$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty, -\infty \le x < 0 \\ 0, 0 \le x \le x_0 \end{cases}, x_0 = 0, (1 + f(\ell))$ it 2 4 = -t2 224 + V4 Introducera dz = dx , dt = dt × (d) = x (d) 2 (1) 3 h= 3h 3t + 3h 35 3h 1 + 3h 35  $\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)\frac{\partial^{2} \psi = 0}{\partial x^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z$ = 2 (34 1) 22 , 3 (34 1) 27 22 (32 x (4)) 2x , 5T (27 x (4) 1) 2x ×0(t)2 22  $dz = dx \Rightarrow \int dz' = 1 \int dx' \Rightarrow z = x$  (t) $= -\frac{z}{z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = -\frac{z}{z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{1}{x_0(t)^2}$ Kombinera (I), (II) och (III) för att få: th [ 24 1 2 24 . 2 34 . 1 ] = - +2 224 . 1 + V4 (1) Det Elerter att hitto x ( T) = 0 (1+ f(T). Vi. merte alltra hitle + (2). Vi her att dI = olt => Z = 5 olt 1 Integraler går inte att løre i det allmanna tallet, men för en specifile flt) kan vi løre den och teinversen for att hitte Ell).

4(x,0)=u(x),u(0)=u(x0(0)=0 1 f(t)/2 1 och 1 ot /14/2 24 Vi for nu: 34. 7 34. 1 2 37 2 dt Potentialen ir: Vi er intresserade er området 26 [0,1), ty anmen meste 4 = 0 da V= as. Vi her alltra: 134 · z · dt / < 134 · dt = 134 / dt Let on hu anta ett 1241 år av somme storlelsordning som max 141 for varje tiolpunlet. Dette er inte helt orimligt, for det galler t. ex. for nous vagor (men inte alltid for linjav kombinationer or dem). Vi her de ett: 134 1 dt 2 1411 dt < < 134 = 134 1 2 1 Vi her alltero: 1 37 . 7 . 20 . 20 . x (4)2/ < / 35 x (4)2/ darmed blir elevation (1) mu: it  $\frac{34}{37} \times \frac{1}{x_0(t)^2} = \frac{-h^2}{2m} \frac{3^2 4}{38^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x_0(t)^2} + \sqrt{4}$ Anvord V=0 och multiplicesa ned xo(2) for att fa: lit 34 = - 12 2 4 1

Detla as ett blemintet problem, linningen ger an [2:36] whilest  $\psi(z, \overline{z}) = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} C_h \sqrt{2} \sin\left(n \pi z\right) e^{-i\left(\frac{n^2 \pi^2 h}{2m}\right) \overline{z}}$ Vi behover pu = (x) och I(t).  $dz = \frac{dx}{x_o(t)} = \frac{x}{x_o(t)}$ dI = dt => I = 5 dt Do [f(t)] << 1 kan x (t) approximents till luntenten of Vi har stulligen efter normering:  $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2} \sin(n \pi x) e$   $\psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{2$ x-termerno användes inte approximationen × (t) × 00, ty do shalle inte rendvillkoren uppfylles. 085: denne löming använder antagandet 124/1 dt/ << 124/, som inte vor givet i uppgiften

d = - OV [1.38] V= { 0, 0 < x < 00 Anta:  $V = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 0.0 \\ 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 0.0 \end{cases}$ Derivatan blir da: (0 2 V = C(S(x-0)-S(x)) (0) 4-24 > = -c (58(x-a) g(x) dx + 58(x) g(x) dx) På grund av symmetri har vi g (a) = g (a), 5 S(x-a) g(x)dx = 5 S(x) g(x)dx ∠-2V) = - C.O, och lim ∠-2V) = O C>00  $d(p) = 0 \Rightarrow |(p)| = |(q)|$  $[1:33] m \frac{d\langle x \rangle}{dt} = \langle \rho \rangle \Rightarrow |\langle x \rangle = \frac{c_1}{m} \cdot t + \frac{c_2}{m}$ I det blassiske fallet seulle partikeln studse from och tillbalia mellan väggarna, E.v.s. C1 = 0 , C2 = 20

4. Set on besalene (x) och (p) for varje enskild braing  $(y) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{x_0}} \sin(\frac{n\pi x}{x_0}) = i(\frac{n\pi x_0}{2mn_0})t$  $(2\times_n) = \int_{\infty} |\psi_n|^2 dx = 2 \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n\pi}{n\pi} \right) dx = \frac{x_0}{x_0}$ (pn) = - it of 4th 2 4ndx  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \forall n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{x_0}} \cdot \frac{n \pi}{x_0} \cos \left( \frac{n \pi x}{x_0} \right) t$  $\langle p_n \rangle = -i\hbar \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{n\pi}{\kappa_0} \cdot \int \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{\kappa_0}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{\kappa_0}\right) dx = 0$ t flerrom y år en linjärkombination er yn så møste  $\angle \times_n > = \langle \times \rangle$ . Dessitom møste  $\langle \varphi \rangle = 0$ om <pr >= 0. Oarmed hor vi:  $\langle \rho \rangle = 0$ ,  $\langle \times \rangle = \frac{\kappa_0(t)}{2}$ , precis som i det Classische fallet