

# QMI-CV8 Sférické harmoniky - vzorové řešení

## ÚLOHA 1: kulové funkce jako homogenní polynomy

poznámka: kulové funkce = spol. vl. funkce  $\hat{L}^2 Y_{lm} = \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_{lm}$   
 $\hat{L}_z Y_{lm} = \hbar m Y_{lm}$

vkáždě jsou následující charakteristické ab. podpr.  $\hat{L}^2$  pro dané  $l$

$$\mathcal{L}\{Y_{lm}, \hbar m\} = \mathcal{L}\{p_l(x, y, z) \text{ homogenní, } \Delta p_l = 0\}$$

přítom  $Y_{lm}$  je funkce  $\theta, \varphi$  - úhly ve sférických souřadnicích,  
 kdežto  $x = r \cos\varphi \sin\theta$ ;  $y = r \sin\varphi \sin\theta$ ;  $z = r \cos\theta$ ; můžeme se  
 omezit na sféru  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2 = 1$  nebo vydělit  $p_l/r^l$

$l=0$  jediný homog. polynom  $p_0(x, y, z) = C = Y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$

konstantu určíme z normalizace:

$$1 = \int |Y_{00}|^2 d\Omega = |C|^2 \int d\Omega = |C|^2 \cdot 4\pi \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$l=1$   $\hbar$  homog. polynomy řádu 1 mají tvar  $p_1 = ax + by + cz$   
 a automaticky splňují podmínku  $\Delta p_1 = 0$

$\rightarrow Y_{11}$  najdeme z podm.  $\hat{L}_+ Y_{11} = 0$

$$\hat{L}_+ = L_x + iL_y = -i\hbar (y\partial_z - z\partial_y + iz\partial_x - \lambda x\partial_z)$$

$$\hat{L}_+ p_1 = -i\hbar [cy - bz + iax] - \lambda cx = 0 \quad \text{identicky } \forall x, y, z$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ & \text{---} & \\ & & \text{---} \end{matrix} \quad c=0 \quad \text{b; } Y_{11} = a(x+iy)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi) \sin\theta \\ & = a \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

konstantu a určíme z normovací podmínky:

$$1 = \int |Y_{11}|^2 d\Omega = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \underbrace{\sin\theta d\theta}_{dz} \cdot \underbrace{\sin^2\theta}_{z=\cos\theta} \cdot |a|^2 = 2\pi |a|^2 \int_{-1}^1 (1-z^2) dz = 4\pi |a|^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = \frac{8\pi}{3} |a|^2$$

$$\text{závěr } Y_{11} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (x+iy)$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{L}_- Y_{11} = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{(l+m)(l-m+1)}{2}} Y_{10} = \hbar \sqrt{2} Y_{10} \quad \dots \quad Y_{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} L_- Y_{11}$$

$$\hat{L}_- = -i\hbar (y\partial_z - z\partial_y - iz\partial_x + ix\partial_z)$$

$$Y_{10} = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (-iz - i\bar{z}) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} z = Y_{10}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{podobně } Y_{1-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} L_- Y_{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} (y + ix) = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (x - iy)$$

Jestli možné k harmoniky  $Y_{11}, Y_{10}, Y_{1-1}$  vynásobit společ. fázovým faktorem  $e^{i\varphi}$  ... fázová konvence předepisuje, aby

$Y_{10} > 0$  na severním pólu tj.  $z=1, x=y=0$  nebo  $\theta=0$  to znamená  $e^{i\varphi} = -1$

ZÁVĚR:  $Y_{11} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \frac{(x+iy)}{r} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin\theta e^{i\varphi}$   $Y_{10} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \frac{z}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos\theta$   $Y_{1-1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \frac{x-iy}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi}$

• Q.2 stejný postup jen trochu pracnějš! specif

$$p_2(x, y, z) = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + dxz + \beta xy + \gamma yz$$

$$\text{podmínka } \rho = \Delta p_2 = 2(a+b+c) = 0 \rightarrow \text{volíme } c = -(a+b)$$

aplikace podmínky  $L_+ Y_{22} = 0$ :

$$L_+ p_2 = -\beta i x^2 + 2dy^2 + (2z - d)z^2 + \gamma z(\beta i - 2a - 4b) + xz(4ai + 2ib - \gamma) + (2-d)xy$$

$$= 0 \text{ identicky } \forall x, y, z \Rightarrow \beta = 0; d = 0; \gamma i = 2a + 4b = -2b - 4a$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -a$$

$$\text{tedy: } Y_{22} = a(x^2 + 2ixy - y^2) = a(x+iy)^2 \quad \gamma = -i(2a+4b) = 2ai$$

hermitehd.  $1 = \int |Y_{22}|^2 d\Omega = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^4\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} |a|^2 d\varphi = 4\pi |a|^2 \int_0^\pi (1-z^2)^2 dz = 4\pi |a|^2 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right)$

$$\rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}}$$

$$Y_{21} \text{ a } Y_{20} \text{ určíme z } Y_{21} = \frac{L_- Y_{22}}{\sqrt{4 \cdot 1}} = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} z(x+iy)$$

$$Y_{20} = \frac{L_- Y_{21}}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (2z^2 - x^2 - y^2) \leftarrow \text{fázová konvence } Y_{20}|_{z>0, x=y=0} > 0 \text{ je už splněna}$$

