Aula	12	(27/FeV)

	No	alua	لمه	hoje:
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* Resoluçoir de exercícios Folle 3.

△ Ex. 2 : Borreira de potencial. △ Ex. 3 : Poço de potencial. △ Ex. 4 : Poço de potencial infinito. △ Ex. 9 : Exolução temporal de p.o. gourriana.

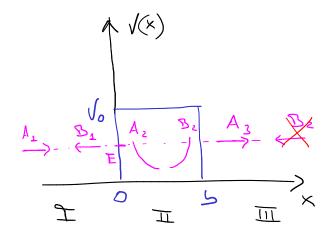
Folle de Broblemos 3

Equoçõe de Solvidinger

2 Borreire de potencial

Potencial de de por $V(x) = \begin{cases} V_0, & \text{ne } 0 < x < 5 \\ 0, & \text{ne } x < 0 \text{ ou } x > 0 \end{cases}$

(a) Porticule com E<Vo



As J. D. mas regiões I, II e III são dedas por

$$\begin{cases}
\phi_{1}(x) = A_{1} e^{i\kappa_{1}x} + B_{1} e^{-i\kappa_{1}x} \\
\phi_{2}(x) = A_{2} e^{-\kappa_{2}x} + B_{2} e^{+\kappa_{2}x}
\end{cases}$$

$$\phi_{3}(x) = A_{3} e^{i\kappa_{1}x}$$

$$\chi_{1} = \frac{\int 2mE}{E}$$

$$\chi_{2} = \frac{\int 2m(\sqrt{E})}{E}$$

$$\chi_{3} = \frac{\int 2m(\sqrt{E})}{E}$$

Impondo condições continuidade para e p.o. e sua deridada vos des continuidade de V(K),

$$\frac{X=0}{2} \begin{cases} A_1 + B_1 = A_2 + B_2 \\ 2\kappa_1(A_1 - B_1) = -\kappa_2(A_2 - B_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{2} \qquad \boxed{2} \qquad$$

$$\frac{x=5^{\circ}}{-\kappa_{2}} \begin{cases} A_{2}e^{-\kappa_{2}b} + B_{2}e^{\kappa_{2}b} = A_{3}e^{2\kappa_{1}b} \\ -\kappa_{2}(A_{2}e^{-\kappa_{2}b} - B_{2}e^{\kappa_{2}b}) = 2\kappa_{1}A_{3}e^{2\kappa_{1}b} \end{cases}$$

Quere mos T que é $T = \frac{|A_3|^2}{T_i} = \frac{|A_3|^2}{|A_1|^2}$ e entov Vernos determinor A_3 em junção de A_1 .

$$K_{2}.(3)-(9) \Rightarrow 2A_{2}e^{-\kappa_{2}b}.K_{2} = (K_{2}-2\kappa_{1}).A_{3}e^{2\kappa_{1}b}$$

$$(=) A_{2} = \underbrace{K_{2}-2\kappa_{1}}_{2\kappa_{2}}.e^{(2\kappa_{1}+\kappa_{2})b}.A_{3}$$

$$K_{2}(3)+(9) = \rangle(=) B_{2} = \frac{K_{2}+2K_{1}}{2K_{2}} e^{(2K_{1}-K_{2})b}$$

Uson do ester expressões em 1 e2 teremos

entes pajemos

$$2\kappa_1.$$
 $+6 = ... = $\lambda_3 = \frac{22\kappa_1}{2(2\kappa_1-\kappa_2)+\beta(2\kappa_1+\kappa_2)}.$ $\lambda_1$$

substituiende K e B, Lamos ter

$$A_{3} = \frac{4^{\circ} K_{1} \cdot K_{2}}{-(2K_{1} - K_{2})^{2} e^{K_{2} \cdot 5} + (2K_{1} + K_{2})^{2} \cdot e^{-K_{2} \cdot 5}} \cdot e^{-2K_{1} \cdot 5} \cdot A_{1}$$

