

$$\hat{N}\Psi(x) = A\Psi(x), \text{ এখানে } A \text{ স্থানীয় পদ।}$$

function change এবং \hat{A} এর সম্মতিকে অভিযোগ করা হচ্ছে।

অন্তর্ভুক্ত।

সমান $\Psi(x) = \text{অভিযোগ আবশ্যিক অভিযোগ মডেল।}$

$A = \text{অভিযোগ তার}$

- “ Quantum mechanics এর উপরে, অমার্যিয়ের জন্য, কিন্তু
ব্যাপের অমার্যিয়ের সম্ভাব্য। (ধী)
- “ অমার্যিয়ে: অমার্যিয়ে চর্কটি গাণিতিক প্রতীক হল পিঙ্কেল দেখে
চর্কটি অভিযোগ নিই এবং অমার্যিয়ের সেই প্রতীকের অভিযোগ।

EX: অন্তর্ভুক্ত অভিযোগ তরফে $\Psi(x)$ চর্কটি অভিযোগ আবশ্যিক।

$\hat{N}\Psi(x) = \phi(x) \text{ এবং } \text{অভিযোগ } \phi(x) \text{ অভিযোগ অভিযোগ।}$

গাণিতিক অভিযোগ Preimage অভিযোগের image এর অভিযোগ
অভিযোগের ফল (যেটি প্রতীক দ্বারা সংজ্ঞান করা হয়) তাকে অপর
বল্কি ১।

$$EX: \frac{d}{dx} (x^4) = 4x^3$$

$$x^4 = \text{preimage} = \text{অভিযোগ}$$

$$4x^3 = \text{image} = \text{ফল।}$$

$$x(x^2+1) = (x^3+x)$$

↙

Preimage

↙

image

অভিযোগ

୪ ଅନୁରତ୍ତିମ ସାଂକ୍ଷେପ ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥି ଦର ହେଲା :

ଅନୁରତ୍ତିମ ସାଂକ୍ଷେପ ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥି, ଶକ୍ତି, ଅବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଓ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତା ପାଇଁ
ମୟୋଡ୍ ଜାର ନିର୍ମିତ ସିଲାକାର ରାଶାର୍ଦ୍ର । ଏବା ବିଶ୍ଵାମିଳ
କୌଣ୍ଡ ଉପରୁ ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥି ନିର୍ବିଳାଙ୍ଗ କାମ କରୁଥିଲା ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥି
କେବଳ ଶିଳ୍ପିଙ୍କର ପରିଚ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ଏବଂ କେବଳ ଏ ବନ୍ଦର ସର୍ବିଦ୍ୟାଙ୍କ
ନିର୍ମିତ ବନ୍ଧୁ ୨୨ । ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥିର ଶିଳ୍ପିଙ୍କର କାମ ବନ୍ଦୁରିମେ
ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥିର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଅନୁରତ୍ତିମ କ୍ଷାଣିତ ।

ଅନୁରତ୍ତିମ ସାଂକ୍ଷେପ ହିନ୍ଦୁ ହାଲଦାରି ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥିରେ

$$\textcircled{i} \quad \text{ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥି ହେଲାରେ \quad \hat{x} = x$$

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad \text{ବେବେଳ } \quad u \quad \hat{P} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad (\text{ବେବେଳ}) \\ = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad (\text{ବେବେଳ})$$

$$\textcircled{iii} \quad \text{ଶକ୍ତି ଅଳ୍ଗାର୍ଥି } \quad \hat{E} = i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\textcircled{iv} \quad \text{ଶ୍ରୀମିତ୍ତିମାର୍ଗ } \quad \hat{t}^i = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \hat{V} \\ = - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \hat{V} \quad \searrow \text{ବିଦେଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଯୋଗିତା }$$

$$\text{ଫର୍ମାନ } \quad i = \sqrt{-1}, \quad t_1 = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi}$$

‘સ્વરૂપાનુભૂતિ કોળાયાએ :

ଜାତିକୁ ହାତେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରୀ ଲାଗେ ଆମାର୍ଦ୍ଦିତସେ ଏକାକୀ ବନ୍ଧୁର ହେତୁ
ଓ ଆମାର୍ଦ୍ଦିତଙ୍କ ହାତାଶାଳ୍ଯରେ ଆମାର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ ଯାଏ ।

ହାରାମାଳିମ୍ବାଗ ଯୋଗ୍ବୈଦ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଚାର୍ଷିଟି ଓଳ :

$$\psi, \hat{A}\psi = \hat{A}\psi, \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi dx = \int (\hat{A} \psi)^* \psi dx$$

integral form (ଗେମ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ନିଯମ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ) (start conjugate)

ହେ କେବୁ ପାରିବ ଅଣ୍ଡା ଏହି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ହେ । ଏଥାର ନିଯେର ଅଣ୍ଡା
conjugate ହେ ଓ । Quantum mechanics ଦ୍ୱାରା ସମ୍ବଲ
quantity ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅବଳମ୍ବନ କରିବାର କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ପାଇଁ ଏହି
ନିଯମ ବାହୀ ।

✓ କେତେ ଜାତି : ଲୋହା ରୀ, ଥାରମିମିଯାନ ଅପାରିବେ ତାର ଫିଟିଏଗ
ମାତ୍ର ସାଧୁବ ଅଧିବା, $\theta = \theta^*$

বিবি, ψ = wave function

$\hat{H} = \text{ପ୍ରାଣୀକର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କ ଯୋଗସିଦେ}$

ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ ପାଠୀ

$$(\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2) \psi = \lambda \psi \quad \text{---} ①$$

ଶ୍ରୀମାତୀନ୍ଦ୍ରା ଅଳଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ପଦ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ,

$$\Psi, \hat{H} \Psi = \hat{H} \Psi, \Psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{H} \psi d^3n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{H} \psi)^* \psi d^3n$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \cdot \nabla \psi d^3r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\nabla \psi)^* \psi d^3r \quad [12]$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi d^3r = \lambda^* \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi d^3r \quad [\lambda = \frac{e \sqrt{2} \pi \hbar}{3 m c} =$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi d\beta_R (\pi - \lambda^*) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi d^3r \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda - \lambda^* = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = \lambda^*} \rightarrow$ বাস্তব সংখ্যা, কমপক্ষে নির্দিষ্ট conjugate
সংখ্যার মুক্ত কার্য ও বাস্তব সংখ্যা,

∴ ହାବମିଳିନ୍ଦର ଯେବାକୁ ଏହା ସଂଗ୍ରହିତ
ଅଣିଲେମ୍ବ ହୀନ ବ୍ୟାପ ।

24.0: ചാർജ് ദ ഫൂൾ പ്രവർത്തന അഭിപ്രായ ദ ക്ഷേത്രത്തിൽ ദ പ്രവർത്തന അഭിപ്രായ ആണെങ്കിൽ എൻ്റെ വിശ്വാസിക്കുന്നു?

എൻഡ്, ψ ദ ഫൂൾ wave function

ഫൂൾ പ്രവർത്തന പ്രവർത്തന അഭിപ്രായ ആണെങ്കിൽ പ്രവർത്തന ആണെന്ന്.

$$\psi, \hat{A}_1 \phi = \hat{A}_1 \psi, \phi$$

എൻഡ് $\hat{A}^3 \hat{B}$ പ്രവർത്തന അഭിപ്രായ ആണെങ്കിൽ, ദ ഹിൽ പ്രവർത്തന $(\hat{A} + \hat{B})$ ദ ഹിൽ പ്രവർത്തന അഭിപ്രായ ആണെന്ന്,

$$\psi, (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \phi = (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \psi, \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \phi d^3r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \psi]^* \cdot \phi d^3r \quad \text{---(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow L.H.S = R.H.S$$

$$\therefore L.H.S = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \phi d^3r$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{A} \phi d^3r + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{B} \phi d^3r$$

അഭിപ്രായ ഫൂൾ ലൈൻ shift വരെ ദ ഏ ടീ കൊണ്ടുപെട്ടു.

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{A} \psi^* \phi d^3r + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{B} \psi^* \phi d^3r$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{A}^* + \hat{B}^*) \psi^* \phi d^3r$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{A} + \hat{B})^* \psi^* \phi d^3\tau \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [(\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \psi]^* \phi d^3\tau \\
 &= (\hat{A} + \hat{B}) \psi, \phi \quad [(\hat{A} + \hat{B})^* = \hat{A}^* + \hat{B}^*] \\
 &= R.H.S
 \end{aligned}$$

মুক্তি: কূট পদ্ধতিগতিগত অন্যান্য ত্বরণ পদ্ধতির সাথে এই পদ্ধতির মধ্যে কোন পার্শ্ব পরিষ্কার পার্শ্ব পরিষ্কার।

বিশেষ ক্ষেত্র:
 $\hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A}$
 $\Rightarrow [\hat{A}\hat{B}] = 0$

আগে বলা হয়েছে, \hat{A}, \hat{B} কূট পদ্ধতিগতিগত অন্যান্য পদ্ধতির মধ্যে পরিষ্কার পার্শ্ব পরিষ্কার $\hat{A}\hat{B} = \hat{B}\hat{A}$ এবং $\hat{A} \neq \hat{B}$ এর পুনরাবৃত্তি $\hat{A}\hat{B}$ পদ্ধতিগতিগত পার্শ্ব পরিষ্কার,

$$\psi, (\hat{A}\hat{B})\phi = (\hat{A}\hat{B})\psi, \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (\hat{A}\hat{B})\phi d^3\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{A}\hat{B})^* \psi^* \phi d^3\tau$$

$$L.H.S = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (\hat{A}\hat{B})\phi d^3\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{B}^* \psi^* \hat{A} \phi d^3\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{B}^* \hat{A}^* \psi^* \phi d^3r$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{B} \hat{A} \psi)^* \phi d^3r$$

$$= (\hat{B} \hat{A}) \psi, \phi$$

$$= R.H.S$$

82) 2nd: ഇതിനുള്ളൂടെ അവലീറ്റ് തോട്ടി അടിസ്ഥാന പ്രകാരം ദി

അടിസ്ഥാന മാനദണ്ഡം അനുസരം ഒരു വ്യക്തിയുടെ വിവരം അനുബന്ധിച്ച്

22)

$$\text{ഈൽ } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_m^* \psi_n d^3r = \delta_{mn}$$

$$= 1 ; m=n$$

$$= 0 ; m \neq n$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi d^3r = 1 \quad (\text{സ്കാറ്റർ})$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi d^3r = 0 \quad (\text{അപ്പാർക്ക്}).$$

ഈ വാദം,

\hat{A} ദ്വാരാ ഉല്പന്നമായ അവലീറ്റ് ψ_1 ദിഃ ψ_2

കൂടെ അടിസ്ഥാന മാനദണ്ഡം നി സി λ_2 കൂടെ അടിസ്ഥാന മാനദണ്ഡം

$$\text{പ്രശ്നം, } ① \hat{A} \psi_1 = \lambda_1 \psi_1$$

$$② \hat{A} \psi_2 = \lambda_2 \psi_2$$

$$\psi_1, \hat{A} \psi_2 = \hat{A} \psi_1, \psi_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \hat{A} \psi_2 d^3r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{A} \psi_1)^* \psi_2 d^3r$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \lambda_2 \psi_2 d^3r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\lambda_1 \psi_1)^* \psi_2 d^3r \quad [\text{Since } \hat{A}\psi_1 = \lambda_1 \psi_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \psi_2 d^3r = \lambda_1^* \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \psi_2 d^3r$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1^*) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \psi_2 d^3r = 0$$

ପରିମ୍ବରଣାର କୁ ବନ୍ଦ ହେଲାଯାଇଥାଏ

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_1^*$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \psi_2 d^3r = 0$$