Závěr:  $Y_{2\pm 2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \frac{(x \pm iy)^2}{r^2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2\theta e^{\pm 2i\varphi}$   $Y_{2\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \frac{z(x \pm iy)}{r^2} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin 2\theta e^{\pm i\varphi}$

$$Y_{20} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} \frac{z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{r^2} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

Dodatečný úvaha:

to je z odvodit z komutační relace

neboli označíme  $\hat{X}_{\pm} \equiv \hat{X} \pm iy\hat{y}$

$$\begin{aligned} [\hat{L}_{\pm}, \hat{z}] &= [\hat{L}_x, \hat{z}] \pm i[\hat{L}_y, \hat{z}] \\ &= -iy\hat{y} \pm i iy\hat{x} = \mp iy(\hat{x} \pm iy\hat{y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$[\hat{L}_{\pm}, \hat{x}_{\pm}] = \pm i[\hat{L}_y, \hat{x}] + i[\hat{L}_x, \hat{y}] = \mp iy(\pm 1 - 1)$$

$$i[\hat{L}_{+}, \hat{x}_{+}] = [\hat{L}_{-}, \hat{x}_{-}] = 0 \quad -[\hat{L}_{-}, \hat{x}_{+}] = [\hat{L}_{+}, \hat{x}_{-}] = 2iyz$$

$$[\hat{L}_{\pm}, \hat{z}] = \mp iy\hat{x}_{\pm}$$

$$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{x}_y] = iy\hat{z}$$

$$[\hat{L}_y, \hat{z}] = iy\hat{x}$$

$$[\hat{L}_z, \hat{x}] = iy\hat{y}$$

$$[\hat{L}_x, \hat{z}] = -iy\hat{y}$$

•  $l=0$  uvidí  $|\phi\rangle \equiv \phi(r)$  je libovolná vlnová funkce uhlíček  
 pokud z vyjádření  $\hat{L}_z$  ve sférické souř.  $\Rightarrow \hat{L}_z|\phi\rangle = 0$  tj.  $L^2|\phi\rangle = 0$   
 $L_z|\phi\rangle = 0$

•  $l=1$   
 $\hat{L}_+ \hat{x}_+ |\phi\rangle = 0 \Rightarrow Y_{11} \sim (x+iy)\phi(r)$

$$Y_{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{L}_- Y_{11} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{L}_- \hat{x}_+ |\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-2iyz + \hat{x}_+ \hat{L}_-) |\phi\rangle = -\sqrt{2}z\phi(r)$$

$$Y_{1,-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{L}_- Y_{10} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{L}_- z\phi(r) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ([\hat{L}_-, z] + z\hat{L}_-) |\phi\rangle = -x_- \phi(r) = -(x-iy)\phi(r)$$

pokud chceme  $Y_{lm}$  závislé jen na  $\theta, \varphi$  volíme  $\phi(r) = \frac{1}{r}$

•  $l=2$   
 obecně platí  $\hat{L}_+ (x+iy)^l |\phi\rangle = \hat{L}_+ \hat{x}_+^l |\phi\rangle = ([\hat{L}_+, \hat{x}_+] \hat{x}_+^{l-1} + \hat{x}_+ \hat{L}_+ \hat{x}_+^{l-1}) |\phi\rangle$

tj. obecně  $Y_{le} \sim \hat{x}_+^e |\phi\rangle$  a pro  $\phi = \frac{1}{r^2}$  závisí jen na  $\theta, \varphi$

pro  $l=2$   $Y_{2e} \sim \hat{x}_+^2 |\phi\rangle = (x^2 + 2i y x - y^2) |\phi\rangle$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \hat{L}_- Y_{22} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \hat{L}_- \hat{x}_+^2 |\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} ([\hat{L}_-, \hat{x}_+] \hat{x}_+ + \hat{x}_+ \hat{L}_- \hat{x}_+) |\phi\rangle = -2x_+ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} x_+ ([\hat{L}_-, \hat{x}_+] + \hat{x}_+ \hat{L}_-) |\phi\rangle$$

