

QM I - 4

Bodová částice v 1DDRÁKOVÁNÍ: Formalismus QM

symetrické

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ s t a y } \dots \text{ sl } |\psi\rangle \langle\psi| \quad / \langle\psi|\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = \langle\phi|\hat{A}|\phi\rangle *$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ pozorovatelství } \hat{A}: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \quad \textcircled{3} \text{ něčemu } |\psi_d\rangle$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ časový vývoj } i\hbar \partial_t |\psi\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi\rangle$$

$$\underline{\text{kompatibilní pozorovatelské}}: [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0 \quad \text{-- báze } (a, b, \alpha)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ USKO: } \hat{x} \dots |\psi\rangle = \text{USKO } A, B \dots Z \dots |a, b, \alpha\rangle$$

$$\sim |\psi\rangle \rightarrow \text{souřadničová repr.} \quad \sim \psi(x) \dots |\psi\rangle = \int \psi(x) |x\rangle dx$$

$$\mathcal{X} = L^2(\mathbb{R}) \quad \sim \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx < \infty \quad \xrightarrow{\text{def. s q}} \|\psi\| = 1$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ souřadnice } \hat{x} = \hat{x} \psi(x) = x \psi(x) \quad x \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & x & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} = \delta(x-x)$$

$$\Pi_{xx} \langle x | \hat{x} | x' \rangle = x \delta(x-x') \quad \hat{\phi}_{x_0} = \langle x | \psi_0 \rangle = \delta(x-x_0)$$

- vlastnosti

$$- normování \quad \langle x_0 | x_0' \rangle = \delta(x_0 - x_0')$$

$$- \hat{I} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x_0\rangle \langle x_0| dx_0$$

hybnost \hat{p}

$$\hat{p} \psi(x) = (-i\hbar) \frac{d}{dx} \psi(x)$$

$$\langle \phi | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle \langle \psi | \hat{p} | \phi \rangle^* = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(-i\hbar) \phi | dx = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^*(-i\hbar) \phi | dx}_{\langle \psi | \hat{p} | \phi \rangle} = \underbrace{(-i\hbar)}_{\text{per. per.}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x) \phi(x) dx + \psi \in L^2 \quad \psi(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad |x| \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{vlastnost: } \hat{p} \psi(x) = p \psi(x)$$

$$- i\hbar \psi' = p \psi(x)$$

$$\left\langle \psi_p(x) \right\rangle = \langle x | p \rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\hbar^2}} p x dx$$

$$- normování \quad \langle \psi(p) | \psi(p) \rangle = \delta(p-p') =$$

$$\delta(p) = R \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|\psi|^2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_p^*(x) \psi_p(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_p^*(x) \psi_p(x) dx$$

$$= (n)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}(p-p')\right) dx$$

$$\delta(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2\pi i kx} dk$$

~~use~~ subst.

had to do
 $n = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar}$

- replace δ function: $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p x p' dp$

$$\langle x | I | x' \rangle = \delta(x-x') = \int \langle x | p \rangle \langle x' | p' \rangle^* dp$$

$$(2\pi\hbar) \int e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p(x-x')} dp$$

• Hamiltonian, reduced kinetic energy

$$S(H_0) = S(\infty)$$

$$H_0 = T = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

USKO P

(momentum)

→ basis $|p\rangle$ → hydrogen's representation

$$I = \int k x p dx$$

$$\psi(p) = \langle p | \psi \rangle \approx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle p | x \rangle \underbrace{\langle x | \psi \rangle}_{\phi_p(x)} \psi(x) dx$$

p-repr. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} px} \psi(x) dx$

F.T.

