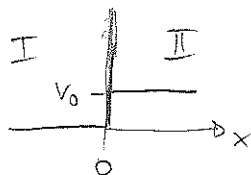


(K1)

POTENTIAL:



1.

TEILCHEN KOMMT VON LINKS

$$\rightarrow u_I(x) = e^{ikx} + R e^{-ikx}, \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$u_{II}(x) = T e^{iqx}, \quad q = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E-V_0)}{\hbar^2}}$$

ANSCHLUSSBED.:

(A)  $u_I(0) = u_{II}(0) \Leftrightarrow 1 + R = T$

$$u_I'(0) - u_{II}'(0) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left( \frac{\hbar^2 V_0}{2m} \right) u_{II}(0) \quad \leftarrow \text{ANSCHLUSSBED. FÜR DIE } \delta\text{-FUNKT.}$$

(B)  $\Leftrightarrow iqT - (ik - Rik) = \lambda T$

(A)  $\rightarrow iqT - ik(1 - (T-1)) = \lambda T$

$$\Leftrightarrow T = \frac{2ik}{i(q+k) - \lambda} \Rightarrow |T|^2 = \frac{4k^2}{(q+k)^2 + \lambda^2}$$

(2)

$$R = T - 1 = \frac{i(\lambda - q) + \lambda}{i(q+k) - \lambda} \Rightarrow |R|^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 + (\lambda - q)^2}{\lambda^2 + (\lambda + q)^2}$$

(3)

WAHRSCHL. STROM:  $j = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m} (\psi^* \psi' - \psi'^* \psi)$

$$\text{ALSO: } j_I(x) = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[ (e^{-ikx} + R e^{ikx}) ik (e^{ikx} - R e^{-ikx}) - (e^{ikx} + R e^{-ikx}) (-ik) (e^{-ikx} - R e^{ikx}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar k}{m} (1 - |R|^2)$$

ANALOG:  $j_{II}(x) = \frac{\hbar q}{m} |T|^2$

GILT  $j_I = j_{II}$  ?

$$\begin{aligned}
 j_{II} &= \frac{p_2}{m} (1 - |R|^2) = \frac{p_2}{m} \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda^2 + (g-l)^2}{\lambda^2 + (g+l)^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{p_2}{m} \left( \frac{\lambda^2 + (g+l)^2 - \lambda^2 - (g-l)^2}{\lambda^2 + (g+l)^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{p_2}{m} \left( \frac{4gl}{\lambda^2 + (g+l)^2} \right) = \frac{p_2}{m} |T|^2 = j_{II} \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

WAHR. STROM WIRD ERHALTEN!

(12) Für DEN H.O. GILT, DASS

1.  $\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega'}} (\hat{b} + \hat{b}^\dagger) \Rightarrow (\hat{b} + \hat{b}^\dagger) = \sqrt{\frac{\omega'}{\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)$   
 $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{i} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega'}{2}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger) = \frac{1}{i} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega'}{2}} (\hat{b} - \hat{b}^\dagger) \Rightarrow (\hat{b} - \hat{b}^\dagger) = \sqrt{\frac{\omega'}{\omega}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$

$\hat{x}$  UND  $\hat{p}$   
SIND UNABH.  
VOM H.O. POTENTIAL

$$\Rightarrow \hat{b} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\omega'}{\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) + \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{\omega'}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\omega\omega'}} \left( \hat{a}(\omega' + \omega) + \hat{a}^\dagger(\omega' - \omega) \right)$$

$$\hat{b}^\dagger = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\omega\omega'}} \left( \hat{a}^\dagger(\omega' + \omega) + \hat{a}(\omega' - \omega) \right)$$

2.  $\hat{H}' = \hbar\omega' \left( \hat{b}^\dagger \hat{b} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$= \hbar\omega' \left( \frac{1}{4\omega\omega'} \left( \hat{a}^\dagger(\omega' + \omega) + \hat{a}(\omega' - \omega) \right) \left( \hat{a}(\omega' + \omega) + \hat{a}^\dagger(\omega' - \omega) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \hbar\omega' \left( \frac{1}{4\omega\omega'} \left( \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} (\omega' + \omega)^2 + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger (\omega' - \omega)^2 + \hat{a}^2 (\omega'^2 - \omega^2) + \hat{a}^{\dagger 2} (\omega^2 - \omega'^2) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

ALSO:  $\langle n | \hat{H}' | n \rangle = \hbar\omega' \left( \frac{1}{4\omega\omega'} \left( n(\omega' + \omega)^2 + (n+1)(\omega' - \omega)^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right)$

(MIT  $\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle, \hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$ )

