

$$-\frac{t^2}{2m}\frac{d^2}{dx^2}4(x) - a \int(x)^4(x) = E^4(x)$$

$$= E(negative)$$

1) Pare
$$x \neq 0$$
 $V(x) = 0$

$$\frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2} = -\frac{2 \ln E f(x)}{t^2} + Re^{kx}$$

$$f(x) = Ae^{-kx} + Re^{kx}$$

Aplicamos la condición de continuidad en x = 0 =>

· Para ver la discontinuided de la primera derivada

vamos a integiar la Ec. de Schrödinger entre (-8,8)

$$\frac{d^2 \mathcal{V}(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{2m}{t^2} \left(V(x) - E \right) \mathcal{V}(x)$$

$$\int_{-2}^{\epsilon} \frac{d^2 + dx}{dx^2} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \sqrt{(x)} + \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \sqrt{(x)} dx - E \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \sqrt{(x)} dx$$

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$$\mathcal{H}(x) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-kx} & \times > c \\ Ae^{kx} & \times < c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}'(x) = \begin{cases} -Ake^{-kx} & \times > c \\ Ake^{kx} & \times < c \end{cases}$$

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$$\Rightarrow$$
 $K = \frac{ma}{\hbar^2}$

Hay un solo estado ligado posible con nº do ordas K=ma

y energía:
$$K = \frac{\sqrt{2m(-E)}}{h} = \frac{ma}{h^2} \Rightarrow E = -\frac{ma^2}{2t^2}$$

· Veamos el caso do la barrera de potencial tipo S(x).

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De nievo hay q-e analizar la continuidad de la función en x=b y la discontinuidad de le

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 Escojo la más sencilla entre $4\pi y 4\pi$

$$\frac{d4(x)}{dx} = \frac{2ma}{t^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\frac{C(2+i\frac{2m\alpha}{t^2\kappa})}{1+\frac{im\alpha}{t^2\kappa}} = 2A \Rightarrow C = \frac{A}{1+\frac{im\alpha}{t^2\kappa}}$$

$$B = \frac{t^2 k}{1 + \frac{i ma}{t^2 k}} e^{2ikb} A$$

• Coeficientes de transmisión y reflexión Hago
$$Y = \frac{ma}{h^2 \kappa}$$

$$T = \frac{|C|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{1}{1+i\delta}|^2 = \frac{1}{(1+i\gamma)(3-i\gamma)} = \frac{1}{1+i^2} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{m^2a^2}{h^6\kappa^2}}$$

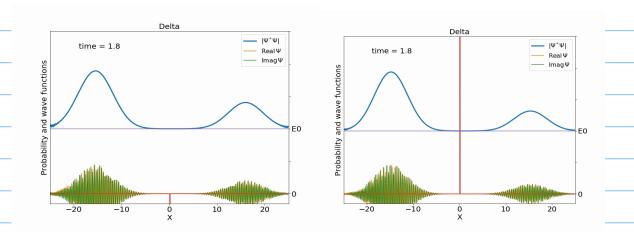
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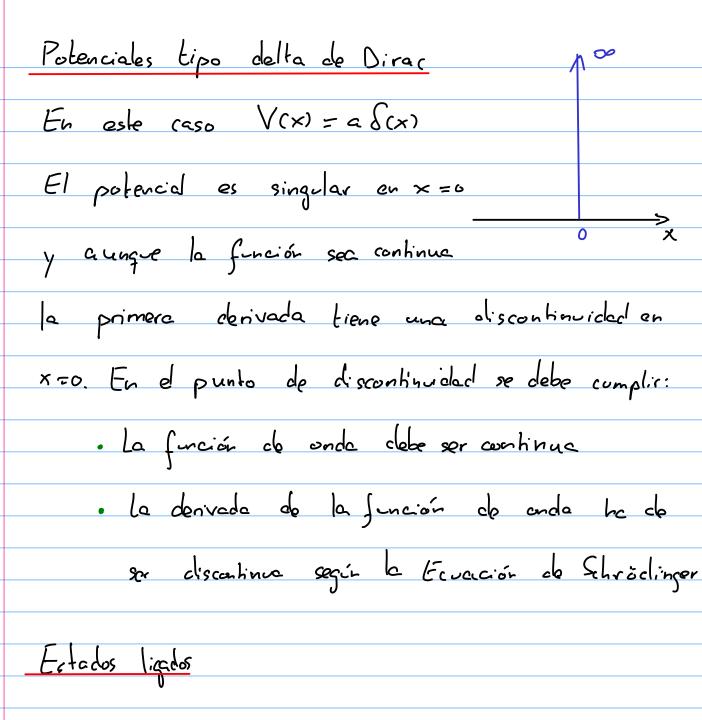
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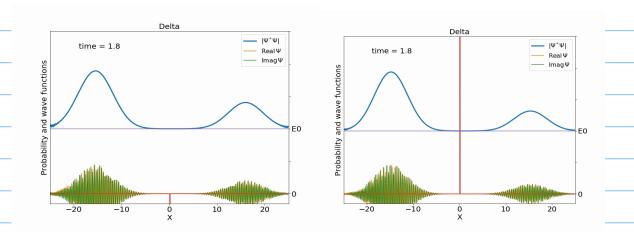
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Problema 8. Estados ligados