Properties:

• \hat{p} → $\hat{p} \psi(p) = p \psi(p)$

• \hat{x} → $\hat{x} \psi(p) = i\hbar \frac{d}{dp} \psi(p)$

$$\phi_{x_0}(x) = \delta(x-x_0)$$

$$\langle p | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle = \int dx \underbrace{\langle p | x \rangle}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}} \times \underbrace{\langle x | \psi \rangle}_{\psi(x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} px} = i\hbar \frac{d}{dp} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} px}$$

$i\hbar \frac{d}{dp}$

$$= i\hbar \frac{d}{dp} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} px} \psi(x) dx$$

$\psi(p)$

$$\Phi_{p_0}(p) = -\langle p | p_0 \rangle = \delta(p - p_0)$$

$$\Phi_{x_0}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} px_0}$$

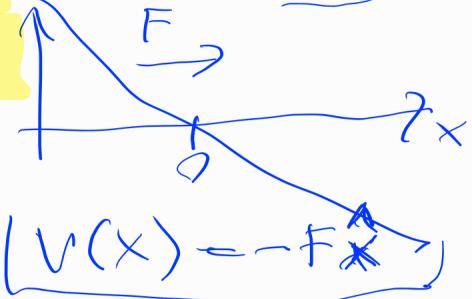
PR: (spezielle WAVEFUNCTION repr.) $\vee H_0 = \frac{p^2}{2m}$

CÁSTICE V HAMOGENNÍM POLI

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V}(x)$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

$$\left(\cancel{V(x)} \right)$$



stacionální stav $\rightarrow \hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle$

$$\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \quad p^2 = -\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

• v x reprezentaci:

$$\left(\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + V(x) \right) \psi(x) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi''(x) - Fx \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$

\Rightarrow QDR II. r.

$$\hat{p} \psi(p) = p \psi(t) \quad \hat{x} \psi = i\hbar \psi'(p)$$

• v p reprezentaci:

$$H \psi(p) = \left(\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} - Fx \right) \psi(p) = \frac{p^2}{2m} \psi(p) - i\hbar F \psi'(p) = E \psi(p)$$

\Rightarrow QDR I. ř.

$$(i\hbar \psi)' = \frac{\psi(p)}{\psi(p)} = -\frac{E}{i\hbar F} + \frac{p^2}{2m} \frac{1}{i\hbar F} = f(p)$$

$$\rightarrow \psi(p) = A \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{F}{6mF} p^3 - \frac{p^2}{6mF} \right) \right\}$$

transf
z p ďt dx

$$\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} px}$$

řešení v p-repr.

$$\psi(x) \equiv \langle x | \psi \rangle = \int dp \langle x | p \rangle \langle p | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int dp \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(px + p \frac{E}{F} - \frac{p^3}{6mF} \right) \right\}$$

řešení v x-repr.

Obvykle se začádí spec Airyho funkce - Spec. pr.

$$Ai(x) \approx \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \cos \left(xt + \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) dt +$$