K3

$$t=0: \hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z$$

$$\rightarrow |\psi\rangle = |s = \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\rangle_z \equiv |+\rangle \quad \left( \hat{\sigma}_z |\uparrow\rangle = \pm |\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

$$0 < t \leq T: \hat{H} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z + \hbar\Omega \hat{\sigma}_x \stackrel{\text{in } \hat{\sigma}_z \text{ BASIS}}{=} \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \hbar\Omega \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} \omega/2 & \Omega \\ \Omega & -\omega/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. WIR MÜSSEN DIE EIGENZUSTÄNDE VON  $\hat{H}$  FINDEN, UM  $|\psi(t)\rangle$  ZU BERECHNEN!

$$\text{mit } a = \hbar\omega/2, \quad b = \hbar\Omega$$

$$(a) \quad \begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ b & -a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(a-\lambda)(a+\lambda) - b^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -a^2 + \lambda^2 = b^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \text{EIGENWERTE}$$

$$= \pm \tilde{\lambda}$$

(b) EIGENZUSTÄNDE:

$$\lambda_+: \begin{pmatrix} a-\tilde{\lambda} & b \\ b & -a-\tilde{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\equiv |+\rangle}{=} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (a-\tilde{\lambda})x + by \\ bx - (a+\tilde{\lambda})y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

MATRIX IST REELL  $\rightarrow$  EIGENVEKTOREN AUCH

WEGEN NORMIERUNG GILT DANN  $x = \cos\phi$ ,  $y = \sin\phi$ .

$\phi$  IST BESTIMMT DURCH

$$bx - (a+\tilde{\lambda})y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \frac{b}{a+\tilde{\lambda}} = \frac{\Omega}{\omega/2 + \sqrt{\Omega^2 + \omega^2/4}} = \tan\phi$$

MIT  $\cos\phi \equiv c$  UND  $\sin\phi \equiv s$  IST ALSO

$$|+\rangle = c|\uparrow\rangle + s|\downarrow\rangle$$

$$|-\rangle = -s|\uparrow\rangle + c|\downarrow\rangle \quad (\text{WEGEN ORTHONORMALITÄT})$$

$$\text{ALSO IST } |\psi\rangle = s|+\rangle + c|-\rangle$$

DAMIT IST  $|\psi(t)\rangle = \sin \phi e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}t/\hbar} |+\rangle + \cos \phi e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}t/\hbar} |-\rangle$

$$= \sin \phi e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}t/\hbar} |+\rangle + \cos \phi e^{i\tilde{\lambda}t/\hbar} |-\rangle \quad \text{für } t \leq T$$

AB  $t = T$  IST  $\hat{H} = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z$

ALSO MÜSSEN WIR DANN DEN ZUSTAND

$$|\psi(T)\rangle = \sin \phi e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} |+\rangle + \cos \phi e^{i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} |-\rangle$$

IN DER  $z$ -BASIS SCHREIBEN:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi(T)\rangle &= s e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} (c|+\rangle + d|-\rangle) + c e^{i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} (-s|+\rangle + c|-\rangle) \\ &= |+\rangle (c s e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} - c s e^{i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar}) + |-\rangle (s^2 e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} + c^2 e^{i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar}) \\ &= \underbrace{-c s 2i \sin \tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar}_{A} |+\rangle + \underbrace{(s^2 e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} + c^2 e^{i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar})}_{B} |-\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$t > T$   $A e^{-i\omega(t-T)/2} |+\rangle + B e^{i\omega(t-T)/2} |-\rangle$

2.  $\langle \psi(t) | \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \hat{\sigma}_z | \psi(t) \rangle \stackrel{\text{NUR ABH. VON } T, \text{ NICHT VON } t > T!}{=} \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} (|A|^2 - |B|^2)$

$$= \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left( \sin^2 2\phi \sin^2 \tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar - (s^2 e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} + c^2 e^{i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar}) \times (s^2 e^{i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} + c^2 e^{-i\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar}) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left( \sin^2 2\phi \sin^2 \tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar - (s^4 + c^4 + s^2 c^2 (e^{-i2\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar} + e^{i2\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar})) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} \left( \sin^2 2\phi \sin^2 \tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar - (s^4 + c^4 + 2s^2 c^2 \cos 2\tilde{\lambda}T/\hbar) \right)$$

KONTROLLE: für  $t=0$  GEHT DER AUSDRUCK  
ÜBER IN ...

$$\frac{h\nu}{2} (0 - (\sqrt{4} + c^4 + 2\sqrt{2}c^2)) = - \frac{h\nu}{2}$$

WIE ERWARTET ✓

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1.

$S_1 = S_2 = S_3 = \frac{1}{2}$  SPIN DER 3 TEILCHEN

WELCHE WERTE KÖNNEN DIE ANDEREN QUANTENZAHLEN ANNEHMEN?

