

2º EXAME MQ 2015/2016 (11/12/2016)

(1)

(I)

1) Verdeir. A função $\psi(x)$ projeta o estado $|1/2\rangle$ e depois é polarizada e obtém-se $\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{13}$

2) falso

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar/2$$

3) Verdeir

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_E - \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{-E} = \frac{2m}{\hbar} \beta u(0) > 0. \text{ Como } u(0) < 0 \Rightarrow \beta < 0$$

4) Falso

$$\langle n | A^2 | n+2 \rangle = \sqrt{n+2} \sqrt{n+1} \neq 0$$

5) Verdeir

$$\sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta (e^{2i\varphi} + e^{-2i\varphi}) = \frac{1}{2} (Y_{22} + Y_{2,-2})$$

$$\text{Portanto } P(h_2=0) = 0$$

6) Verdeir

$$\cos^2 \theta = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{9}} Y_{00}^* + \sqrt{\frac{16\pi}{45}} Y_{20}^* \rightarrow$$

$$\int d\Omega Y_{lm}^* Y_{l'm'} = \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'}$$

7) falso

$$|10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1,+1\rangle |1,-1\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1,-1\rangle |1,1\rangle$$

8) Verdeir

$$|4\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\uparrow s_z\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |\downarrow s_z\rangle \cdot \text{ logo}$$

$$P(\uparrow s_z) = \frac{3}{4}; P(\downarrow s_z) = \frac{1}{4}$$

(II)

1) $\sum_n |A_{nl}|^2 = 1$ com $A_1 = A, A_2 = B, A_n = 0 \quad n \geq 3$. Logo

$$1 = A^2 + B^2 \Rightarrow B = \sqrt{1-A^2} \quad (B > 0)$$

$$2) \langle H \rangle = \sum_n E_n |A_{nl}|^2 = E_1 A^2 + E_2 B^2 = E_1 A^2 + E_2 (1-A^2)$$

$$= E_1 (A^2 + 4 - 4A^2) = E_1 (4 - 3A^2) \text{ pois } E_2 = 4E_1; E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$3) \quad P(0 \leq x \leq a/2) = \int_0^{a/2} dx \left(\psi(x, 0) \right)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$= A^2 \int_0^{a/2} dx u_1^2(x) + B^2 \int_0^{a/2} dx u_2^2(x) + 2AB \int_0^{a/2} dx u_1(x) u_2(x)$$

obtenemos:

$$\int_0^{a/2} dx u_1^2(x) = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{a/2} dx \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) = \frac{2}{a} \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dy \sin^2 y \\ = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2y \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{a/2} dx u_2^2(x) = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{a/2} dx \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) = \frac{2}{a} \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} dy \sin^2 y \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2y \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{a/2} dx u_1(x) u_2(x) = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{a/2} dx \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) = \frac{2}{a} \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} dy \sin y \sin 2y \\ = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin y - \frac{1}{6} \sin 3y \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{4}{3\pi}$$

Por tanto:

$$P(0 \leq x \leq a/2) = A^2 \frac{1}{2} + B^2 \frac{1}{2} + 2AB \frac{4}{3\pi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{8A}{3\pi} \sqrt{1-A^2}$$

o ponto de estacionaridade ocorre para

(3)

$$\frac{dP}{dx} = \frac{8}{3\pi} \left[\sqrt{1-A^2} - \frac{A^2}{\sqrt{1-A^2}} \right] = 0$$

$$= \frac{8}{3\pi} \frac{1-2A^2}{\sqrt{1-A^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow A = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

é claro que a probabilidade é mínima para $A = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. Então

$$A = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ; B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} ; P(0 \leq x \leq a_1) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3\pi}$$