A probabilidade de transmisses será

$$T = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{|A_3|^2 \frac{1}{2m}}{|A_1|^2 \frac{1}{2m}} = \frac{2\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{2}{2}\kappa_3 \frac{1}{2}}}{2^2 \kappa_3 \kappa_2 \frac{1}{2m} (\kappa_2 \frac{1}{2}) + (\kappa_1^2 - \kappa_2^2) \frac{1}{2m}}$$

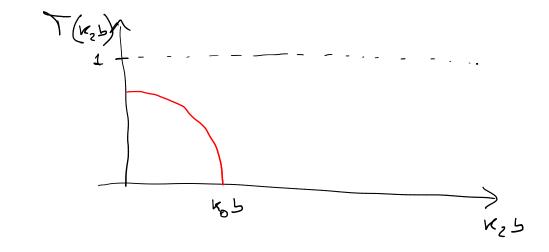
$$= \frac{4 \kappa_{1}^{2} \kappa_{2}^{2}}{4 \kappa_{1}^{2} \kappa_{2}^{2} cl^{2}(\kappa_{2}b) + (\kappa_{1}^{2} - \kappa_{2}^{2})^{2} \Lambda l^{2}(\kappa_{2}b)}$$

Se queremos ploter $T(\kappa_z)$, temos que noter que $\kappa_1 = \kappa_1(\kappa_2)$. Notemos entro que

$$K_1^2 + K_2^2 = \frac{2mV_0}{4^2} \equiv K_0^2 \rightarrow \text{constante}$$

$$=> K_{1}^{2} = K_{0}^{2} - K_{2}^{2}$$

=)
$$T(\kappa_2)$$
 $\frac{4.(\kappa_0^2 - \kappa_2^2). \kappa_2^2}{4(\kappa_0^2 - \kappa_2^2) \kappa_2^2 c^2(\kappa_2 + \kappa_2^2) + (\kappa_0^2 - 2\kappa_2^2)^2 s^2(\kappa_2 + \kappa_2^2)}$



(b) Em M. Clássica a T=0 quando E<Vo



$$\int = \int \frac{2E}{m} = \frac{mv^2}{2}$$

A probezildade de forticule & ser transmi tide sempre que de gar em R é de de for $\Upsilon(\kappa_2;\kappa_0)$, onde $\kappa_2 = \sqrt{2m(v_0-t_1)} = \sqrt{2mv_0-m^2r^2}$,

sendo
$$K_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2mV_0}}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[K_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2r^2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \right]$$

(ii)
$$\Delta t = \frac{2R}{r}$$

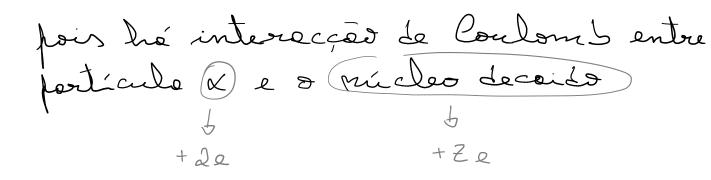
e entre probabilidade de tronscrissées for unidade de temps é

$$\mathcal{J} = \frac{\mathcal{T}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\mathcal{T}.r}{2R}$$

(iii)
$$T = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2R}{T.V}$$
 on sero,

$$Z = \frac{4\kappa_{1}^{2}\kappa_{2}^{2} \int_{1}^{2}(\kappa_{2}b) + (\kappa_{1}^{2} - \kappa_{2}^{2})^{2} \int_{1}^{2}(\kappa_{2}b)}{4\kappa_{1}^{2}\kappa_{2}^{2}} \cdot \frac{2\kappa_{1}}{\pm \kappa_{1}}$$

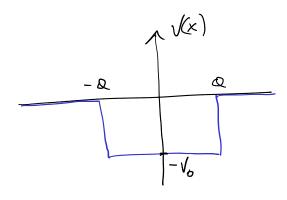
(iv) Considerar Sourciere de potencial différent te, 1/(1)



$$V(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{2.Z.e^2}{r}$$

Um outro melharamento seria con siderer 3D.

$$J(x) = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{0}, & |x| < Q \\ 0, & |x| > Q \end{cases}$$