ଅନୁକରଣକାରୀ ପରିମ୍ବରଣା କରିବାର ପରିମାଣ $\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 \neq 0$

$$\therefore \lambda_2 \neq \lambda_1$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \psi_2 d^3r = 0 \quad [2]$$

$\therefore \psi_1 \& \psi_2$ ଯେଉଁବେଳେ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ତଥାପି ଅନୁକରଣକାରୀ ନାହିଁ ।

$$\text{Y} = A \sin \omega t$$

$$\psi = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

$$n = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \quad \lambda = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

ഓരോ പെട്ടീ

അനുസ്യൂതം,

$$E = \hbar \nu$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi\nu$$

$$= \hbar \omega$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\hbar}{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{\hbar}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore P = \hbar K$$

$$\text{അനുസ്യൂതം, } \psi = A e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi = A e^{i\left(\frac{P}{\hbar}x - \frac{E}{\hbar}\omega t\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta \psi}{\delta x} = i \frac{P}{\hbar} A e^{i\left(\frac{P}{\hbar}x - \frac{E}{\hbar}\omega t\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta \psi}{\delta x} = i \frac{P}{\hbar} \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{\delta x} = i \frac{P}{\hbar}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{\delta x} = \frac{i}{\hbar} P_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{\delta x} = \frac{i \cdot i}{i \hbar} P_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta}{\delta x} = - \frac{1}{i \hbar} P_x$$

$$\therefore P_x = -i \hbar \frac{\delta}{\delta x}$$

$$P_y = -i \hbar \frac{\delta}{\delta y}$$

$$P_z = -i \hbar \frac{\delta}{\delta z}$$

$$\vec{P} = -i \hbar \vec{\nabla}$$

With position operator \hat{P}_x & time operator $i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$,

$\rightarrow P_x$ & $i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$ commutes with ψ .

$$\psi, \hat{P}_x \psi = \hat{P}_x \psi, \psi$$

$$L.H.S = \psi, \hat{P}_x \psi$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{P}_x \psi dx$$

$$= -i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx$$

$$= -i\hbar \left[\psi^* \int \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx} \psi^* \int \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx \right\} dx \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$= -i\hbar \left[\psi^* \psi \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \psi dx$$

[For commutes \hat{P}_x & ψ so terms vanish]

$$= 0 + i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \psi dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx})^* \psi^* \psi dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_x^* \psi^* \psi dx$$

$$= P_x \psi, \psi$$

$$= R.H.S$$

କୁ ପ୍ରେସରିଜ୍ ଲାଇସେନ୍ସ ମୀଟିଙ୍ଗ୍ ହେଲା ।

→ ଶ୍ରୀରାମ : ତଥିରୁ କିମ୍ବା ଆଜ୍ଞା କୁଟି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଏବଂ
କୌଣସି କାଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା କରିଲା କୁଟିପାତ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଏବଂ
ଏବଙ୍କ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ଆହୁତି । ଏହି କରିବି କାହିଁଲେ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ଉଚ୍ଛ୍ଵେ
କରିବି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ କାଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା କରିବି ଏବଂ
କୁଟିପାତ୍ର କରିବି ମଧ୍ୟ ଲାଗେ ।

ହିତ୍ୟା ପ୍ରିସମ୍: କୋମ୍ପିଲେସନ୍ ଏଲିକ୍ଟ୍ରିକ୍ ଏଞ୍ଜିନିୟର୍ ଡିଜାଇନ୍
(ଅବଧାର, ବ୍ରାକ୍ଷ, କର୍ଶ) କେ ୨୦୮୨୦ ଅଳାର୍ଡିଆ ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଏବଂ

ପାତେ ୧

ପ୍ରାଚୀ : ପ୍ରାଚୀରେ କର୍ମକାଳୀମ୍ୟ ଯୋଗ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଅନୁମତି ଅଲାପିତେ ହରକିରିଷୁଣ ଥିଲେ ।

କୁଣ୍ଡମ ଶିଳ୍ପୀଙ୍କରେ ଏହାର ନାମ ଏହିପରିବାର ଅତିଥି ପାଇଁ ଆଜିର ପରିବାରର ନାମ ଏହାର ନାମ

ପଞ୍ଚମ ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ : ଯୋଗେ ଭ୍ରମ୍ଭ ପାତ୍ରଙ୍କାଳ ବୁଝିବା ସର୍ବତ୍ର ଶୁଣ୍ଟିଥିଲା
ଯୋଗେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଦ୍ୟା ରି ତେ ଅନୁଧାନୀ ଓ ତେ ଶାଶ୍ଵତବିଦ୍ୟା ହୁଏ ହିବା.

$$\langle \hat{q} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{Q} \psi dV$$

ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲେଖକଙ୍କାରୀ: ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ମାତ୍ରରେ ଦେଇଲେ ଏହି ବିଷୟରେ
କ୍ରମିକରେ ଲେଖନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଲ୍ଲିଯିରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଲା ।

$$H\psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

ନେତ୍ରମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$[Q, R] = (\hat{Q}\hat{R} - \hat{R}\hat{Q})$$

ଏ ପ୍ରାଣ ସଥି (୫), ଛୁଟୁ କାହାର ଦେବେଳ ଉଲାଲିଯିର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଶ୍ଵର ଦେବେଳ
ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିନିଷ୍ଠା କାହାର ।

→ ଛୁଟୁ କାହାର ଏହା ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଶ୍ଵର ଦେବେଳ ବିଦେଶୀ କାହାର ,

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

× ମାତ୍ରଳ ଦ୍ରୋବେଳ ଅନାର୍ଥିତି ପରିମାଣିକ କାହାର
 $P_x = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \quad \text{--- (ii)}$

$$\hat{H}\psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \cdot \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2}$$

ପୁନଃଧ୍ୟାମ୍ବନ୍ଧୁ - \hat{P}_x ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନାର୍ଥିତ କାହାର,

$$\hat{P}_x \hat{H}\psi = (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}) \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar^3}{2m} \cdot \frac{d^3\psi}{dx^3} \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

(ii) ରେ, $\hat{P}_x \psi = -i\hbar \frac{d\psi}{dx}$

ପୁନଃଧ୍ୟାମ୍ବନ୍ଧୁ \hat{H} ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନାର୍ଥିତ କାହାର,

$$\hat{H} \hat{P}_x \psi = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \right] \left[-i\hbar \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right]$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar^3}{2m} \frac{d^3\psi}{dx^3} \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

(iv) - (iii)

$$\hat{H} \hat{P}_x \psi - \hat{P}_x \hat{H} \psi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi (\hat{H} \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{H}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \hat{H} = 0, \text{ କିନ୍ତୁ } \psi \neq 0$$

$$\therefore [\hat{H}, \hat{P}_x] = 0$$

(Proved)

କି ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କି ? ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କିମ୍ବା ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି
ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ । ✓

→ ସମ୍ମଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କି କାହା ଦେଖିବେ ପାଇଁ ଯାହାର
କିମ୍ବା ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କାହା ଶାକଶ ପାଇଁ ଯାହା କାହା
ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କାହା , କି ଦେଖିବେ ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ ।
କି $\psi(x) = \psi(-x)$

ବାସି, ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କି ଜୀବିତ ଫାନ୍ଦିମଣ୍ଡଲ୍ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ
କିମ୍ବା ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କାହା ,

$$\hat{\psi} [\psi_1(x) + \psi_2(x)] = \psi_1(-x) + \psi_2(-x)$$

$$\hat{\psi} [\psi_1(x) + \psi_2(x)] = \hat{\psi} \psi_1(x) + \hat{\psi} \psi_2(x)$$

$$\text{ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ } \hat{\psi} c \psi_1(x) = c \psi(-x)$$

$$\text{ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ } \hat{\psi} c \psi_1(x) = c \hat{\psi} \psi(x)$$

କି ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କି ଯେତେବେଳେ ମାତ୍ର ଏହି କାହା । ✓

→ ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଦେଖିବେ ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ
ବିବରଣୀ କାହା ,

$$\hat{\psi} \psi = \lambda \psi \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ବ୍ୟାକିନ୍ କି ୩ ପାଇଁ ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ ୩ ପାଇଁ ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ ।

ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡିକି କି କାହା ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କାହା ,

$$\hat{a}^2 \psi = \lambda \hat{\psi} \psi$$

$$\therefore \hat{a}^2 \psi = \lambda^2 \psi \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

ଲ୍ୟାନ୍ଡି ଅଳାର୍ଟିଏ କି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା $\hat{\psi} \psi(x) = \psi(-x)$

ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଏବଂ ପରିପାଇସନ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଲାଯାଇଥାଏ ।

$$\hat{\alpha}^2 \psi(x) = \alpha \psi(-x) = \psi(x) \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

⑩ ୩(iii) ଦେଖିବାରେ,

$$\lambda^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \pm 1$$

ଏହା ଲ୍ୟାପିଟି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭେତେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଲୋଗାଇଥିବା ।

$$\rightarrow (\hat{\alpha} \psi, \phi) = (\psi, \alpha \phi) \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$L.H.S = \alpha \psi, \phi$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(-x) \phi(x) dx$$

ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ $x \rightarrow -x'$
 $dx \rightarrow -dx'$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x') \phi(-x') (-dx')$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x') \phi(-x') dx'$$

ଆବାବ, $x' \rightarrow x$ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲୋଗିବା,

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \phi(-x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(x) \alpha \phi(x) dx$$

$$= (\psi, \hat{\alpha} \phi)$$

ବ୍ୟାଜ ହେଉଥିଲୁ, କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁରଦ୍ଧରଣ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାର ପରିବାର ।
 → ସିରି ଖାତା ପ୍ରକାଶକ, ଉପରିକାରକ ଏବଂ ମିଶର ବ୍ୟାଜ କରିବା
 ପରିବାର ପରିବାର, $|\Psi_S(t)\rangle$, $|\Psi_H\rangle$, $|\Psi_D(t)\rangle$, ଓ ତାଙ୍କ ଉପରିକାରକ
 ଅନୁରଦ୍ଧରଣ ପରିବାର \hat{A}_S , $\hat{A}_H(t)$, $\hat{A}_D(t)$ ଏବଂ

$$|\Psi_H\rangle = \hat{U} |\Psi_S(t)\rangle$$

$$\hat{A}_H(t) = \hat{U} + \hat{A}_S \hat{U}$$

$$|\Psi_D(t)\rangle = \hat{U}_0^\dagger |\Psi_S(t)\rangle$$

$$\hat{A}_D(t) = U_0 + \hat{A}_S \hat{U}_0$$

ପରିବାରକାରୀ ବ୍ୟାଜ $\hat{A}_H(t)$ ଯଳାର୍ଥିତରେ ପରିବାର ହେବା -

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{A}_H(t) \rangle &= \langle \Psi_H | \hat{A}_H(t) | \Psi_H \rangle \\ &= \langle \Psi_S(t) | \hat{U} \hat{U} + \hat{A}_S \hat{U} \hat{U} + |\hat{\Psi}_S(t)\rangle \\ &= \langle \Psi_S(t) | \hat{A}_S | \Psi_S(t) \rangle \\ &= \langle \hat{A}_S \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$U \hat{U} = I$ ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟାଜ $A_D(t)$ କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁରଦ୍ଧରଣ ହେବା

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{A}_D(t) \rangle &= \langle \Psi_D(t) | \hat{A}_D(t) | \Psi_D(t) \rangle \\ &= \langle \Psi_S(t) | U_0 U_0 + A_S U_0 U_0 + |\Psi_S(t)\rangle \\ &= \langle \Psi_S(t) | A_S | \Psi_S(t) \rangle \\ &= \langle \hat{A}_S \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \langle A_H(t) \rangle = \langle A_S \rangle = \langle A_D(t) \rangle$$

(ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧିତ)

$$= (E + \frac{1}{2} n\omega) \psi$$

$$\therefore E = (n + \frac{1}{2}) n\omega$$

ବ୍ୟାକ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ତିମ ପରିଣାମ

$\frac{1}{2} n\omega, \frac{3}{2} n\omega, \frac{5}{2} n\omega$

ଫେରି ଚାଲାନ୍ତ ବାକ୍ତ୍ରେ ସମ୍ଭବତା ।

ଯେ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟାବଳୀ କିମ୍ବା ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପରିବାର ଯେତି ହେ । (୨୦୨୩ ୧୨)

$$-\frac{1}{T_h} [QH] \rightarrow \{Q, H\}$$

→ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟାବଳୀ କିମ୍ବା ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପରିବାର ଯୁ ଖର୍ବ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ହେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବେ ଏ ୨୮୦୦ ମେଡି ହେବେ ।

$$\text{ଆପଣଙ୍କ } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = 0, \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \neq 0$$

ଆମର ଲାଗ୍, ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟାବଳୀ କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବେ ~~କିମ୍ବା~~ କେବେ ପ୍ରେରଣାର
କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବେ Q_s ରେ ମାତ୍ର ସମ୍ଭବ ।

$$+ Q_H = U Q_S U^\dagger \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ତୁମର, $U = e^{iHt/\hbar}$, ଏହି କଣିକ ବିବରଣୀ

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବେ ।



① න්‍යා තුවකාරි ප්‍රාග්ධනය.

$$\frac{dQ_H}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(UQ_S U^T)$$

$$= \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} Q_S U^T + U Q_S \frac{\partial U^T}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial Q_S}{\partial t} U^T$$

$$\text{සැක්‍රම } U = e^{iHt/\hbar}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = e^{iHt/\hbar} \cdot \frac{iH}{\hbar}$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} U H \quad -\text{(i)}$$

$$\text{ආදායා, } U^T = e^{-iHt/\hbar}$$

$$\frac{\partial U^T}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \right)^T$$

$$= \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} U H \right)^T$$

$$= -\frac{i}{\hbar} H U^T \quad -\text{(ii)}$$

② 3(i) සඳහා මෙම ① න්‍යා තුවකාරි ප්‍රාග්ධනය.

$$\frac{dQ_H}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} U H Q_S U^T - \frac{i}{\hbar} U Q_S H U^T + U \frac{dQ_S}{dt} U^T$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} (U H Q_S U^T - U Q_S H U^T) + U \frac{dQ_S}{dt} U^T$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} U (H Q_S - Q_S H) U^T + U \frac{dQ_S}{dt} U^T$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} U [H, Q_S] U^T + U \frac{dQ_S}{dt} U^T$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, Q_H] + \frac{\partial Q_H}{\partial t} [i 2\pi] \quad -\text{(iv)}$$

କେଣ୍ଟି ପରିପାରାମ୍ବଦ୍ୟ କେଣ୍ଟ ପାରିପାରାମ୍ବଦ୍ୟ ।

ଏହି ସମୀକ୍ଷାତି ଅନୁକରଣ କରିବାକୁ ପାରିପାରାମ୍ବଦ୍ୟ {Q, H} କିମ୍ବା ଉପରେ ।

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = \{Q, H\} + \frac{dQ}{dt} \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

(iv) ୩ତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଧରନ କାହିଁ ।

$$\frac{i}{h} [H, Q_H] \rightarrow \{Q, H\}$$

$$- \frac{1}{h} [Q, H] \rightarrow \{Q, H\}$$

କେଣ୍ଟି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ? କିମ୍ବା କେଣ୍ଟ ପାରିପାରାମ୍ବଦ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା ?

→ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ତଥାରେ ଏକାଧିକ କୁ ଓ ଅନୋଧିତ କିମ୍ବା

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା । ଅତିବା,

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \neq 0, \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \neq 0$$

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଏକାଧିକ ଅନୋଧିତ କୁ କୁ ଏକାଧିକ ଏକାଧିକ

$$\text{କିମ୍ବା}, \quad H_L = H_0 + H_I' \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

କେଣ୍ଟ କୁ 2cm ଅଭିନିର୍ମିତ ଏକାଧିକ କୁ କୁ 2cm

କେଣ୍ଟ ଏକାଧିକ କୁ କୁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ ।

କିମ୍ବା କେଣ୍ଟ କୁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ ।

କିମ୍ବା କେଣ୍ଟ କୁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ ।

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$$Q_T = e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} Q_S e^{-iH_0 t/\hbar} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$|\psi_T(t)\rangle = e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} |\psi(t)\rangle \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1) \text{ 从 } Q_T = U Q_S U^\dagger \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\frac{dQ_T}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [U Q_S U^\dagger]$$

$$= \frac{dU}{dt} Q_S U^\dagger + U Q_S \frac{dU^\dagger}{dt} + U \frac{dQ_S}{dt} U^\dagger \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$Q_S \text{ 为 } U = e^{iH_0 t/\hbar}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} \cdot \frac{iH_0}{\hbar}$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} U H_0 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$Q_S^\dagger \text{ 为 } U^\dagger = e^{-iH_0 t/\hbar}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dU^\dagger}{dt} = \left(\frac{dU}{dt} \right)^T$$

$$= \left(e^{iH_0 t/\hbar} \cdot \frac{iH_0}{\hbar} \right)^T$$

$$= -\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0 e^{-iH_0 t/\hbar}$$

$$= -\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0 U^\dagger \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

(V) 由 (V) 式 知 (V) 式 成立

$$\frac{dQ_T}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} U H_0 Q_S U^\dagger + U \cdot Q_S \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0 U^\dagger \right) + U \cdot \frac{dQ_S}{dt} U^\dagger$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} (U Q_S U^\dagger H_0 - H_0 U Q_S U^\dagger) + U \frac{dQ_S}{dt} U^\dagger$$

$$= \frac{i}{h} (Q_I H_0 - H_0 Q_I) + \text{initial } \frac{\partial Q_0}{\partial t} u'$$

$$= \frac{i}{h} [Q_I, H_0] + \frac{\partial Q_I}{\partial t}$$

ତାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ଧରେ ପାଇଲା !

କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା , କିମ୍ବା : $\frac{\partial Q_I}{\partial t}$ କାହାର ?

→

ଫର୍ମ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକ୍ଷେତ୍ର	ପରିପରାମର୍ଶ	କାରା
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ଅନାରୋଡ଼ିକ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	u u	u u
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ଅନାରୋଡ଼ିକ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ଅନାରୋଡ଼ିକ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ଅନାରୋଡ଼ିକ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	u u	u u
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	Q_H u u	Q_I u u
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପରିଦିର୍ଘ	u u	u u
$i \frac{d}{dt} \langle A_S \rangle$		$\frac{d Q_H}{dt} = \frac{i}{h} [H, Q_H]$	$\frac{d Q_I}{dt} = \frac{i}{h} [Q_I, H_0]$
$= \langle [A_S, H_S] \rangle$		$+ \frac{\partial Q_H}{\partial t}$	$+ \frac{\partial Q_I}{\partial t}$

କି ପ୍ରାଣିକାରୀ ହିଁ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ହେଲା ।

→ ଅନୁଭବକାରୀ ହିଁ ଅଛି ଯାହାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା ଯାହାରେ ଆଜି ହିଁ ନାହିଁ , ତାହାର ଉପରେ କାହାରଙ୍କ
 $\psi(t)$ ହିଁ ହେଲା,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(t) \neq 0, \quad \frac{\partial \hat{A}}{\partial t} = 0$$

ଅବଧାର କି ଦେଖିବାରେ ଆ ହିଁ ଅନୁଭବକାରୀ ହାଲାକିମ୍ବା
ନାହିଁ , $\langle A_S \rangle = \langle \psi_S | A_S | \psi_S \rangle$ — (i)

t ହିଁ ସାମରିକ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବି

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle A_S \rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} | A_S | \psi_S \right\rangle + \left\langle \psi_S | A_S | \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right\rangle — (ii)$$

ଅବଧାର କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଭବକାରୀ ହାଲାକିମ୍ବା ହେଲା :

$$H_S \psi_S = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_S}{\partial t} — (iii)$$

$$\therefore H_S^* \psi_S^* = -i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_S^*}{\partial t} — (iv)$$

(iii) ଦ୍ୱାରା, $\frac{\partial \psi_S}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} H_S \psi_S$

(iv) ଦ୍ୱାରା, $\frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} H_S^* \psi^*$

(ii) ହିଁ ମାତ୍ରା ବ୍ୟବହାର,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \langle A_S \rangle &= \left\langle -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \psi_S H_S | A_S | \psi_S \right\rangle + \left\langle \psi_S | A_S | \frac{1}{i\hbar} H_S \psi_S \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle \psi_S | A_S | H_S - H_S | A_S | \psi_S \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \langle \psi_s | = \langle \psi_s | D_s H_s - H_s D_s | \psi_s \rangle$$

এখন কোণ অন্তরের সময়ের ফলাফল হবে,

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi_s | = \langle \psi_s | D_s H_s - H_s D_s | \psi_s \rangle$$

$$\therefore i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi_s | = \langle [D_s H_s] \rangle$$

কিন্তু বিভিন্ন রেখার দূরত্বের উপর নির্ভর করে পথের ক্ষেত্রফল হবে।

$$\text{ব) } \text{পথের ক্ষেত্রফল } (\mathcal{A}), [\psi, P_x] = i\hbar \text{ হবে } [\psi^n, P_x] = i\hbar n \psi^{n-1}$$

\rightarrow অসুস্থ লাগে, ψ ক্ষেত্রফল এবং P_x অসুস্থ লাগে

$$P_x = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$[\psi, P_x] \psi = \psi \hat{P}_x \psi - \hat{P}_x (\psi \psi)$$

$$= \psi (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi) - (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}) (\psi \psi)$$

$$= -i\hbar \psi \frac{d\psi}{dx} + i\hbar \psi \frac{d\psi}{dx} + i\hbar \psi \quad \text{UV method}$$

$$= i\hbar \psi$$

$$\therefore [\psi, P_x] = i\hbar$$

$$\text{অবশ্যি, } [\psi^2, \hat{P}_x] = \psi^2 \hat{P}_x - \hat{P}_x \psi^2$$

$$= \psi \psi P_x - \psi P_x \psi + \underbrace{\psi D_x \psi - P_x \psi \psi}_{[Q_2 \text{ ২তৰ পরি } f(\psi \psi \psi)]}$$

$$= \psi (\psi P_x - P_x \psi) + (\psi P_x - P_x \psi) \psi$$

$$= \psi [\psi, P_x] + [\psi, P_x] \psi$$

$$= \psi \cdot i\hbar + i\hbar \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow 2i\hbar \psi$$

$$= i\hbar 2 \cdot \psi^2$$

$$\text{কোণীয় } [n^3 \hat{p}] = i\hbar \cdot 3n^{2-1}$$

$$[n^n, \hat{p}_n] = i\hbar n^n n^{n-1} \quad (\underline{\text{Proved}})$$

$$\text{সুব প্রমাণ হবে } n, [x, p_x^n] = i\hbar n P_n n^{n-1}; \text{ এবং}$$

→ অন্যর লক্ষণ,

$$[n, p_n] = i\hbar \rightarrow [\text{প্রমাণ করা গুরুত্বে } 20 \text{ মিনিট}]$$

$$\text{আবাস, } [x, p_x^2] = x p_x^2 - p_x^2 x$$

$$= n \hat{p}_x \hat{p}_x - p_x p_n x$$

$$= x p_x p_n - \underbrace{p_x n p_x + p_x x p_x - p_n p_n x}_{\rightarrow \text{প্রমাণ}} \rightarrow (প্রমাণ)$$

$$= (x p_x - p_n x) p_n + p_n (x p_x - p_n x)$$

$$= [n, p_n] p_n + p_n [x, p_x]$$

$$= i\hbar p_n + p_n \cdot i\hbar$$

$$= i\hbar 2 \cdot p_x^{2-1}$$

$$\text{গুরুত্বে, } [x, p_x^3] = i\hbar \cdot 3 \cdot p_x^{3-1}$$

⋮

$$[x, p_x^n] = i\hbar \cdot n \cdot p_x^{n-1}$$

$$[n, p_n^n] = i\hbar n p_x^{n-1}$$

(Proved)

(1)

CHAPTER - 2

ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚୟ ଓ ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରମାଣନା କରିବା ଲୋ
ବସନ୍ତ ଓ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଏବଂ । ✓

TUTORIAL

→ ହାତେ-

ଏକାଟି ତାତ୍ତ୍ଵ- ଏ ଅନ୍ଯ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଜୀବନ ଆଛେ । ...

