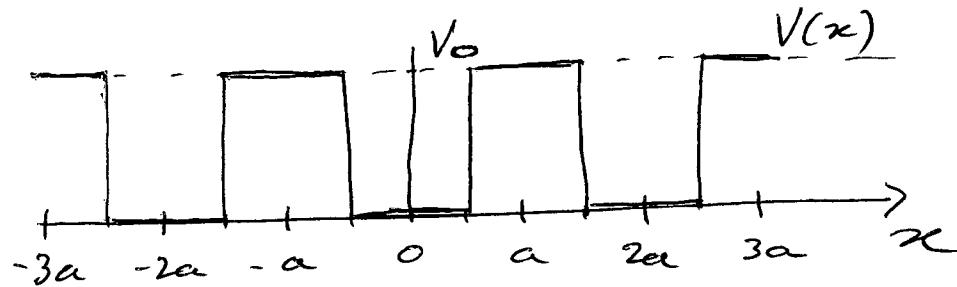


Tentamen QM1 : 09 Febr. 2010

## Uitwerking

### OPGAVE 1

1.1 a)



b) Gebied I  $-a/2 \leq x \leq a/2 \Rightarrow E > V(x) = 0$   
 oplossingen  $e^{\pm ikx}$  met  $k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$

Gebied II  $\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3a}{2} \Rightarrow E < V(x) = V_0$   
 oplossingen  $e^{\pm qx}$  met  $q = \frac{\sqrt{2m(V_0-E)}}{\hbar}$

$$\psi_I(x) = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} = A_1 \cos kx + B_1 \sin kx$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{qx} + D e^{-qx} = C_1 \cosh qx + D_1 \sinh qx$$

(cos, sin zijn even. combinat. van  $e^{\pm i\omega t}$  die even en oneven zijn; cosh, sinh —  $e^{\pm \frac{q}{2}x}$  — )

1.2 Randvoorwaarden :

Bij de contact tussen gebieden I en II moeten

$\psi$  en  $\frac{d\psi}{dx}$  continu zijn (immers,  $|V| < \infty$ )

$$\psi_I\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \psi_{II}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 \cos \frac{ka}{2} + B_1 \sin \frac{ka}{2} = C_1 \cosh \frac{qa}{2} + D_1 \sinh \frac{qa}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \psi_I\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{d}{dx} \psi_{II}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} k(-A_1 \sin \frac{ka}{2} + B_1 \cos \frac{ka}{2}) = q(C_1 \sinh \frac{qa}{2} + D_1 \cosh \frac{qa}{2}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(\cosh' = \sinh, \sinh' = \cosh)$$

(2)

1.3 Even oplossing:  $f(x) = f(-x)$ (mogelijk omdat  $V$  ook even is voor  $x=0$ )Periodieke oploss.  $f(x+2a) = f(x)$ 

$$\textcircled{a} \quad f \text{ even} \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3a}{2}\right) \\ f \text{ periodiek} \Rightarrow f\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3a}{2}\right) \end{array} \right.$$

Dus  $f_{II}\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = f_{II}\left(\frac{3a}{2}\right)$ . Dus, de enige mogelijkheid is als  $D_1 = 0$ :  $f_{II} = C_1 \cosh(qX) \quad (X = x-a)$   
(en  $f_{II}$  is even voor  $x=a$ ).

[andere mogelijkheid:  $f(x+2a) = f(x) = f(-x) \Rightarrow$   
met  $y = x+a$   $f(a+y) = f(-x) = f(a-y)$  ].

$$\textcircled{b} \quad f_I = A_1 \cos kx, \quad f_{II} = C_1 \cosh q(x-a)$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \text{Gewone randvoorw.} \quad A_1 \cos k \frac{a}{2} = C_1 \cosh q \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{dx^2} \rightarrow -k^2 A_1 \cos kx = q^2 C_1 \sinh q(x-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow -k A_1 \sin k \frac{a}{2} = q C_1 \sinh -q \frac{a}{2} = -q C_1 \sinh \frac{qa}{2}$$

Dus, door te delen:  $k \tan \frac{ka}{2} = q \tanh \frac{qa}{2}$ .

