

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r)$$

①

$$V(\vec{r} + \vec{k}) = V(\vec{r})$$

$$\Psi_{\vec{k}}(\vec{r}) = e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u(\vec{r})$$

$$u(\vec{r} + \vec{k}) = u(\vec{r})$$

$$H \Psi_{\vec{k}} = E_{\vec{k}} \Psi_{\vec{k}}$$

(k)

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(r) \right] e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u(r) = E_{\vec{k}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u(r)$$

$$-\nabla^2 (e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u(r)) = -\nabla (i\vec{k} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u + e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \nabla u)$$

$$= +ik^2 e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} u - ik e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \nabla u - i\vec{k} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \nabla u - e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \nabla^2 u$$

$$= e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \left[-\nabla^2 u - 2i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{\nabla} u + k^2 u \right]$$

$$= e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} \left[-i\vec{\nabla} + \vec{k} \right]^2 u$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (-i\vec{\nabla} + \vec{k})^2 + V(r) \right] u(r) = E_{\vec{k}} u(r)$$

$$H_{\vec{k}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (-i\vec{\nabla} + \vec{k})^2 + V(r) \quad (r)$$

$$\rightarrow -\nabla^2 - 2i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{\nabla} + k^2$$

$$-\nabla^2 - 2i(\vec{k} + \vec{q}) \cdot \vec{\nabla} + (k + q)^2$$

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$$H_{\bar{k}+q} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[-\nabla^2 - 2i\bar{k}\cdot\nabla + k^2 - 2i\bar{q}\cdot\nabla + 2\bar{k}\cdot\bar{q} \right] + V(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow H_1 = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \bar{q} \cdot (\bar{k} - i\bar{\nabla})$$

$$\int d^3r \psi_n^* H_1 \psi_n \quad \text{for } \Sigma_{r=0}$$

$$\psi_n = u_{\bar{k}}(\bar{r}) / \sqrt{L} \quad |^{n_3}|$$

$$T_{\bar{k}+q} \approx \hbar \frac{\partial E_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{q}} \quad \text{using } \omega_r \approx \omega \text{ for small } q$$

Plane wave in r

$$, \frac{\partial E_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{k}} = \frac{\partial E_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{q}} \quad \text{from } \omega_r \approx \omega \text{ for small } q$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{\bar{k},q}}{\partial \bar{q}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} (\bar{k} - i\bar{\nabla}) \quad \text{and } \omega_r \approx \omega$$

$$\omega_r \approx \hbar \frac{\partial E_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{k}} \quad \text{from } \int d^3r \psi_n^* H_1 \psi_n$$

$$\omega_r \approx \hbar \frac{\partial E_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{k}} \quad \text{from } \int d^3r \psi_n^* H_1 \psi_n$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{k}} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (-i\bar{\nabla} + \bar{k})^2 + V(\bar{r}) \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} (-i\bar{\nabla} + \bar{k}) = \frac{\partial E_{\bar{k},q}}{\partial \bar{q}}$$

$$\hat{\nabla} = -\frac{i\hbar}{m} \bar{\nabla} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -i\bar{\nabla} = \frac{m}{\hbar} \bar{\nabla}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial E_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{k}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \int d^3r \psi_n^* \left(\frac{m}{\hbar} \bar{\nabla} + \bar{k} \right) \psi_n$$

$$= \hbar \int d^3r \psi_n^* \bar{\nabla} \psi_n + \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \int d^3r \psi_n^* \bar{k} \psi_n$$

$$\quad \text{from } 1 = e^{i\bar{k}\cdot\bar{r}} e^{-i\bar{k}\cdot\bar{r}} \approx \text{abs} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \bar{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_{\bar{k}}}{\partial \bar{k}} = \hbar \langle \psi_n | \bar{\nabla} | \psi_n \rangle + \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \langle \psi_n | \bar{k} | \psi_n \rangle$$

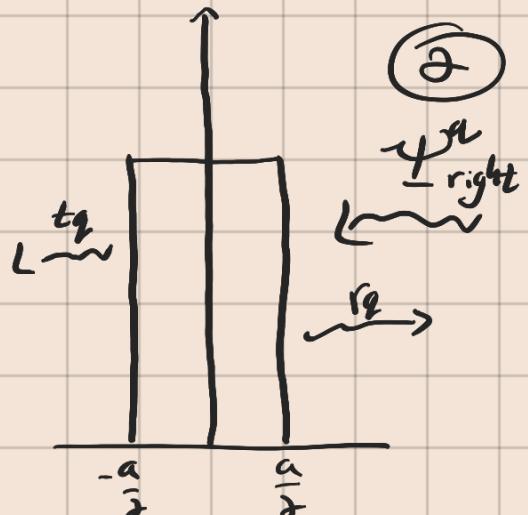
$$\langle \bar{k} \rangle = \int d^3r \bar{k} \psi_n^* \psi_n = \int d^3r \bar{k} \psi_n^* \psi_n$$

$$\Psi_{\text{left}}^q =$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{iqx} + r_q e^{-iqx} & x \leq -\frac{a}{2} \\ t_q e^{iqx} & x \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Psi_{\text{right}}^q =$$

$$\begin{cases} t_q e^{iqx} & x \leq -\frac{a}{2} \\ r_q e^{iqx} + e^{-iqx} & x \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\Psi = A \Psi_{\text{left}} + B \Psi_{\text{right}}$$