ଏହି- ତଥାତୋର- ଅନ୍ତିମ ଲିଖାତେ ଦାଖି-

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \quad \text{--- (1)} \quad \text{[wave diagram]}$$

ଏହି- ତଥାତୀ- ଗଣିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନିକ- ଅନ୍ତାର୍ଧାନ- ଲିଖାତେ ଦାଖି,

$$y = A \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (x - vt)$$

ଅଧିକାରୀ-

v ଓ λ ହଲୋ ମଥାନ୍ତରେ ତଥାତୋର- ସେବ- ଏବଂ ତଥାତୀ- ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ।

ଏ ଅନ୍ତିମ କେ- ପୃଷ୍ଠା ବିନ୍ଦୁମ କରୁଥ ଲିଖାତେ ଦାଖି;

$$y = A \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x - \frac{2\pi v}{\lambda} t \right]$$

$$= A \cos (kx - \omega t) \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{ଅଧିକାରୀ: } \\ k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi v}{\lambda}$$

-ଆମରା- ତାନି,

$$y = Ae^{i(kx - \omega t)}$$

କୋଣାର୍ଥାମ- ଅନ୍ତିମ ରେଖା-

$$\text{ଫ୍ରେବେନ: } P = \hbar k$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } k = \frac{P}{\hbar}$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ ଶାନ୍ତି } E = \hbar \omega, \text{ ଏବଂ } \omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}$$

$$\therefore y = Ae^{i(\frac{P}{\hbar}x - \frac{E}{\hbar}t)} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$



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$$\therefore \Psi(x,t) = A e^{i(\frac{p}{\hbar}x - \frac{E}{\hbar}t)} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

অন্তর:

$$\frac{\delta \Psi}{\delta t} = i \frac{p}{\hbar} A e^{i(\frac{p}{\hbar}x - \frac{E}{\hbar}t)}$$

$$\text{বা } \frac{d\Psi}{dt} = i \frac{p}{\hbar} \Psi$$

$$\text{বা } \dot{E} = -i \frac{p}{\hbar} \frac{d\Psi}{dt}$$

$$\therefore E = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \quad [\text{শুধু অপারেটর বা ক্ষেত্রে}] \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

(4) অন্তর: যথে;

$$\frac{\delta \Psi}{\delta x} = i \frac{p}{\hbar} A e^{i(\frac{p}{\hbar}x - \frac{E}{\hbar}t)}$$

$$\text{বা } \frac{\delta \Psi}{\delta x} = \frac{ip}{\hbar} \Psi$$

$$\text{বা } \frac{\delta}{\delta x} = \frac{ip}{\hbar}$$

$$\text{বা } p = -i\hbar \frac{\delta}{\delta x}$$

$$\therefore x\text{-ক্ষেত্রে অপারেটর } \hat{P}_x \rightarrow -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$y\text{-} " " " \hat{P}_y \rightarrow -i\hbar \frac{d}{dy}$$

$$z\text{-} " " " \hat{P}_z \rightarrow -i\hbar \frac{d}{dz}$$

অন্তর: তানি;

$$\hat{P} = \hat{i}P_x + \hat{j}P_y + \hat{k}P_z$$

$$= \hat{i}(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}) + \hat{j}(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dy}) + \hat{k}(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dz})$$

$$= -i\hbar (\hat{i} \frac{d}{dx} + \hat{j} \frac{d}{dy} + \hat{k} \frac{d}{dz})$$

$$\text{বা } \hat{P} \rightarrow -i\hbar \vec{v} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

ଯୋଗରୀୟ ତାତ୍ତ୍ଵ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E = T + V \\
 & H = T + V \\
 & = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{n}) \\
 & = \frac{1}{2m} (\hat{P}_x^2 + \hat{P}_y^2 + \hat{P}_z^2) + V(\vec{n}) \\
 & = \frac{1}{2m} (-i\hbar \vec{\nabla}) \cdot (-i\hbar \vec{\nabla}) + V(\vec{n}) \\
 & = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{n}) \quad \text{--- (2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ- ଶ୍ରୀକାଳ- ଯୋକ- ଯୁଗ୍ମ,

$$H \Psi = H \Psi(\vec{n}, t) = \hat{E} \Psi(\vec{n}, t)$$

(5) (2) ଅନେ;

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(n) \Psi(n, t) \right] = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \Psi(n, t) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

[ପ୍ରକାଶ- ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିତ୍ୟ- ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସହ- ମନ୍ଦି]

ଚଲକ- ଅନ୍ତାନା- କର୍ମ- ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ସାହାବ- କର୍ବେ,

$$\Psi(n, t) = \Psi(n) \phi(t) \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

ଯୋକ- (3) ଓ ସାହାବ- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ- ଦ୍ୱାରା,

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(n) \right] \Psi(n) \phi(t) = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \Psi(n) \phi(t)$$

$$\text{ସା } \phi(t) \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(n) \right] \Psi(n) = i\hbar \Psi(n) \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt}$$

$$\text{ସା } \frac{1}{\Psi(n)} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(n) \right] \Psi(n) = i\hbar \frac{1}{\phi(t)} \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} \quad \text{[} \text{ସା } \frac{1}{\Psi(n)} \phi(t) = \text{] }$$

ସା ଯେତେ ବାନ୍ଧ- ମହାତ୍ମା- କେବଳମାତ୍ର- ନ ନିତ୍ୟ- ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବାଦ- ମହାତ୍ମା-.

t ନିତ୍ୟ- ମହାତ୍ମା- LHS = RHS ~~= E~~ E [ଧୀର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ୩]

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\Psi(n)} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(n) \right] \Psi(n) = i\hbar \frac{1}{\phi(t)} \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} = E \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

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$$\therefore i\hbar \frac{1}{\Phi(t)} \cdot \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt} = E$$

$$\text{or } -\frac{d\phi(t)}{\phi(t)} = \frac{E}{i\hbar} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{1}{\phi(t)} \cdot \phi(t) = Et$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\phi(t)} \cdot \phi(t) = \frac{E}{i\hbar} \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow m\phi(t) = \frac{Et}{i\hbar} + m A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m\phi(t)}{mA} = \frac{E}{T\hbar} t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\phi(t)}{A} = \frac{E}{T\hbar} t$$

$$\therefore \phi(t) = A e^{-iEt/T\hbar} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{1}{4\pi r} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right] \psi(r) = E$$

$$\therefore \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right] \psi(r) = E\psi(r)$$

એવી રૂપની સ્થિતિ (રૂપ/ક્રમ) કેવી રીતે

નાની: (1) 3 (2) 2 (3)

$$\psi(r, t) = \sum_n A_n \psi_n(r) e^{-iEt/T\hbar}$$

ଯେ କୌଣସି ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚୟ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ଏହା ଏବେ
ଏବେ ଏମାତ୍ରିକ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନ ହେଉ ଛି ।

→ ଅଧିକାରୀ- ଅଧିକାରୀ- ପରିମାଣ- ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଧାନ- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

ପ୍ରକାଶକ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) \right\} \Psi(r,t) = E \Psi(r,t)$$

ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦେଇଲା ଏହା ଏବେ

$$\left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \right\} \Psi(r,t) = E \Psi(r,t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \Psi(r,t) + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(r,t) = 0$$

ବେଳେ କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x,t) + \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \Psi(x,t) = 0$$

$$\text{ଏହି}, \quad \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} = k_x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x,t) + k_x^2 \Psi(x,t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + k_x^2 \Psi(x) = 0$$

୧୨ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ

$$\Psi(x) = A e^{j k x}$$

$$\Psi(x) = e$$

$$\frac{d\Psi}{dx} = p e^{jkx}$$

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} = p^2 e^{jkx}$$

$$\therefore p^2 e^{px} + k_x^2 e^{px} = 0$$

$$\text{or } p^2 + k_x^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore p^2 + k_x^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 = -k_x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p = i k_x$$

$$\therefore p = i k_x$$

$$x \text{ এর দ্বারা প্রক্ষেপ কোণটি \ } \psi(x) = A_1 e^{ik_x \cdot x}$$

$$y \text{ এর দ্বারা \ } \psi(y) = A_2 e^{ik_y \cdot y}$$

$$z \text{ এর দ্বারা \ } \psi(z) = A_3 e^{ik_z \cdot z}$$

$$\text{অবশ্য, } \psi(r) = \psi(x) \psi(y) \psi(z)$$

$$= A_1 e^{ik_x \cdot x} \cdot A_2 e^{ik_y \cdot y} \cdot A_3 e^{ik_z \cdot z}$$

$$= A_1 A_2 A_3 e^{i(k_x \cdot x + k_y \cdot y + k_z \cdot z)}$$

$$= A e^{i K \cdot r}$$

$$\psi(r, t) = \psi(r) \phi(t)$$

$$= A e^{i K \cdot r} A_1 e^{-i E t / \hbar}$$

$$= C e^{i(K \cdot r - E t / \hbar)}$$

$$= C e^{i(K \cdot r - w t)}$$

(Ans)

ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲା ଯାହାମାତ୍ର ଏହା ହେ ।
ଅବର ଅବିଭିନ୍ନତାର ସମୀକ୍ଷା ଦୟା ହେ । ✓



• ଆ. ଟ୍ର.

- କରମ୍ଭ ନିତ୍ୟ - ପ୍ରାତିଜ୍ଞାନ - ଶିଖ ମନୀ. ଟ୍ର -

$$-\frac{h^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V \psi = i\hbar \frac{d\psi}{dt} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

ଉତ୍ତରାନ୍ତିକ - ତାତିକା - ପୁନଃ ଲିଖ

$$-\frac{h^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi^* + V \psi^* = -i\hbar \frac{d\psi^*}{dt} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(1) ଏବଂ ଉତ୍ତରାନ୍ତିକ - ψ^* ବାବେ - ψ^* ଛାଇ ଏବଂ (2) ଏବଂ ଉତ୍ତରାନ୍ତିକ -
ବାବେ ψ ଗୁରୁ କରି,

$$-\frac{h^2}{2m} \psi^* \nabla^2 \psi^* + V \psi^* \psi = i\hbar \psi^* \frac{d\psi}{dt} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } -\frac{h^2}{2m} \psi \nabla^2 \psi^* + V \psi \psi^* = -i\hbar \psi \frac{d\psi^*}{dt} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

(3) - (4) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହାତ -

$$-\frac{h^2}{2m} [\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*] = i\hbar [\psi^* \frac{d\psi}{dt} + \psi \frac{d\psi^*}{dt}]$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} (\psi^* \psi) = -\frac{h^2}{2m} [\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*]$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } \frac{d}{dt} (\psi^* \psi) = -\frac{h}{2im} [\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*]$$

ଧ୍ୟାନ -

$$\psi^* \psi = f - \frac{h}{2m} [\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*] = J$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } \frac{d\psi}{dt} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}$$

$$\cancel{\vec{J}} \rightarrow \cancel{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}}$$

$$\text{ଏବଂ } \vec{J} \cdot \frac{d\psi}{dt} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

ଏହା ଉତ୍ସମ୍ପଦ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା କି ? ପ୍ରମାଣ ଏଥି । ✓