1.4 Grensgeval  $qa \gg 1$ , en  $\tanh \frac{qa}{2} \approx 1$ 

$$q \approx q_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2mV_0}}{h}$$

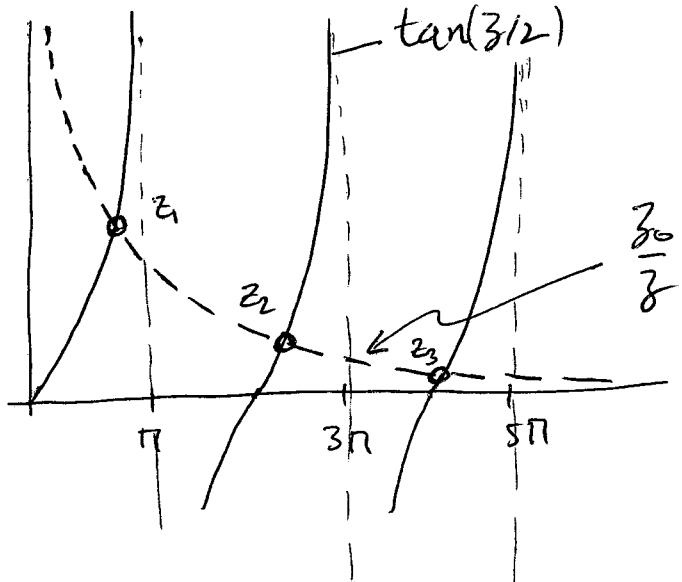
$$\textcircled{a} \quad \text{Los op: } k \tan \frac{ka}{2} \approx q_0 \Rightarrow \text{bepaal } k =$$

$\Rightarrow E$  bepaald.

$$\text{Grafieke oploss.: sub. } \tan \frac{ka}{2} = \frac{q_0}{k} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{met } z = ka \text{ en } z_0 = q_0 a, \quad \tan \frac{z}{2} = \frac{z_0}{z} \quad \tan \frac{z}{2} = \infty$$

$$\text{vouw } z = \pi, 3\pi, \dots$$



- in principe meer dan 1 oplossing (zo lang tan(z) ≠ 0)

- laagste oplossing  $z_1$ ,

$z$  bestaat altijd.

$$\textcircled{b} \quad z_0 \rightarrow \infty \quad z_1 \rightarrow \pi \quad (k = k_1 = \frac{\pi}{a}) \quad E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad z_1 = z^\infty - \xi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \xi \quad \text{met } \xi \ll 1$$

$$\tan \frac{z_1}{2} = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\xi}{2} \right) = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\xi}{2}}{\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\xi}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\xi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\xi} \gg 1$$

$$\text{oplos. is } \frac{2}{\xi} \approx \frac{z_0}{z_1} \approx \frac{z_0}{\pi} \Rightarrow \xi = \frac{2\pi}{z_0}$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{2}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\pi - \xi}{a} \right)^2 = E_1 \left( 1 - \frac{2\xi}{\pi} \right) = E_1 \left( 1 - \frac{4}{z_0} \right)$$

1,5 "Anti-periodieke" functie:  $\psi(x+2a) = -\psi(x)$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \psi(x+2a) = -\psi(x) = -\psi(-x)$$

$$\text{neem } y = a+x \Rightarrow x+2a = y+a \\ -x = a-y$$

$$\underline{\psi(y+a) = -\psi(a-y)} \Rightarrow \psi \text{ oneven} \\ \text{tov } x=a.$$

$$\text{Gebied I: } \psi \text{ even} \Rightarrow \psi_I = A_1 \cos kx$$

$$\text{Gebied II: } \psi \text{ oneven} \Rightarrow \psi_{II} = D_1 \sin k(x-a)$$

(4)

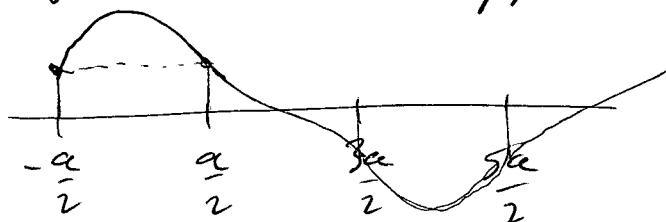
b) Functie is "anti-periodiek"  $\Rightarrow$  we moeten op de randvoorwaarden in 2 punten opletten:

$$\leftarrow x = \frac{a}{2} \text{ en } x = \frac{3a}{2} \text{ (of } \frac{5a}{2})$$

