MECANICA WANTICA 1

TAREA #8 - EJ: 3, 9.14 cap III (chen.

Solvaón

PROBLEMA #3

En el código adjunts:

$$\Im(\rho_{1},0)=2\int_{0}^{\rho_{1}}\frac{e^{-2\rho/h\nu_{0}}}{N^{2}}d\rho=1-e^{-\frac{2\rho_{1}}{h\nu_{0}}}$$

La gréfica se novertre en la celda signente a In[3].

40,3

Hallamos
$$\angle p1\Psi(t) = e^{-\frac{ip^2t}{2m\pi}} \langle p1\Psi(0) \rangle$$
de acé es claro que

 $|\langle p|\psi(t)\rangle|^2 = |\langle p|\psi(0)\rangle|^2$ In [2]

40,3

C) La grifica de la former del paquete de enda esté en el In[4].

End In [5] se calala

$$\langle p^2 \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} p^2 \langle p^1 \Psi \rangle \langle \Psi | p \rangle dp = \frac{\pi^2 \nu^2}{2}$$

$$\langle \rho \rangle = \phi = \langle x \rangle$$

$$\langle x_s \rangle = \int_{10}^{10} x_s \langle x_1 h \rangle \langle h | x \rangle q x = \frac{100}{10}$$

40,4

 $4 \times \Delta p = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \times \rangle^2} = \frac{\sqrt{27}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{7} \frac{t}{2}$ Como es de esperar, ya que no se trata de un paquete de ordas gaussiano.

Enel In [6] se calcula

∆ p(t) = Δp => el archo en el esp. de mamentum no cambia con el t.

el paquete de ondas = el andro en el espacio (x) tempo co la hare, no se clis persa.

PROBLEMA #9

No estay seguro de qué ten general o correcte sea esta solvoión, pero pe la que se califica como correcta.

a)

Partimos de $P(\vec{r}) = \sqrt{f(\vec{r})}' e^{i\xi(\vec{r})}$

$$\vec{J} = \prod_{m} \left(\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \vec{V}^* + \nabla \vec{V} \right\} \right) \vec{J}^i = \prod_{m} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \vec{V}^* + \partial^i \vec{V} \right\}$$
 (4)

$$\partial^{i} \Psi = \partial^{i} (\sqrt{f'}) C^{i} + \sqrt{f'} \partial^{i} C^{i}$$

$$= - \frac{\partial^{i} f}{\sqrt{f'}} C^{i} + \frac{f}{\sqrt{g'}} i \partial^{i} \xi C^{i} \xi$$

+03

$$\Rightarrow J^{i} = \frac{1}{m} f \partial^{i} \mathcal{F} \qquad (\square)$$

Es cloro de (A) que para obtener connentes cquadentes $\mathcal{P}' = \mathcal{C}^{i\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$, ya que $\mathcal{J}^{i} = \mathcal{I}$ like $|\mathcal{C}^{-i\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}| = \mathcal{I}^{i\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ $|\mathcal{C}^{-i\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}| = \mathcal{I}^{i\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ $|\mathcal{C}^{-i\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}| = \mathcal{I}^{i\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$

Bes un parametro q lobal. Para la densidad tenema que una travit. U(1), hace que $g' = e^{-i\theta} \varphi^* e^{i\theta} \varphi = \varphi^* \varphi = f$. Es por esto que los conjuntes $f e^{i\theta} \varphi / \theta \in \mathbb{R}^2$ son ustes como estados.

$$V^{i} = \frac{J^{i}}{s}$$

Un estado coántico poede expresase como $P = JP \in \mathcal{F}$, hallamo ya que $J = t \nabla f \Rightarrow \nabla x J = t \nabla x (7f) = \emptyset$

c) En la presencia de un compo magnético, tendiemos que el lagrangiano de la particula será

51 sacamos del lagrangiono los momentes conjugados

$$p_i = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{x}_i} = m \hat{x}_i + q A_i$$

De forma que el Hamiltoniano será

$$H = \sum_{i} p_{i} \dot{x}_{i} - L$$

$$(implicible)$$

$$= (m\dot{x}_{i} + q A_{x}) \dot{x}_{i} - \lim_{i} \dot{x}_{i}^{2} - q A_{x} \dot{x}_{i}$$

$$= \frac{m\dot{\chi}_{i}^{2}}{2} = \frac{(\rho_{i} - qA_{i})^{2}}{2m}$$
 Acople mínimo

