

Kvantna mehanika

(Ponovitev MF1)

V 1D način sto klasičnega $x(t)$, valovna funkcija $\Psi(x, t)$

Z IC $\Psi(x, 0)$, rešimo SSE (kvantnomehanska 2NZ)

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) = H \Psi(x, t) \quad (\text{časovni razvoj VF?})$$
$$\hookrightarrow H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

Rešitev $\Psi(x, t)$ uporabimo za izračun prizakovane vrednosti

- krajja $\langle x, t \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^*(x, t) \times \Psi(x, t) dx$

- gibanje kolčine $\langle p, t \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^*(x, t) p \Psi(x, t) dx$

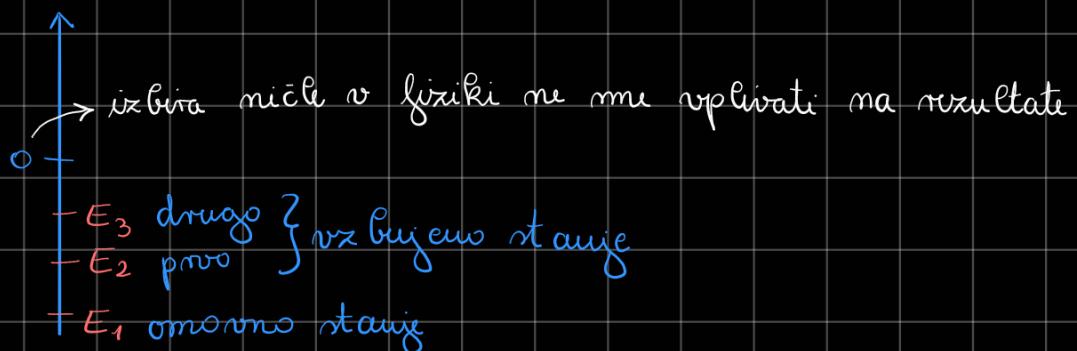
operator GK, dogovor, da ne pišemo strešice

$$p = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

Y čas. razvojem lahko izračunamo vrednost VF ob času.

SSE : $H \Psi_m(x) = E_m \Psi_m(x)$ (nak Hamiltonian ima lastne vrednosti)

Največji lastni vrednosti (majverjetnejši napaka, če gre lastno stanje $\Rightarrow -\infty$)



La hiko obtaigio ruzliciu rešitve za eno stanje - diagurirane rešitve

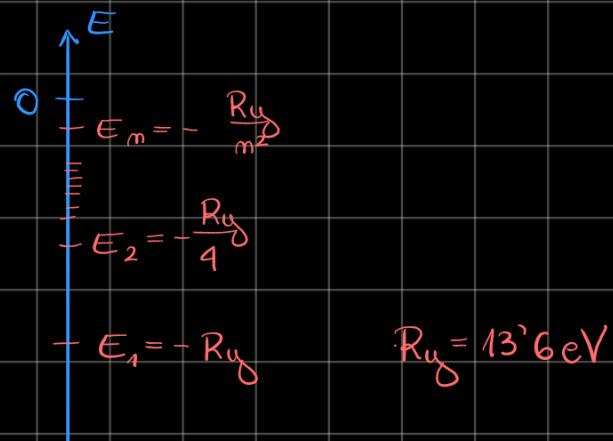
$$H \Psi_m^{(1)}(x) = E_m \Psi_m^{(1)}(x)$$

