

Theoretische Physik D - Quantenmechanik I

Übungsblatt 8 - Lösung

SS 2005

Dieses Dokument ist ein Mitschrieb aus den Tutorien. Es besitzt daher keinen Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit und darf somit nicht als Referenzquelle genutzt werden.

Aufgabe 1

(i) (kräftefreier Fall)

$$\hat{H} = \frac{p^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}, \quad \hat{p}|k\rangle = p|k\rangle, \quad \langle x|k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ikx}$$

Hängt der Hamilton Operator nicht explizit von der Zeit ab, erhält man

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t} |\psi(0)\rangle$$

Entwicklung nach Energie-Eigenzuständen:

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \left(\int dk |k\rangle \langle k| \right) |\psi\rangle = \int dk |k\rangle \underbrace{\langle k|\psi(0)\rangle}_{g(k)} = \int dk g(k) |k\rangle$$

Dabei ist $g(k)$ der Entwicklungskoeffizient und $|k\rangle$ Eigenzustand des Hamiltonoperators.

$$\begin{aligned} g(k) &= \langle k|\psi(0)\rangle = \int dx \langle k|x\rangle \langle x|\psi(0)\rangle = \int dx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-ikx} \psi(x, 0) \\ &= \dots = \left(\frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{(k-k_0)^2}{2\beta^2}} e^{-i(k-k_0)a} \end{aligned}$$

mit $k_0 = \frac{p_0}{\hbar}, \quad v_0 = \frac{\hbar k}{m}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{\hbar k_0^2}{2m}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(t)\rangle &= e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t} |\psi(0)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t} \int dk g(k) |k\rangle \\ &= \int dk g(k) e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t} |k\rangle = \int dk g(k) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}t \frac{p^2}{2m}} |k\rangle \\ &= \int dk g(k) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}t \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}} |k\rangle = \int dk g(k) e^{-i\omega t} |k\rangle \end{aligned}$$

mit $E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}, \quad \omega = \frac{E}{\hbar}$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, t) &= \langle x|\psi(t)\rangle = \int dk g(k) e^{-ik\omega} \underbrace{\langle x|k\rangle}_{=e^{ikx}/\sqrt{2\pi}} \\ &= \dots = \left(\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{i\hbar t \beta^2}{m}}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} e^{-\frac{\beta^2 (x - a - v_0 t)^2}{2(1 + \frac{i\hbar t \beta^2}{m})}} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\psi(x, t)|^2 = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\hbar^2 t^2 \beta^4}{m^2}}} e^{-\frac{\beta^2 (x - a - v_0 t)^2}{(1 + \frac{\hbar^2 t^2 \beta^4}{m^2})}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \langle x \rangle = a + v_0 t \quad \text{und} \quad \Delta x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\beta} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\hbar^2 t^2 \beta^4}{m^2}}$$

(ii) (Oszillator-Potential)

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2, \quad \hat{H} = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2, \quad H|\phi_n\rangle = E_n|\phi_n\rangle, \quad E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$$

Hängt der Hamilton Operator nicht explizit von der Zeit ab, erhält man

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t}|\psi(0)\rangle$$

Entwicklung nach Energie-Eigenfunktionen:

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \left(\sum_n |\phi_n\rangle\langle\phi_n|\right) |\psi(0)\rangle = \sum_n \langle\phi_n|\psi(0)\rangle |\phi_n\rangle = \sum_n c_n |\phi_n\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \langle\phi_n|\psi(0)\rangle \\ &= \langle\phi_n|\left(\int dx' |x'\rangle\langle x'| \right) |\psi(0)\rangle \\ &= \int dx' \phi_n(x') \psi(x', 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mit} \quad \phi_n(x) = \langle\phi_n|x\rangle = \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} e^{-\frac{\beta^2 x^2}{2}} H_n(\beta x) \quad \text{und} \quad \beta = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \quad c_n &= \int dx' \phi_n(x') \psi(x', 0) \\ &= \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \int dx' e^{-\frac{\beta^2 x'^2}{2}} H_n(\beta x') e^{-\frac{\beta^2 (x' - a)^2}{2}} \\ &\stackrel{y' = \beta x'}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \int dy' H_n(y') e^{-(y' - \frac{\beta a}{2})^2} e^{-\frac{\beta^2 a^2}{4}} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Hinweis}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} e^{-\frac{\beta^2 a^2}{4}} (\beta a)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x, t) &= \langle x|\psi(t)\rangle \\ &= \langle x|e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t}|\psi(0)\rangle \\ &= \langle x|e^{-i\frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar}t} \sum_n c_n |\phi_n\rangle \\ &= \sum_n c_n \langle x|e^{-i\frac{\hbar\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})}{\hbar}t}|\phi_n\rangle \\ &= \sum_n c_n e^{-i\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})t} \langle x|\phi_n\rangle \\ &= \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{\beta^2}{4}(2x^2+a)} e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} \sum_n \frac{(\beta a)^n}{2^n n!} H_n(\beta x) e^{-i\omega n t} \\ &\stackrel{\text{Hinweis}}{=} \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{\beta^2}{4}(2x^2+a)} e^{-\frac{i\omega t}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{\beta^2 a^2}{4} e^{-2i\omega t} + \beta^2 a x e^{-i\omega t}\right] \\ &= \dots = \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{\beta^2}{4}(x-a\cos(\omega t))^2} e^{-i(\frac{\omega t}{2} - \frac{\beta^2 a^2}{4} \sin(2\omega t) + \beta^2 a x \sin(\omega t))} \end{aligned}$$

