(a)
$$4(x) = N e^{-d/xI/2}$$

 $1 = N^2 \int dx e^{-d/xI} = 2 N^2 \int dx e^{-dx} = \frac{2N^2}{d} = 7 N = \sqrt{\frac{d}{d}}$

(b)
$$\langle x \rangle = N^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \cdot x e^{-d/x/} = 0.$$
(ungerades Integrand)

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = N^2 \int dx \ x^2 e^{-\alpha/x/} =$$

$$= N^2 \int dx e^{-\alpha/x/} = N^2 \int dx$$

$$= -2N^{2}\frac{d}{dd}\frac{1}{d^{2}} = \frac{4N^{2}}{d^{3}} = \frac{2}{d^{3}}$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{X} = \sqrt{\langle \chi^2 \rangle - \langle \chi \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\langle \chi^2 \rangle} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(c)
$$\overline{\mathcal{H}}(P) = N \int dx e^{-ipx/\hbar} e^{-\alpha/xl/2} =$$

$$= N \int \int dx e^{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} - i\frac{P}{\hbar}\right)x} + \int dx e^{-\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{iP}{\hbar}\right)x} =$$

$$= N\left(\frac{1}{\frac{\lambda}{2} - i\frac{\rho}{h}} + \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda}{2} + i\frac{\rho}{h}}\right) = N\frac{\lambda}{\frac{\lambda^{2} + \frac{\rho^{2}}{h^{2}}}} = N$$

$$\langle \rho \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\rho}{2\pi h} \rho \left| \frac{1}{4}(\rho) \right|^{2} = 0$$

$$\left(\text{uugerader Integrand} \right)$$

Aufgabe 2.

(a)
$$V(x) = -V_0 \delta(x)$$
, mit $E, V_0 > 0$
Schrödinger 9ℓ :
$$H = E + \Rightarrow I$$

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}-V_0\delta(x)\right]\psi=E\psi=7$$

$$\left[-\frac{t^2}{2m}\frac{g^2}{gx^2}-V_0\delta(x)\right]\mathcal{Y}=E\mathcal{Y}, \text{ für } x=0$$

$$-\frac{t^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\cdot \mathcal{Y}=E\mathcal{Y},\quad sonst.$$

1). Wir betrachten zunächst den Bereich zeto.

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} < 0}{\cancel{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{2}} = \cancel{2}$$

Die Lösung ist

$$4(x) = A_1 e^{i\lambda x} + A_2 e^{-i\lambda x}$$

wolei
$$\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} > 0$$
 ist.

A, ist die Amplitude des einlaufenden Teilehens und kann wegen der Normierungsbedingung gleich 1 gesetzt werden. Az ist die Amplitude

es reflektierten Teilehens.
$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(x) = e^{i\lambda x} + A_2 e^{-i\lambda x}$$
The servich $x > 0$ existiven new hanomittieste Teilehen \Rightarrow

$$\frac{1}{4}(x) = A_3 e^{i\lambda x}$$
Per Definition
$$R = \left| \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right|^2 \text{ und } T = \left| \frac{A_3}{A_1} \right|^2$$
Randbeolingungen:
$$\frac{1}{4}(0+) = \frac{1}{4}(0-). \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(0+) - \frac{1}{4}(0-) = -\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} \frac{1}{4}(0) \qquad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow A_3 = 1 + A_2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} A_3 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} A_2 = -\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} A_3$$

$$(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}) A_3 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \lambda \left(A_3 - 1\right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2i\lambda}{\hbar^2} + \frac{1}{2i\lambda} \frac{1}{\hbar^2}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2i\lambda} + \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2} A_3 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2i\lambda} + \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}$$

$$T = A_{3}^{2} = \frac{2i\lambda}{2i\lambda + \frac{2u\nu_{0}}{\lambda^{2}}} - \frac{-2i\lambda}{\lambda^{2}} = \frac{-2i\lambda + \frac{2u\nu_{0}}{\lambda^{2}}}{\frac{2u\nu_{0}}{\lambda^{2}}} = \frac{-2i\lambda + \frac{2u\nu_{0}}{\lambda^{2}}}{\frac{2u\nu_{0}}{\lambda^{2}}}$$