$\Psi^{(1)}, \Psi^{(2)}$ ruzlicni VF, ki rešita stanje

$$H \Psi_m^{(2)}(x) = E_m \Psi_m^{(2)}(x)$$

$m \Rightarrow 2x$ diagurirano stanje

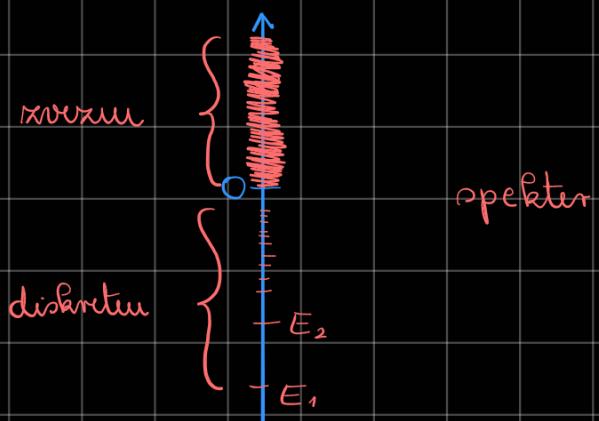
P: H-atom



$$R_y = 13.6 \text{ eV}$$

Zaradi spina in E_1 vodi ka 2x diagurirano. Zaradi kS m, l, m, ms in E_2 8x diagurirano.

Zemlja s pozitivno lastuo E , pobjigne Soncu. Pri H-atomu so dovoljene vse pozitivne energije - raznimi spektar



Za meddiagurirano stanje obtaiga nuskončna VF, saj lahko množimo s številom $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$:

$$H \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x) / \lambda$$

$$H[\lambda \Psi(x)] = E[\lambda \Psi(x)]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Psi(x)|^2 dx = 1 \Rightarrow |\lambda|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = e^{i\alpha}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Torej, množenje z normalizacijo

2x degenerirano stanje : $\Psi^{(1)}, \Psi^{(2)}$ lin. nesdv. rešitvi

$$H \Psi^{(1)} = E \Psi^{(1)}$$

$$H \Psi^{(2)} = E \Psi^{(2)}$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} : H[\alpha \Psi^{(1)} + \beta \Psi^{(2)}] = \underbrace{\alpha H \Psi^{(1)}}_{E \Psi^{(1)}} + \underbrace{\beta H \Psi^{(2)}}_{E \Psi^{(2)}} = E[\alpha \Psi^{(1)} + \beta \Psi^{(2)}]$$

Časovni razvoj VF

$$\text{IČ } \Psi(x, 0) \text{ zapisimo kot lin. kombinacija } \Psi(x, 0) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \Psi_m^{(1)}(x), \text{ kjer}$$

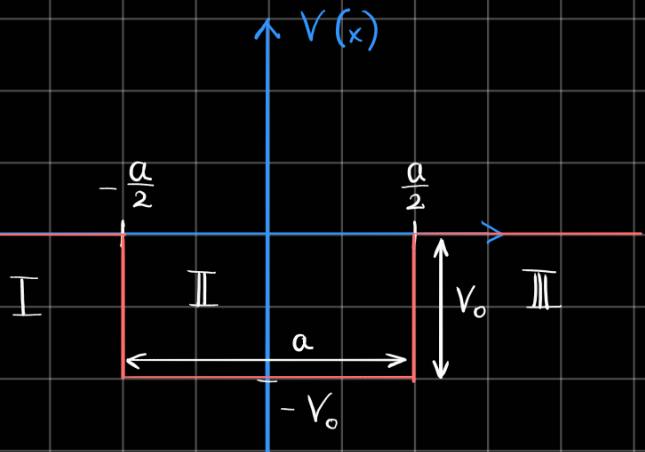
$$c_m = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi_m^{*(1)}(x) \Psi(x, 0) dx.$$

Z (1) in rešitvami SSE, dobimo časovni razvoj preko enačbe

$$\Psi(x, t) = \sum_m c_m e^{-i \frac{E_m}{\hbar} t} \Psi_m^{(1)}(x)$$

① Končna potencialna jama

Izberemo $V(x) = 0$ zunaj jame, in mediu jame na $x=0$. V temu jame je V_0



Voxana lastva stava končni potencialni jame $E < 0$. Rešujmo SSE

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \quad \Rightarrow \text{SSE} \Rightarrow \text{totalni diferencial}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V(x) \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x) \quad (\text{LDE 2. reda} \Rightarrow \text{2 rešitvi})$$

