

# OSNOVE KVANTNE MEHANIKE

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**ZADATAK 1** Upotrijebite varijacijski račun za procjenu energije osnovnog stanja čestice mase  $m$  koja se giba u jednodimenzijском potencijalu  $V(x) = V_0 x^4$ . Za probnu funkciju upotrijebite:

$$\psi_p(x) = A e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$

gdje je  $A$  normalizacijska konstanta, a parametar  $\alpha > 0$  je varijacijski parametar.

**Uputa:** koristite integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{4\alpha^{5/2}}$$

**ZADATAK 2** Izračunajte diferencijalni udarni presjek u prvoj Bornovoj aproksimaciji za raspršenje čestice mase  $m$  na privlačnom potencijalu oblika

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} -V_0, & r < a, \\ 0, & r > a. \end{cases}$$

gdje je  $V_0 > 0$ .

**ZADATAK 3** Izračunajte energiju osnovnog stanja u prvom redu računa smetnje za nedegenerirana stanja za česticu mase  $m$  koja se giba u 1D beskonačnoj potencijalnoj jami širine  $L$ , gdje je jedan rub na  $x = 0$ , a drugi  $x = L$  ako je uključena slaba smetnja oblika

$$H' = \lambda x^2$$

gdje je  $\lambda$  pozitivna i realna konstanta.

1.

Haduuo mappe normalizayuku konstantu

$$|A|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\alpha x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow |A|^2 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}}$$

$$|A|^2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

Variyayuku izaz

$$E(\alpha) = \langle H \rangle = \langle T \rangle + \langle V \rangle$$

$$\langle T \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2 |A|^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{-\alpha x^2/2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \cdot (-\alpha x) \right]$$

$$= e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \cdot \alpha^2 x^2 - \alpha e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$

$$\langle T \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \cdot |A|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\alpha x^2} \cdot \alpha^2 x^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |A|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\alpha x^2} \cdot \alpha$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |A|^2 \cdot \left[ \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2 \cdot \alpha^{3/2}} - \alpha \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \sqrt{\pi \alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{4m}$$

$$\langle V \rangle = |A|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} V_0 x^4 dx = |A|^2 \cdot V_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} x^4 dx$$

$$= \frac{3V_0}{4\alpha^2}$$

Varyasyonu' izahat potansiyel

$$E(\alpha) = \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{4m} + \frac{3V_0}{4\alpha^2}$$

Minimum

$$\frac{dE}{d\alpha} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4m} + \frac{3V_0}{4} \cdot (-2) \cdot \alpha^{-3} = 0$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{4m} = \frac{3V_0}{2} \alpha^{-3}$$

$$\alpha_0^3 = \frac{6V_0 m}{\hbar^2} \Rightarrow \alpha_0 = \left( \frac{6V_0 m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/3}$$

Potansiyel enerji minimum değeri

$$E(\alpha_0) = \frac{\hbar^2}{4m} \cdot \left( \frac{6V_0 m}{\hbar^2} \right)^{1/3} + \frac{3V_0}{4} \cdot \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{6V_0 m} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$= \left( \frac{V_0 \hbar^4}{m^2} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \left( \frac{6^{1/3}}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6^{2/3}} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{V_0 \hbar^4}{m^2} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \left( \frac{3 \cdot 6^{1/3}}{8} \right) = \frac{3 \cdot 6^{1/3}}{8} \cdot \left( \frac{V_0 \hbar^4}{m^2} \right)^{1/3}$$

2.

Poteucyal

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} -V_0 & ; r < a \\ 0 & ; r > a \end{cases}$$

Boruosa apiockuauja za amplitudu kaspiceuja glasi

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{\infty} r \cdot V(r) \sin(2r) dr$$

$$= -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} \cdot (-V_0) \int_0^a r \sin(2r) dr$$

$$f(\theta) = \frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2 q} \cdot \left[ \frac{\sin 2r}{2} - \frac{r \cos 2r}{2} \right]_0^a$$

Diferencijelni udani presjek

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f(\theta)|^2 = \frac{2m|V_0|^2 a^2}{\hbar^2 q^4} \left[ \frac{\sin(2a)}{2a} - \cos(2a) \right]^2$$

3.

Osnovno stanje za 1D beskonačnu potencijelu jamu širine  $a$

$$\psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a} x\right)$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$$

Korekcija energije u prvom redu vremenitki-neosvojog računa kvantuje za nedegenerisana stanja.

$$E^{(1)} = \langle \psi_1 | H' | \psi_1 \rangle$$

$$= \mathcal{N} \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a dx x^2 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{a} x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{a} x\right) \right]$$

$$\int_0^a dx x^2 \left( 1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{a} x\right) \right) = \left\{ \frac{x^3}{3} - \left[ \frac{2x \cdot a^2}{4\pi^2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{a} x\right) - \left( \frac{x^2 \cdot a}{2\pi} - \frac{2 \cdot a^3}{(2\pi)^3} \right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{a} x\right) \right] \right\}_0^a$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{2\pi^2}$$

$$E^{(1)} = \frac{\mathcal{N}}{a} \cdot \frac{a^3}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2\pi^2} \right) = \frac{\mathcal{N} a^2}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2\pi^2} \right)$$