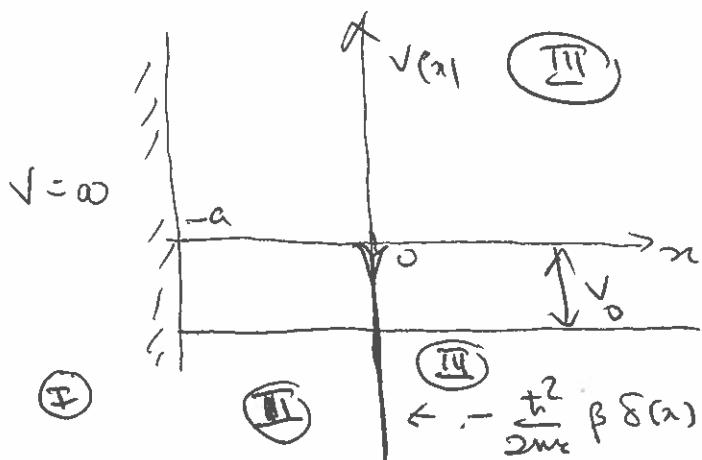
$$4) \psi(x,t) = A u_1(x) e^{-i \frac{E_1}{\hbar} t} + \sqrt{1-A^2} e^{-i \frac{E_2}{\hbar} t}$$

$$\text{com } E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m a^2} ; E_2 = 4E_1.$$

o valor médio da energia é constante no tempo,

por isso (o Hamiltoniano não depende do tempo $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \langle H \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [H, H] \rangle = 0$)

$$\langle H \rangle_{t=\frac{ma^2}{\hbar^2}} = \langle H \rangle_{t=0} = E_1 (1-3A^2)$$



1) Na região I $u_I(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$ que implica $u_{II}(-a) = u_{III}(a) = 0$ (4)

Na regiões II e III a equação de Schrödinger é:

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} - \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V(x) - E) u = 0$$

ou $x > 0$

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} - \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (-V_0 + |E|) u = 0$$

ou ainda

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} - \alpha^2 u(x) = 0$$

$$\boxed{\alpha^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (|E| - V_0)}$$

As soluções com as condições $u_{II}(-a) = 0$ e $u_{III}(a) = 0$
sao

$$\begin{cases} u_{II}(x) = A \operatorname{sinh}(\alpha(x+a)) \\ u_{III}(x) = B e^{-\alpha x} \end{cases}$$

Continuidade em $x=0$

$$A \operatorname{sinh}(\alpha a) = B \quad (1)$$

Discontinuidade em $x=0$

$$-\alpha B - A \alpha \operatorname{cosh}(\alpha a) = -\frac{B}{a} B \quad \leftarrow u_{III}(0) \quad (2)$$

De (1) e (2) resulta:

(5)

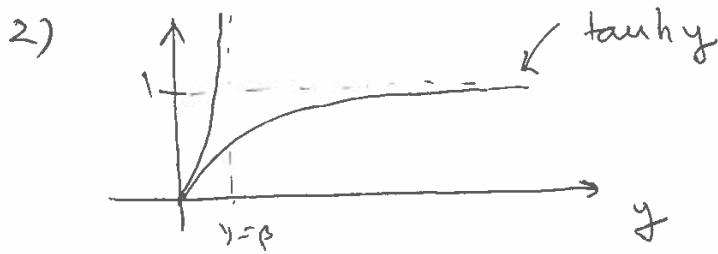
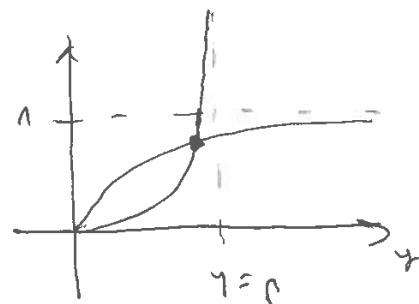
$$-\alpha B - \alpha B \coth(\alpha a) = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} B$$

or

$$\coth(\alpha a) = \frac{\beta - (\alpha a)}{\alpha a}$$

or finally from $y = \alpha a$,

$$\boxed{\tanh y = \frac{y}{\beta - y}}$$

Nar h̄

H̄ 1 c̄ted h̄d.

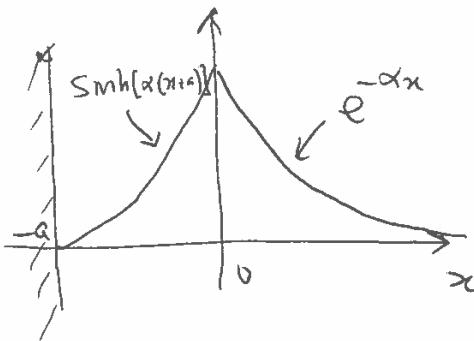
Condic̄o:

$$(\tanh y)'_{y=0} > \left(\frac{y}{\beta-y}\right)'_{y=0}$$

$$1 > \frac{1}{\beta} \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta > 1}$$

Para $\beta = 2$ h̄ 1 um estudo ligado.

