

$$2-1. \hat{H}\Phi(\vec{r}) = E\Phi(\vec{r})$$

当 $E > V_0$ 时, 有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_0) \psi = 0, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解为: } \begin{cases} x < 0 & \psi_1 = Ae^{ikx} + A'e^{-ikx}, & k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \\ x \geq 0 & \psi_2 = Be^{ik'x} + B'e^{-ik'x}, & k' = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E-V_0)}}{\hbar} \end{cases}$$

由于透射后的波在 $x \geq 0$ 处无反射, 故 $B' = 0$

由 0 处的连续性条件可得: $(\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0), \psi_1'(0) = \psi_2'(0))$

$$\begin{cases} A + A' = B \\ ik(A - A') = ik'B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = \frac{|A'|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{|1 - \frac{k'}{k}|^2}{|1 + \frac{k'}{k}|^2} = \frac{V_0^2}{(\sqrt{E} + \sqrt{E - V_0})^4} \\ T = 1 - R = 1 - \frac{V_0^2}{(\sqrt{E} + \sqrt{E - V_0})^4} \end{cases}$$

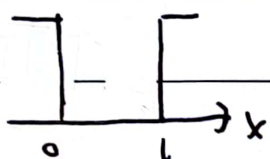
当 $V_0 > E > 0$ 时, 有:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_0) \psi = 0, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

解为 $\begin{cases} x < 0 & \psi_1 = Ae^{ikx} + A'e^{-ikx}, & k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \\ x \geq 0 & \psi_2 = Be^{-k'x} + B'e^{-k'x}, & k' = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)}}{\hbar} \end{cases}$

同样有 $B' = 0$, 连续性:

$$\begin{cases} A + A' = B \\ ik(A - A') = -k'B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = \frac{|A'|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{|1 + i\frac{k'}{k}|^2}{|1 - i\frac{k'}{k}|^2} = 1 \\ T = 1 - R = 0 \end{cases}$$

2-4. 

$$(1) \int_0^l |\psi_n(x)|^2 dx = \int_0^l A^2 \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{l}{n\pi} \cdot A^2 \int_0^{n\pi} \sin^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{lA^2}{n\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2n\pi \right) = \frac{lA^2}{2} = 1, \quad A = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}}$$

$$(2) \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \psi = 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad \text{驻波条件}$$

此处 $k = \frac{n\pi}{l}$ 已知, $E_n = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{k^2 \hbar^2}{2m} = n^2 \cdot \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ml^2}$

$$(3) n=3 \rightarrow n=1, \quad \Delta E = E_3 - E_1 = \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar^2}{ml^2} = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc \cdot ml^2}{4\pi^2 \hbar^2} = \frac{cm l^2}{2\pi \hbar}$$