El oscilador armónico, método diferencial

De forma dásica recuerde que para una fuerza F=-kx su potencial es

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \tag{1.1}$$

de donde $-kx(t) = m \partial_t^2 x(t)$ cuya frecuencia será $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ y entonces el potencial es $V(x) = \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 m x \tag{1.2}$

Sustituyendo en la ecuación de onda

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\partial_x^2\Psi + \frac{1}{2}\omega^2mx^2\Psi = \Xi\Psi$$
 (2.1)

No obstante, note que conviene medir el sistema en $E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$; $k = \frac{E}{E_0}$. De este modo, la ecuación (2.1) se vuelve

$$-\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}\partial_x^2\Psi + \frac{\omega m}{\hbar}x^2\Psi = k\Psi \tag{2.2}$$

Redefiniendo nuestras unidades de distancia

$$x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{t}{\omega m}}$$
; $\xi = \frac{x}{x_0} = x \sqrt{\frac{\omega m}{t}}$

Así pues, (2.2) será

$$-\partial_{\xi}^{2} \Psi(\xi) + \xi^{2} \Psi(\xi) = k \Psi(\xi) \Rightarrow \partial_{\xi}^{2} \Psi(\xi) = (\xi^{2} - k) \Psi(\xi)$$
 (2.3)

Para $\xi \to \infty$, $\partial_{\xi}^{2} \Psi = \xi^{2} \Psi$ cuyas soluciones son de la forma $\text{Pol}_{\pm} e^{\pm \frac{\pi}{3}}$ donde Pol es es un polinomio, i.e.

$$\Psi(\xi) = h(\xi)e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

Derivando vamos a tener

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$$\partial_{\xi} \Psi = (\partial_{\xi} h) e^{-\xi^{2}/2} - \xi h e^{-\xi^{2}}$$

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$$\partial_{5}^{2} \Psi = (\partial_{5}^{2}h)e^{-\xi^{2}/2} - \xi(\partial_{5}h)e^{-\xi^{2}/2} - \partial_{5}(\xi h)e^{-\xi^{2}/2} - \xi h(-\xi e^{-\xi^{2}/2})$$

$$= (\partial_{5}^{2}h)e^{-\xi^{2}/2} - \xi(\partial_{5}h)e^{-\xi^{2}/2} - he^{-\xi^{2}/2} - \xi(\partial_{5}h)e^{-\xi^{2}/2} + \xi^{2}he^{-\xi^{2}/2}$$

$$= (\partial_{5}^{2}h)e^{-\xi^{2}/2} - 2\xi(\partial_{5}h)e^{-\xi^{2}/2} - he^{-\xi^{2}/2} + \xi^{2}he^{-\xi^{2}/2}$$

Sustituyendo en (2.3) obtenemos

$$(\partial_{5}^{2}h)e^{-5^{2}/2} - 25(\partial_{5}h)e^{-5^{2}/2} - he^{-5^{2}/2} + 5^{2}he^{-5^{2}/2} = (5^{2}-k)he^{-5^{2}/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_{5}^{2}h) - 25(\partial_{5}h) - h + 5^{2}h = (5^{2}-k)h$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_{5}^{2}h) - 25(\partial_{5}h) - h + 5^{2}h - 5^{2}h + kh = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\partial_{5}^{2}h) - 25(\partial_{5}h) + (k-1)h = 0$$
(2.4)

Proponemos a $h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \xi^n \Rightarrow \partial_{\xi} h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n \xi^{n-1} \Rightarrow \partial_{\xi}^2 h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n (n-1) a_n \xi^{n-2}$. Nótese que los primeros dos términos de ∂_{ξ}^2 son cero, por la cual podemos recorrer el índice dos lugares, entonces obtenemos

$$\partial_{\xi}^{2} h = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} \xi^{n}$$

Sustituyendo en (2.4) se obtiene

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2}\xi^{n} - 2\xi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_{n}\xi^{n-1} + (k-1)\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}\xi^{n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2}\xi^{n} - 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_{n}\xi^{n} + (k-1)\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}\xi^{n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \xi^{n} \left[(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + (k-1-2n)a_{n} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+2} = -\frac{k-1-2n}{(n+2)(n+1)}a_{n}$$

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de donde obtenemos que $h = a_o \left(1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2j-1-k}{(j+2)(j+1)} \right) \xi^{n+2} + a_1 \left(\xi + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n} \frac{2j-1-k}{(j+2)(j+1)} \right) \xi^{n+2} \right)$

nótese que la suma que es multiplicada con ao para n→∞ resulta en e^{§2}.

Proponemos K=2N+1, de lo cual al tomar

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega \Rightarrow k = \frac{2E}{\hbar\omega} \Rightarrow E = \frac{k\hbar\omega}{2}$$
, obtenemos

$$E = \hbar \omega \left(N + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