Reševanje razdelimo na I, II in III (glej graf jame)

Za reševanje glej zapiski starih predmetov

$$\Psi_I(x) = A e^{kx} + B e^{-kx}, \quad k = \sqrt{-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, \quad E < 0$$

$$\Psi_{II}(x) = C e^{ikx} + D e^{-ikx}, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 + E)}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\Psi_{III}(x) = F e^{Kx} + G e^{-Kx}$$

Ne poznamo lastve cu E in konstant A, B, C, D, F, G

Člina e^{Kx} v Ψ_{III} in e^{-Kx} v Ψ_I zaradi eksponentnega marščanja ne moremo

nomirati ujih xato cetaus.

$$\Psi_I = A e^{Kx}$$

$$\Psi_{II} = C e^{ikx} + D e^{-ikx}$$

$$\Psi_{III} = G e^{-Kx}$$

Upostevamo BC (xvernost in xverna odvedljivost)

$$\Psi_I\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) = \Psi_{II}\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$\Psi_{II}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \Psi_{III}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$\Psi_I'\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) = \Psi_{II}'\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$\Psi_{II}'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \Psi_{III}'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

Dobimo homogen sistem lin. enacb., $M \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$

Renar sistema je ntrivialna, ko $\det(M) = 0$. Determinanta odvima od E .

Renarje sistema enacb je ponavadi fuj fuj.

dugansko reševanje $| = MF1$ reševanje

Predpostavimo nodo funkcij potenciala $V(x) = V(-x)$

$$H\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x), H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)$$

Zamenjava $x \mapsto -x$: - po predpostavki $V(x) = V(-x)$

$$-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(-x) = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x)$$

\Rightarrow ncd Hamiltonian

$$H\psi(-x) = E\psi(-x)$$

$\rightarrow E$ mi dageuerirau, dokazujemo $\psi(-x) = e^{i\alpha} \psi(x)$ Kaj mo tu
 D: $x \mapsto -x$: $\psi(x) = e^{i\alpha} \psi(-x)$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ = e^{2i\alpha} \psi(x) \end{array} \right\}$ dokazovali?

$$(e^{i\alpha})^2 = 1$$

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$$e^{i\alpha} = \pm 1$$

$\Rightarrow \psi(x)$ roda ali liha (agip dle rodoti, likonti funkcje)

$\rightarrow E$ dageuerirau: napisimo lin. komb, da xiama rodo/liho fjo.

$$\psi(x) + \psi(-x) \text{ //roda}$$

$$\psi(x) - \psi(-x) \text{ //liha}$$

Z uporabo tega virka, $\int_{-\infty}^{2x}$ rezujemo 2×2 sistemu

SOD: $\psi_I = A e^{kx}$
 $\psi_{II} = B \cos kx$
 $\psi_{III} = A e^{-kx}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow$ rodoti

$$\psi_{II}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \psi_{III}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$\psi'_{II}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \psi'_{III}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$B \cos\left(k \frac{a}{2}\right) = A e^{-k \frac{a}{2}} \quad (1)$$

$$-A e^{-k \frac{a}{2}} = -k B \sin\left(k \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

// xaradi rodoti observavamo samo $\frac{a}{2}$
 $(-\frac{a}{2}$ & enaka)

$$A e^{-k \frac{a}{2}} = k B \sin\left(k \frac{a}{2}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$\textcircled{2} / \textcircled{1} : k = \kappa + \operatorname{tg}(\kappa \frac{a}{2}) \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}(\kappa \frac{a}{2}) = \frac{ka}{\kappa a} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{LIIH: } \Psi_I(x) = -A e^{kx}$$

$$\Psi_{II}(x) = B \sin(kx)$$

$$\Psi_{III}(x) = A e^{-kx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\kappa a}{2} = \frac{ka}{\kappa a} \quad (4)$$