Lo vemos que solo de bena reemplatur

$$\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p} - q \vec{A}$$

=>
$$J_0^i = \frac{1}{m}$$
 | Re $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \psi^* & \frac{1}{h} \partial^i \psi \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \psi^* & \beta^i \psi \end{array} \right\}$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{IRe} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi^* \left(p^i - q A^i \right) \psi \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{Sois} - \operatorname{Like} \left\{ \psi^* q A^i \psi \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{Sois} - \operatorname{Like} \left\{ \psi^* q A^i \psi \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{Sois} - \operatorname{Like} \left\{ \psi^* q A^i \psi \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{Sois} - \operatorname{Like} \left\{ \psi^* q A^i \psi \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{m} \operatorname{Sois} - \operatorname{Like} \left\{ \psi^* q A^i \psi \right\}$$

Por ende:
$$\nabla \times \vec{N} = \nabla \times \left\{ \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{1}{h} \nabla \vec{S} - q \vec{A} \right) \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{q}{m} \nabla \times \vec{A} = -\frac{q}{m} \vec{B}$$

Peo Blens # 14

a) Se pueden medir
$$E_1 = \hbar \omega_0 - P = 1/2$$

$$E_2 = G_3 = 2 \hbar \omega_0 - P = 1/4 + 1/4 = 1/2$$

Se calalon en
$$In[8]$$
:
 $(H) = 3 \frac{3 \omega_0 t_1}{2}$; $\Delta H = \frac{t_1 \omega_0}{2}$

b) En In [9] se calcula.

Podemas excibir

$$(40) = (10) + 100 = 100 + 100 = 100 + 100 = 10$$

Si se mide A se obtiene a can P=1, clestado tras la medición es climismo.

d) En In Li]: LAZ= a

$$\langle B \rangle_{t} = \sqrt{2} \frac{b}{4} e^{i\omega t} + \frac{b}{4} + \sqrt{2} \frac{b}{4} e^{-i\omega t}$$

La curdentement, 14(t) no es estado propio de B

40,2

el si se mide A se obtiene a siempre (In[12])

Si se mide B:

Se obtiene
$$-b$$
 con $P = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{3}{8}$

+ b con
$$? = \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega_0 t) + \frac{5}{8}$$

5,0+

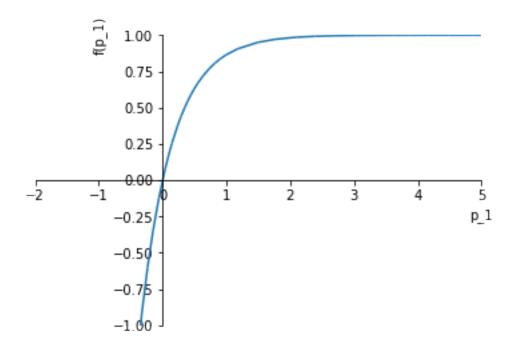
Al propagarse, el estado 19(t) oscila entre estados propios de B. Esto acurre en la naturaleza, por ejemplo, los neutrinos interaction en estados propios de sabor 100, pero se propagan en estados propios de masa 100, estos estados no sen equivalentes => oscilaciones de neutrinos - Nobel 2015 (cieo).

Sol_HW_8

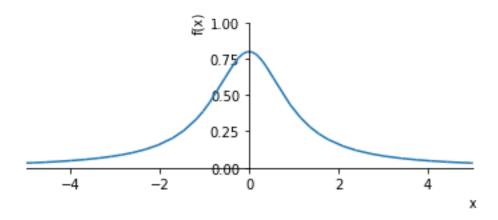
May 11, 2018

```
In [1]: from sympy import *
         init_printing()
         from IPython.display import display
         from sympy.functions import Abs
0.1 Problema 3
In [2]: p,x,k = symbols('p x k', \
                                   real=True)
         s, h, m, t, k0, p1 = symbols('sigma hbar m t k_0 p_1', real=True, \
                     positive=True)
         mom_repr = nsimplify(exp(-Abs(p)/(h*k0)))
         Nsq=integrate(mom_repr*mom_repr, (p,-oo,oo), conds='none')
         mom_repr/=sqrt(Nsq)
         mom\_repr\_t = exp(-I*(p**2/(2*m))*t/h)*mom\_repr
         display(simplify(mom_repr_t))
         abs(mom_repr)**2==abs(mom_repr_t)**2
                                     \frac{1}{\sqrt{\hbar}\sqrt{k_0}}e^{\frac{1}{\hbar}\left(-\frac{ip^2t}{2m}-\frac{|p|}{k_0}\right)}
Out[2]: True
In [3]: P_p1 = 2*integrate(exp(-2*p/(h*k0))/Nsq, (p, 0, p1), conds='none')
         pl=plot(P_p1.subs(h,1).subs(k0,1), xlim=(-2,5), ylim=(-1,1))
         display(P_p1)
<matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x7f7f6deeb490>
                                           1 - e^{-\frac{2p_1}{\hbar k_0}}
<matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x7f7f691f1f90>
```