(0) Os estados ligados têm -Vo (E(0)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
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 & & & \\
\hline
 & -Q & & Q \\
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 & & & \\
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 & & & &$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{1}(x) = B_{1} e^{\kappa_{1}x} \\ \phi_{2}(x) = A_{2} e^{2\kappa_{2}x} + B_{2} e^{-i\kappa_{2}x} \end{cases} \quad \kappa_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2m|E|}}{\pm}$$

$$\phi_{3}(x) = A_{3} \cdot e^{-\kappa_{1}x}$$

$$\kappa_{2} = \sqrt{2m(V_{0} - |E|)}$$

$$\kappa_{3}(x) = \kappa_{3} \cdot e^{-\kappa_{1}x}$$

$$\kappa_{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_{0} - |E|)}}{\pm}$$

$$\kappa_{5} = \kappa_{5} \cdot e^{-\kappa_{1}x}$$

$$\kappa_{6} = \kappa_{6} \cdot e^{-\kappa_{1}x}$$

que imponde condições continuidade

$$\frac{\chi = -\alpha^{\circ}}{\chi_{1}} \begin{cases}
B_{1} e^{-\kappa_{1} \alpha} = A_{2} e^{-2\kappa_{1} \alpha} + B_{2} e^{2\kappa_{2} \alpha} \\
\kappa_{1} B_{1} e^{-\kappa_{1} \alpha} = 2\kappa_{2} (A_{2} e^{-2\kappa_{2} \alpha} - B_{2} e^{2\kappa_{2} \alpha})
\end{cases} 2$$

$$\underbrace{\times = + Q \circ}_{\circ} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{2} e^{2\kappa_{2}Q} + B_{2} e^{-2\kappa_{2}Q} = A_{3} e^{-\kappa_{1}Q} \\ 2\kappa_{2} \left(A_{2} e^{2\kappa_{2}Q} - B_{2} e^{-2\kappa_{2}Q} \right) = -\kappa_{1} A_{3} e^{-\kappa_{1}Q} \end{array} \right. \tag{3}$$

como queremos estebos ligados, que las ser identificados for K_2 .

Usando ① em ② para eliminar $B_1 e^{-\kappa_1 e}$ $=) \dots (=) \frac{A_2}{B_2} = -e^{22\kappa_2 e} \frac{\kappa_1 + e^{\kappa_2}}{\kappa_1 - e^{\kappa_2}}$

Topendo or mesono para eliminar A. e - K1 e usando 3 em (9), podemos es cre lar o expressas

$$= \rangle \dots \langle = \rangle \left[\frac{A_z}{B_z} = - \varrho^{-22K_zQ} \cdot \frac{K_1 - 2K_z}{K_1 + 2K_z} \right]$$

Igualando estes duos equeções

$$=)...(=) 2^{24}K_{2} \left(\frac{K_{1}+2K_{2}}{K_{1}-2K_{2}}\right)^{2} = 1$$

$$(=) e^{i2\kappa_z a} \frac{\kappa_1 + i\kappa_z}{\kappa_1 - i\kappa_2} = (\pm 1)$$
Ly dois tipos de solução.

Coso +1%

$$(=) ... (=) to (k_2 a) = - \frac{k_2}{k_1} < 0$$

Mos sabernos que $k_1 = \kappa_1(\kappa_2)$, entos

$$K_1^2 + K_2^2 = \frac{2m|E|}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2m(V_0 - |E|)}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2mV_0}{\frac{1}{2}} = K_0^2$$

Tentendo eliminor 1/3 de expressão enterior

$$son^{2}(\kappa_{2} \alpha) = \frac{sen^{2}(...)}{cos^{2}(...) + sen^{2}(...)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log^{2}(...)} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\log^{2}(...)}{1 + \log^{2}(...)} = \frac{\kappa_{2}^{2}/\kappa_{1}^{2}}{1 + \kappa_{2}^{2}/\kappa_{1}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa_{2}^{2}}{\kappa_{1}^{2} + \kappa_{2}^{2}} = \frac{\kappa_{2}^{2}}{\kappa_{0}^{2}}$$

$$|\operatorname{sen}(R_2 \alpha)| = \frac{\kappa_2}{|R_0|} > 0$$

$$|\operatorname{te}(K_2 \alpha)|$$

$$|\operatorname{sen}(K_2 \alpha)|$$

$$|\operatorname{sen}(K_2 \alpha)|$$

Ou seta, em garel teremos mimero finto de soluções, defendendo de E e V_0 , lois $K_2 = \sqrt{2m} \left(V_0 - |E| \right)^n$ e $K_0 = \sqrt{2m} V_0$.