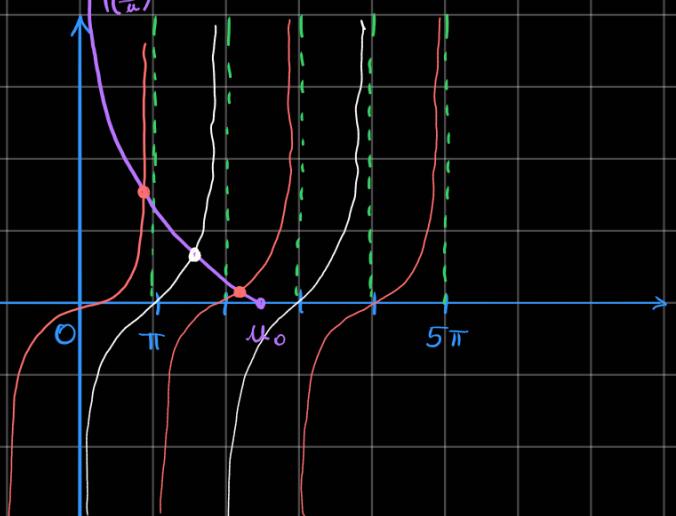
Transcendentalna enačba \rightarrow grafčna rešitev ali v limiti

V malozi vnaprej podana vrednost u_0 , brezdimensionjski zapis $u = ka$

$$(\kappa a)^2 + (ka)^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 = u_0^2$$

$$(3) : \operatorname{tg} \frac{\kappa a}{2} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{u}{2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_0}{u}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$(4) : \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\kappa a}{2} = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{u}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{u_0^2 - u^2}}{u} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{u_0}{u}\right)^2 - 1}$$



u_0 maličkuje izbran

\rightarrow ali del
st. vezauh stanj = $\lfloor \frac{u_0}{\pi} \rfloor + 1$

ni diagramačje?

Vedno bo vsaj eno vezauh stanje,
ker se karo nipo

Limitii primari : 1) $\mu_0 \rightarrow \infty$, presărișca nu poate fi polig, sau are $\sqrt{(\frac{\mu_0}{\mu})^2 - 1}$ proti ∞

$$\mu = m\pi, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{2m(E + V_0)}{\hbar^2} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 - V_0$$

nu nuskomăci potenciialui sau $V_0 \rightarrow \infty$ cu $a = \text{const.}$

2) limita, kât $V_0 \rightarrow \infty$ cu $a \rightarrow 0$

$$V_0 a = \lambda = \text{const.}, \text{potencial } \& V(x) = -\lambda \delta(x)$$

îz def. μ_0 are proti 0

oparujeme sudi dul, kur $\mu_0 \rightarrow 0$

$$\tan \frac{\mu}{2} = \sqrt{(\frac{\mu_0}{\mu})^2 - 1}$$

Po def. $\mu \leq \mu_0$, măstarek $\mu = \mu_0 - \varepsilon, \varepsilon \ll \mu_0$

măjkuu
↓

z măixi
↓

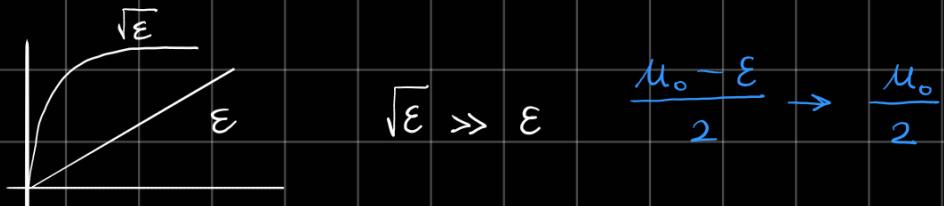
$$\text{Taylorov razvoj } \tan \frac{\mu_0 - \varepsilon}{2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mu_0}{\mu_0 - \varepsilon}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$\downarrow \begin{array}{c} T \\ A \\ Y \\ Y \end{array} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu_0}}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 - \varepsilon}{2} = \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu_0}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 2 \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu_0} - 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu_0}}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mu_0^3}{8} = \varepsilon$$