(verwende: $\cos(2\omega t) = 2\cos^2(\omega t) - 1$)

$$|\psi(x, t)|^2 = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\beta^2(x-a\cos(\omega t))^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\beta}, \quad \langle x \rangle = a\cos(\omega t)$$

Aufgabe 2

Paulimatrizen:

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(i) $i = 1, j = 2$

$$\{\sigma_1, \sigma_2\} = \sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} = 0 = 2\delta_{12}I \quad \checkmark$$

$$[\sigma_1, \sigma_2] = \sigma_1\sigma_2 - \sigma_2\sigma_1 = 2i \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2i\epsilon_{123}\sigma_3 \quad \checkmark$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma \cdot \vec{a})(\sigma \cdot \vec{b}) &= (\sigma_1 a_1 + \sigma_2 a_2 + \sigma_3 a_3)(\sigma_1 b_1 + \sigma_2 b_2 + \sigma_3 b_3) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \sigma_i a_i \sigma_j b_j \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_i b_j (\sigma_i \sigma_j) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_i b_j \frac{1}{2} (2\delta_{ij}I + 2i\epsilon_{ijk}\sigma_k) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 a_i b_j \delta_{ij}I + \sum_{k=1}^3 (i\sigma_k (\sum_{ij=1}^3 \epsilon_{ijk} a_i b_j)) \\ &= \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} I + i\vec{\sigma}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$M = a_0 I + a_1 \sigma_1 + a_2 \sigma_2 + a_3 \sigma_3$$

$$\text{Sp}(\sigma_1) = \text{Sp}(\sigma_2) = \text{Sp}(\sigma_3) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Sp}(M) = 2a_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_0 = \frac{\text{Sp}(M)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 \cdot M &= a_0 \sigma_1 + a_1 I + a_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + a_3 \sigma_1 \sigma_3 \\ &= a_0 \sigma_1 + a_1 I + ia_2 \sigma_3 - ia_3 \sigma_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sp}(\sigma_i \cdot M) = 2a_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_i = \frac{\text{Sp}(\sigma_i M)}{2}$$

Aufgabe 3

(i) Der Zeitentwicklungsoperator ist gegeben durch:

$$U(t, t_0) = e^{-i \frac{\hat{H}}{\hbar} (t - t_0)}$$

Dabei ist die Energie einer Magnetisierung gegeben durch:

$$H = -\vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(t, 0) = e^{-i \frac{\vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}}{\hbar} t}$$

$$\text{mit } \vec{M} \cdot \vec{B} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} S_x \\ S_y \\ S_z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \omega_x/\gamma \\ \omega_y/\gamma \\ \omega_z/\gamma \end{pmatrix} = -\omega_x S_x - \omega_y S_y - \omega_z S_z$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{1}{\hbar} (-\vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{\hbar} (\omega_x S_x + \omega_y S_y + \omega_z S_z) \quad \checkmark$$

aus $S_i = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sigma_i$ folgt die Matrixdarstellung von M :

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\omega_x \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \omega_y \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \omega_z \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_z & \omega_x - i\omega_y \\ \omega_x + i\omega_y & -\omega_z \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

weiterhin:

$$\begin{aligned} M^2 &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_z & \omega_x - i\omega_y \\ \omega_x + i\omega_y & -\omega_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_z & \omega_x - i\omega_y \\ \omega_x + i\omega_y & -\omega_z \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_z & \omega_x - i\omega_y \\ \omega_x + i\omega_y & -\omega_z \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_0^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\omega_0^2}{4} I \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mit } \omega_0^2 = \omega_x^2 + \omega_y^2 + \omega_z^2$$

$$\text{vergleiche: } -\gamma |\vec{B}_0| = -\gamma \left| \begin{pmatrix} -\omega_x/\gamma \\ -\omega_y/\gamma \\ -\omega_z/\gamma \end{pmatrix} \right| = -\sqrt{\omega_x^2 + \omega_y^2 + \omega_z^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 = -\gamma |\vec{B}_0|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
U(t,0) &= e^{-iMt} \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-iMt)^n \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} (-iMt)^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} (-iMt)^{2n+1} \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{((-i)^2)^n}{(2n)!} (M^2)^n t^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{((-i)^2)^n \cdot (-i)}{(2n+1)!} (M^2)^n \cdot M t^{2n+1}, \\
&= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \left(\frac{\omega_0}{2}\right)^{2n} t^{2n} \right) \cdot I + \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \left(\frac{\omega_0}{2}\right)^{2n+1} t^{2n+1} \right) \cdot M \left(-i \frac{2}{\omega_0} \right) \\
&= \cos\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) I - \frac{2i}{\omega_0} \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) M
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) kohärente Oszillation

gegeben: $|\Psi(0)\rangle = |+\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{++}(t) &= |\langle + | \Psi(t) \rangle|^2 \\
&= |\langle + | U(t,0) | \Psi(0) \rangle|^2 \\
&= |\langle + | U(t,0) | + \rangle|^2 \quad \checkmark \\
&= \left| \langle + | \cos\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) I - \frac{2i}{\omega_0} M \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) | + \rangle \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \langle + | \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{i}{\omega_0} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_z & \omega_x + i\omega_y \\ \omega_x + i\omega_y & \omega_z \end{pmatrix} \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \cos\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) - \frac{i\omega_z}{\omega_0} \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) \right|^2 \\
&= \cos^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) + \frac{\omega_z^2}{\omega_0^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) \\
&= 1 - \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\omega_0^2}{\omega_0^2} + \frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega_x^2 - \omega_y^2}{\omega_0^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) \\
&= 1 - \frac{\omega_x^2 + \omega_y^2}{\omega_0^2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right) \quad \checkmark
\end{aligned}$$