Mos podernos view ter soluções (pare este caso +1) quando

$$\frac{\sqrt[4]{20}}{\kappa_0} > 1 \implies \kappa_0 < \frac{\sqrt[4]{10}}{20}$$

por menor de que

$$|\mathcal{K}_{0}|^{2} < \frac{\pi^{2}}{4e^{2}} \implies \frac{2mV_{0}}{2} < \frac{\pi^{2}}{4e}$$

$$= \sqrt{6} < \frac{\pi^{2}}{8me^{2}} < \frac{\pi^{2}}{4e}$$

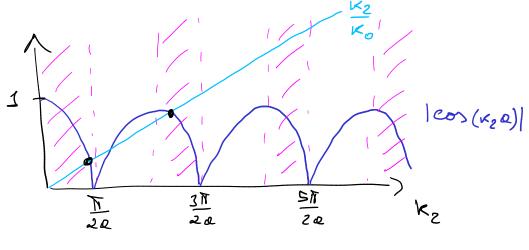
Tol como enter, fore eliminor Ks de equeços em cime,

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2(\kappa_{10})} = \frac{1}{\cos^2(\kappa_{10})} + 1 = \frac{\kappa_{1}^{2}}{\kappa_{2}^{2}} + 1 = \frac{\kappa_{0}^{2}}{\kappa_{2}^{2}}$$

$$(=) \cos^2(\kappa_2 \alpha) = \frac{\kappa_2^2}{\kappa_0^2}$$

$$(=) |\cos(\kappa_2 \alpha)| = \frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_0} > 0$$

le ossion e soluções dados graficomente for



ou sego, terremos sempre felo menos uma solução do tipo "1".

Mon quein f.o. force ester dois tipes de solução "±1"?

$$\phi_{2}(x) = \Lambda_{2} e^{\stackrel{\circ}{\kappa} \kappa_{2} x} + \mathcal{D}_{2} e^{-\stackrel{\circ}{\kappa} \kappa_{2} x}$$

que como
$$\frac{A_2}{B_2} = -e^{idR_2Q} \frac{R_1 + iR_2}{R_1 - iR_2} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\mathcal{Z}_z = - A_z$

e ession,

$$\phi_2(x) = A_2 2^\circ \text{ sen}(K_2 x)$$

-> imbersão $x \to -x$

$$\frac{A_2}{B_2} = - \cdots = + 1$$

a mossa solução em I será

$$\Phi_2(x) = A_2.2.\cos(x_2a)$$
 $\rightarrow \text{rolução for}$

for intersão $x \rightarrow -x$

(b) Particula com E>0

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
A_1 & B_1 & A_2 & B_2 & A_3 \\
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As J. O de onde series

$$\phi_{1}(x) = A_{1} e^{2\kappa_{1}x} + B_{1} e^{-2\kappa_{1}x}$$

$$\phi_{2}(x) = A_{2} e^{2\kappa_{2}x} + B_{2} e^{-2\kappa_{2}x}$$

$$\phi_{3}(x) = A_{3} e^{2\kappa_{1}x}$$

$$\chi_{2} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{3}(x) = A_{3} e^{2\kappa_{1}x}$$

$$\chi_{4} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{5} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{6} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{7} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{8} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{1} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{2} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{3} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{4} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{5} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{6} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{7} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{8} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{1} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{2} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{3} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{4} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{5} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