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କଣ୍ଠମାନୀ: ଏହି ଦେଖି କଥାଟି ଅଧିକାର ଲାଗିଥିବା ଏହି କାଳିକାର
କୁମାର ଅପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ ହେଲା ଏହି ବ୍ୟାକରଣର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ।

$$\therefore m \frac{d}{dt} \langle x \rangle = \langle P_x \rangle$$

ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଉପଲବ୍ଧି: ଅମ୍ବାନ୍ତର ଆମ୍ବାର ଏହି ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣର ବାରିଷ୍ଠତା ଆମ୍ବାରୁ

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପାତାରେ ଏହି ପାତା ଦେଖିଲୁ କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ପାତାରେ ଏହି ପାତା ଦେଖିଲୁ

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \langle p_n \rangle = \langle f'(n) \rangle$$

ରୁପ ଉନ୍ନମାଦ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥଳାଗ୍ରହଣ: ଯାମ୍ବାଦ ଲାଗ୍ରହଣ ଦେଖିବା କାହିଁ ଚାହାର ଏବଂ ଶାଖା
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବେ କି କି

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle Q \rangle = \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{Q}] + \frac{dQ}{dt} \right\rangle \quad \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

କ୍ଷୋଳ ଫୁଲ = x ଟଙ୍କା । $\hat{Q} = \frac{x}{2}$ ଏହାରେ ବନ୍ଦ ହିଁ,

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{\chi}] = \left[\frac{P^2}{2m} + \hat{V}(x), \hat{\chi} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) + \hat{V}(x), \hat{n} \right]$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{2m} [P_x^2, \hat{x}] + \frac{1}{2m} [P_y^2, \hat{x}] + \frac{1}{2m} [P_z^2, \hat{x}] + [\hat{V}(x), \hat{x}] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} [P_x^2, \hat{x}] + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \hat{P}_x [\hat{P}_x, \hat{u}] + [\hat{P}_x, \hat{u}] \hat{P}_x \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2m} \left\{ \frac{\hbar^2}{i} \hat{P}_x + \frac{\hbar}{i} \hat{P}_x \right\}$$

$$= \frac{t_1}{im} \hat{P}_x$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \langle n \rangle = \left\langle \frac{i}{im} \cdot \frac{j}{\hbar} P_n \right\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow m \frac{d}{dt} \langle n \rangle = \langle P_n \rangle$$

(অভিগ্রহণ)

ডায়নামিক প্রয়োগ: সমীক্ষণ ও পর্যবেক্ষণে P_n এবং $\hat{Q} = \hat{P}_X$ দ্বয়ৰ পদ্ধতি.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \langle P_n \rangle &= \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{P}_n] + \frac{d \hat{P}_n}{dt} \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{i}{\hbar} \left\langle [\hat{H}, \hat{P}_n] \right\rangle + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{আসলৰ অর্থ, } [\hat{H}, \hat{P}_n] = [\hat{V}(\vec{r}); \hat{P}_n] = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{i} \frac{\partial^2 V(x)}{\partial x^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{সুতৰে } \frac{d}{dt} \langle P_n \rangle &= - \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} \cdot \frac{\hbar^2}{i} \frac{\partial^2 V(x)}{\partial x^2} \right\rangle \\ &= - \left\langle \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right\rangle \\ &= \text{গুরুত্বপূর্ণ পদ্ধতি} \\ &= \langle b(x) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt} \langle P_n \rangle = \langle b(x) \rangle$$

(গুরুত্বপূর্ণ)

Ar
Linzolid 400 mg & 600 mg tablet

Chapter-1

SD

ଏ ଅନ୍ୟ ଖାତାକୁ କିମ୍ବା ଦେ ପିଲିଶ ଗ୍ରେଫ୍ଟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେବା । *

→ ଏହାରେ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ଜ୍ଞାନ କେବଳ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେ ବର୍ତ୍ତି ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ
ବାକୀର ବାକୀର୍ଥିରେ ୩ ଅବାଧିରେ ବର୍ତ୍ତି ହେବା । ଏହାରେ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ
ଦ୍ୱାରା ସ୍ଵାକ୍ଷର ହେବା । ଯାତ୍ରୁ ଲାଇସ୍ ବିଭାଗରେ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ
କେ ଅଧିକାରୀ + ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେବଳ ଏକ ଲାଇସ୍ ବିଭାଗରେ ବିଭାଗରେ
ବିଭାଗ । ଏହାରେ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେବା ବାର୍ଷିକ ଏବଂ
ବାର୍ଷିକ ବିବର ହେବା (-୫ ମହେ +୫୦)ତି ମାତ୍ର ହେବା । କେ କିମ୍ବା
ଅନ୍ୟରେ ଦୁଇର ଏକ ଲାଇସ୍ ବିଭାଗରେ ବିଭାଗରେ ହେବା ,

$$\psi^*(\pi, t) \psi(\pi, t) = |\psi(\pi, t)|^2 = \psi^* \psi$$

ଏହା କେବଳ ଯାଥିରେ କେବଳ ଏକ ଲାଇସ୍ ବିଭାଗରେ ବିଭାଗରେ ହେବା ,

ଯେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଏହା ଏହାରେ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ପାଠ୍ୟକାରୀ ହେବା

ହେବା , ଯେତେବେଳେ ଯାଥିରେ ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଏହା ଏକ ଲାଇସ୍ ବିଭାଗରେ
ବିଭାଗ ।

$\psi^* \psi \neq 1$

ବିଭାଗ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଇସ୍ ବିଭାଗ ।

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* \psi d\gamma = 1$$

କେବଳ ଲାଇସ୍ ବିଭାଗ ।

যদি অস্থিতিকে নিম্নোক্ত পরিস্থিতিতে অবস্থিত হয় তবে এই
 → তখন আপুরীয় অবস্থার দূর্বল অবস্থা ও অস্থিতিক
 অবস্থার পরিস্থিত স্থিতিকে অবস্থা করা হচ্ছে।

$$\therefore \Delta x \cdot \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

এখন যখন কোন দীর্ঘ অবস্থা কর নি তখন এর মৌলিক ফোর্ম
 p_x কেই সময় নির্ধারণ করা হবে তখন অবস্থার অস্থিতিক
 Δx ও এবেজের অস্থিতিক Δp_x কে ক্ষেত্রে $\Delta t = \hbar/2$ দ্বা
 র মধ্যে করা হবে।

আঙ্গুলী E ও ΔE কে একই পরিস্থিতিক পরিণাম:

$$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

প্রমাণ: অমাঝেটির নির্দেশে p_n এবং ψ এর দুটি অবস্থার
 প্রত্যুক্তি কার বা গুরুত্বের < n > করে এবেজের প্রত্যুক্তি কার
 বা গুরুত্বের $\langle p_n \rangle$ এবং ব্যবহৃত করা, একে কার $\langle x \rangle$ হিসেবে
 অবস্থার কার বর্ণ বিদ্যুৎ।

$$\langle \Delta x \rangle^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (x - \langle x \rangle)^2 \psi dx - ①$$

এখনো $\langle p_n \rangle$ (এখন এবেজের কার কর বিদ্যুৎ),

$$\langle \Delta p_n \rangle^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (p_n - \langle p_n \rangle)^2 \psi dx$$

$$(\Delta x)^2 (\Delta p_n)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (x - \langle x \rangle)^2 \psi dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* (p_n - \langle p_n \rangle)^2 \psi dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \alpha^2 \psi dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \beta^2 \psi dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \alpha \alpha \psi dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \beta \beta \psi dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha^* \psi^* \alpha \psi dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \beta^* \psi^* \beta \psi dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha \psi)^* (\alpha \psi) dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\beta \psi)^* (\beta \psi) dx \quad \rightarrow \textcircled{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

দুবার দেখুন,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} b^* b dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g^* g dx \geq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} b^* g dx \right|^2$$

② নড় প্রয়োগ করা;

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\Delta x)^2 (\Delta p_x)^2 &\geq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha \psi)^* (\beta \psi) dx \right|^2 \\
 &\geq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha^* \psi^* \beta \psi dx \right|^2 \\
 &\geq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \alpha \beta \psi dx \right|^2 \\
 &\geq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \beta - \beta \alpha) + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \beta + \beta \alpha) \right\} \psi dx \right|^2 \\
 &\geq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \beta - \beta \alpha) \psi dx \right|^2 + \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{1}{2} (\alpha \beta + \beta \alpha) \psi dx \right|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

—③

400 mg Tablet

Arlin®
Linezolid 400 mg & 600 mg tablet, 100 ml suspension & IV infusion

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{প্রমাণ করা} \quad \alpha\beta - \beta\alpha = (\langle x - Lx \rangle / P_x - \langle P_x \rangle) \bar{\psi} (\langle P_x - LP_x \rangle) (x - Lx) \\
 & = \langle x P_x - x \langle P_x \rangle - Lx \rangle P_x + \langle x \rangle \langle P_x \rangle = P_x x + P_x \langle x \rangle + \\
 & \quad \langle P_x \rangle x - \langle P_x \rangle \langle x \rangle \\
 & = x P_x - P_x x \\
 & = [x, P_x]
 \end{aligned}$$

যাম্বল সমস্যা : $[x, P_x] = i\hbar$

$$\alpha\beta - \beta\alpha = i\hbar$$

বেশি দৃঢ় দৃঢ় $\alpha\beta * \beta\alpha = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Ax)^2 \cdot (\Delta P_x)^2 & \geq \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{1}{2} \cdot i\hbar \psi dx \right|^2 + \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{1}{2} \times 0 \psi dx \right|^2 \\
 & \geq \frac{1}{4} \hbar^2 \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx \right|^2 + 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ক্ষেত্রে } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx = 1$$

$$\therefore (Ax)^2 \cdot (\Delta P_x)^2 \geq \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore \Delta x \cdot \Delta P_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\text{অর্থাৎ, } E = \frac{P_x^2}{2m} = \frac{2P_x}{2m} \cdot \Delta P_x = \frac{P_x}{m} \Delta P_x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \Delta x \cdot \Delta P_x &= \Delta x \times \frac{m}{P_x} \Delta E \\
 &= \Delta x \times \frac{m}{mv} \cdot \Delta E
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \Delta x \cdot \frac{1}{v} \cdot \Delta E \\
 &= \Delta x \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \cdot \Delta E \\
 &= \Delta E \cdot \Delta t
 \end{aligned}$$

④ নী ব্যবহার করে,

$$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

প্রমাণ

এ অসম্ভব নীট প্রাক দেখতে যে একটি নিউক্লিয়ার ইলেক্ট্রন
মাত্রে মারে m । ✎

→ আইনো সুনি, একটি উচ্চ নিউক্লিয়ার ক্ষয় 2 cm
 10^{-12} cm, অতএব একটি ইলেক্ট্রনকে একটি নিউক্লিয়ার
ক্ষয়ে 2 cm শয় প্রযোজন করে আসে তাহলে একটি
নিউক্লিয়ার ক্ষয় 2×10^{-12} cm র একী হবে m ।
অসমিয়ত নীট হবে।

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2 \Delta x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\hbar}{2 \pi \Delta x} \\
 &= \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-27} \text{ erg-sec}}{2 \times 3.1416 \times 2 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.26393 \times 10^{-15} \text{ gm-cm/sec}$$

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ରହଣକାରୀ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଆଗମିତିର ହୁଏ ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳୀରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ
ବନ୍ଦନା ହେଲା ଯାହାରିମ , ଏହି ସେବା କୋଟି ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳୀରେ
ପ୍ରାୟ ଆଜାନ ବୋଜା ଥାଏଇ ।

ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳୀର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ରହଣ