8.0 1.7 2.0

$$= \begin{cases} A(e^{iqx} + r_q e^{-iqx}) + B t_q e^{-iqx} & x \leq -\frac{a}{2} \\ A t_q e^{iqx} + B(r_q e^{iqx} + e^{-iqx}) & x \geq \frac{a}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x+a = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow \text{point 6v } k \approx 3$$

$$\Psi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = e^{ika} \Psi\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$\Psi'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = e^{ika} \Psi'\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$A t_q e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} + B(r_q e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} + e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}}) = e^{ika} \left[A(e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} + r_q e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}}) + B t_q e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}} \right]$$

$$A t_q e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} + B(r_q e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} - e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}}) = e^{ika} \left[A(e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} - r_q e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}}) - B t_q e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}} \right]$$

$$\partial A t_q e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} + \partial B r_q e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} = \partial A e^{ika} e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}}$$

8.1 1.7 2.0

$$e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} (A t_q + B r_q) = A e^{ika} e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}}$$

8.7 1.0 1.0

$$B e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}} = A e^{ika} r_q e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} + e^{ika} B t_q e^{iq\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$= e^{ika} e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} (A r_q + B t_q)$$

$$e^{iq\frac{a}{2}}t_q - e^{iua} e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$e^{iq\frac{a}{2}}r_q$$

\Leftarrow

$$e^{iua} e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} r_q$$

$$e^{iua} e^{iq\frac{a}{2}} t_q - e^{iq\frac{a}{2}}$$

$$= (e^{iq\frac{a}{2}}t - e^{iua} e^{-iq\frac{a}{2}})(e^{iua} e^{iq\frac{a}{2}}t - e^{iq\frac{a}{2}}) - r^2 e^{iua} e^{iqa}$$

$$= e^{iua} e^{iqa} t^2 - t - e^{iua} t + e^{iua} e^{-iqa} - r^2 e^{iua} e^{iqa}$$

$$= e^{iua} e^{iqa} (t^2 - r^2) - t (1 + e^{iua}) + e^{iua} e^{-iqa} \\ e^{iua} (e^{-iua} + e^{iua})$$

$$= e^{iua} \left[e^{iqa} (t^2 - r^2) - 2t \cos(ka) + e^{-iqa} \right] = 0$$

$$\Downarrow 2t \cos(ka) = (t^2 - r^2) e^{iqa} + e^{-iqa}$$

$$\cos(ka) = \frac{t^2 - r^2}{2t} e^{iqa} + \frac{1}{2t} e^{-iqa}$$

$$\cos(ka) = \frac{t_q^2 - r_q^2}{2|t_q| e^{i\phi_2}} e^{iqa} + \frac{1}{2|t_q| e^{i\phi_2}} e^{-iqa} \quad (1) \quad (3)$$

$$|r_q|^2 + |t_q|^2 = 1$$

$$t_q = |t_q| e^{i\phi_2}$$

$$r_q t_q \propto i$$

$$\cos(ka) = \frac{t_q^2 - r_q^2}{2|t_q| e^{i\phi_2}} e^{iqa} + \frac{1}{2|t_q| e^{i\phi_2}} e^{-iqa}$$

$$t_q^2 = |t_q| e^{-i\phi_2} \quad \Leftarrow \quad t_q = |t_q| e^{i\phi_2} \quad \text{and}$$

$$r_q t_q^2 = r_q |t_q| e^{-i\phi_2} \propto i \\ \downarrow \\ |r_q| e^{i\phi}$$

$$r_g \text{ and } l \text{ are complex numbers} \quad r_g = |r_g| e^{i\phi_g}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_g - r_g = |t_g|^2 e^{i\phi_g} + |r_g|^2 e^{2i\phi_g} = e^{2i\phi_g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\omega a) = \frac{e^{2i\phi_g}}{2|r_g| e^{i\phi_g}} e^{ia} + \frac{1}{2|t_g| e^{i\phi_g}} e^{-ia}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2|t_g|} e^{i(qa + \phi_g)} + \frac{1}{2|r_g|} e^{-i(qa + \phi_g)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|t_g|} \cos(qa + \phi_g)$$

$$\cos(\omega a) = \frac{(-1)^n}{|t_g|}$$

$$\left| \frac{(-1)^n}{|t_g|} \right| > 1 \quad \text{but} \quad |t_g| < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad |t_g| < 1$$