$$\frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} \times \frac{L^{2}Q}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_{2}}{V_{2}} \times \frac{L^{2}Q}{2}$$

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$$\frac{V_{4}}{V_{2}} \times \frac{L^{2}Q}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_{5}}{V_{5}} \times \frac{L^{2}Q}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_{7}}{V_{7}} \times \frac{L^{2}Q}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_{1}}{V_{1}} \times \frac{L^{2}Q}{2} \times \frac{L^{2}Q}{2}$$

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· Voamos las condiciones de continuidad en x = - 0/2, 0/2

En notación matrical:

$$A = \frac{-416/2}{4}$$
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 A

Above en
$$X = \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\frac{-i}{K}q_{1}e^{-q_{2}q_{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{iHq_{2}} & e^{iHq_{2}} \\ e^{iHq_{2}} & e^{iHq_{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$con M^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-i\kappa\alpha/2} - e^{-i\kappa\alpha/2} \right)$$

$$G\left(\frac{e^{-G_{2}G_{2}}}{e^{-G_{2}G_{2}}}\right) = \frac{A}{2}\left(\frac{e^{-i\kappa\alpha/2}}{e^{-i\kappa\alpha/2}}\right)\left(\frac{e^{-i\kappa\alpha/2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{e^{-i\kappa\alpha/2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{e^{-i\kappa\alpha/2}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{e^{-G_{1}G_{2}}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{e$$