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= mc^2 \\
 &\Rightarrow mc \times c \\
 &= DP \times C \\
 &= 0.29393 \times 10^{-15} \times 3 \times 10^{10} \\
 &\Rightarrow 0.791799 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ergs} \\
 &= 0.791799 \times 10^{-7} \times 10^{-5} \text{ Joule} \\
 &= 0.791799 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Joule} \\
 &\Rightarrow \frac{0.791799 \times 10^{-12}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} \text{ eV} \\
 &= 0.4948 \times 10^7 \text{ eV} \\
 &= 4.948 \text{ meV}
 \end{aligned}$$

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ରହଣ କିନ୍ତୁ ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳୀର ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଲା ବ୍ୟାପକ
4.948 meV ଅଟ୍ର ବ୍ୟାପକ ହେଲା , କିନ୍ତୁ କାହିଁମାତ୍ର କେବଳ 1.670
meV 2ଟି କିମିଟି ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳୀର ଅଟ୍ର ଅଟ୍ର 4 meV ।
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ରହଣ କିନ୍ତୁ ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳୀର 2ଟିଟି କାହାର ମାତ୍ର ।

ପ୍ରତିକାଳିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟ / ମୁଦ୍ରଣ: ଆମେରିକା ପରିମା ଏବଂ ଉତ୍ତର ଅମ୍ରିକା

$f(x)$ ହେଉ ନାହିଁ

$$\langle f(x) \rangle = \frac{-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* f(x) \psi dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx}$$

ଯାହା ଅଧିକରିତ ଗମନିତ ହୁଏ ତଥା, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx = 1$

$$\therefore \text{ଏହାରେ, } \langle f(x) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* f(x) \psi dx$$

ଅଧିକରିତ ଅଧିକରିତ ଅଧିକରିତ

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{A} \psi dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi dx}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{A} \psi dx$$

ବିନାର୍ଥ କୌଣସି: ଉଚିତ ଅଧିକରିତ ମାନବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପରିପାଦ
ବିନାର୍ଥ କୌଣସି ହୁଏ ।

ଯାହାରେ, $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n$ ଏକାକି ବିନାର୍ଥ କୌଣସି ହୁଏ ।

ଅଧିକରିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟର ପରିପାଦ $\langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$ ହେଉଥିବାକୁ,

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{vmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad \langle \psi | = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1^* & \psi_2^* & \cdots & \psi_n^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1^* & \psi_2^* & \cdots & \psi_n^* \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \psi_1^* \psi_1 + \psi_2^* \psi_2 + \cdots + \psi_n^* \psi_n$$

$$\Rightarrow (\psi, \psi) : \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i^* \psi_i$$

$$\Rightarrow (\psi, \psi) : \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int \psi^* \psi d\gamma$$

এখন দেখুন $[x_i, \hat{p}_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij}$

→ তাহলে $\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore [x, \hat{p}_x] \psi &= x \hat{p}_x \psi - \hat{p}_x x \psi \\ &= -x i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi + i\hbar x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi + i\hbar x^2 \psi \delta_{xx} \\ &= -x i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi + i\hbar x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi + i\hbar x^2 \psi\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow [x, \hat{p}_x] \psi = i\hbar \psi$$

$$\therefore [x, \hat{p}_x] = i\hbar$$

এখন $[y, \hat{p}_y] = [z, \hat{p}_z] = i\hbar$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{তাহলে } [x, \hat{p}_y] \psi &= (x \hat{p}_y - \hat{p}_y x) \psi \\ &= x \hat{p}_y \psi - \hat{p}_y x \psi \\ &= -i\hbar x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + i\hbar x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore [x, \hat{p}_y] = 0$$

এখন $[x, \hat{p}_z] = [y, \hat{p}_x] = [z, \hat{p}_y] = [z, \hat{p}_x] = [z, \hat{p}_y] = 0$

$$x = x_1, y = x_2, z = x_3$$

$$p_x = p_1, p_y = p_2, p_z = p_3$$

$$[x_1, p_1] = [x_2, p_1] = [x_3, p_3] = i\hbar$$

$$\text{Also } [x_1, p_2] = [x_1, p_3] = 0$$

$$[x_i, p_j] = i\hbar \delta_{ij} \quad (\underline{\text{Proved}})$$

由微分法 $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1} + x^n \frac{d}{dx}$ 得

$$\left[\frac{d}{dx}, x^n \right] = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(x^n \cdot \psi)$$

$$= x^n \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \psi \frac{\partial x^n}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^n \right) \psi = \left(x^n \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \psi nx^{n-1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^n \right) \psi = \left(x^n \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + nx^{n-1} \right) \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^n = x^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + nx^{n-1} \quad (\underline{\text{Proved}})$$

$$\Rightarrow nx^{n-1} = -x^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot x^n$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^n - nx^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, x^n \right]$$

(Proved)

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এক প্রমাণ দেখ (৫) $[\hat{P}, \hat{V}(x)] = -i\hbar \frac{\partial \hat{V}(x)}{\partial x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow [\hat{P}, V(x)]\psi &= (\hat{P}\hat{V} - \hat{V}\hat{P})\psi \\&= -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\hat{V}\psi) + \hat{V} i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \\&= -i\hbar \psi \frac{d\hat{V}}{dx} - i\hbar \hat{V} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + i\hbar \hat{V} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \\&= -i\hbar \psi \frac{\partial \hat{V}(x)}{\partial x} \\[\hat{P}, \hat{V}] &= -i\hbar \frac{\partial \hat{V}(x)}{\partial x} \quad (\text{proved})\end{aligned}$$

(৬) স্থির দৰ্শিত ক্ষয়ক্ষৰ এবং প্রযুক্তিগত স্থিরস্থিতি প্রতিবেদন
বৰ্ণ কৰি দেখ সময়সূচি এবং ক্ষয়ক্ষৰ অন্তিম স্থিতি মুছৰ ৩
অধিকারী প্রযোজন কৰি দেখি।

\rightarrow অভিযোগ কৰি, স্থির দৰ্শিত ক্ষয়ক্ষৰ এবং প্রযোজ
সমাপ্তিশৰ্তা ৩ ধৰণীতি।

$$a \propto -x$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -kx$$

অধিযোগ $F = ma$

$$\Rightarrow F = -kx$$

$$\Rightarrow ma = -kx \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow a &= -k/m x \\&= -\omega^2 x\end{aligned}$$

অভিযোগ

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{v^2 x}{m^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow m$$

① Q.C.

$$m \cdot \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + k/m \cdot x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v \cdot dv + \omega^2 x \cdot dx = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int v dv + \omega^2 \int x dx = -\int 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v^2/2 + \omega^2 x^2/2 = C \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{\omega^2 x^2}{2} = C$$

$$[v=0 \text{ when } x=A]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\omega^2 A^2}{2} = C$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{\omega^2 A^2}{2}$$

② Q.C.,

$$v^2/2 + \frac{\omega^2 x^2}{2} = \frac{\omega^2 A^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\omega^2(A^2 - x^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \cancel{\sqrt{\omega^2}} \sqrt{\omega^2(A^2 - x^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \omega \sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}} dx = \int \omega dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^{-1}(x/A) = \omega t + \delta$$

$$\therefore x = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

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∴ λ നിന്നും സൂര്യ നിന്നും കാലിന്റെ വിവരങ്ങൾ ലഭിച്ചു

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= \int_{-L}^x F \cdot dx = \int_{-L}^x (-Kx) dx = K \int_{-L}^x x dx \\ &= K \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-L}^x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} Kx^2 \end{aligned}$$

സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന രണ്ട് ഫലി.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} &= P^2/2m + V(x) \\ &= \frac{P^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} Kx^2 \\ &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} Kx^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_x &= -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \\ p_x^2 &= -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \cdot -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \\ &= -\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \end{aligned}$$

മുൻ പരിപാലനം

$$\begin{aligned} E\psi &= \hat{H}\psi \\ \Rightarrow E\psi &= \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} Kx^2 \right) \psi \\ \Rightarrow E\psi + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi - \frac{1}{2} Kx^2 \psi &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E\psi + \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} - \frac{2m}{2\hbar^2} Kx^2 \psi &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left(E - \frac{1}{2} Kx^2 \right) \psi &= 0 \quad \boxed{④} \end{aligned}$$

$\left[\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \text{ ക്രമത്തിൽ } \frac{1}{m^2} \right]$

എന്നിൽ, $x = z/\alpha$.

$$\Rightarrow z = x\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = \alpha$$

$$\therefore \frac{d\psi}{dx} = \frac{d\psi}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{d\psi}{dz} \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\psi}{dx} = \alpha \frac{d\psi}{dz}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2}$$

वर्गानुसारी ④ दूरी,

$$\alpha^2 \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} + \frac{2m}{h^2} \left\{ E - \frac{1}{2} K \left(\frac{z}{\alpha} \right)^2 \right\} \psi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} + \left(\frac{2mE}{h^2} - \frac{mK}{h^2} \frac{z^2}{\alpha^2} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} + \left(\frac{2mE}{\alpha^2 h^2} - \frac{mK}{\alpha^4 h^2} z^2 \right) \psi = 0 \quad [\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \text{ का गुणात्मक}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} + \left(\frac{2mE}{\alpha^2 h^2} - \frac{mK}{\alpha^4 h^2} z^2 \right) \psi = 0 \quad \text{--- ⑤}$$

इसका, $\frac{mK}{h^2 \alpha^4} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^4 = \frac{mK}{h^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \left(\frac{mK}{h^2} \right)^{1/4} \quad \text{--- ⑥}$$

दूरी,

$$\frac{2mE}{\alpha^2 h^2} = \lambda \quad \text{--- ⑦}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2mE}{\left(\frac{mK}{h^2} \right)^{1/2} h^2} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{m}E}{\sqrt{K}h} = \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2E}{h} \left(\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{K}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2E}{h} \left(\frac{m}{K} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{--- ⑧}$$

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⑤ 27.

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} + (z - z^2) \psi = 0 \quad \text{--- (16)}$$

22 निम्नलिखित वर्गीय समीकरण का अधिकारी है।

$$\psi(z) = H(z) \cdot e^{-z^2/2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d\psi}{dz} = \left[\frac{d}{dz} (e^{-z^2/2}) \right] \cdot H(z) + e^{-z^2/2} \cdot H'(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\psi}{dz} = -ze^{-z^2/2} \cdot H(z) + e^{-z^2/2} \cdot H'(z)$$

अब,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2\psi}{dz^2} &= - \left\{ \frac{d}{dz} (ze^{-z^2/2}) H(z) \right\} + \frac{d}{dz} \left\{ e^{-z^2/2} \cdot H'(z) \right\} \\ &= - \left\{ ze^{-z^2/2} H'(z) + H(z) \frac{d}{dz} (ze^{-z^2/2}) \right\} \\ &\quad + e^{-z^2/2} H''(z) + H'(z) (-ze^{-z^2/2}) \\ &= - \left\{ ze^{-z^2/2} H'(z) + H(z) \left[e^{-z^2/2} + (-ze^{-z^2/2}) \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + e^{-z^2/2} H''(z) + H'(z) \left[-ze^{-z^2/2} \right] \\ &= -ze^{-z^2/2} H'(z) - e^{-z^2/2} H(z) + z^2 e^{-z^2/2} H(z) \\ &\quad + e^{-z^2/2} H''(z) - ze^{-z^2/2} H'(z) \\ &= (z^2 e^{-z^2/2} - e^{-z^2/2}) H(z) - 2ze^{-z^2/2} H'(z) \\ &\quad + e^{-z^2/2} H''(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{-z^2/2} [H''(z) - 2z H'(z) + (z^2 - 1) H(z)] \quad \text{--- (12)}$$

⑩ នេះ គិតជាឌាក្ស (11, 12) នៃ នីមួយៗ.

$$e^{-z^2/2} [H''(z) - 2z H'(z) + (z^2 - 1) H(z)] + (\lambda - z^2) H(z) e^{-z^2/2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H''(z) - 2z H'(z) + (\lambda - 1) H(z) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H''(z) - 2z H'(z) + (\lambda - 1) H(z) = 0 \quad \text{--- (13)}$$