$= -2zx_+ |\phi\rangle + \dots$  atel vidíte, že je to docela efektívni

## ULOHA 2 - moment hybnosti daného stavu $\psi(x, y, z)$

$$\psi(x, y, z) = (x + y + 3z) f(r) = \underbrace{\frac{x + y + 3z}{r}}_{\phi(\theta, \varphi)} \underbrace{r f(r)}_{g(r)}$$

BÚNO  $g(r)$  normované  $\int_0^{\infty} |g(r)| r^2 dr = 1$

- úhlový faktor  $\frac{x + y + 3z}{r}$  je homog. polynom 1. st.;  $\Delta p = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow$  je rel. stavem operátoru  $\hat{L}^2$  a odpovídá kvantovému číslu  $l = 1$ ; rel. č.  $\hat{L}^2$  je  $\hbar^2 l(l+1) = 2\hbar^2$
- neřevní projekce momentu hybn.  $\hat{L}_z$

nejjednodušší je rozložit úhlovou část  $\phi(\theta, \varphi)$

do sférických harmonik  $\phi = c_{-1} Y_{1,-1} + c_0 Y_{1,0} + c_1 Y_{1,1}$

pravděpodobnost neměřené hodnoty  $m$ :  $p_m = \frac{|c_m|^2}{|c_0|^2 + |c_1|^2 + |c_{-1}|^2}$

z minulé úlohy:  $Y_{1,1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x + iy)/r$

$$Y_{1,-1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x - iy)/r$$

$$Y_{1,0} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cdot \frac{z}{r}$$

def  $k = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}}$  pak:  $(Y_{1,1} + Y_{1,-1}) \cdot k = -i\sqrt{2} \frac{y}{r}$

$$(Y_{1,-1} - Y_{1,1}) \cdot k = \sqrt{2} \frac{x}{r}$$

$$k Y_{1,0} = \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \frac{x}{r} + \frac{y}{r} + 3 \frac{z}{r} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_{1,-1} - Y_{1,1}) + \frac{ik}{\sqrt{2}} (Y_{1,-1} + Y_{1,1}) + 3k Y_{1,0}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} (1+i)}_{c_{-1}} Y_{1,-1} + \underbrace{3k}_{c_0} Y_{1,0} + \underbrace{\frac{k}{\sqrt{2}} (i-1)}_{c_1} Y_{1,1}$$

$$|c_0|^2 = 9k^2$$

$$|c_1|^2 = |c_{-1}|^2 = k^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{-1} = p_1 = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$p_0 = \frac{2}{11}$$

- trochu pracnější ale proveditelný postup je normovat  $\langle \phi | \phi \rangle_{S_2} = \int \phi(\theta, \varphi)^2 d\Omega = 1$  (a)

a spočítá pravděpodobnost  $\mu_m = \langle Y_{1m} | \phi \rangle_{S_2}^2 = \left| \int Y_{1m}^* \phi d\Omega \right|_{S_2}^2$  (4)

řed (a):

$$\langle \phi | \phi \rangle = \iint [(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta]^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \iint \left[ \underbrace{(\cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi)}_{1} + \underbrace{2\cos\varphi\sin\varphi}_{\sin 2\varphi} \sin^2\theta + 9\cos^2\theta + \underbrace{6\sin\theta\cos\theta}_{3\sin 2\theta} (\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi) \right] \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

integrate  $\int d\varphi$

$2\pi$

$0$

$2\pi$

$0$

$0$

$$= 2\pi \int [ \sin^2\theta + 9\cos^2\theta ] \sin\theta d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^\pi (1 + 8\cos^2\theta) \sin\theta d\theta = 2\pi \int_{z=\cos\theta}^1 (1 + 8z^2) dz = 2\pi \left[ z + \frac{8z^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = 2\pi \left( 2 + \frac{16}{3} \right)$$

ti  $\langle \phi | \phi \rangle = 4\pi \cdot \frac{11}{3}$

$$(b) \mu_0 = \frac{\langle Y_{10} | \phi \rangle^2}{\langle \phi | \phi \rangle} = \frac{3}{4\pi \cdot 11} \left| \iint_{S_2} [(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta] \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \right|^2$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos\theta$

$$\mu_0 = \left( \frac{3}{4\pi} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{11} \left| \iint [(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta] \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi \right|^2$$

integrate  $\int d\varphi$

$0$

$0$

$2\pi$

$$\mu_0 = \left( \frac{3}{4\pi} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{11} \left| 2\pi \int_0^\pi 3 \cos^2\theta \cdot \sin\theta d\theta \right|^2 = \frac{9}{(4\pi)^2 \cdot 11} \left| 3 \cdot \int_{-1}^1 z^2 dz \right|^2 = \frac{9}{11}$$

podobně by dno zintegrovati  $\mu_1$  a  $\mu_{-1}$ , ale vidíte, že je to mnohem pracnější.