In []: pl.show()



In [4]: pos_repr = (1/sqrt(2*pi*h))*integrate(simplify(mom_repr*exp(I*p*x/h)), (p,-oo,oo), condsdisplay(simplify(cancel(pos_repr)))
Nsq = integrate(abs(pos_repr)**2, (x,-oo,oo), conds='none')
pos_repr/=sqrt(Nsq)
pt=plot(simplify(pos_repr.subs(k0,1)), xlim=(-5,5), ylim=(-1,1))
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{k_0}}{\sqrt{\pi}\left(k_0^2x^2+1\right)}$$



0

 $\frac{1}{k_0}$

 $\frac{\hbar k_0}{2}\sqrt{2}$

Out[5]:

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}\hbar}{2}\geq\frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 k_0^2}{2}$$

1 Punto 14

```
In [7]: from sympy.physics.matrices import msigma
           a,b, w = symbols('a b omega_0', real=True)
           H = h*w*diag(1, 2, 2)
           A = a*diag(1,msigma(1))
           B = b*diag(msigma(1), 1)
In [8]: display(H.eigenvects())
           Psi_0 = nsimplify(1/sqrt(2))*H.eigenvects()[0][2][0]+nsimplify(0.5)*H.eigenvects()[1][2]
           display(Psi_0)
           display('avg E', nsimplify(0.5*H.eigenvects()[0][0] + 2*0.25*H.eigenvects()[1][0]))
           display('delta E', sqrt(simplify(nsimplify(0.5*H.eigenvects()[0][0]**2 + 2*0.25*H.eigenv
                      nsimplify(0.5*H.eigenvects()[0][0] + 2*0.25*H.eigenvects()[1][0])**2))
                      \left[ \left( \hbar \omega_0, \quad 1, \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right| \right), \quad \left( 2\hbar \omega_0, \quad 2, \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \right) \right]
'avg E'
                                                         \frac{3\omega_0}{2}\hbar
'delta E'
                                                         \frac{\hbar |\omega_0|}{2}
In [9]: A.eigenvects()
           #Note que los vectores propios de A son u1 (vp a), N*(u2+u3) (vp a) y N*(-u2+u3) (vp -a)
    Out [9]:
                        \left[ \begin{pmatrix} -a, & 1, & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right], \quad \begin{pmatrix} a, & 2, & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right] \right]
In [10]: Psi_t = Matrix([[exp(-I*t*H.eigenvects()[0][0])*Psi_0[0]], \
                                     [exp(-I*t*H.eigenvects()[1][0])*Psi_0[1]], [exp(-I*t*H.eigenvects()[1][0]
             display(Psi_t)
             Psi_t_T = adjoint(Psi_t)
             display(Psi_t_T)
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{-i\hbar\omega_0t} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-2i\hbar\omega_0t} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{-2i\hbar\omega_0t} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^{i\hbar\omega_0t} & \frac{1}{2}e^{2i\hbar\omega_0t} & \frac{1}{2}e^{2i\hbar\omega_0t} \end{bmatrix}$$

In [11]: display(Psi_t_T*A*Psi_t) display(Psi_t_T*B*Psi_t)

[a]

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}b}{4}e^{i\hbar\omega_0t} + \frac{b}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}b}{4}e^{-i\hbar\omega_0t}\right]$$

In [12]: $simplify((A*Psi_t))$ #Se mide a, note que $A*Psi_t = a*Psi_t$

Out[12]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}e^{-i\hbar\omega_0t} \\ \frac{a}{2}e^{-2i\hbar\omega_0t} \\ \frac{a}{2}e^{-2i\hbar\omega_0t} \end{bmatrix}$$

In [13]: B.eigenvects()

Out[13]:

$$\left[\begin{pmatrix} -b, & 1, & \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right), \quad \begin{pmatrix} b, & 2, & \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right) \right]$$

In $\lceil 14 \rceil$: #Medir -b

display(simplify((abs((nsimplify(1/sqrt(2))*adjoint(B.eigenvects()[0][2][0])*Psi_t)[0])

display(simplify((abs(nsimplify(1/sqrt(2))*adjoint(B.eigenvects()[1][2][0])\ *Psi_t)[0]**2+abs(adjoint(B.eigenvects()[1][2][1])*Psi_t)[0]**2).r

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\cos\left(\hbar\omega_0t\right) + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\cos\left(\hbar\omega_0t\right) + \frac{5}{8}$$