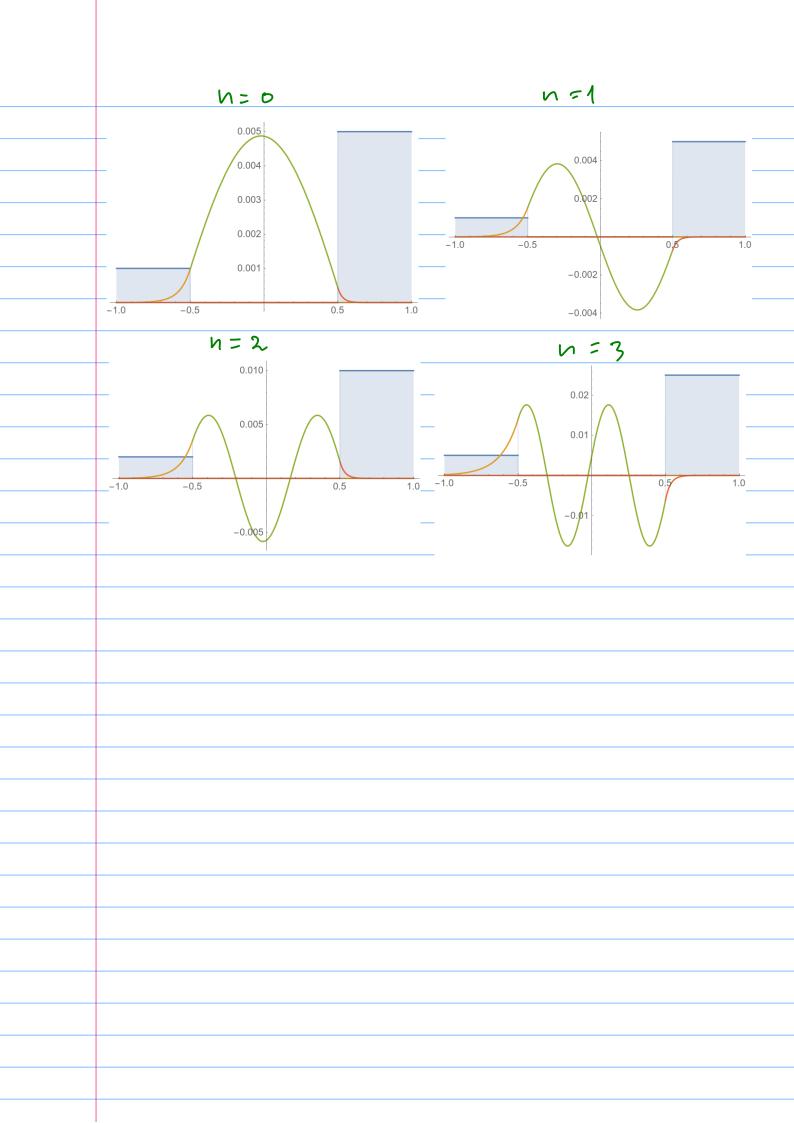
$$G = \frac{-420/2}{(-\frac{4}{\kappa})^2} = \frac{A}{2} = \frac{-410/2}{2} = \frac{e^{i \kappa \alpha} + e^{-i \kappa \alpha}}{e^{i \kappa \alpha} - e^{-i \kappa \alpha}} = \frac{e^{i \kappa \alpha} - e^{-i \kappa \alpha}}{e^{i \kappa \alpha} - e^{-i \kappa \alpha}} = \frac{1}{(-\frac{4}{\kappa})^2}$$

Llego a les ecraciones:

Hago 5/4

$$\frac{Q_2}{K} = \frac{\text{Sen (ke)} - \frac{q_1}{K} \text{cos (ke)}}{\text{cos (ke)} + \frac{q_1}{K} \text{sen(ke)}} = \frac{\text{tan Ka} = \frac{(q_1 + q_2)K}{K^2 - q_1 q_2}}{K^2 - q_1 q_2}$$

Que es le ecración trascandental para calular las energias



Pozo de potencial

$$V(x) = -V_0 H(a - 1x1)$$

$$-a \times 0 a$$

$$\times V = 0$$

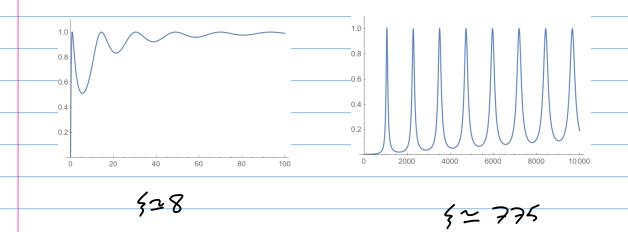
$$E > 0 \quad Estados del continuo -V_0$$

El problema es el mismo que en el caso de la barrera, con E>Vo, sushityendo Vo ->-Vo.

Las soluciones nos llevan a:

$$|T(E)|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 25c}{4 \frac{E}{V_0} \left(1 + \frac{E}{V_0}\right)}}$$
 (on $f = \sqrt{2m(E + V_0)}$

De nuevo los máximos de T(E) coinciden con los actoralores de un pozo de profunctidad Vo.