3)



(6)

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{\varepsilon} - \left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{-\varepsilon} = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} u(0) < 0$$

4) Agora a equação de Schrödinger é:

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} - \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V_0 - E) u(x) = 0$$

ou

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V_0 + E) u(x) = 0$$

ou ainda

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + q^2 u(x) = 0$$

$$q^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V_0 + E) > 0$$

Ana no repto I (notar que mudaram o sinal da despeça
& II \rightarrow I para estar de acordo com o enunciado)

$$\begin{cases} u_I(x) = A \sin[q(x+a)] \\ u_{II}(x) = e^{-qx} + R e^{qx} \end{cases} \quad \text{com } u_I(-a) = 0$$

Com tratar de x=0

$$A \sin(qa) = 1 + R$$

(7)

Descontinuidade de Deande

$$-iq(1-R) - qA \cos(qa) = -\frac{\beta}{a}(1+R)$$

obtemos

$$-iq(1-R) - q \cot(qa)(1+R) = -\frac{\beta}{a}(1+R)$$

ou ainda

$$R(iqa - qa \cot(qa) + \beta) = iqa + qa \cot(qa) - \beta$$

$$R = -\frac{\beta + qa \cot(qa) - iqa}{\beta - qa \cot(qa) + iqa} = e^{i(\pi - 2\varphi)}$$

onde

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{qa}{\beta - qa \cot(qa)}\right)$$

e portanto

$$\boxed{\delta = \pi - 2\varphi = \pi - 2\arctan\left(\frac{qa}{\beta - qa \cot(qa)}\right)}$$

deande $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ temos $R \rightarrow -1$. Neste limite a função

seleciona entre os dois infinitos $x=0$ e

(8)

durchaus tr

$$U_{\text{II}}(0) = 1 + R = 0 \Rightarrow R = -1$$

(IV)

1) €' unveränderte was harmonisch sein. Fehl

$$\frac{x}{r} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta (e^{i\varphi} + e^{-i\varphi})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{3}} (-Y_{11} + Y_{1,-1}) = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (-Y_{11} + Y_{1,-1})$$

e. Punkt

$$\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = C \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} e^{-\frac{r}{2a}} (-Y_{11} + Y_{1,-1})$$

A normalisierung.

$$1 = \int d^3r |\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 = C^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \underbrace{\int_0^\infty dr r^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a}}}_{+ \underbrace{\int d\Omega (-Y_{11}^* + Y_{1,-1}^*)(Y_{11} + Y_{1,-1})}_{= 2}$$

$$1 = C^2 \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^\infty dr r^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a}} = C^2 \frac{4\pi}{3} a^3 \underbrace{\int_0^\infty dy y^2 e^{-y}}_{= 2}$$

(9)

Logo

$$J = C^2 \frac{8\pi}{3} \alpha^3 \Rightarrow |C| = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \alpha^{3/2}$$

2) Coss

$$\psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = C \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} e^{-\frac{r}{2a}} (-Y_{11} + Y_{1,-1})$$

devemos ter

- $P(L_2^2 = t^2) = 0$ (\circ valor de L^2 é t^2 se $(l+1)=2t^2$)
- $P(L_2 = \pm t) = \frac{1}{2}$
- $P(L_2 = 0) = 0$

(V)

$$1) H_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & E \\ -E & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

A equac. Característica é

$$(-\lambda)(-\lambda) - E^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm E, \text{ isto é}$$

 $E_1 = -E$ (estado fundamental para $E < 0$) e $E_2 = E$ os estados fórmis são: Para E_1 ,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & E \\ -E & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = -E \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E\beta = -E\alpha \\ E\alpha = -E\beta \end{cases}$$

$\alpha = -\beta$. Da norma oggi $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$, ottieni
pertanto

$$|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Pare E_2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & E \\ E & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta \text{ e pertanto}$$

$$|2\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: $\langle 1 | 2 \rangle = 0$ come dev'essere ($E_1 \neq E_2$)

$$\begin{aligned} 2) E_1^{(1)} &= \langle 1 | H_1 | 1 \rangle = \gamma \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & -A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \gamma \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-A}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_2^{(1)} &= \langle 2 | H_1 | 2 \rangle = \gamma \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & -A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \gamma \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(11)

As correcções de 1.º orden são unhas.