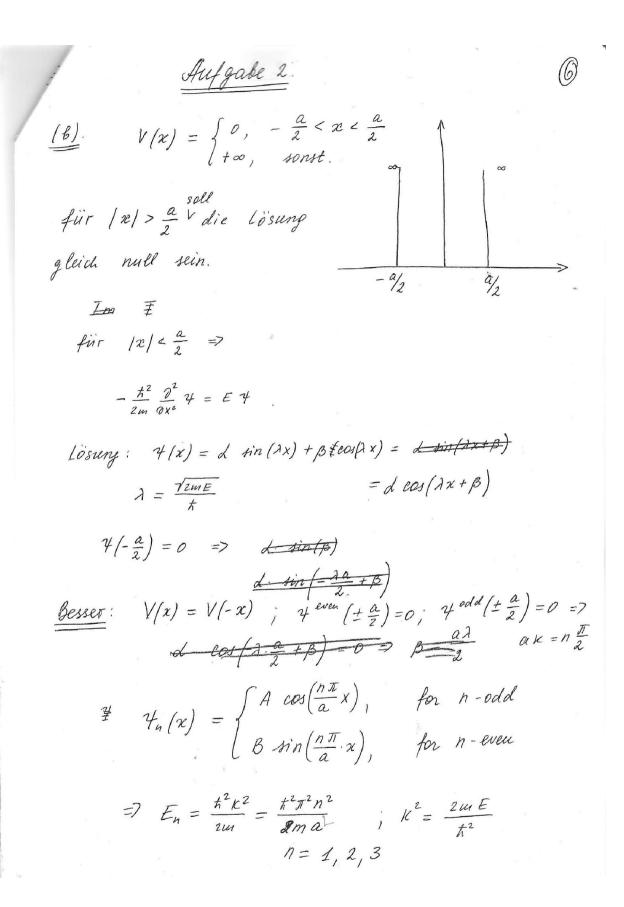
$$=\frac{4\lambda^2}{\left(\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}\right)^2 + 4\lambda^2} = \frac{4\cdot\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}{\left(\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2}\right)^2 + 4\cdot\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4m^2 V_0^2}{\hbar^2 \cdot \hbar^2} \frac{\hbar^2}{4 \cdot 2mE}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{m^2 V_0^2}{2E \cdot \hbar^2}}$$

$$R = 1 - T \qquad ; \qquad T = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{w^2 V_0^2}{2E \cdot h^2}}}$$

$$R = \frac{u^{2} V_{0}^{2}}{2E h^{2}}$$

$$1 + \frac{u^{2} V_{0}^{2}}{2E h^{2}}$$



$$(i)$$
.

$$\underbrace{\frac{(a)}{(i)}}_{(i)} : \qquad O' = \frac{\pi^2}{i} \frac{g^2}{g \chi^2}$$

$$\langle 4/0/4 \rangle = \frac{\pi^2}{i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \cdot 4 + \frac{9^2 \psi}{9x^2}$$

Wir machen partielle Integration:

$$\langle 4/0/4 \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{i} \left(4 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)^{\infty} - \frac{\hbar^2}{i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \, \frac{\partial 4}{\partial x} \, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \, \theta$$

noch ein pral =>

Dieser Operator ist nicht Hermite'sch.

$$(ii) \qquad P_n = |u_n \times u_n|$$

$$P_n^+ = |u_n\rangle\langle u_n| = P_n = P_n$$
 ist Hermite'sch

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1ii \\
1+i \\
0 \\
1+i \\
0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1-i \\
0 \\
1+i \\
0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1-i \\
0 \\
1+i \\
0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1-i \\
0 \\
1+i \\
0
\end{pmatrix}$$

ja, diese Matrix ist Hermite'sch.

Aufgale 3



$$\frac{(6)}{(i)} (ABA)^{+} = A^{+}B^{+}A^{+} = ABA = 7$$

$$ABA \quad isf \quad Hermite'seh.$$

(ii)
$$(e^{iA})^{\dagger} = e^{-iA^{\dagger}} = e^{-iA} - micht 'Hermite'seh.$$

(iii)
$$\left(e^{i \Gamma A, BJ}\right)^{+} = e^{-i \Gamma A, BJ^{+}} = e^{-i \left(B^{\dagger} A^{\dagger} - A^{\dagger} B^{\dagger}\right)} = e^{-i \Gamma B, AJ} =$$

a).
$$\frac{\mathcal{A}ufgabe\ 4.}{(\mathcal{L}A,BJ)^{+}} = (AB-BA)^{+} = B^{+}A^{+}-A^{+}B^{+} = BA-AB = EB,AJ = 7$$

$$[A,B] \neq (\mathcal{L}A,BJ)^{+} = 7$$

$$[A,BJ \ ist \ micht \ Hermite'sh.$$

$$\frac{(a)}{=} \frac{\langle 4_n | [x, H] | 4_n \rangle}{= \langle 4_n | (xH - Hx) | 4_n \rangle} =$$

$$= (E_n, -E_n) \langle 4_n | x | 4_n \rangle$$

Auch:
$$[x, p^2] = 2p [x, p] = 2i\pi p$$
,

so dass

$$\langle \mathcal{L}_{n} | [\mathcal{L}_{n}, \mathcal{L}_{n}] | \mathcal{L}_{n} \rangle = \frac{1}{2m} \langle \mathcal{L}_{n} | [\mathcal{L}_{n}, p^{2}] | \mathcal{L}_{n} \rangle = \frac{1}{m} \langle \mathcal{L}_{n} | p | \mathcal{L}_{n} \rangle$$