· E≤0. Estados ligados

$$V(x) = -V_0 H(\alpha - 1 \times 1)$$

Para $|\chi| \leq \alpha$ $\frac{c|^2 \eta}{c|\chi^2} + \frac{2m}{E^2} (E + V_0) \psi = 0 \qquad E < 0$ $V_0 > 0$

Se prode aprovechar la simetria del problema.

Como el potencial es par las soluciones van a ser

pares o impares.

- · Soluciones pares
- $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| \leq q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| = q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| = q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| = q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| = q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| = q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q \times |x| = q$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ A cos } q$
 - · Soluciones impares
 - · Simelia par

Concliciones de continuidad de la función y su obvivada.

$$A \cos q \times = e^{-kx}$$

Divictiendo la eccació de abajo por le de arniba

$$tanqa = \frac{k}{q}$$
 $k = \frac{\sqrt{2m|E|}}{t}$

Sumo y resto 2m/o

$$=\frac{\left[\int_{0}^{2}-\left(q\alpha\right)^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{q\alpha}$$

$$=\frac{\left[\int_{0}^{2}-\left(q\alpha\right)^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{q\alpha}$$

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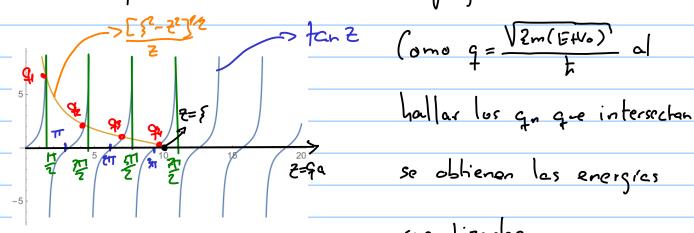
$$=\frac{\left[\int_{0}^{2}-\left(q\alpha\right)^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{q\alpha}$$

$$S = \sqrt{2m(FANO)}$$

Como -Vo L E < 0 los números de orda están limitados a:

Para determinar los posibles valores de q hay que resolver la eccación transcerdental

Esto se prede resolver numérica o gréficamente.



cuantizaclas:

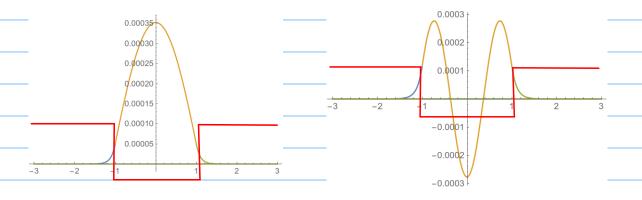
· Como [32-22]/2

· Como [32-22]/2

lo paqueño que sea 3 siempre habra un estado

ligado de simetría par

- · Como hay une intersección cada &=IT el nº els energies será Mparos = int[]+1
- · Una vez obtenidos los qi pochmos aplicar la ecucación do continuidad en x=a D para obtener A.



Primer estado par

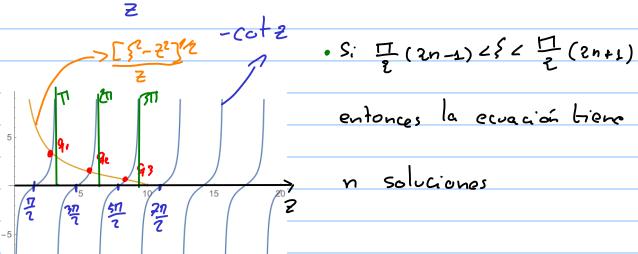
Segundo estado par

- · Simelia impar
 - Condiciones do continuidad de la función y su denivada:

Asin
$$qx = e^{-kx}$$
 $|x=a|$

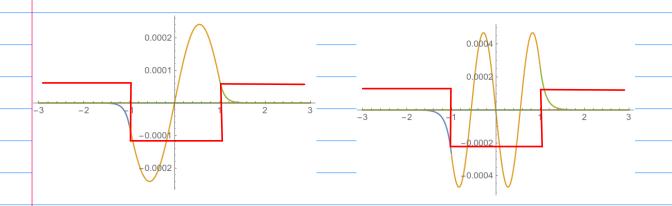
En este caso:
$$-\cot qa = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{[5^2 - (4c)^2]^{1/2}}{4a}$$

Parte igual que en el caso par



· Para que haya al menos una solución 17/3

Pero siempre habrá el menos una solución par



Primer estado impar Segundo estado impar

· Las energías estarán ordenadas

	ga	Paridad	Nodos
Estado Lase	[0, 1]	par	0
Primer estado excitado	[៉"]	impac	1
Sagundo estado excitado	[17,317]	par	2
Tercer estado excitado	[35,57]		
I RUCEL BY HELDE EXCHAGE	(2/6/1)	impar	3

· S: -Vu -> - se recupera el problema de le particula cuántica en una caja de pareoles infinites. Las soluciones son entences:

Pares

Impares $\psi_{\overline{x}} = H(\alpha - 1 \times 1) \operatorname{sen}_{\overline{x}} \times 1$

$$qc = (n+\frac{1}{2}) \pi$$

$$qc = n\pi$$

$$h'$$

$$y = H(q-1x) \cos(\frac{(2h+1)\pi x}{2a})$$

$$y = H(q-1x) \sin(\frac{(2h-1)\pi x}{2a})$$

1. Oscilador armónico

Para un oscilador armónico con hamiltoniano $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2$ se verifican las expresiones

$$\hat{a}\psi_n = \sqrt{n}\psi_{n-1}$$
 $\hat{a}^{\dagger}\psi_n = \sqrt{n+1}\psi_{n+1}$

donde ψ_n son las autofunciones del oscilador armónico y

$$\hat{a}^{\dagger} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\xi - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right) \qquad \hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\xi + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \right)$$

• Si $\xi = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}x$, encuentre \hat{x} y \hat{p} en función de \hat{a} y \hat{a}^{\dagger} . A partir del conmutador del \hat{x} y \hat{p} encuentre $[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^{\dagger}]$ y úselo para encontrar \hat{H} también en función de \hat{a} y \hat{a}^{\dagger} .

$$3 = \frac{\times}{2} \quad \text{an} \quad \alpha_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\pm}{m\omega}} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial \times}{\partial s} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \alpha_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{s}{2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{x}{2\omega} - \alpha_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \quad \beta = \frac{\pm}{12} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{12} \hat{\beta}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{x}{2\omega} - \alpha_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \quad \beta = \frac{\pm}{12} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{12} \hat{\beta}$$

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial s} - \alpha_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \quad \beta = \frac{\pm}{12} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{12} \hat{\beta}$$

Por fanto:
$$a+a+=2\sqrt{\frac{mw}{2}}$$
 $a-a^2=\frac{2}{\sqrt{2mw}}$ ip

$$\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{t}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^{\dagger}) \qquad \hat{p} = -i \sqrt{\frac{t}{2}m\omega} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^{\dagger})$$

· A partir de le regla de connetección [x, p]=it

vamos a encentrar el commutador [a,a+].

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_{1} \hat{p} \end{bmatrix} = -i \frac{1}{2} \left[\hat{a}_{1} \hat{c}_{2}^{4}, \hat{a}_{-} \hat{a}_{+} \right] = i \frac{1}{2} \left[\hat{a}_{1} \hat{c}_{2}^{4} - \hat{a}_{1} + \hat{a}_{2} \right] \right] \right] = i \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= i \frac{1}{2} \left[\hat{a}_{1} \hat{c}_{2}^{4} - \hat{a}_{1} + \hat{a}_{2} + \hat{a}_{1} + \hat{a}_{2} +$$

$$H = \frac{\beta^{2}}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}mw^{2}x^{2} = -\frac{\hbar w}{4}(6^{2} - 64^{2} - 64^{2} + 64^{2}) + \frac{\hbar w}{4}(6^{2} - 64^{2} + 64^{2}) + \frac{\hbar w}{4}(6^{2} - 64^{2} + 64^{2}) = \frac{\hbar w}{2}(66^{2} + 64^{2} + 64^{2}) = \frac{\hbar w}{2}(66^{2} + 64^{2} + 64^{2}) = \frac{\hbar w}{2}(1 + 26^{2} + 6) = \frac{\hbar w}{2}(1 +$$