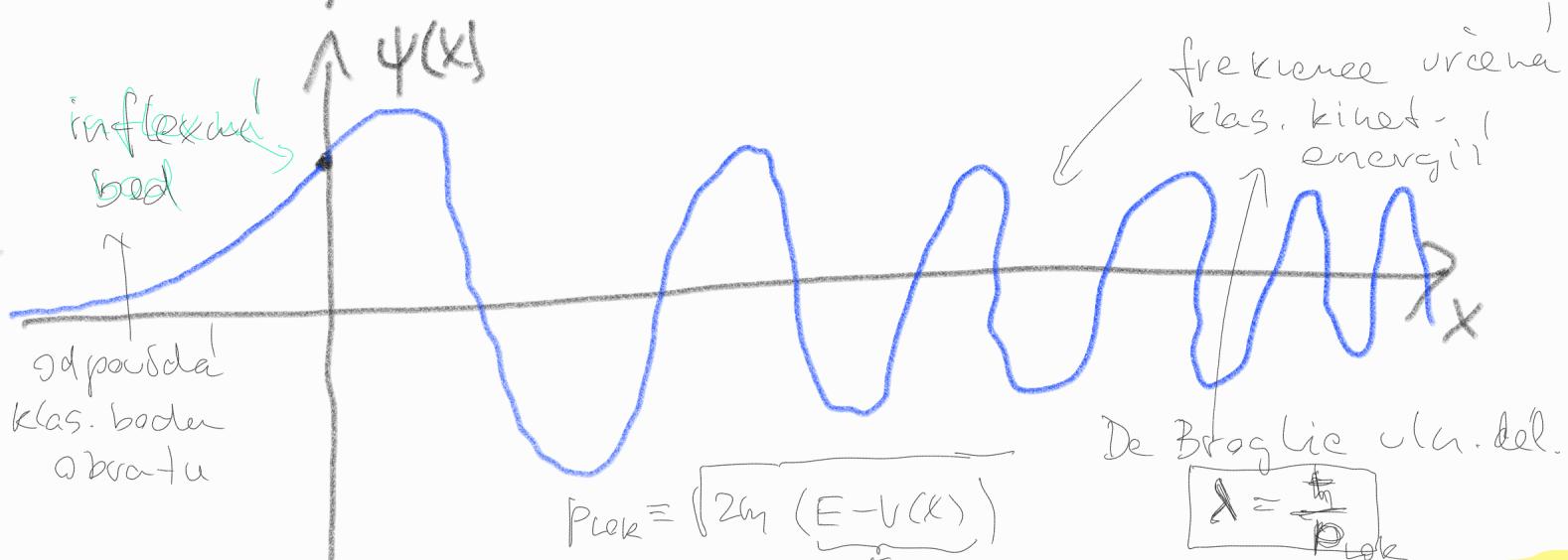
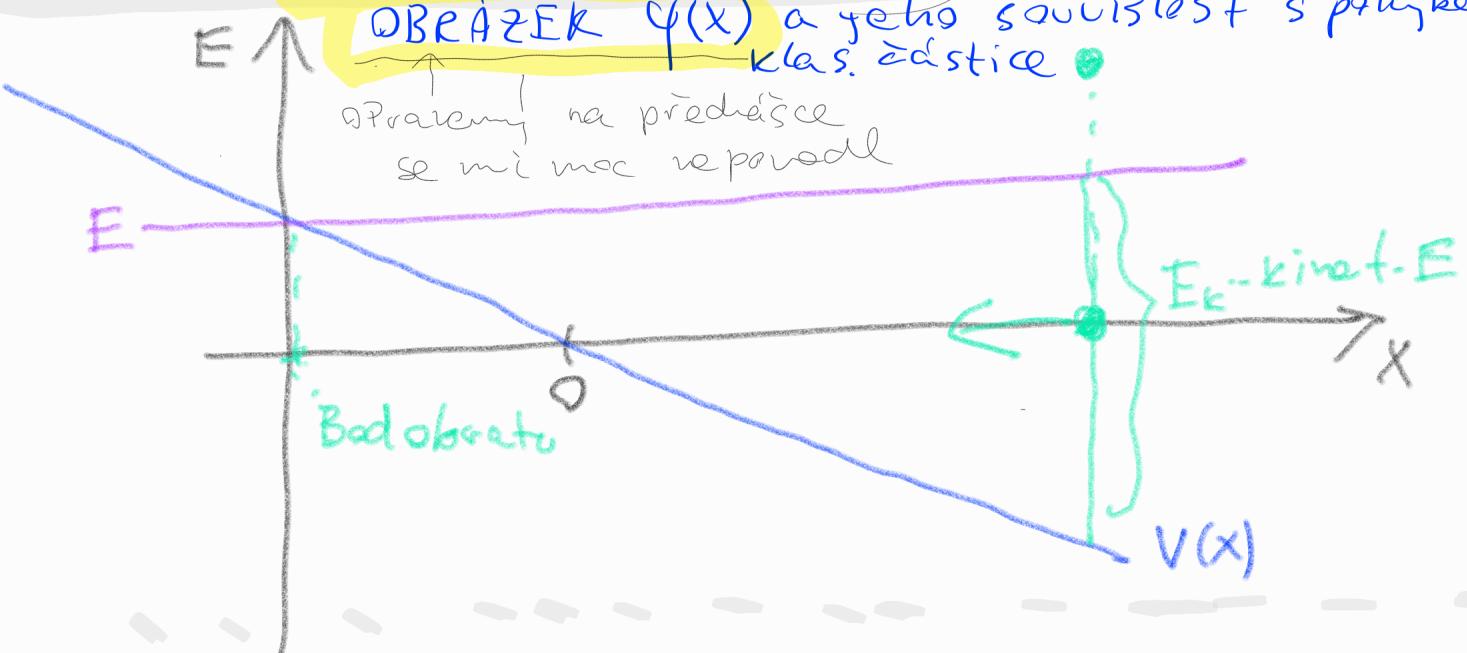
$$\psi(x) = C \cdot Ai \left[\sqrt[3]{\frac{2mF}{t^2}} \left(x + \frac{E}{F} \right) \right].$$

