

Voda'brna' superpozice

$|\psi\rangle \dots$  lin. komb.  $|\psi_1\rangle$  a  $|\psi_2\rangle$

napi. Aak, se  $|c_1|^2 = 3/4$   
 $|c_2|^2 = 1/4$

Valba falze lib.:

huda:  $|\psi\rangle = A \left[ \sqrt{3/4} |\psi_1\rangle + e^{i\delta} \sqrt{1/4} |\psi_2\rangle \right]$

chci:  $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$  ; dle  $\langle \psi_i | \psi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} \Rightarrow$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = |A|^2 \left( \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = |A|^2 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow |A| = 1$  ;  $\rightarrow$  berne rea'lnou:

$A_j$ :  $|\psi(t=0)\rangle := \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sqrt{3} |\psi_1\rangle + |\psi_2\rangle \right]$

Now, p'eresn'ej:  $|\psi_1\rangle \equiv |\psi_{100}\rangle \dots$  zail. etar  
 (dle zadani)

(znamen'  $\psi_{n\ell m}$ )  $|\psi_2\rangle \equiv |\psi_{21-1}\rangle$

Časovy' vy'voj  $\psi_{n\ell m} \dots E_n$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sqrt{3} |\psi_1\rangle e^{-i \frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}} + |\psi_2\rangle e^{-i \frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}} \right]$$

$E_n / \hbar \equiv \omega_n$  (BTW zá'porná' :-)

$$\langle H \rangle_{\psi(t)} \equiv \langle \psi(t) | \hat{H} | \psi(t) \rangle \quad (*)$$

hde m<sup>o</sup>žeme zapísať

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \underline{c_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} |\psi_{100}\rangle} + \underline{c_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} |\psi_{21-1}\rangle}$$

$$c_1 = \sqrt{3/4}, \quad c_2 = 1/2$$

$$\langle \psi(t) | = \underline{c_1^* e^{i\omega_1 t} \langle \psi_{100} |} + \underline{c_2^* e^{i\omega_2 t} \langle \psi_{21-1} |}$$

Nejprve kontrola normy: Ide o vlastnosť:  $\langle \psi_{100} | \psi_{21-1} \rangle = 0$

$$\langle \psi(t) | \psi(t) \rangle = \underline{[ \dots ]} \underline{[ \dots ]} = \dots =$$

$$= |c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 = 3/4 + 1/4 = 1 \quad :-)$$

Nyní s<sup>o</sup> hodnotou energie: s využitím:

$$\hat{H} |\psi_{n\ell m}\rangle = E_n |\psi_{n\ell m}\rangle \quad \text{a ortogonalita:}$$

$$(*) = \underline{[ \dots ]} \hat{H} \underline{[ \dots ]} = \underline{[ \dots ]} \left[ c_1 E_1 e^{-i\omega_1 t} |\psi_{100}\rangle + c_2 E_2 e^{-i\omega_2 t} |\psi_{21-1}\rangle \right]$$

$$\langle H \rangle_{\psi(t)} = E_1 |c_1|^2 + E_2 |c_2|^2 \quad \dots \text{cas. nezavisla! :-)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} E_1 + \frac{1}{4} E_2$$

$$\text{Ide } E_n = -\frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \frac{m_e c^2}{n^2} \quad \alpha \equiv \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar c} \sim \frac{1}{137}$$

(energie e<sup>-</sup> v atome vodíku; n=1, 2, ...)

vs2

$$\text{Okt, : } \langle L^2 \rangle_{\psi(t)} = \langle \psi(t) | \hat{L}^2 | \psi(t) \rangle$$

$$\text{a) } \hat{L}^2 | \psi_{nlm} \rangle = \hbar^2 l(l+1) | \psi_{nlm} \rangle$$

$$\langle L^2 \rangle_{\psi(t)} = |\text{C}_2|^2 \hbar^2 l(l+1) \Big|_{l=1} =$$

Star  $\psi_{100}$  mit  $l=0$  ... z. Star  $\psi_{21-1}$   
 a)  $\text{repi} \Rightarrow \text{Bijl}$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{4} 1 \cdot 2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2}$$

## Superpozice v jámě

$$\psi(x, t=0) = A \left[ i \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} + \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \right] =$$

$$= A \left[ i \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right] \cdot \left( \frac{2}{a} \frac{a}{2} \right)^{1/2}$$

Je dáno, že  $\psi_n(x) = \left( \frac{2}{a} \right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}$  ... stav, stav v jámě (\*)

$$\psi(x, 0) = \left( \frac{a}{2} \right)^{1/2} A \left[ i \cdot \left( \frac{2}{a} \right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{a} \right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right] =$$

$$= \tilde{A} \left[ i \cdot \psi_3(x) + \frac{1}{2} \psi_2(x) \right]$$

V kvantech lze zapsat jako

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \tilde{A} \left[ i |\psi_3\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |\psi_2\rangle \right]$$