• Obtenga las representaciones matriciales de los operadores $\hat{x}, \hat{p}, \hat{x}^2$ y \hat{p}^2 en la base de autofunciones del oscilador haciendo uso del método algebraico.

En representación matricial

$$\ln |\hat{p}| + \ln = \frac{1}{2m\omega} \left(\ln |\hat{a}| + \ln |\hat{a}|^2 + \ln |\hat{a}|^2 + 2 \ln |\hat{a}|^2 +$$

• Demuestre que para cualquier estado con energía E_n del oscilador armónico de frecuencia ω se cumple la igualdad

$$\langle (\Delta x)^2 \rangle \langle (\Delta p)^2 \rangle = \left(\frac{E_n}{\omega}\right)^2$$

analizando cómo se cumple el principio de indeterminación de Heisenberg.

$$\langle n|\hat{\rho}|n\rangle = -i\sqrt{\frac{k_{mw}}{2}}\langle n|(\hat{\alpha}-\hat{\alpha}^{+})|n\rangle = 0$$

$$\langle n|\hat{\rho}^{2}|n\rangle = -\frac{k_{mw}}{2}\langle n|(\hat{\alpha}^{2}-\hat{\alpha}\hat{\alpha}^{+}-\hat{\alpha}^{+}\hat{\alpha}+\hat{\alpha}^{+})|n\rangle = 0$$

$$= -\frac{k_{mw}}{2}\langle n|-2\hat{\alpha}^{+}\hat{\alpha}-1|n\rangle = k_{mw}\langle n+1/2\rangle$$

Entonos:

$$(n + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{mw} (n + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{mw} (n + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

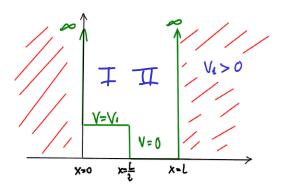
$$= \frac{1}{2} (n + \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

Se comple el principio de incertidonte pres $\Delta x \Delta p \ge t/2$ para codquer n. 2. Partícula confinada Considere una partícula confinada en una caja de modo que el potencial es:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x \le 0 \\ V_1 & 0 < x < L/2 \\ 0 & L/2 < x < L \\ \infty & x \ge L \end{cases}$$

 $con V_1 > 0.$

- Encuentre la ecuación trascendente que determina las energías permitidas de los estados ligados para una partícula de masa m a partir de las relaciones de los números de onda de las distintas regiones del potencial. Calcule la relación entre los coeficientes de estas regiones.
- Considere los casos $E < V_1$ y $E > V_1$.



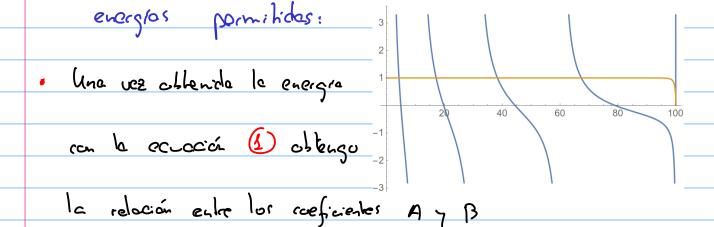
Veamos primero el caso 02ECUA

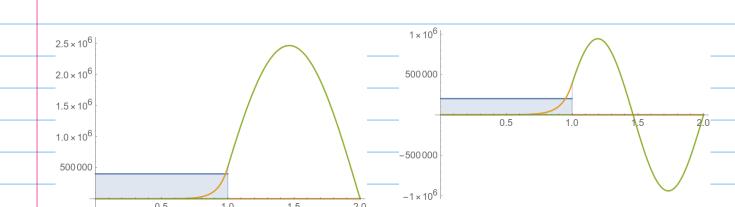
En este casa las soluciones son de la forma:

con
$$qe = \sqrt{2mE}$$

· De VII(L)=0=> (e + De =0=>)=- (e2:qel

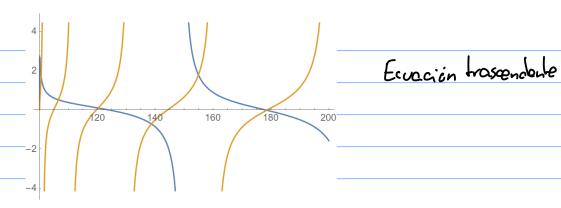
Ecucción trascerdente que me permite encontrar las



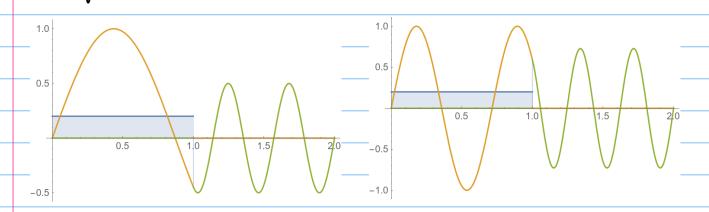


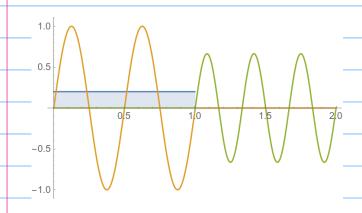
(3)
$$\gamma_{1}(\frac{1}{2}) = \gamma_{1}(\frac{1}{2}) = > A sen(9_{1}\frac{1}{2}) = - C sen(9_{2}\frac{1}{2})$$

Esta es la ecración trascendente. Una vez obtenidas



Algunos estados:





soluciones ocurren si:

$$G_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E-V_0)}}{t}$$

$$G_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{t}$$

$$\frac{2m(E-V_4)}{L^2} = \frac{(m^2n^2)}{L^2} + \frac{2mE}{L^2} = \frac{4m^2n^2}{L^2}$$

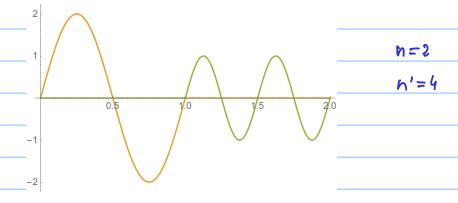
Esta solución será valida cuando VI sec exactamete

ignal a la diferencia encryétire entre clos estados

de la coje
$$L/2 \Rightarrow V_1 = \frac{2 + 2 + 2}{mL^2} (n^2 - n'^2)$$

S. & cumple este condición la solución será:

 $C = A \times (-1)^{n+n}$



Potenciales delta en confinamiento

Considere una partícula confinada en una caja de longitud $L,x\in(0,L)$, de forma que dentro de la caja también se tiene un potencial de tipo delta de Dirac de la forma $V(x)=\lambda\delta(x-pL)$ con 0< p<1. Proponga la forma de las funciones en cada región para este potencial y encuentre la condición de cuantización general en función de λ,p y L. Resuelva numéricamente el caso específico con $2m\lambda/\hbar^2=8, L=3$ y p=0.5, de forma que pueda encontrar las energías de los tres primeros estados ligados y dibuje las funciones de onda para estos tres primeros estados ligados. Analice en sus fórmulas en el límite asintótico con $\lambda\to0$, comparando con el resultado exacto.

