión, tal que

$$\psi(x, 0) = A e^{x^2/2a^2}$$

con A y a constantes reales

- a) Encuentre $\tilde{\psi}(k, 0)$

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}(k, 0) &= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi(x, 0) e^{ikx} = A \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{(x^2/2a^2) + ikx} \\ &= A \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} e^{2a^2 k^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{(1/2a^2)(x^2 + 4a^2 ikx + 4a^4 i^2 k^2)} = A \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} e^{2a^2 k^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{(1/2a^2)(x + 2a^2 ik)^2} \end{aligned}$$

si hacemos el cambio de variable $\sqrt{2}az = x + 2a^2 ik$ y por la integral de Gauss

$$\tilde{\psi}(k, 0) = \left(\frac{\hbar}{\pi} \right)^{1/2} A a e^{2a^2 k^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{z^2} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{\pi} \right)^{1/2} A a e^{2a^2 k^2} \sqrt{\pi} = A a \sqrt{\hbar} e^{2a^2 k^2}$$

- b) Encuentre $\tilde{\psi}(k, t)$

Sol:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}(k, t) &= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi(x, 0) e^{ikx} e^{-i\omega t} \\ &= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} A e^{i\omega t + a^2 k^2/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{(1/2a^2)(x^2 + 2a^2 ikx + a^4 i^2 k^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} A e^{i\omega t + a^2 k^2 / 2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{(1/2a^2)(x+a^2 ik)^2}$$

sea $\sqrt{2}az = x + a^2 ik$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{a^2 \hbar}{\pi} \right)^{1/2} A e^{i\omega t + a^2 k^2 / 2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{z^2} = \left(\frac{a^2 \hbar}{\pi} \right)^{1/2} A e^{i\omega t + a^2 k^2 / 2} \sqrt{\pi} \\ &= (a^2 \hbar)^{1/2} A e^{i\omega t + a^2 k^2 / 2} \end{aligned}$$

c) Encuentre $\psi(x, t)$

Sol:

$$\psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk \tilde{\psi}(k, 0) e^{-ikx} e^{-i\omega t}$$

y usando $\omega = \frac{\hbar k^2}{2m}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} A a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk e^{2a^2 k^2 - ikx} e^{-i \frac{\hbar k^2}{2m} t} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} A a e^{x^2 / (2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk e^{(2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})(k^2(2ikx/(2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})) + i^2 x^2 / (2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} A a e^{-i\omega t} e^{x^2 / (2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk e^{(2a^2)(x - (ik/(2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})))^2} \end{aligned}$$

y usando $z = \sqrt{2}a(x - ik/(2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m}))$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, t) &= -\frac{(2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})}{2i\sqrt{\pi}} A e^{(x^2 / (2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})^2)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{z^2} = -\frac{(2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})}{2i\sqrt{\pi}} A e^{(x^2 / (2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})^2)} \sqrt{\pi} \\ &= -\frac{(2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})}{2i} A e^{(x^2 / (2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})^2)} = \left(\frac{\hbar t}{4m} + ia^2 \right) A e^{(x^2 / (2a^2 - \frac{i\hbar t}{2m})^2)} \end{aligned}$$

d) Encuentre el valor de A para que la función $\psi(x, t)$ esté normalizada, es decir, para que se satisfaga la expresión

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |\psi(x, t)|^2 = 1$$

Sol:

sea $a_1 = 4a^2 - \frac{\hbar^2 t^2}{4m^2} + i \frac{\hbar t}{m}$ y $a_2 = |a_1|^2$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |\psi(x, t)|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left(\frac{\hbar A t}{4m} \right)^2 e^{2x^2 a_1 / a_2} = \left(\frac{\hbar A t}{4m} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{a_2}{2a_1}} \sqrt{\pi} = 1$$

$$\therefore A = \left(\frac{2a_1}{a_2 \pi} \right)^{1/4} \frac{4m}{\hbar t}$$

sé que estoy mal pero no me dio tiempo de encontrar el error :C

3. Muestre que dadas dos soluciones normalizables, generales en lo demás, de la ecuación de Schrodinger en una dimensión, $\Psi_1(x, t)$ y $\Psi_2(x, t)$, se cumple

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \Psi_1^*(x, t) \Psi_2(x, t) = 0$$

Sol:

Como son soluciones de la ecuación de Schrodinger, se debe cumplir

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi_1^*(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \Psi_1^*(x, t) + V \Psi_1^*(x, t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi_2(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \Psi_2(x, t) + V \Psi_2(x, t)$$

ahora desarrollando la integral

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \Psi_1^*(x, t) \Psi_2(x, t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\Psi_1^*(x, t) \Psi_2(x, t)) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\Psi_1^*(x, t)) \Psi_2(x, t) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \Psi_1^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\Psi_2(x, t)) \end{aligned}$$

y sustituyendo

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left(\frac{\hbar}{2mi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \Psi_1^*(x, t) - \frac{V}{i\hbar} \Psi_1^*(x, t) \right) \Psi_2(x, t) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \Psi_1^*(x, t) \left(-\frac{\hbar}{2mi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \Psi_2(x, t) + \frac{V}{i\hbar} \Psi_2(x, t) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\Psi_1^*(x, t)) \Psi_2(x, t) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\Psi_2(x, t)) \Psi_1^*(x, t) \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx V \Psi_2(x, t) \Psi_1^*(x, t) - V \Psi_2(x, t) \Psi_1^*(x, t) \right] \end{aligned}$$