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$$\chi_{7} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{7} = \sqrt{2m(\Xi + V_{0})}$$

$$\chi_{8} = \sqrt{2m($$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\left(\begin{array}{c}
A_{1}e^{-\frac{\partial}{\lambda}K_{1}Q} + D_{1}e^{\frac{\partial}{\lambda}K_{1}Q} = A_{2}e^{-\frac{\partial}{\lambda}K_{2}Q} + D_{2}e^{\frac{\partial}{\lambda}K_{2}Q} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial K_{1}}(A_{1}e^{-\frac{\partial}{\lambda}K_{1}Q} - D_{1}e^{\frac{\partial}{\lambda}K_{1}Q}) = {}^{\partial}_{\lambda}K_{2}(A_{2}e^{-\frac{\partial}{\lambda}K_{2}Q} - D_{2}e^{\frac{\partial}{\lambda}K_{2}Q}) \\
\end{array}\right)$$

$$\underbrace{X = + Q \circ}_{\mathcal{L}} \left\{ A_{2} e^{2\kappa_{1}Q} + B_{2} e^{-2\kappa_{2}Q} = A_{3} e^{2\kappa_{1}Q} \right\} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}} A_{2} e^{2\kappa_{1}Q} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}} A_{3} e^{2\kappa_{1}Q}$$

$$K_2.3 + 9 => \cdots => A_2 = \tilde{2}.A_3$$

 $K_2.3 - 9 => \cdots => B_2 = \tilde{5}A_3$

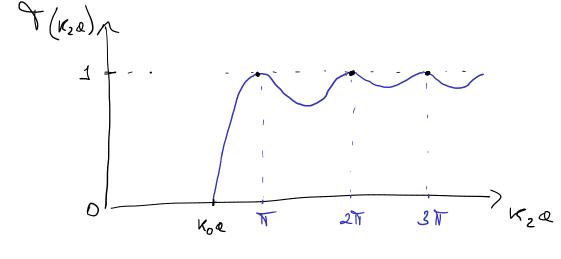
$$(5)+6) \longrightarrow A_{3} = -\frac{4\kappa_{1}\kappa_{2}^{2}\kappa_{1}\kappa_{2}}{Z_{1}^{2}(\kappa_{1}^{2}+\kappa_{2}^{2})} \operatorname{sem}(k\kappa_{2}\alpha) + 4\kappa_{1}\kappa_{2} \operatorname{cos}(2\kappa_{2}\alpha)}.A_{1}$$

e enter 7 seré

$$T = \frac{|A_2|^2}{|A_1|^2} = \frac{4 \kappa_1^2 \kappa_2^2}{(\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^2)^2 \operatorname{sen}^2(\kappa_2 e) + 4 \kappa_1^2 \kappa_2^2 \operatorname{cos}^2(\kappa_2 e)}$$

(ii) Se quere mos
$$T(K_2)$$
 e se sendo
que $K_2^2 - K_1^2 = K_0^2 \Rightarrow K_1^2 = K_0^2 + K_2^2$ e ossim

$$T(K_2) = \frac{((K_2^2 + K_0^2) K_2^2)}{(2K_2^2 + K_0^2)^2 sen^2(K_2 a) + ((K_2^2 + K_0^2) K_2^2 cos(K_2 a)}$$



Como Kz>Ko

Em $K_2 = m t$ teremos transmisser ferfeite, o foço fotencial é invisível" à fartícula.

(iii) O foço é transforente fora $K_2 e = mT$ onde M = 1, 2, 3, ..., ento

$$=> \frac{\sqrt{2m(E+V_0)}}{2ma^2} = \frac{m!}{2ma^2} = \frac{1601}{2V}$$
Les condiçãos transforência

9 Poso fotencial infinito

$$\sqrt{\langle x \rangle} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 < x < L \end{cases}$$

