

$$(c) \langle x(t) \rangle = \langle \psi(t) | \hat{x} | \psi(t) \rangle$$

(2)

$$= \left(\frac{e^{i/\hbar \epsilon_0 t}}{\sqrt{3}} \langle \varphi_0 | -i\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} e^{i/\hbar \epsilon_1 t} \right) \hat{x} \left(\frac{e^{i/\hbar \epsilon_0 t}}{\sqrt{3}} | \varphi_0 \rangle + i\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} e^{i/\hbar \epsilon_1 t} | \varphi_1 \rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \langle \varphi_0 | \hat{x} | \varphi_0 \rangle + \frac{2}{3} \langle \varphi_1 | \hat{x} | \varphi_1 \rangle$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \operatorname{Im} \left(e^{i/\hbar (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0) t} \langle \varphi_1 | \hat{x} | \varphi_0 \rangle \right)$$

Utando : $\langle \varphi_m | \hat{x} | \varphi_n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\Omega}} \left(\sqrt{m} \delta_{m', m-1} + \sqrt{m+1} \delta_{m', m+1} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \varphi_0 | \hat{x} | \varphi_0 \rangle = \langle \varphi_1 | \hat{x} | \varphi_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \varphi_1 | \hat{x} | \varphi_0 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\Omega}} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\Omega}}$$

de donde :

$$\langle x(t) \rangle = 2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\Omega}} \sin\left(\frac{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0}{\hbar} t\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\Omega}} \sin(\Omega t)$$