3) Cando os estados náu sañ defendendo polo seu uso
teor de perturbacións de 2.º orden.

$$E_1^{(2)} = \frac{|\langle 1 | H_1 | 2 \rangle|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}} ; \quad E_2^{(2)} = \frac{|\langle 2 | H_1 | 1 \rangle|^2}{E_2^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}}$$

(notar que $|\langle 1 | H_1 | 2 \rangle| = |\langle 2 | H_1 | 1 \rangle|$ polo que basta
calcular un deles)

$$\langle 1 | H_1 | 2 \rangle = \gamma \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & -A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \gamma \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \gamma A$$

Logo

$$E_1^{(2)} = \frac{(\gamma A)^2}{-E - \epsilon} = -\frac{\gamma^2 A^2}{2E}$$

$$E_2^{(2)} = \frac{(\gamma A)^2}{E - (-\epsilon)} = \frac{\gamma^2 A^2}{2E}$$

$$4) \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma A & E \\ E & -\gamma A \end{bmatrix}$$

(P)

A equação característica é:

$$(\gamma A - \lambda)(-\gamma A - \lambda) - E^2 = 0$$

ou

$$\lambda^2 - (\gamma A)^2 - E^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm \sqrt{E^2 + (\gamma A)^2}$$

$$E_1 = - \sqrt{E^2 + (\gamma A)^2} \quad E_2 = \sqrt{E^2 + (\gamma A)^2}$$

$$E_1 = - E \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\gamma A}{E}\right)^2} \approx - E \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\gamma A)^2}{E^2}\right) \approx - E + \frac{\gamma^2 A^2}{2E}$$

$$E_2 = E \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\gamma A}{E}\right)^2} \approx E \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\gamma^2 A^2}{E^2}\right) \approx E + \frac{\gamma^2 A^2}{2E}$$

em que os resultados de termos de perturbação.

(J3)

$$1) |\Psi(0)\rangle = |\uparrow, s_x\rangle = \alpha |\uparrow, s_y\rangle + \beta |\downarrow, s_y\rangle$$

com $|\uparrow, s_y\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}; |\downarrow, s_y\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}; |\uparrow s_x\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

obtemos

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \langle \uparrow, s_y | \uparrow, s_x \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -i/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1-i) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\uparrow, s_y, t=0) = |\alpha|^2 = \frac{1}{4}(1+i) = \frac{1}{2}$$

2) Os estados $|\uparrow s_z\rangle$ e $|\downarrow s_z\rangle$ são os estados próprios de H com os valores finitos $+i\omega$ e $-i\omega$ respectivamente

$$H \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = i\omega \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = i\omega \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = i\omega \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -i\omega \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Com

$$|\Psi(0)\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\uparrow s_z\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\downarrow s_z\rangle$$

(14)

Solvemos para

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\uparrow s_z\rangle e^{-i\omega t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\downarrow s_z\rangle e^{i\omega t}$$

3) Expansión de $|\Psi(t)\rangle$ en base $|\uparrow s_y\rangle, |\downarrow s_y\rangle$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \alpha(t) |\uparrow s_y\rangle + \beta(t) |\downarrow s_y\rangle$$

$$\alpha(t) = \langle \uparrow s_y | \Psi(t) \rangle = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\omega t} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\omega t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\omega t} - \frac{i}{2} e^{i\omega t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\omega t} \left[1 - i e^{2i\omega t} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\omega t} \left[1 + \sin 2\omega t - i \cos 2\omega t \right] \end{aligned}$$

A probabilidad es

$$\begin{aligned} P(\uparrow s_y, t) &= |\alpha(t)|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[(1 + \sin 2\omega t)^2 + \cos^2 2\omega t \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin^2 2\omega t) \end{aligned}$$

4) O tempo mínimo ocorre quando

(15)

$$\sin 2\omega T = 1 \Rightarrow 2\omega T = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{4\omega}$$

o spin preenche com frequência 2ω um turno do eixo da Z. Quando $2\omega T = \pi/2$ o spin move-se de sítio de xx para o sítio de yy

