

Kvanová mechanika zápočetový příklad 2

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1 První část

Částice ve sféricky symetrickém potenciálu ve stavu:

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = C(\sin^2 \theta \cos 2\phi + i \sin 2\theta \sin \phi) f(r)$$

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = Cf(r)[\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta e^{2i\phi} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta e^{-2i\phi} + \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi} - \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{-i\phi}]$$

To je lineární kombinace kulových funkcí:

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = 2Cf(r)[Y_{2,2}(\theta, \phi) + Y_{2,-2}(\theta, \phi) - Y_{2,1}(\theta, \phi) - Y_{2,-1}(\theta, \phi)]$$
 Po normalizaci: ✓

1.1 Rozpis do kulových funkcí

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{2}f(r)[Y_{2,2}(\theta, \phi) + Y_{2,-2}(\theta, \phi) - Y_{2,1}(\theta, \phi) - Y_{2,-1}(\theta, \phi)]$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}f(r)[|2, 2\rangle + |2, -2\rangle - |2, 1\rangle - |2, -1\rangle]$$

Vyskytuje se zde kulové funkce s kvantovými čísly:

$$l = 2 \text{ a } m \in \{-2; -1; 1; 2\}$$



1.2 Výskyt hodnot \hat{L}^2

\hat{L}^2 může nabývat hodnoty pouze $6\hbar^2$, protože $\sigma(\hat{L}^2) = \{\hbar^2 l(l+1)\} = \{6\hbar^2\}$, a tedy $P(L^2 = 6\hbar^2) = 1$



1.3 Výskyt hodnot \hat{L}_z

\hat{L}_z může nabývat hodnoty $\sigma(\hat{L}_z) = \{\hbar m\} = \{-2\hbar; -\hbar; \hbar; 2\hbar\}$, a to s pravděpodobnostmi
 $P(\hat{L}_z = -2\hbar) = |\langle \psi | 2, -2 \rangle|^2 = P(\hat{L}_z = -\hbar) = |\langle \psi | 2, -1 \rangle|^2 = P(\hat{L}_z = \hbar) =$
 $|\langle \psi | 2, 1 \rangle|^2 = P(\hat{L}_z = 2\hbar) = |\langle \psi | 2, 2 \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ ✓

1.4 Střední hodnoty \hat{L}_i

$$\langle \hat{L}_z \rangle_\psi = \frac{1}{4}(-2\hbar - \hbar + \hbar + 2\hbar) = 0$$
$$\hat{L}_x = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{L}_+ + \hat{L}_-) \rightarrow \langle \hat{L}_x \rangle_\psi = \frac{1}{2}[\langle \psi | \hat{L}_+ + \hat{L}_- | \psi \rangle] = \frac{1}{32}[(\langle 2, -2 | + \langle 2, -1 | - \langle 2, 1 | - \langle 2, 2 |)\hat{L}_+ + \hat{L}_-(|2, -2\rangle + |2, -1\rangle - |2, 1\rangle - |2, 2\rangle)] = \frac{1}{32}[(\langle 2, -2 | + \langle 2, -1 | - \langle 2, 1 | - \langle 2, 2 |)(2|2, -1\rangle + \sqrt{6}|2, 0\rangle - 2|2, 2\rangle + 2|2, -2\rangle - \sqrt{6}|2, 0\rangle - 2|2, 1\rangle) = \frac{\hbar}{32}(2 + 2 + 2 + 2) = \frac{8\hbar}{32} = \frac{\hbar}{4}$$
$$\hat{L}_y = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{L}_+ - \hat{L}_-) \rightarrow \langle \hat{L}_y \rangle_\psi = \frac{1}{2} \langle \psi | \hat{L}_+ - \hat{L}_- | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{32}[(\langle 2, -2 | + \langle 2, -1 | - \langle 2, 1 | - \langle 2, 2 |)\hat{L}_+ - \hat{L}_-(|2, -2\rangle + |2, -1\rangle - |2, 1\rangle - |2, 2\rangle)] = \frac{1}{32}[(\langle 2, -2 | + \langle 2, -1 | - \langle 2, 1 | - \langle 2, 2 |)(2|2, -1\rangle + \sqrt{6}|2, 0\rangle - 2|2, 2\rangle - 2|2, -2\rangle + \sqrt{6}|2, 0\rangle + 2|2, 1\rangle) = \frac{\hbar}{32}(-2 + 2 - 2 + 2) = 0$$