⑪ ស្ថិតិសាស្ត្រ សូវិថិត នៅក្នុង ពិតបុរាណ នេះ :

$$H(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^{p+n}$$

$$\therefore H'(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (p+n) z^{p+n-1}$$

$$\therefore H''(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (p+n)(p+n-1) z^{p+n-2} \quad \text{--- (14)}$$

⑫ គឺ,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (p+n)(p+n-1) z^{p+n-2} - 2z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (p+n) z^{p+n-1} + (\lambda - 1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^{p+n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (p+n)(p+n-1) z^{p+n-2} - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (p+n) z^{p+n} + (\lambda - 1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^{p+n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (p+n)(p+n-1) z^{p+n-2} - [2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (p+n) + (\lambda - 1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n] z^{p+n} = 0 \quad \text{--- (15)}$$

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$n=0$ ദക്ഷിണ Z^{P+2} ദി അനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നതിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ,

$$\Rightarrow a_0 (P+0) (P+0-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 P(P-1) = 0$$

$$a \neq 0, \quad P(P-1) = 0 \\ \therefore P = 0, 1 \quad \text{--- (16)}$$

അഥവാ, $n=n+2$ ദക്ഷിണ Z^{P+n} ദി അനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നതിൽ

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+2} (P+n+2) (P+n+2-1) - 2 a_n (P+n) + (n-1) a_{n-2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+2} (P+n+1) (P+n+2) = 2 a_n (P+n) - (n-1) a_{n-2} \quad \text{--- (17)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+2} (P+n+1) (P+n+2) = [2(P+n) - n+1] a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_n} = \frac{2P+2n+1-n}{(P+n+1)(P+n+2)} \quad \text{--- (17)}$$

a_n ദി അപൂർവ്വ ഫലം ദിഃ,

$$a_{n+2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P+2n+1-n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 2P+2n+1 \quad \text{--- (18)}$$

$P = 0, 1$ ദക്ഷിണ, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$P=0, \quad n=0 \quad 2P+1 = 1$$

$$P=0, \quad n=1 \quad \text{u} \quad n=3$$

$$P=1, \quad n=0 \quad \text{u} \quad n=3$$

$$P=1, \quad n=1 \quad \text{u} \quad n=5$$

$$P=0, \quad n=2 \quad \text{u} \quad n=5$$

वर्णनीय $\lambda = 2n + \frac{1}{2}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty$

इस प्रकार इनमें से किसी एक का लंबाई

$$\frac{2E_n}{\hbar} - \sqrt{m/k} = 2n + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{k/m}$$

$$\therefore E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

जहाँ यहाँ विभिन्न तरीकों से अपनी आवश्यकता है।

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ इस प्रकार अपनी आवश्यकता है। $E_0 = 1/2 \hbar \omega, 3/2 \hbar \omega,$

$5/2 \hbar \omega, \dots, 1$

କି କେଣ୍ଟ ପିଣ୍ଡ ହାତ ? କାହାର ?

→ ଆମ୍ବାର ଲାଗି, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକା ଅନ୍ତରେ ଉପରେରେ ଏହାର ଦେଖି

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \quad \text{Q2 ଅନ୍ତରେ ଏହାର ଦେଖି}$$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2\pi N,$

$$E_1 = 3/2 \hbar \omega, E_2 = 5/2 \hbar \omega, E_3 = 7/2 \hbar \omega$$

ଯାଥିର ପ୍ରାତିକରିତ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଅଧିକାର ଅନ୍ତରେ $1/2 \hbar \omega$

$$E_3 \longrightarrow 7/2 \hbar \omega$$

$$E_2 \longrightarrow 5/2 \hbar \omega$$

$$E_1 \longrightarrow 3/2 \hbar \omega$$

$$E_0 \longrightarrow 1/2 \hbar \omega$$

$$\longrightarrow 0$$

∴ ଏହାର $\hbar \omega$ । ୧୨୮୨୧ ରେଙ୍କୁଟର ଦେଖିଲାମ ଏହାର

ଅନ୍ତରେ ଅଧିକାର ଅନ୍ତରେ ଏହାର ଦେଖିଲାମ ($1/2 \hbar \omega$)

କି ଡେଲିକ୍‌ରେଖା ଲାଗିଲାମ ~~୧ Hz~~ : କିମ୍ବାକିମ୍ବା ୧ sec
ଅନ୍ତରେ ଏହାର ଦେଖିଲାମ (ଏହାର ଦେଖିଲାମ)

$$\rightarrow E_0 = 1/2 \hbar \omega \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$= \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34}}{2 \times 1}$$

$$= 3.265 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}$$

$$= 3.265 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}$$

400 mg Tablet



⇒ അപേക്ഷാ രീതി കാണാൻ ചെയ്യാൻ കൂടാണോ ,
 → ഒരു മാനദണ്ഡം അപേക്ഷാ രീതി കാണാൻ ചെയ്യാൻ
 വേണ്ടിയാണ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്ന് അഭ്യർഥിയും അഭ്യർഥിയും അഭ്യർഥിയും അഭ്യർഥിയും

(അപേക്ഷാ രീതി കാണാൻ ചെയ്യാൻ)

$$E\psi = H\psi$$

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \psi = \hat{H}\psi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} H\psi \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\psi^*}{dt} = -\frac{1}{i\hbar} H^* \psi^* \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ഈ അപേക്ഷാ രീതി അവലോക്തി ആശ ദിശയിൽ പറയുന്നു,

$$\langle \hat{A}_S \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{A}_S \psi dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{A}_S \rangle = \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{A}_S \psi dx \right\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d\psi^*}{dt} \right) \hat{A}_S \psi dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \left\{ \frac{d\hat{A}_S}{dt} \right\} \psi dx$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* A_S \left\{ \frac{d\psi}{dt} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ -\frac{1}{i\hbar} H^* \psi^* \right\} A_S \psi dx + 0 +$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \hat{A}_S \left\{ \frac{1}{i\hbar} H \psi \right\} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{i\hbar} \int H \psi^* A_S \psi dx + \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int \psi^* A_S H \psi dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int \psi^* (A_S H - H A_S) \psi dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int \psi^* [A_S, H_S] \psi dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \langle [A_S, H_S] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

400 mg Tablet

Arf

କେବଳ ପରିମାଣ କରିବାର କାମ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହାରେ ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା
E2ST (R) ଓ ଫରନ୍ଡାର୍ଟ ଏସ୍ଟ (T) ଏହାରେ ।

$$V = 0 \text{ କିମ୍ବା } k < 0$$

$$V = V_0 \text{ କିମ୍ବା } k > 0$$

$$\text{ଓଠି } R+T = L$$

→ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଲା,

× ଯାହାର କାମ କରିବାର କାମରେ,

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [E - V] \psi = 0$$

① ନାହିଁ ଉପରେରେ $V = 0$ କିମ୍ବା ଏହା,

$$\frac{d^2\psi_1}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - 0) \psi_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi_1}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E \psi_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \alpha^2 \psi_1 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\left[\alpha^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \right]$$

② ନାହିଁ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପରେରେ କାମରେ,

$$\psi_1 = A e^{i\alpha x} + B e^{-i\alpha x} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

ଅଧିକାର,

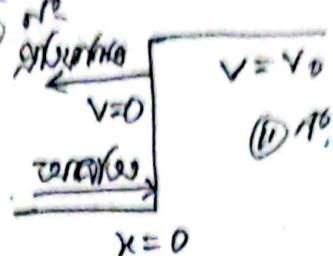
$$\text{ଅନୁମତି ଦିଲା } \psi_{1L} = A e^{i\alpha x} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\text{ଅନୁମତି ଦିଲା } \psi_{1R} = B e^{-i\alpha x} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

ଆଶାୟ ③ ନାହିଁ ଉପରେରେ $V = V_0$ କିମ୍ବା ଏହା,

$$\frac{d^2\psi_2}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_0) \psi_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi_2}{dx^2} + \beta^2 \psi_2 = 0 \quad \text{--- (5)} \quad \left[\beta^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_0) \right]$$



⑤ ନା ସମୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ 21m,

$$\psi_2 = ce^{i\beta x} \quad \text{--- ⑥}$$

ଅଛାଏ କୌଣସି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$$\text{ପରିପରା ହେଲେ } \psi_{2t} = ce^{i\beta x}. \quad \text{--- ⑦}$$

$x=0$ ଓ ଶିଳ୍ପିକା କୁଟି ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା

$$\psi_1|_{x=0} = 0 \quad \psi_2|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\psi_1}{dx}|_{x=0} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{d\psi_2}{dx}|_{x=0} = 0$$

② ନା ③ ⑥ ଓ $x=0$ ଶିଳ୍ପିକା କୁଟି ପାଇଁ

$$A+B=0 \quad \text{--- ⑧}, \quad C=0 \quad \text{--- ⑨}$$

⑧ ⑨ 273

$$A+B=C \quad \text{--- ⑩}$$

ଆହୁଃ - ② ③ ⑥ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

$x=0$ ଶିଳ୍ପିକା କୁଟି 273,

$$\frac{d\psi_1}{dx}|_{x=0} = A i\alpha e^{i\alpha x} - B i\alpha e^{-i\alpha x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = i\alpha (A-B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha A - \alpha B = 0 \quad \text{--- ⑪}$$

$$\frac{d\Psi_2}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = \alpha i \beta c^{i\beta x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = i\beta c$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta c = 0 \quad \text{--- (12)}$$

পৰি ৩ ১২ টি,

$$\alpha A - \alpha B = BC \quad \text{--- (13)}$$

অন্তিম ১৩ ৩ ১০ টি,

$$\alpha A - (C - A) \alpha = BC \quad [B = C - A]$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha A - \alpha C + \alpha A = BC$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha A = (\alpha + \beta) C$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \right) A \quad \text{--- (14)}$$

অন্তিম,

$$\alpha A - \alpha B = \beta (A + B) \quad [A + B = C]$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha - \beta) A = (\alpha + \beta) B$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) A \quad \text{--- (15)}$$

অন্তিম,

$$(\alpha - \beta) \alpha - \alpha B = \beta C$$

$$\Rightarrow -2B\alpha = (\beta - \alpha) C \quad [A = C - B]$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \left(\frac{-2\alpha}{\beta - \alpha} \right) B$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha - \beta} \right) B \quad \text{--- (16)}$$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଦ୍ୱାରା

$$\text{ଅର୍ଥରୁ } E_{\perp} = \psi^* \psi V - 17$$

ଏହି କିମ୍ବା v ଓ v_1 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବନ୍ଦ ହେଲାଏ ଏହାର ଫର୍ମ

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ψ_1 ପାଇଁ ପରିଚୟ

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2m - \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m^2v^2}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{mv}{\hbar}$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{\alpha \hbar}{m} \quad \rightarrow 18$$

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ψ_2 ପାଇଁ ପରିଚୟ

$$\beta^2 > \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - v_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow E - v_0 = \frac{1}{2} mv_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{1}{2} mv_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{\frac{2mE_1}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{\frac{2m - \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{mv_1}{\hbar}$$

$$\therefore v_1 = \frac{\beta \hbar}{m} \quad \rightarrow 19$$

तरंगों के अवयव,

$$\begin{aligned} J_i &= \Psi_{1i}^* \Psi_{1i} V \\ \Rightarrow J_i &= A e^{-i\alpha x} \cdot A e^{i\alpha x} \cdot \frac{\alpha \hbar}{m} \\ &= \frac{\alpha \hbar}{m} |A|^2 \quad \text{--- (20)} \end{aligned}$$

तरंगों के अवयव,

$$\begin{aligned} J_R &= \Psi_{1R}^* \Psi_{1R} V \\ &= B e^{-i\alpha x} \cdot B e^{i\alpha x} \frac{\alpha \hbar}{m} \\ &= \frac{\alpha \hbar}{m} |B|^2 \\ &= \frac{\alpha \hbar}{m} \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^2 |A|^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^2 J_i \quad \text{--- (21)} \end{aligned}$$