$$f_n(f_1) = 1 - f_1^2 \quad \text{and} \quad f_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{i\phi_g}}$$

$$e^{i\phi_g}$$

$$V_0 \ll \epsilon$$

↓

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$$\alpha = \beta$$

$$\cos(\omega a) = \cos(\alpha b) \cos(\alpha(a-b))$$

$$- \sin(\alpha b) \sin(\alpha(a-b))$$

$$= \cos(\alpha b + \alpha a - \alpha b)$$

$$= \cos(\alpha a)$$

$$ka = \alpha a + 2\pi n$$

$$k = \alpha + \frac{2\pi n}{a}$$

$$\left(k - \frac{2\pi n}{a}\right)^2 = \alpha^2$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{k^2}{2m} \left(k - \frac{2\pi n}{a}\right)^2$$

$$G \approx \text{small} \quad G = \frac{e^2}{a^m} \quad \approx 1$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{k^2}{2m} \left(k + \frac{2\pi}{a}(n-m)\right)^2$$

$$\approx m - n \quad \text{for } n \gg m \quad \rightarrow \quad G \approx k e^2 \quad \text{large } r$$

$$V_0 \gg \varepsilon \quad (\approx)$$

∴

$$\beta \propto i \quad \beta \approx \lambda i$$

$$|\beta| \gg \alpha$$

∴

$$\frac{\beta^2 \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta^2} + 1 \right)}{2\alpha\beta} \rightarrow \frac{\beta}{2\alpha}$$

$$\cos(\lambda bi) = \frac{e^{-i(\lambda bi)}}{2} + \frac{e^{+i(\lambda bi)}}{2} \approx \frac{e^{\lambda b}}{2}$$

$$\sin(\lambda bi) \approx -\frac{e^{\lambda b}}{2i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(ka) = \frac{e^{\lambda b}}{2} \cos(\alpha(a-b)) + \frac{e^{\lambda b}}{2i} \sin(\alpha(a-b))$$

For $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ the solution is

$\vec{e}^1 \sim \sin(\omega_0 t)$ and $\vec{e}^2 \sim \cos(\omega_0 t)$

so $\vec{e}^1 \approx \sin(\omega_0 t)$

$$\cos(\alpha(a-b)) + \frac{\lambda}{\omega_0} \sin(\alpha(a-b)) \approx 0$$

for $a \gg b$, $\lambda \gg \alpha$

$$\sin(\alpha(a-b)) \approx -\frac{\omega_0}{\lambda} \cos(\alpha(a-b))$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\alpha(a-b)) \approx 0$$

$$\alpha(a-b) = \pi n$$

$$\alpha(a-b) = \pi n$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_{\text{ext}}}{\epsilon_0} (a-b) = \pi n$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{t^2 \pi^2}{\epsilon_0 (a-b)^2} n$$

so $\epsilon = \frac{t^2 \pi^2}{\epsilon_0 k^2} n$

$$\epsilon(k) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\epsilon_0^A + \epsilon_0^B) - \sqrt{(\epsilon_0^A - \epsilon_0^B)^2 + 16t^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right)} \right] / k \quad (5)$$

$t \rightarrow 0$ $\epsilon \approx 0$

$$\cos^2\left(\frac{ka}{2}\right) \approx \left(1 - \frac{a^2 k^2}{8}\right)^2$$

$$\sqrt{(\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B)^2 + (6t^2) \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_{\text{eff}}}{8}\right)^2} \approx \sqrt{(\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B)^2 + 16t^2}$$

$$-\frac{2\alpha^2 t^2 \kappa^2}{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B)^2 + 16t^2}} + O(\kappa^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_-(\kappa) \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[(\varepsilon_0^A + \varepsilon_0^B) - \sqrt{(\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B)^2 + 16t^2} + \frac{\partial \alpha^2 t^2 \kappa^2}{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B)^2 + 16t^2}} \right]$$

$$z \approx \frac{a^2 t^2 k^2}{(\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B)^2 + 16t^2} + \cos z$$

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$$\frac{\frac{t^2}{2m^4}}{1} = \frac{a^2 t^2 k^2}{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B)^2 + 16t^2}}$$

$$m^* = \frac{t^2 \sqrt{(\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B)^2 + 16t^2}}{2 a^2 t^2}$$

hopping \rightarrow 'n' 'f' 'l' \rightarrow 's' 't' 'g' \rightarrow 'n' 'g' 't' 's'

ט' / ר' י' כ' ג' ר' י' כ' ג'

$$\varepsilon_{\pm} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \left[(\varepsilon_0^A + \varepsilon_0^B) \mp (\varepsilon_0^A - \varepsilon_0^B) \right] = \begin{cases} \varepsilon_0^A \\ \varepsilon_0^B \end{cases}$$

• *תְּבִרְכָה יְהֹוָה יְמִינָה תְּבִרְכָה יְהֹוָה יְמִינָה*