(0) Nos oules térrices limos que opener a p.o. tem que ser continue

$$\begin{cases}
\phi_{2}(0) = \phi_{1}(0) \\
\phi_{2}(L) = \phi_{3}(L)
\end{cases}$$

ones como $\sqrt{(x)} = \infty$ em I e III es $\phi. \theta. \phi_1(x) = 0$ e $\phi_3(x) = 0$, logo

$$\oint_{2}(0) = 0$$

$$\oint_{2}(L) = 0$$

$$\phi_{2}(x) = A e^{-\kappa x} + B e^{\kappa x}$$

enter es condições continuidade impõe que

$$\phi_{2}(0) = 0 \implies A + B = 0 \iff A = -B$$

$$\phi_{2}(L) = 0 \implies A = -KL + B = 0$$

$$\implies A (e^{-KL} - e^{KL}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0 \quad \forall e^{-kl} = e^{kl}$$

$$(=) k = 0 \Rightarrow \beta.8. \text{ constante}$$

Ou seze, mão teremos soluções não-triviais so E<0.

(i)
$$\Phi_{1}(x) = 0$$

$$\Phi_{2}(x) = A e^{2\kappa x} + B e^{-2\kappa x}, \quad \kappa = \sqrt{2mE}$$

$$\Phi_{3}(x) = 0$$

(ii)
$$\Phi_{2}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A + B = 0 \Leftrightarrow B = -A$$

$$\Phi_{2}(L) = 0 \Rightarrow A e^{2\kappa L} + B e^{-2\kappa L} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A (e^{2\kappa L} - e^{-2\kappa L}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = 0 \quad \forall \text{ sen}(\kappa L) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = 0 \quad \forall \text{ sen}(\kappa L) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \kappa = m\pi, \kappa \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \kappa = m\pi$$

(iii)

$$\Phi_{z}(x) = A \left(e^{2x} - e^{-2x}\right)$$

$$= 22A \text{ sem}(xx)$$

M=J,2,3,...
Os -M sav a
mesona f. a. dos
+ m; efenes diferen
for uma fose obo

A condição de mormoligação

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\phi(x)|^2 dx = 1 \iff \int_{0}^{L} |\phi_2(x)|^2 dx = 1$$

$$(\Rightarrow 4.|A|^{2}. \int_{0}^{L} sen^{2}(\kappa x). dx = 1$$

$$\left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{sen(2\kappa x)}{4\kappa}\right]_{0}^{L} = \frac{L}{2} - \frac{sen(2\kappa L)}{4\kappa}$$

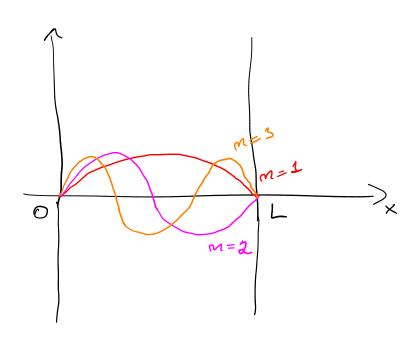
$$(=)$$
 $A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2L}}$

(iv) De alimee (ii)
$$K = mT/L$$

De alimee (iii) $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{aL}} e B = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{aL}}$

(V)
$$E_m = \frac{1^2 \kappa_m^2}{2 \alpha n^2} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1^2 N^2}{2 \alpha n^2} \cdot m^2$$
 - Doubo-energia

$$\psi_{n}(x) = \begin{cases}
0, & \text{se } \times < 0 \text{ ou } \times > L \\
2 \int_{L}^{2} \text{sen}(\kappa_{n} \times), & \text{se } 0 < \times < L
\end{cases}$$



9 Exolução de b.o. soussierre

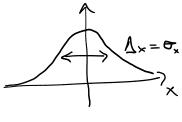
Verifique mos mor moligoção desta
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \theta$$
.

$$N_{\psi}^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x)|^{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{x}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma_{x}}} dx$$

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$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi}\sigma_x}$$



$$\frac{\text{Note}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$=-\frac{d}{d\varrho}\sqrt{\frac{n}{\varrho}}=-\sqrt{n}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{\varrho^{3/2}}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-3/2}$$

$$= \sum_{y} N_{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_{x}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\sigma_{x}}} = 1$$

a p.o. esté normalizado.