$$u = \mu_0 - \frac{\mu_0^3}{8}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E + V_0)}{\hbar^2}} \quad \text{mit } u = ka$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 - \left(\frac{\mu_0}{2}\right)^3}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E + V_0)}{\hbar^2}} / 2 \cdot a^2$$

$$\mu_0 - 2 \underbrace{\frac{\mu_0^4}{8}}_{\text{ne muuo pokrajžati,}} + \left(\frac{\mu_0}{2}\right)^6 = a^2 \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E + V_0)$$

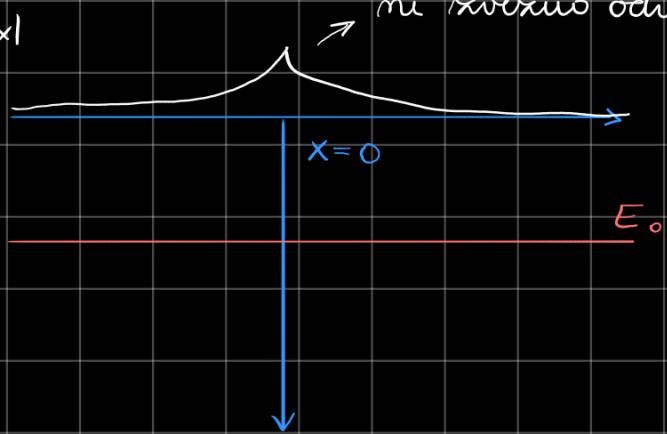
kur je to xadijig pomembnu red
definicija μ_0

$$\left(\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} a^2 \right) - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V_0 a^2 \right)^2 = a^2 \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E + a^2 \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V_0$$

$$E = - \frac{1}{4} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} V_0^2 a^2$$

$$E_0 = - \frac{m}{2\hbar^2} \lambda^2$$

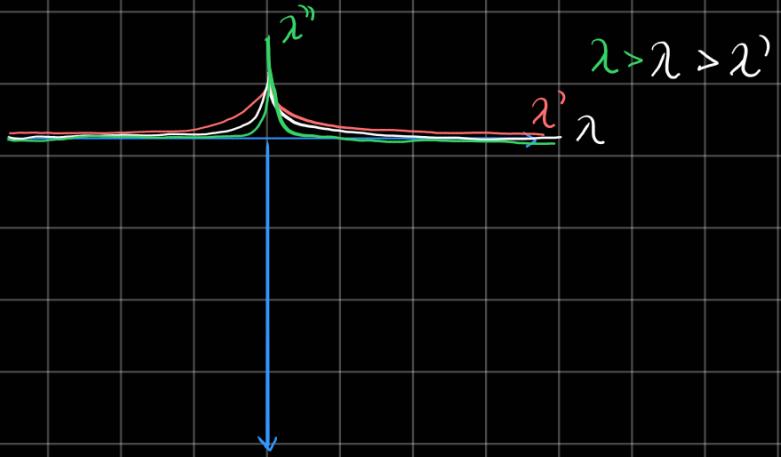
$$\psi(x) = A e^{-k_0 |x|}$$



mi xvezmo odvadljiva fja za potencial δ fje

V manavi δ(x) potenciala mi, so we're OK.

$$K_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}} \frac{m}{2\hbar^2} \lambda^2 = \frac{m}{\hbar^2} \lambda$$



Konstanta A počko normalizacij:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx \\
 &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 e^{-2K_0 x} dx \\
 &\xrightarrow{\text{zadost}} = 2A^2 \left. \frac{1}{(-2K_0)} e^{-2K_0 x} \right|_{-\infty}^{\infty} \\
 &= \frac{1}{K_0} A^2 (0 - 1) \Rightarrow A^2 = K_0
 \end{aligned}$$