Bessel-fa

$$J_{\frac{1}{3}} \left[\frac{2}{3} z^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

Souvisí s

OBRÁZEK $\psi(x)$ a jeho souvislost s pohybem klas. částice



De Broglie vln. dél.

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{P_{\text{pek}}}$$

• ÚSKO \hat{H}_0 , \hat{P}

parita, prostorově inverze

$$\hat{P} \psi(x) = \psi(-x)$$

$$\hat{H}_0 = T = \frac{p^2}{2m} \in (0, \infty)$$

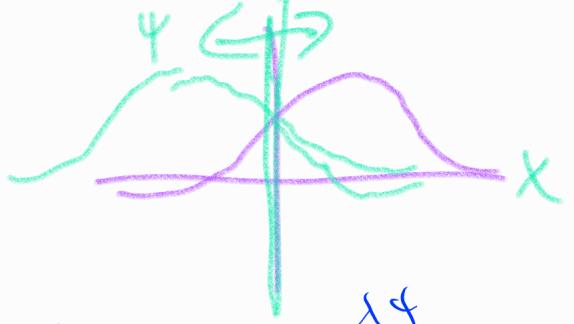
$$\phi_{p_0}(p)$$

$$E_p = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$p \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$p_E = \pm \sqrt{2mE}$$

$$\beta |p_E\rangle_F \Delta |p_E\rangle$$



$$G(\hat{P}) = \{\psi_+, \psi_-\}$$

sudé
a liché

$$\hat{P}^2 \psi = \hat{P}(\psi(-x)) = \psi(-x) = \psi(x)$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$\lambda=1] \hat{P} \psi(x) = \psi(x) = \psi(-x) \quad \sim \text{sudé} \neq \lambda_+$$

$$\lambda=-1] \hat{P} \psi(x) = -\psi(x) = \psi(-x) \quad \sim \text{liché} \neq \lambda_-$$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowright 1 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowright$

$$\delta E = \delta E_+ + \delta E_- \quad \sim \psi(x) = \psi_+(x) + \psi_-(x)$$

$$\psi(x) = \underbrace{\frac{\psi(x)}{2} + \frac{\psi(-x)}{2}}_{\psi_+(x)} + \underbrace{\frac{\psi(x)}{2} - \frac{\psi(-x)}{2}}_{\psi_-(x)}$$

$$= P_{\lambda=1} \psi(x) + P_{\lambda=-1} \psi(x)$$

$$\hat{I} = \hat{P}_+ + \hat{P}_-$$

$$P_{\pm 1} = \frac{1}{2} (\psi(x) \pm \psi(-x))$$

~~\hat{H}_0, \hat{P} A P H, Kvantitás~~ $\hat{T} \pm \hat{P}$

$$[\hat{H}_0, \hat{P}] \psi(x) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left\{ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(-x) \right\} \quad \left. \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} \right|_{x \rightarrow -x}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (-1)^2 \psi''(-x) - \psi''(-x) = 0$$

így látható, hogy a ψ_+ és ψ_- a \hat{H}_0 operátorának egyik értéke.

$$H_0 \dots E \dots p_E = \pm \sqrt{2mE}$$

$$|E\rangle \sim \psi_E(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi h}} e^{\frac{i p_E x}{\hbar}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi h}} e^{-\frac{i p_E x}{\hbar}}$$

ϕ

$|E_S\rangle$

$\Delta = 1$  sodas

 $\Delta = -1$  licita

$$|E+\rangle = N \cos \frac{px}{\hbar} \quad \dots \quad n \quad ? \quad ?$$

$$|E-\rangle = N \sin \frac{px}{\hbar}$$