Indenderdaad,  $f(x+2a) = -f(x) \Rightarrow \underline{f(x+4a) = f(x)}$

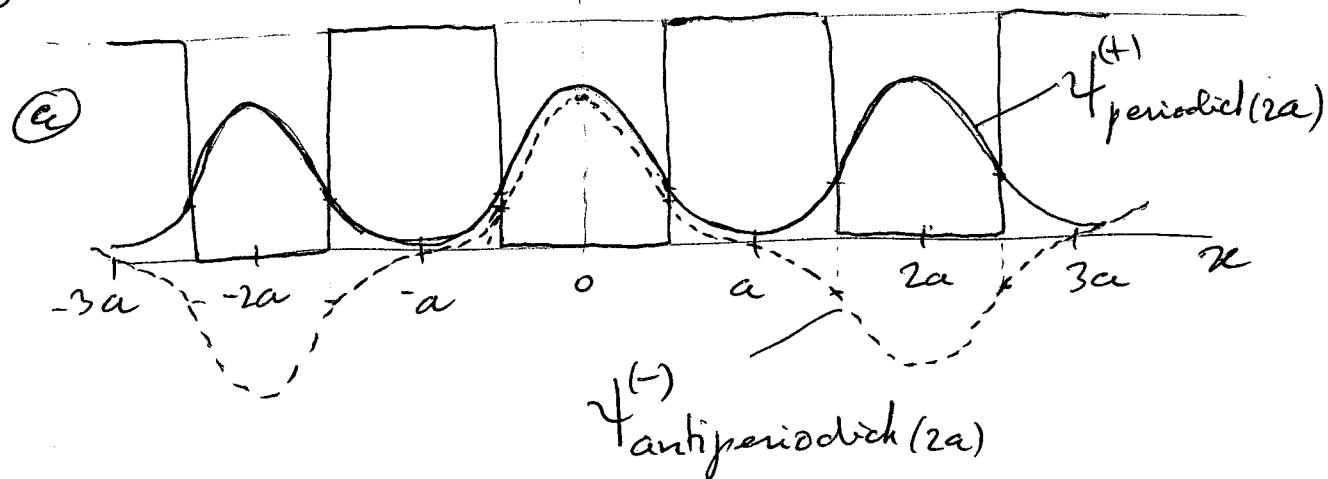
Deze functie is periodiek met periode  $4a$

c) Vanwege de symm. eigenschappen van  $\cos$ , welk hebben wij:



continuïteit van  $f$ ,  $\frac{df}{dx}$  in  $\frac{a}{2}$   $\Rightarrow$  continu. in  $\frac{3a}{2}, \frac{5a}{2}, \dots$

1.6



b)  $f^{(+)}$  zet de grondtoestand kunnen zijn, omdat zij geen knopen heeft ( $T$  minimaal) - Daarentegen heeft  $f^{(-)}$  knopen, maar het energieverschil is klein (tunneling door de barrière).

## OPGAVE 2 : Viraaltheorema

(5)

$$2.1 \quad \langle V \rangle = \langle \psi_m | \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 | \psi_m \rangle$$

$$2m\omega x = \sqrt{2\hbar m\omega} (a_+ + a_-) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 = \frac{1}{8m} 2\hbar m\omega (a_+ + a_-)^2 \\ = \frac{\hbar\omega}{4} (a_+^2 + a_-^2 + 2a_+ a_-)$$

$$a_+ a_- + a_- a_+ = 2a_+ a_- + 1$$

$$\langle V \rangle = \langle \psi_m | \frac{\hbar\omega}{4} (a_+^2 + a_-^2 + 2a_+ a_- + 1) | \psi_m \rangle = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$(want \langle \psi_m | a_+^2 | \psi_m \rangle = \langle \psi_m | a_-^2 | \psi_m \rangle = 0 \text{ en } \langle \psi_m | a_+ a_- | \psi_m \rangle = n)$$

$$\text{Maar } \langle H \rangle = \langle \psi_m | H | \psi_m \rangle = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2}) = \langle T \rangle + \langle V \rangle$$

$$\text{dus } \langle V \rangle = \langle T \rangle = \frac{\langle H \rangle}{2}.$$

$$2.2 \quad \text{Bewegingsverg.} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \langle Q \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [H, Q] \rangle$$

(daarbij hoeft  $Q$  geen observable te zijn ...)

$$\text{- Neem } Q = \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} : \frac{d}{dt} \langle \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [H, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}] \rangle$$

$$\langle [H, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}] \rangle = \langle [T, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}] \rangle + \langle [V, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p}] \rangle$$

$$\text{- Doe het in 1 dimensie: } \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \rightarrow xp$$

$$[T, xp] = \frac{1}{2m} (p^2 xp - xpp^2) = \frac{1}{2m} (p^2 x - xp^2) p$$

$$\text{en } p^2 x - xp^2 = \underbrace{p^2 x}_{-i\hbar p} - \underbrace{pxp}_{-i\hbar p} + \underbrace{pxp}_{-i\hbar p} - \underbrace{x p^2}_{-i\hbar p} = -2i\hbar p$$

$$[T, xp] = -2i\hbar \frac{p^2}{2m} = -2i\hbar T$$

$$[V, xp] = Vxp - xpV \Rightarrow Vxp + \underbrace{-xpV}_{\overline{p} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}} = -x \underbrace{\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}}_{\overline{p}} +$$

$$[V, xp] = -x \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{Dus } \frac{d}{dt} \langle xp \rangle = 2 \langle T \rangle - \langle x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \rangle$$