Je dáno: normalizace  $\langle \psi_i | \psi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$

$$\langle \psi(0) | \psi(0) \rangle = 1 \quad \text{chtáme :-)} \Rightarrow \text{podm. na } \tilde{A}$$

$$\langle \psi(0) | = \tilde{A}^* \left[ -i \langle \psi_3 | + \frac{1}{2} \langle \psi_2 | \right]$$

$$\langle \psi(0) | \psi(0) \rangle = |\tilde{A}|^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{5}{4} |\tilde{A}|^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |\tilde{A}| = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \quad \text{volba: } \tilde{A} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \text{real}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ i |\psi_3\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |\psi_2\rangle \right]$$

$$\psi(x, 0) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ i \psi_3(x) + \frac{1}{2} \psi_2(x) \right] = \left| \frac{2i}{\sqrt{5}} \right| =$$

$$= i \left( \frac{2^3}{5a} \right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} + \left( \frac{2}{5a} \right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a}$$

$$\psi(x,t) = \left(\frac{2}{5a}\right)^{1/2} \left[ 2i \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} e^{-i\frac{E_3 t}{\hbar}} + \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} e^{-i\frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}} \right]$$

def  $\omega_n \equiv E_n / \hbar$  *gdle zde (gdle)  $E_n = \frac{(n\pi\hbar)^2}{2ma^2}$*

$$\psi^*(x,t) = \left(\frac{2}{5a}\right)^{1/2} \left[ -2i \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} e^{+i\omega_3 t} + \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} e^{+i\omega_2 t} \right]$$

$$S(x,t) = \frac{2}{5a} \left[ 4 \sin^2 \frac{3\pi x}{a} + 2i \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} e^{i(\omega_2 - \omega_3)t} + \sin^2 \frac{2\pi x}{a} - 2i \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} e^{-i(\omega_2 - \omega_3)t} \right]$$

*gdle*  
 $\equiv \psi^*(x,t) \psi(x,t) \quad (-)$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} z + z^* = 2 \operatorname{Re} z \\ \sin x = -\sin x \\ \sim |\psi_3|^2 \\ \sim |\psi_2|^2 \end{array} \right| =$$

*časov' den, interferencij*

$$= \frac{2}{5a} \left[ 4 \sin^2 \frac{3\pi x}{a} + \sin^2 \frac{2\pi x}{a} + 4 \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \sin \omega_{32} t \right]$$

*gdle*  $\omega_{32} = \omega_3 - \omega_2 = \frac{E_3 - E_2}{\hbar} =$

$$= \frac{\pi^2 \hbar}{2ma^2} (3^2 - 2^2) = \frac{5\pi^2 \hbar}{2ma^2}$$

*pozn.:*

*gdle*  $\omega_{nm} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar}{2ma^2} (n^2 - m^2) = -\omega_{mn}$

$$\operatorname{Re}(2i e^{i\delta}) = \operatorname{Re} [2i(\cos \delta + i \sin \delta)] =$$

$$= -2 \sin \delta = 2 \sin(-\delta)$$

*gdle va dicit, ze*

$$S(x,t) \in \mathbb{R} \quad (-)$$

$$\langle x \rangle_{\psi(t)} = \int_0^a \psi^*(x,t) x \psi(x,t) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^a \rho(x,t) x dx$$

$a$  je polárna spínková integračná hranica

$$\frac{2}{a} \int_0^a x \sin^2 \frac{n\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{a}{2} \quad (\text{gráma, stred ťažnky :-})$$

a Dúha  $\frac{2}{a} \int_0^a x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx$   
 $m \neq n$

Keďže  $n$  a  $m$  sú rôzne čísla,  $\sin^2 - \cos^2 \neq 0$ , bude  
 stáť člen  $\sin \omega_{32} t$ ,  $A_j$ .

$\langle x \rangle_{\psi(t)}$  bude harmonickou funkciou času.

Môžeme vyslediť menenie energie na stave  $\psi(x,t)$  :  
 amplitúda pravdep. "naleznú" stavu -||-  
 na stave  $\psi_n$  je dána pravdep. :

$$c_n \equiv \langle \psi_n | \psi(x,t) \rangle \equiv c_n(t)$$

P, namierená energia  $E_n$  je  $|c_n|^2$

Zde:  $\psi \dots$  lin. komb.  $\psi_2$  a  $\psi_3$ ; výsledok!

budem pozrl  $c_2$  a  $c_3$ .

$c_n$  je obecně  $\sim e^{-i \frac{E_n t}{\hbar}}$ , ale  $|c_n|^2$   
bude čas. nezávislé! :-)

Ze:  $c_3 = \left| \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} i \right|^2 = \frac{4}{5}$   
jde (⊕)

↓  $c_2 = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{5}$

Bude si maximální faktor  $\left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2}$  procht "bodem"  $\propto \sin \frac{3\pi x}{a}$ ,  
nebo faktor "spolu" jde o normalizovaný stav, a zbytek  
jest  $c_3$  :-)

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Pozn.: normalizaci  $\psi(x,0)$  by šlo řešit i bez  
bracketů, pomocí integrálu

$$\langle \psi_n | \psi_m \rangle = \int_0^a \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \left(\frac{2}{a}\right)^{1/2} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx$$

$$= \delta_{nm} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^a \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} dx = \frac{a}{2} \delta_{nm}$$