Also

$$\langle 4_n/p/4_n \rangle = i \frac{m}{\hbar} (E_n - E_{ni}) \langle 4_n/x/4_{ni} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{(6)}{(4n/p^2/4n)} = \frac{(4n/p)\sum_{n'}(4n)}{(4n/p)}\frac{(4n/p)}{(4n/p)} = \frac{(4n/p)\sum_{n'}(4n)}{(4n/p)}\frac{(4n/p)}{(4n/p)}$$

$$=\sum_{n'}\langle \mathcal{L}_{n}/p/\mathcal{L}_{n'}\rangle\langle \mathcal{L}_{n'}/p/\mathcal{L}_{n}\rangle =$$

$$= \sum_{n'} \left| \langle \mathcal{X}_{n} | p | \mathcal{X}_{n'} \rangle \right|^{2} =$$

$$= \sum_{n'} \left(\frac{m}{\hbar} \right)^{2} \left(E_{n} - E_{n'} \right)^{2} \left| \langle \mathcal{X}_{n} | \mathcal{X} | \mathcal{X}_{n'} \rangle \right|^{2}$$

$$(a) H = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \end{pmatrix} \quad |4(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |12\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |12\rangle$$



=) man misst die Eigenwerte $H_{H} = -\frac{1}{2}\hbar w$ and $H_{22} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar w$ mit den Wahrscheinlichkeiten 1/2 und 1/2 = 1/2 der Mittelwert der gemenenen Energie gleich null ist. $H = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x u_i| + \ln |x u_j| + \ln |x$

Die Erwartungswert ist gegeben durch

$$\langle 4/0 | 1 u_i \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{ii} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{2i}$$

 $\langle u_j | 4/0 | \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{j1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{j2} = 0$

Die Standartabweichung lautet:

$$\langle H \rangle^2 = 0$$

$$\langle S_{x} \rangle (t) = \langle 4/t \rangle |S_{x} / 4/t \rangle = 3$$

$$\langle S_{x} \rangle (t) = \left(\frac{1}{R} e^{-i\omega t} \frac{1}{R} e^{i\omega t}\right) \frac{1}{R} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ e^{-i\omega t} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{R} \cos(R\omega t)$$

$$\langle S_{y} \rangle (t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{R} \left(e^{-i\omega t} e^{i\omega t}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ e^{-i\omega t} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{R} \sin(2\pi t)$$

$$\langle S_{y} \rangle (t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{R} \left(e^{-i\omega t} e^{i\omega t}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ e^{-i\omega t} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{R} \sin(2\pi t)$$

$$\langle S_{y} \rangle \cos(R\omega t) = \frac{1}{R} \sin(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t)$$

$$\langle S_{y} \rangle \cos(R\omega t) \cos(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t)$$

$$\langle S_{y} \rangle \cos(R\omega t) \cos(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t) \cos(2\pi t)$$

wir bereehnen (4/t) in der "e"-Basis: $/+(t)\rangle = \langle \ell_1/+(t)\rangle |\ell_1\rangle + \langle \ell_2/+(t)\rangle |\ell_2\rangle =$ $=\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left\langle u_{1}\right|+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left\langle u_{2}\right|\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{i\frac{u_{1}t}{2}}\left|u_{1}\right\rangle+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-i\frac{u_{1}t}{2}}\left|u_{2}\right\rangle\right)\left|\ell_{1}\right\rangle+$ $+\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\langle u_1|-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\langle u_2|\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{i\frac{\omega}{2}t}/u_1\right)+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-i\frac{\omega}{2}t}/u_2\right)\left|\ell_2\right\rangle=$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{i wt} + \frac{1}{2} e^{i wt}\right) |e_1\rangle + \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{i wt} - \frac{1}{2} e^{i wt}\right) |e_2\rangle =$ = $\cos(\omega t)/\ell_1 \rangle + i \sin(\omega t)/\ell_2 \rangle = >$ man misst # mit Wahrscheinlichkeit cos (wt) und $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ mit Wahrscheinlichkeit $\sin^2(\omega t)$. (ii) man/misst Sy Jus Zeit t. Zunächst - Eigenwerte von Sy zuehen: $\int_{\mathcal{Y}} = \frac{t}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -i\frac{\pi}{2} \\ i\frac{\pi}{2} & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} ;$