ahora sustituyendo lo siguiente

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\Psi_1^*(x, t)) \Psi_2(x, t) \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\Psi_1^*(x, t)) \Psi_2(x, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi_1^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi_2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\Psi_2(x, t)) \Psi_1^*(x, t) \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\Psi_2(x, t)) \Psi_1^*(x, t) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi_2(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi_1^*$$

se tiene

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \Psi_1^*(x, t) \Psi_2(x, t) = \frac{\hbar}{2mi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\Psi_1^*(x, t)) \Psi_2(x, t) \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi_1^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Psi_2 \right) \Psi_2(x, t) \right.$$

$$-\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi_2(x,t))\Psi_1^*(x,t)\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\Psi_2(x,t)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\Psi_1^*(x,t)\right)$$

y de aquí ya no supe como seguir

4. Muestre que dadas dos soluciones de la ecuación de Schrodinger, $\Psi_1(\vec{x}, t)$ y $\Psi_2(\vec{x}, t)$, la relación

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi_1^*\Psi_2 + \frac{\hbar}{2mi}\nabla \cdot (\Psi_1^*\nabla\Psi_2 - \Psi_2\nabla\Psi_1^*) = 0$$

se satisface

Sol:

Como Ψ_1 y Ψ_2 son soluciones, se debe tener que

$$-i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi_1^* = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\Psi_1^* + V\Psi_1^* \quad (1)$$

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi_2 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\Psi_2 + V\Psi_2 \quad (2)$$

ahora multiplicando (1) por Ψ_2 y (2) por Ψ_1^* y restando ambas

$$i\hbar\Psi_1^*\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi_2 + i\hbar\Psi_2\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi_1^* = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\Psi_1^*\nabla^2\Psi_2 + \cancel{V\Psi_1^*\Psi_2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\Psi_2\nabla^2\Psi_1^* - \cancel{V\Psi_2\Psi_1^*}$$

que factorizando y por regla de la cadena es

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi_1^*\Psi_2) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}(\Psi_1^*\nabla^2\Psi_2 - \Psi_2\nabla^2\Psi_1^*) \quad (3)$$

por regla de la cadena para el producto punto se tiene

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_1^*\nabla^2\Psi_2 &= \Psi_1^*\nabla^2\Psi_2 + (\nabla\Psi_1^*) \cdot (\nabla\Psi_2) - (\nabla\Psi_1^*) \cdot (\nabla\Psi_2) \\ &= \nabla \cdot (\Psi_1^*\nabla\Psi_2) - (\nabla\Psi_1^*) \cdot (\nabla\Psi_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi_2\nabla^2\Psi_1^* = \nabla \cdot (\Psi_2\nabla\Psi_1^*) - (\nabla\Psi_2) \cdot (\nabla\Psi_1^*)$$

por lo tanto (1) queda como

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi_1^*\Psi_2) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}(\nabla \cdot (\Psi_1^*\nabla\Psi_2) - \cancel{(\nabla\Psi_1^*) \cdot (\nabla\Psi_2)} - \nabla \cdot (\Psi_2\nabla\Psi_1^*) + \cancel{(\nabla\Psi_2) \cdot (\nabla\Psi_1^*)})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi_1^*\Psi_2) = -\frac{\hbar}{2im}\nabla \cdot (\Psi_1^*\nabla\Psi_2 - \Psi_2\nabla\Psi_1^*)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\Psi_1^* \Psi_2) + \frac{\hbar}{2im} \nabla \cdot (\Psi_1^* \nabla \Psi_2 - \Psi_2 \nabla \Psi_1^*) = 0$$

5. Dada la solución a la ecuación de Schrodinger en una dimensión $\psi(x, t)$, muestre que la probabilidad definida

$$P(a, b) = \int_a^b dx \psi^*(x, t) \psi(x, t)$$

con $a < b$ reales, es una cantidad que en general no se conserva. Escriba una expresión para $\frac{d}{dt}P(a, b)$ en términos de la corriente de probabilidad

Sol:

$$\frac{d}{dt}P(a, b) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b dx \psi^*(x, t) \psi(x, t) = \int_a^b dx \frac{\partial \psi^*(x, t)}{\partial t} \psi(x, t) + \int_a^b dx \psi^*(x, t) \frac{\partial \psi(x, t)}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

ahora como ψ es solución de la ec. de libre entonces se debe satisfacer

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi(x, t)$$

$$-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi^*(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi^*(x, t)$$

y sustituyendo en (4)

$$\frac{d}{dt}P(a, b) = \int_a^b dx \frac{\hbar}{2im} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\psi^*(x, t)) \psi(x, t) - \int_a^b dx \psi^*(x, t) \frac{\hbar}{2im} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (\psi(x, t))$$

por la regla del producto se tiene

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\psi^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x, t)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x, t) + \psi^*(x, t) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi(x, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\psi(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^*(x, t)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^*(x, t) + \psi(x, t) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi^*(x, t)$$

que sustituyendo nuevamente

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}P(a, b) &= \frac{\hbar}{2im} \left[\int_a^b dx \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\psi(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^*(x, t)) - \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^*(x, t)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_a^b dx \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\psi^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x, t)) - \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x, t)} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2im} \left[\int_a^b dx \left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\psi(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^*(x, t)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\psi^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x, t)) \right) \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2im} \left(\psi(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi^*(x, t) - \psi^*(x, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x, t) \right) \Big|_a^b$$

como esta expresi'on no se anula para cualquier soluci'ón de la ecuaci'ón de Schrodinger evaluada de $-\infty$ a ∞ entonces

$$\frac{d}{dt} P(a, b) \neq 0$$