तरंगों के अवयव,

$$\begin{aligned} J_t &= \Psi_{2t}^* \Psi_{2t} V_1 \\ &= C e^{-i\beta x} \cdot C e^{i\beta x} \cdot \frac{\beta \hbar}{m} \\ &= \frac{\beta \hbar}{m} |C|^2 \\ &= \frac{\beta \hbar}{m} \left(\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^2 |A|^2 \\ &= \frac{4\alpha^2}{(\alpha + \beta)^2} \frac{\beta \hbar}{m} |A|^2 \\ &= \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2} \frac{\alpha \hbar}{m} |A|^2 \\ &= \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2} J_i \quad \text{--- (22)} \end{aligned}$$

वर्णनीय समूह, असमिया वास्त

$$R = \frac{J_R}{J_i}$$
$$= \frac{\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\right)^2 J_i}{J_i}$$
$$= \left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{\alpha+\beta}\right)^2$$

असमिया वास्त

$$T = \frac{J_t}{J_i} = \frac{\frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} J_i}{J_i}$$
$$= \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$$

गण,

$$T+R = \frac{(\alpha-\beta)^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} + \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$$
$$= \frac{(\alpha-\beta)^2 + 4\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$$

$$= 1$$

(proved)

ପାଠ୍ୟ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ, ପାଠ୍ୟମୂଳ୍ୟ, ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ପାଠ୍ୟମୂଳ୍ୟ :

ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ: ଯାହା ଖାତାର $\psi_1(x)$ ଏବଂ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ $\psi_2(x)$ ଖାତାର, ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଲାଇଙ୍ଗର $\psi_2^*(x)$ ଏବଂ ଶଫ୍ଟର $a \leq x \leq b$ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାରେ ଏକାକାରୀ ବନ୍ଦର ଏବଂ ଉପରେ ଏକାକାରୀ ବନ୍ଦର $\psi_1(x)$ ଓ $\psi_2(x)$ ଖାତାରରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ରହିଛି ।

$$\int_a^b \psi_2^*(x) \psi_1(x) dx = 0$$

ନିର୍ମାଣ: ଏହା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଲାଇଙ୍ଗର ରହିଛି ଏବଂ କାଳ ଲାଇଙ୍ଗର ସହାଯିତା ରେଳୁ $\psi^* \psi d\gamma$ ରହି କାଳର ଲାଇଙ୍ଗର ରହାଇଲା ।

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \psi d\gamma = 1$$

ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ: (ମୁକ୍ତ ଖାତାର କେହି କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଓ ନିର୍ମାଣ କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଖାତାର ଯିବାକୁ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଖାତାର ରେଳୁ, ଉପରେ ରହିଥିଲାଏଇ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ରେଳୁ ।

$$\int \psi_m^* \psi_n(x) \psi_n(x) dx = S_{mn}$$

① $m=n$ ରେଳୁ $S_{mn}=1$ ଏବଂ ψ_m / ψ_n ନିର୍ମାଣ ,

② $m \neq n$ ଏବଂ $S_{mn}=0$ ଏବଂ ψ_m ଓ ψ_n ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ,

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଅନୁମତି

ଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରାଯାଇଲୁ ତଥା $A(k) e^{i(kx-wt)}$ ଦେଖାଯାଇଲୁ
ଫଳାନ୍ତରୀଣ ଅଧିକ ଅନୁମତି ହେଲାଯାଇଲୁ ଏହାରେ ଅନୁମତି ଦେଖାଯାଇଲୁ
 $\psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int A(k) e^{i(kx-wt)} dk$

ଦ୍ୱାରା $A(k)$ କେବେଳ ଅଧିକ ଅନୁମତି : e^{ikx} ଦେଖାଯାଇଲୁ
ଅନୁମତି କିମ୍ବା ବିଷେବନ କାହା,

$$-i\hbar \nabla (e^{ikx}) = -i\hbar (ik) e^{ikx} \\ = \hbar k e^{ikx}$$

ଦ୍ୱାରା ସେବନ ଅଧିକ ଅନୁମତି $A(k)$ ଜାହାଗ୍ରାହ କରିବାର
ଅନୁମତିରେ ଥିଲୁଗା ମହାନ୍ତର ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚୟ କରାଯାଇଲୁ
କାହାର ।

୩) $\psi(x,t) = A \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) e^{-iE/\hbar t}$ ହେଲିବାରେ (-a ≤ x ≤ a)

ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରତିକରିତ କରାଯାଇଲା ।

$$\rightarrow \langle \hat{x} \rangle = \int_{-a}^{+a} (\psi^* x \psi) dx$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{+a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) \cdot e^{-iE/\hbar t} \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{+a} \frac{1}{a} e^{-iE/\hbar t + iwt} \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{-a}^{+a} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) x dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \int_{-a}^{+a} x \cdot 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{2a}\right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{-a}^{+a} n dx - \int_{-a}^{+a} x \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi n}{2a} dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \cdot \left[\frac{\sin \frac{2\pi n}{2a}}{\frac{2\pi n}{2a}} \right] + \frac{a}{2} \left[\frac{-\cos \frac{2\pi n}{2a}}{\frac{2\pi n}{2a}} \right] \right]_{-a}^{+a} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{a} \right)^2 (-\cos \frac{2\pi n}{2a}) \right]_{-a}^{+a} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2a} \left[\frac{a^2}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^2 \cos \frac{2\pi n}{a} + \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 \cos \frac{2\pi n}{a} \right] \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{4a} \\
 &= \frac{a}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(*) $\boxed{[\nabla(x), p(x)] = [\nabla(x), -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}] \Psi(x)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= v(x) \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(x)}{\partial x} \right) + i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} [v(x) \Psi(x)] \\
 &= -i\hbar v(x) \frac{\partial \Psi(x)}{\partial x} + i\hbar v(x) \frac{\partial \Psi(x)}{\partial x} + i\hbar \frac{d v(x)}{dx} \Psi(x) \\
 &= i\hbar \frac{d v(x)}{dx} \Psi(x) \\
 &= i\hbar \frac{d v(x)}{dx}
 \end{aligned}$$

Arl

मुख्य तंत्रज्ञान

मुख्य किसका व्यापार अवधि दृष्टिकोण से बनायी जाएगी
स्थान दर्शक !
→ अवधि दर्शक किसका व्यापार

$$L = \text{प्रति} \times \text{प्रति} \quad \vec{L} = iL_x + jL_y + kL_z \\ \Rightarrow iL_x + jL_y + kL_z = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ x & y & z \\ P_x & P_y & P_z \end{vmatrix} \quad \vec{R} = ix + jy + kz \\ P = iP_x + jP_y + kP_z \\ = i(yP_z - zP_y) - j(xP_z - zP_x) + k(xP_y - yP_x)$$

L एवं ज्ञात मात्राएँ दर्शन,

$$L_x = yP_z - zP_y$$

$$L_y = zP_x - xP_z$$

$$L_z = xP_y - yP_x$$

दर्शक दर्शक,

$$P_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad P_y = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad P_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_x &= y(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z}) - z(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \\ &= -i\hbar(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \\ &= -i\hbar(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \end{aligned}$$

दर्शक दर्शक,

$$L_y = -i\hbar(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z})$$

$$L_z = -i\hbar(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x})$$

Prove that $[L_x, L_y] = i\hbar L_z$

→ Answer only.

$$L_x = yP_z - zP_y$$

$$= -y i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + z i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$L_y = zP_z - xP_y$$

$$= -i\hbar z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + i\hbar z \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$L_z = xP_y - yP_x$$

$$= -i\hbar x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + i\hbar y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$[L_x, L_y] = L_x L_y - L_y L_x$$

$$= (-i\hbar y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + i\hbar z \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \cdot (-i\hbar z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} +$$

$$i\hbar z \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) - (-i\hbar x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + i\hbar z \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) (-i\hbar y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + i\hbar z \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$$

$$= i^2 \hbar^2 (y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} -$$

$$z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} x \frac{\partial}{\partial z}) - i^2 \hbar^2 (x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} -$$

$$z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} z \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$$

$$= -i\hbar^2 (y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} x - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} y)$$

$$= i\hbar \{ i\hbar (-x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \}$$

$$= i\hbar L_z$$

∴ $[L_x, L_y] = -i\hbar L_z$

$$[L_x, L_z] = -i\hbar L_y$$

$$[L_z, L_y] = -i\hbar L_x$$

Thierry
↓
 $x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z \rightarrow x$

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PROVE THAT ① $[L_x, Y] = i\hbar z$ ② $[L_y, X] = -i\hbar z$

→ Ansatz

$$L_x = -i\hbar (Y^2/2z - Z^2/2y)$$

$$\therefore [L_x, Y] = (L_x Y - Y L_x)$$

$$= -i\hbar (Y^2/2z - Z^2/2y) \cdot Y + Y \cdot i\hbar (Y^2/2z - Z^2/2y)$$

$$= i\hbar z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial Y} + i\hbar Y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial Y^2} - Y Z^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial Y^2}$$

$$= i\hbar z \cdot 1 + i\hbar Y^2 (0) - i\hbar Y (Z) \cdot 0$$

$$= i\hbar z$$

类似地，

$$[L_x, X] = 0, [L_y, Y] = 0, [L_z, Z] = 0.$$

$$[L_y, Z] = i\hbar X, [L_y, X] = -i\hbar Z$$

由 L_x^2, L_y^2, L_z^2 是 L^2 的分量，且 L^2 为角动量算符

即 $L^2 = L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2$

→ ∴ $[L^2, L_z] = L^2 L_z - L_z L^2$

$$= (L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2) \cdot L_z - L_z (L_x^2 + L_y^2 + L_z^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_x^2 L_z + L_y^2 L_z + L_z^2 L_z - L_z L_x^2 - L_z L_y^2 - L_y^2 L_z$$

$$= L_x L_x L_z - L_x L_z L_x + L_y L_y L_z - L_y L_z L_y$$

$$- L_z L_x L_x + L_x L_z L_x - L_z L_y L_y + L_y L_z L_y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= L_x [L_y, L_z] + [L_x, L_z] L_y + i_y [L_y, L_x] + [L_y, L_z] i_y \\
 &= \hat{L}_x (-i\hbar L_y) + (-i\hbar L_y) L_x + i_y (i\hbar L_x) + i\hbar L_x i_y \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

কারণ $[L^2, L_y] = 0, [L^2, L_z] = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore [L^2, L^2] &= i [L^2, L_x] + j [L^2, L_y] + k [L^2, L_z] \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(proved)

iii) Prove that $[J_x, J_y] = i\hbar J_z$:

$$\rightarrow \text{অথর্নি}, J_x = L_x, J_y = L_y, J_z = L_z$$

[প্রমিগণন]

iv) Prove that $J \times J = i\hbar J$

$$J \times J = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ J_x & J_y & J_z \\ J_x & J_y & J_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} J_x = J_x + i J_y \\ J_z = J_x - i J_y \\ J_y = L_x + i L_y \\ L_z = L_x - i L_y \end{array} \right\} &= \hat{i} (J_y J_z - J_z J_y) - \hat{j} (J_x J_z - J_z J_x) \\
 &\quad + \hat{k} (J_x J_y - J_y J_x) \\
 &= \hat{i} [J_y, J_z] - \hat{j} [J_x, J_z] + \hat{k} [J_x, J_y] \\
 &= \hat{i} (\hat{i}\hbar J_x) - \hat{j} (-i\hbar J_y) + \hat{k} (i\hbar J_z) \\
 &= i\hbar \{ i J_x + j J_y + k J_z \} \\
 &= i\hbar J
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{\hbar} \quad \hbar = 1.67 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \\
 J \times J = i J
 \end{aligned}$$

(proved)

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