$$V_{1} = A'e^{ikx} + B'e^{-ikx}$$

$$V_{2} = Ce^{ikx} + De^{-ikx}$$

$$V_{3} = Ce^{ikx} + De^{-ikx}$$

$$V_{4} = Ce^{ikx} + De^{-ikx}$$

En I
$$V_{I}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow A' + B' = 0 \Rightarrow V_{I}(x) = A \sin kx$$

En II $V_{I}(1) = 0 \Rightarrow (e^{ikl} + l)e^{-ikl} = 0 \Rightarrow l) = -(e^{ikl} + l)e^{-ikx}$

$$V_{I}(x) = ((e^{ikx} - e^{ikx}) = ((e^{-ikl} e^{ikx} - e^{ikx}) + (e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx}) + (e^{-ikx} - e^{-ikx} - e^{-$$

- (on high ided on
$$X = LP$$

(i) => $Sin K(LP-L) = \frac{A}{B}Sin KLP$

A $Sin KLP = B$
 $Sin K(LP-L) = O$
 $Sin K(LP-L) = O$

Hay 2 tipos do soliciones

· Discontinuidad de la derivade

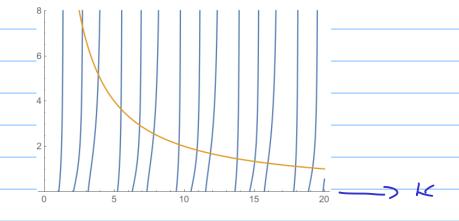
$$\int_{17-\epsilon}^{12+\epsilon} \frac{d^{2}x}{dx^{2}} dx = \frac{2m}{t^{2}} \int_{17-\epsilon}^{17+\epsilon} \frac{dx}{t^{2}} \int_{17-\epsilon}^{17+\epsilon} \frac{dx$$

$$\left(\frac{d\eta}{dx}\right)_{P-E}^{P-E} = \frac{2m\lambda}{\hbar^2} A \sin KLP \quad \text{(an)} \quad \left(\frac{\eta'_{I}(x)}{\pi}(x) = KA \cos Kx\right)$$

Veamos la 2 tipos de sulverones

$$(i) \qquad Sin K(LP-L) = \frac{A}{B} Sin KLP$$

De la Cos k (LP-L) =
$$\frac{A}{B} \left(\frac{2m\lambda}{kt^2}$$
 SIL KLP + (05 KLP)



Este ecración derá los posibles valures de k y de la ecración (i) obteremos les autofinaciones

Observes
$$q = 51$$
 $p = 0.5$ $q = 0 = 0$

$$= col (-kL) = col (kL) = col (kL) = col (kL) = col (2n-1) = col (2n$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin k(P=0) & = 0 \\ \sin k(P-1) = 0 \end{cases} = 0$$

$$k(P-1) = 0$$

$$k(P-1) = 0$$

$$\frac{2mEL^{2}}{t^{2}} = (n-n')^{2} \Pi^{2} \implies E = \frac{(n-n')^{2} \Pi^{2}}{2m L^{2}}$$

$$\frac{P}{h} = \frac{h}{kL} \qquad \frac{P}{h'} \implies h'P = hP - h$$

$$\frac{P-1}{kL} = \frac{h'H}{kL} \qquad \frac{P-1}{h'} = \frac{h}{h'} \implies h'P = hP - h$$

$$\frac{P-1}{h'} = \frac{h'H}{kL} \qquad \frac{P-1}{h'} = \frac{h'H}{h'} = \frac{h'H}{h'}$$

5:
$$p=\frac{1}{2}$$
 => $E=\frac{(2n)^2 + 1^2 h^2}{2m L^2}$ => Energie de les soluciones impores

le discentinuided me permite obtens les autofraciones

$$(COS(n'\Pi) = \frac{A}{B}(\frac{2m\lambda}{kt^2}) + (OSn\Pi) = A = B(-1)^{n'-n}$$

$$(-1)^{n'} \qquad (-1)^{n'} \qquad B = (-1)^{n'-n} A$$

