Oucufentheorie I - Obung OZ

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Aufgabe 1

Sei
$$\Psi: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$
, $\Psi(x,t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{i(kx - \omega(k)t)} \varphi(k) dk$

wit $k \in \mathbb{R}$, $\omega: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ and $\hat{\varphi}: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{C}$ awsteichend glatt and somell fallend. Weiterhin sei gebrokert: $\Psi(x,0) = A \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{2b^2}\right) e^{ik_0 x}, \text{ wobei } A \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and $b,k_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

a) freie (eindimensionale) Schrödingerskichung: it $\frac{\partial \Psi(x,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{-h^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2}$ es giff: $\partial_t \psi(x,t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} -i\omega(k) f(k) dk$ $f(k) := e^{i(kx-\omega t)} \varphi(k)$ $\partial_{x}^{2} \Psi(x,t) = \int_{R} -k^{2} f(k) dk$

(einsetten) $= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \omega(k) \, h \, f(k) \, dk = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{h^2 k^2}{2m} \, f(k) \, dk$

es gilt nun: $f(k) = \hat{\varphi}(k) e^{-i\omega t} e^{ikx} \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} f d\lambda = \sqrt{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f^{-1}(\hat{\varphi}(\cdot) e^{-i\omega t})$

 $=> \psi(\cdot) e^{-i\omega t} \in \mathcal{S} \quad (Schwartzraum) , \ da \ sonst \ keine \ Faurier transformation \ möglich$ $durch \ F: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \quad (Fourier transformation) \ entsteht \ eine \ bijektive \ Abbi/dung.$ $=> gilt \ F(f_n) = F(f_r) \ folgt \ f_n = f_r$

Einsetten in Schrödingergletchung kann als Fourtertransformation geschen werden

 \Rightarrow to $\omega(k)$. $\varphi(k) e^{-i\omega t} = \frac{t^2k^2}{2m} \cdot \varphi(k) e^{-i\omega t}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{R}$ (nur möglich, wenn Koeffizienten glads)

 $= \lambda \quad h(\omega(k)) = \frac{h^2 k^2}{2m} \implies \omega(k) = \frac{h k^2}{2m}$ Dispersions relation

b) da P eine Wellenfunktion der Schrödinzerzleichung ist, mus für alle tell $\int_{D} | \Psi(x,t) |^{2} dx = 1 \quad \text{gellen}.$

 $= > 1 - \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\psi(x_i,0)|^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |A|^2 \exp\left(\frac{-\chi^2}{b^2}\right) |e^{ik_0 \chi}| dx$ $= A^{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp(-\frac{x^{2}}{b^{2}}) dx = A^{2} b \sqrt{\pi}$ $\Longrightarrow A = \left(\frac{1}{b^{2}\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$

C)
$$\widetilde{\psi}(k_{l}t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi l}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(x_{l}t) e^{-i\ell x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi l}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \widetilde{\psi}(k') e^{-i\omega t} e^{ik'x} dk' \right) e^{-i\ell x} dx$$

$$= F\left(\sqrt{2\pi l} F^{-1}(\widetilde{\psi}(k)) e^{-i\omega t} \right) = \sqrt{2\pi l} \widetilde{\psi}(k) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \widetilde{\psi}(k_{l}t) = F(\psi(i_{l}t)) = \sqrt{2\pi l} \widetilde{\psi}(k) e^{-i\omega t}$$

es gilt:
$$\psi(x,0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ikx} \hat{\varphi}(k) dk = \sqrt{2\pi}I = -1(\hat{\psi})$$

$$\Rightarrow F(\psi(x,0)) = \sqrt{2\pi}I \hat{\psi} = F(A \exp(\frac{-i^2}{2b^2}) e^{ik\phi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}I} \cdot A \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2b^2}} e^{ik\phi} e^{-ikx} dx = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2\pi}I} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp(-\frac{x^2}{2b^2} + i(k_0 - k)x) dx$$

$$= \frac{A}{\sqrt{2\pi}I} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}I \cdot b \cdot e^{-\frac{(k_0 - k_1)^2}{2}b^2} = b^{-\frac{1}{2}} \pi^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cdot b \cdot \exp(-\frac{(k_0 - k_1)^2}{2}b^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\psi}(k) = \frac{\sqrt{b}I}{\sqrt{2I}} \pi^{-\frac{3}{4}} \exp(-\frac{b^2}{2}(k_0 - k_1)^2) \qquad \hat{\psi}(k) \text{ hat downthose of backen large}$$

$$|\psi(k)|^{2} = \frac{b}{2} \pi^{-\frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-b^{2} (k_{0}-k)^{2}\right) = \frac{b}{2} \pi^{-\frac{3}{2}} e^{-1}$$

$$= > -b^{2} (k_{0}-k)^{2} = -1 \implies k_{\pm} = k_{0} \pm \frac{1}{b} \text{ (Lösung der quodratischen (1.)}$$

$$\Delta k = k_{\pm} - k_{-} = \frac{2}{b}$$