1.5 Energie

Energii určit nelze, protože závisí na funkci $f(r)$.

1.6 Časový vývoj

Časový vývoj též nelze určit explicitně. $\psi(r, \theta, \phi, t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} -\frac{i}{\hbar m!} \hat{H}^m \psi(r, \theta, \phi)$

2 Druhá část

Systém s Hilbertovým prostorem $\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{C}^3$, kde Hamiltonián je: $\hat{H} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

s pozorovatelnou $\hat{A} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ je v $t = 0$ ve stavu $|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.



2.1 Možné hodnoty \hat{H}

$$0 = \det L = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda = \lambda(2 - \lambda^2)$$

$\sigma(L) = \{0, -\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\} \rightarrow \sigma(\hat{H}) = \{0, -\varepsilon, \varepsilon\}$ ✓
L a \hat{H} mají stejné vlastní vektory.

2.1.1 Vlastní podprostor k $\lambda = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = |0\rangle$$



2.1.2 Vlastní podprostor k $\lambda = \sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |\varepsilon\rangle$$



2.1.3 Vlastní podprostor k $\lambda = -\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |-\varepsilon\rangle$$



2.2 Pravděpodobnost naměření hodnot energie

$$P(E = 0) = |\langle \psi | 0 \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left| \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right|^2 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(E = \varepsilon) = |\langle \psi | \varepsilon \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left| \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right|^2 = \frac{1}{4} 2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(E = -\varepsilon) = |\langle \psi | -\varepsilon \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left| \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right|^2 = \frac{1}{4} 2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

2.3 Časový vývoj

$$\psi(t) = \sum_{n \in \sigma(\hat{H})} \langle \psi | n \rangle e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t} |n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} \varepsilon t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \varepsilon t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i \sin\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \varepsilon t\right) \\ \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \varepsilon t\right) \\ i \sin\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \varepsilon t\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

2.4 Hodnoty pozorovatelné \hat{A}

$$0 = \det A' = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 - 2\lambda = -\lambda(\lambda^2 + 2)$$

$$\sigma(L) = \{0, -i\sqrt{2}, i\sqrt{2}\} \rightarrow \sigma(\hat{A}) = \{0, -1, 1\}$$

A' a \hat{A} mají stejné vlastní vektory.

2.4.1 Vlastní podprostor k $\lambda = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |A_0\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

2.4.2 Vlastní podprostor k $\lambda = i\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -i\sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -i\sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -i\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |A_+\rangle \quad \checkmark$$

2.4.3 Vlastní podprostor k $\lambda = -i\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i\sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & i\sqrt{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & i\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |A_-\rangle \checkmark$$

2.5 Pravděpodobnost namření hodnot \hat{A}

$$P(\hat{A} = 0) = |\langle \psi(t) | A_0 \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left| \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} i \sin\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \\ \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \\ i \sin\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right|^2 = \sin^2\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right)$$

$$P(\hat{A} = -1) = |\langle \psi(t) | A_- \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{8} \left| \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} i \sin\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \\ \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \\ i \sin\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right)$$

$$P(\hat{A} = 1) = |\langle \psi(t) | A_+ \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{8} \left| \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} i \sin\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \\ \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \\ i \sin\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i\sqrt{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cos^2\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right)$$

2.6 Střední hodnota \hat{A} v čase

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle_{|\psi(t)\rangle} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}\varepsilon t\right) = 0 \quad \checkmark$$