$\vec{S}_{12} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2 \rightarrow S_{12} = |S_1 - S_2|, \dots, |S_1 + S_2| = 0, 1$

$\vec{S}_{123} = \vec{S}_{12} + \vec{S}_3 \rightarrow S_{123} = |S_{12} - S_3|, \dots, |S_{12} + S_3| = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{FALLS } S_{12} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} & \text{FALLS } S_{12} = 1 \end{cases}$

M LÄUFT VON  $-S_{123}$  BIS  $+S_{123}$ .

$M = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  FALLS  $S_{123} = \frac{1}{2}$

$M = \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}$  FALLS  $S_{123} = \frac{3}{2}$

EIGENZUSTÄNDE:  $|S_1, S_2, S_3; S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle \equiv |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle$

$\hat{S}_{12}^2 |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle = \hbar^2 S_{12} (S_{12} + 1) |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle$

$\hat{S}_{123}^2 |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle = \hbar^2 S_{123} (S_{123} + 1) |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle$

$\hat{S}_{123}^z |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle = \hbar M |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle$

AUFTRETENDE EIGENZUSTÄNDE:

$|S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle = \begin{cases} |0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\rangle \\ |1, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\rangle \\ |1, \frac{3}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\rangle \\ |1, \frac{3}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}\rangle \end{cases}$

2.

$\hat{S}_{123}^2 = \hat{S}_1^2 + \hat{S}_2^2 + \hat{S}_3^2 + 2\hat{S}_1 \cdot \hat{S}_2 + 2\hat{S}_1 \cdot \hat{S}_3 + 2\hat{S}_2 \cdot \hat{S}_3$

$\rightarrow \hat{H} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2} (\hat{S}_{123}^2 - \hat{S}_1^2 - \hat{S}_2^2 - \hat{S}_3^2)$

$\hat{H} |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{2} \left( S_{123} (S_{123} + 1) - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} + 1) \right) |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle$   
 $= \frac{\hbar^2}{2} \left( S_{123} (S_{123} + 1) - \frac{9}{4} \right) |S_{12}, S_{123}, M\rangle$

GRUNZUSTAND :  $S_{23} = \frac{1}{2}$

ES GIBT 4 ZUSTÄNDE MIT  $S_{23} = \frac{1}{2}$ :

$$|0, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|1, \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

⇒ ENTARTUNGSGRAD  
IST GLEICH 4



(K5)

$$\hat{H} = \sqrt{\hat{p}^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4} + \frac{m \omega^2}{2} x^2$$

(1)

$$= mc^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{\hat{p}^2}{m^2 c^2}} \cong mc^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hat{p}^2}{m^2 c^2} - \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\hat{p}^2}{m^2 c^2} \right)^2 + \dots \right)$$

$\ll 1$

(GENÜBRE TAYLOR ENTW. UM  $x=0$ ):  
 $\sqrt{1+x} \cong 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \dots$

$$\cong \cancel{mc^2} + \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} - \frac{\hat{p}^4}{8m^3 c^2}$$

→ WIR NEHMEN  $m$  ALS KONSTANT AN.  
 EINE KONSTANTE ENERGIEVERSCHIEBUNG VON  $\hat{H}$  IST EXP. NICHT RELEVANT, DA NUR ENERGIE UNTERSCHIEDE MESSBAR SIND.

$$\boxed{\hat{H} \cong \underbrace{\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{m \omega^2}{2} x^2}_{\hat{H}_0} - \underbrace{\frac{\hat{p}^4}{8m^3 c^2}}_{\hat{H}_1}}$$

(2)

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{i} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2}} (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

1. ORDER CORRECTION TO  $E_n^{(0)} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (n + \frac{1}{2})$ :

$$E_n^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{8m^3 c^2} \langle n | \hat{p}^4 | n \rangle$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8m^3 c^2} \frac{(\hbar m \omega)^2}{4} \langle n | (\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)^4 | n \rangle$$

[NUR TERME MIT 2 ERZEUGERN UND 2 VERNICHTERN TRAGEN BEI. BEI DENEN IST DAS VORZEICHEN  $(-1)^2 = 1$ ]

$$= -\frac{(\hbar \omega)^2}{32m^3 c^2} \langle n | (\hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger + \hat{a} \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}^\dagger \hat{a}) | n \rangle$$

[ $\hat{a}^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$ ,  $\hat{a} |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$ ]

$$= -\frac{(\hbar \omega)^2}{32m^3 c^2} \left( n(n-1) + n^2 + n(n+1) + n(n+1) + (n+1)^2 + (n+1)(n+2) \right)$$

$$= n^2 - \cancel{n} + n^2 + n^2 + \cancel{n} + n^2 + n + n^2 + 2n + 1 + n^2 + 3n + 2$$

$$= 6n^2 + 6n + 3$$

ALSO IST  $E_n \cong \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (n + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{\hbar \omega}{32m^3 c^2} (6n^2 + 6n + 3)$