Bij 3 dimensies gelden de gelijke relaties van  $x, y$  en  $z$ : (6)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \vec{r} \cdot \vec{p} \rangle = \frac{d}{dx} (\langle x p_x \rangle + \langle y p_y \rangle + \langle z p_z \rangle) = 2 (\langle T_x \rangle + \langle T_y \rangle + \langle T_z \rangle) - \langle x \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \rangle + \langle y \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \rangle + \langle z \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \rangle$$

2.3. Voor een stationaire toestand hebben we

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle Q \rangle = 0 \quad \text{per definitie, omdat } |f\rangle \text{ alleen door een fase met } t \text{ verandert} \quad |f(t)\rangle = e^{-iEt/\hbar} |f(0)\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \langle T \rangle = \langle \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\nabla} V \rangle$$

$$2.4 \quad V = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r^2 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} V = m \omega^2 \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\nabla} V = m \omega^2 r^2 = 2V ; \quad \text{Dus} \quad \langle T \rangle = \langle V \rangle$$

### OPGAVE 3 : Spin-1 Deeltje

3.1 matrixrepresentatie in basis  $|s m_s\rangle$

$S=1$  bepaalt eigenw. van  $S^2$  ( $1(1+1)\hbar^2$ )

$m_s = -1, 0, 1$  bepaalt eigenw. van  $S_z$  ( $m_s \hbar$ )

$$\textcircled{a} \quad S^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} 2\hbar^2 ; \quad S_z = \hbar \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad S_+ |11\rangle = 0$$

$$S_+ |10\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{2-0} |11\rangle$$

$$S_+ |1-1\rangle = \hbar \sqrt{2-0} |10\rangle$$

$$\text{Gebruik } S_- = (S_+)^+$$

$$S_+ = \hbar \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_- = \hbar \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad S_x = \frac{1}{2}(S_+ + S_-) = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$S_y = \frac{1}{2i}(S_+ - S_-) = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\textcircled{d} Drievoudiger  $S_x$  en  $S_y$ , beschouw de karakterist. vergel. te schrijven:  $\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 1) - (-\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda$

sd.  $\lambda = 0, \pm\sqrt{2}$

eigenw.  $+\hbar, 0, -\hbar$ .

van  $S_y$ :  $\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -i & 0 \\ i & -\lambda & -i \\ 0 & i & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 1) + \lambda^2 = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda$

sd.  $\lambda = 0, \pm\sqrt{2}$ .

\textcircled{e} Eigenwaarden van  $S_z$ : wij lossen het systeem

$$\text{op: } \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}}y = \hbar x \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=2 \\ y=\sqrt{2}x \end{array} \right\} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \lambda=1 \\ m_s=1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(+)  $\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}}(x+z) = \hbar y \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=2 \\ y=\sqrt{2}x \end{array} \right\} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \lambda=-1 \\ m_s=1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(-)  $\frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{2}}y = -\hbar z \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=2 \\ y=-\sqrt{2}z \end{array} \right\} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \lambda=-1 \\ m_s=-1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(orthogonaal tot  $|11\rangle_x$ )

\textcircled{o}  $y=0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ x+z=0 \\ y=0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ x=-z \end{array} \right\} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \lambda=0 \\ m_s=0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(8)

## 3.2 Meetexperimenten

@ meten  $S_z \rightarrow t_h$  (eigenwaarde van  $S_z$ )meetpostel.  $\Rightarrow$  Toest. na de meting is  $|11\rangle$ .  
 $s=1, m_s=1$ Sy meten: mogelijke result.  $zij^2$  & eigenv. van  $S_y$ , met als levens de projecties  $|^2$ :

$$+t_h : |\langle 11 | 11 \rangle_y|^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$0 : |\langle 11 | 10 \rangle_y|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-t_h : |\langle 11 | 1-1 \rangle_y|^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

@ Wij meten  $S_y \rightarrow -t_h \Rightarrow$  Toestand na:  $|1-1\rangle_y$ 

$$\equiv |1-y\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i\sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Meet  $S_z \rightarrow$  projectie op eigenvect. van  $S_z$ 

$$t_h \text{ met levens } \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow |11\rangle$$

$$0 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow |10\rangle$$

$$-t_h \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow |1-1\rangle$$

nieuwe meting aan  $S_y$ : zoek in elk geval de mogelijke resultaten:

$$|11\rangle \rightarrow \begin{cases} +t_h : \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 : \frac{1}{2} \\ -t_h : \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad |10\rangle \rightarrow \begin{cases} t_h : \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 : 0 \\ -t_h : \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$|1-1\rangle \rightarrow \begin{cases} t_h : \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 : \frac{1}{2} \\ -t_h : \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{bij elkaar} \quad +t_h : \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$0 : \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-t_h : \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$