Étribial der que

$$\langle x \rangle = (\psi_{x} \chi \psi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x |\psi(x)|^{2} dx = 0$$

Verifique mos entes que (x²) = 0x

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \langle \psi, x^2 \psi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \times^{z} \frac{e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2\sigma_{x}}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{x}}} \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{x}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{x}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{x}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sigma_{x}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2$$

(a)
$$\nabla b = \sqrt{\langle b_s \rangle - \langle b \rangle_s} =$$

Te mos que fazon T. Fourier de 4(x),

$$\hat{\varphi}(\mathbf{K}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{4\sigma_x}}}{\sqrt[4]{2\pi\sigma_x}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{4\sigma_x}} \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{4\sigma_x}} + 2\kappa x}}{e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{4\sigma_x}} + 2\kappa x} dx$$

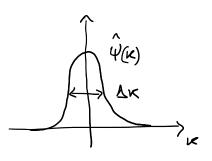
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{4\sigma_x}} dx$$

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$$\underbrace{1}_{2\pi} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{x}}}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{x}}}}_{2\pi\sigma_{x}} \underbrace{\frac{-\kappa^{2}\sigma_{x}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{x}}}}_{2\pi\sigma_{x}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8\pi\sigma_{\kappa}}{4\pi^{2}}} \frac{e^{-\kappa^{2}\sigma_{\kappa}}}{e^{-\kappa^{2}\sigma_{\kappa}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\psi}(\kappa) = \frac{e^{-\kappa^2.\sigma_{\kappa}}}{\sqrt[4]{\pi/2\sigma_{\kappa}}}$$



Colcule mos $\Delta \kappa = \sqrt{\langle \kappa^2 \rangle - \langle \kappa \rangle^2}$. É trivial der que $\langle \kappa \rangle = 0$. Colculendo $\langle \kappa^2 \rangle$

$$\langle \kappa^{2} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}/2\sigma_{x}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \kappa^{2} e^{-\kappa^{2}\sigma_{x} 2} d\kappa$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma_{x}}{N}} \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma_{x}^{3}} = \frac{1}{4\sigma_{x}}$$

Como
$$\Delta K = \int \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle K \rangle^2 = \int \frac{1}{y_{0x}} e como \Delta x =$$

$$= \int \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2 = \int \sigma_x enteo$$

$$\triangle_{x} \triangle_{\kappa} = \frac{1}{2}$$

que é à labor ominumo possibel de incerte 20 Heinenbarg.

$$p = \pm \kappa \implies \Delta p = \pm \Delta \kappa = \sqrt{\frac{\pm^2}{4\sigma_x}}$$
.

(5) A e lolução temporol
$$\psi(t,x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{\psi}(k) \cdot e^{i[\kappa x - \omega(k),t]} \cdot d\kappa$$

ende
$$\omega(\kappa) = \frac{\pm \kappa^2}{2m}$$
. Assim sendo $\frac{\pm i}{2m}$. $\omega(\kappa) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^2(\kappa + e^2)}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\kappa^2 \sigma_{\kappa}} e^$

Colculondo
$$\Delta x(t) = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle}$$
, temos
$$\langle x^2 \rangle(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi}} \frac{1}{2(\sigma_x^2 + e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{-\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\chi}}}{2\sigma_x} \frac{2\sigma_x}{\sigma_x^2 + e^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi}} \frac{8(\sigma_x^2 + e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sigma_x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\sigma_x^2 + e^2}{\sigma_x}$$

$$= \sigma_{x} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{x}} \frac{t^{2}}{q_{m^{2}}} t^{2}$$
or seine,
$$\sigma_{x}(t) = \sigma_{x} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{x}} \frac{t^{2}}{q_{m^{2}}} t^{2} = \sigma_{x} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{x}} \frac{1}{q_{m^{2}}} t^{2}$$

(e) A medide que o tempo a lança a mosse conssierna (centrede em x=0 pois (x>=0) Ver ficor com uma largura cada les maior dada for

$$\mathcal{O}_{\times}(t) = \mathcal{O}_{\times} + \frac{\mathcal{O}_{P}}{m^{2}} t^{2}$$

