

①

(a) $\int_0^L \psi_n^*(x) \psi_m(x) dx = \delta_{nm}$

• $n=m$: $\int_0^L \frac{1}{L} e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{L} x} \cdot e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{L} x} dx = \int_0^L \frac{1}{L} dx = 1$

• $n \neq m$: $\int_0^L \frac{1}{L} e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{L} x} e^{i \frac{2\pi m}{L} x} dx = \frac{L}{iL \frac{2\pi}{L}(m-n)} e^{i \frac{2\pi}{L} x(m-n)} \Big|_0^L$
 $= 0$ da $e^{i \frac{2\pi}{L} (m-n)L} = e^{i \frac{2\pi}{L} (m-n)0} = 1$ da

$m-n \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$

(b) $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n^*(x) \psi_n(x') = \delta(x-x')$

$\frac{1}{L} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{L} (x'-x)} = \frac{1}{L} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{L} (x'-x)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-i \frac{2\pi n}{L} (x'-x)} \right)$ ⑥

Mit $2 \cos \varphi = e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi}$ folgt

⑦ $\frac{1}{L} \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2 \cos \left(\frac{2\pi n}{L} (x'-x) \right) \right) = \frac{2}{L} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \left(\frac{2\pi n}{L} (x'-x) \right) \right)$ ⑧

Aus Analysis bekannt (lässt sich mit vollst. ind. nach n

zeigen): Für $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^N \cos \dots \right)$ gilt:

⑨ $\frac{2}{L} \left(\frac{\sin \left((2N+1) \frac{\pi}{L} (x'-x) \right)}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{L} (x'-x)} \right) =: A_N(x-x')$

$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^N \cos nx = \frac{\sin \left((2N+1) \frac{x}{2} \right)}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}$

$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_n(x-x') \rightarrow \delta(x-x') \quad (x-x' := y)$

• $y \rightarrow 0$: Wende L'Hôpital an (da $\sin 0 = 0$): $\frac{2}{L} A_N \rightarrow \frac{(2N+1) \frac{\pi}{L} \cos 0}{\frac{\pi}{L} \cos 0}$

Für $N \rightarrow \infty$ geht A_N bei $y=0$ gegen $+\infty$.

• Aufpol bei $y=0$ oszilliert A_N so schnell, dass man im Bild $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} A_N$ nicht über "Berge & Täler" interpretiert und das Integral hier verschwindet.

Diese numerische Integration lässt sich zeigen (vermuten, dass das Integral für $Q \neq 0$ verschwindet, aber für $Q=0$ 1 ergibt).

(c) $L \rightarrow \infty$: $\Delta p = p_{n+1} - p_n = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{L} \rightarrow dp$

$p_n \rightarrow p$ (p_n ist diskret, p kontinuierlich)

Verwende (b):

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} & \frac{1}{L} & e^{i \frac{2\pi n}{L} (x-x')} & & = \delta(x-x') \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & \\
 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} & \frac{dp}{2\pi\hbar} & e^{i p (x-x')/\hbar} & & = \delta(x-x')
 \end{array}$$

$$(2) \quad S[q, t] = \int_{t_0}^t L(q, \dot{q}, t') dt'$$

(a)

$$(i) \quad L = T - V = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 \quad S =$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = m \ddot{q} = 0 \Rightarrow m \dot{q} = \text{const.} = p$$

$$S = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m} dt = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \cdot (t - t_0)$$

$$(ii) \quad V(q) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 q^2 \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 q^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q} = m \ddot{q} + m \omega^2 q = 0 \Rightarrow \text{shwing. mit } \omega.$$

$$q(t) = \tilde{q} \cos(\omega t) \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{2} m \tilde{q}^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t) - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \tilde{q}^2 \cos^2(\omega t)$$

$$\dot{q}(t) = \tilde{q} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \cos(\omega t) = -\omega \tilde{q} \sin(\omega t) = -\omega q(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = -\frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \tilde{q}^2 \sin^2(\omega t) - \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \tilde{q}^2 \cos^2(\omega t) = -m \omega^2 \tilde{q}^2$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \tilde{q}^2 \omega^2 (\sin^2(\omega t) - \cos^2(\omega t))$$

$$S(q, t) = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \tilde{q}^2 (\sin^2(\omega t') - \cos^2(\omega t')) dt'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \tilde{q}^2 [\cos(\omega t) \sin(\omega t) - \sin(\omega t) \cos(\omega t)]$$

$$(iii) \quad V = -F_0 \cdot q \quad F_0 = \text{const.}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{q}^2 + F_0 q \Rightarrow m \ddot{q} - F_0 = 0$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{F_0}{m} t + C \quad q = \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_0}{m} t^2 + C t + D \quad \text{da } q(t_0) = 0$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \left[\left(\frac{F_0}{m} t \right)^2 + 2 \frac{F_0}{m} C t + C^2 \right] + F_0 q$$

$$= \frac{F_0^2}{2m} t^2 + F_0 C t + \frac{1}{2} m C^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{F_0^2}{m} t^2 + F_0 C t + F_0 D$$

$$S = \int_{t_0}^t L dt \quad (t_0 := 0, t := t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{F_0^2}{m} \right) t^3 + F_0 C \cdot t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} m C^2 + F_0 D \right) t$$

(b)

$$H := p \dot{q} - L \Rightarrow L = p \dot{q} - H$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \int_{t_0}^t p \dot{q} - H dt = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (p \dot{q}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (H) dt =$$

$$\int_{t_0}^t p + \dot{p} dt = p + \int_{t_0}^t p dt$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q} S = \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \int L dt = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial q} L dt = \int \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) dt = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = p$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} S = \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial q} \dot{q} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \dot{p} = L$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = L - p \dot{q} = -H$$