

حل الامتحان النهائي

المسألة الأولى:

$$\psi''(x) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V(x)) \psi(x) = 0$$

$$E \geq V_0 \quad (1)$$

$$\psi_{in}(x) = A e^{+ik_1 x}$$

$$\psi_{ref}(x) = B e^{-ik_1 x}$$

$$\psi_{tr}(x) = C e^{+ik_2 x}$$

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}, \quad k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_0)} \quad (2)$$

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0) \Rightarrow A + B = C \quad (3)$$

$$\psi'_1(0) = \psi'_2(0) \Rightarrow ik_1 A - ik_1 B = ik_2 C$$

$$A + B = C \quad \text{--- (11)} \quad \text{و من}$$

$$A - B = \frac{k_2}{k_1} C \quad \text{--- (12)}$$

بجمع و طرح المعادلتين نجد أن:

$$B = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} A, \quad C = \frac{2k_1}{k_1 + k_2} A$$

$$\vec{J}_{in} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} [\psi_{in}(x) \psi'_{in}(x)^* - \psi_{in}^* \psi'_{in}(x)] \vec{i} = + \frac{\hbar k_1}{m} |A|^2 \vec{i} \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{J}_{ref} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} [\psi_{ref}(x) \psi'_{ref}(x)^* - \psi_{ref}^* \psi'_{ref}(x)] \vec{i} = - \frac{\hbar k_1}{m} |B|^2 \vec{i}$$

$$\vec{J}_{tr} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} [\psi_{tr}(x) \psi'_{tr}(x)^* - \psi_{tr}^* \psi'_{tr}(x)] \vec{i} = + \frac{\hbar k_2}{m} |C|^2 \vec{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{|\vec{J}_{ref}|}{|\vec{J}_{in}|} = \frac{|B|^2}{|A|^2}, \quad T = \frac{|\vec{J}_{tr}|}{|\vec{J}_{in}|} = \frac{k_2}{k_1} \frac{|C|^2}{|A|^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \left(\frac{k_1 - k_2}{k_1 + k_2} \right)^2, \quad T = \frac{4 k_1 k_2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}$$

$$E = \frac{4}{3} V_0 \Rightarrow k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{8mV_0}{3\hbar^2}}, \quad k_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2mV_0}{3\hbar^2}} \quad (5)$$

$$k_1 = 2k_2 \quad \text{لذا}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \left(\frac{k_2}{3k_2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}, \quad T = \frac{8k_2^2}{(3k_2)^2} = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$E \leq V_0 \quad (B)$$

حل معادلة Schrödinger في المنطقتين يعطينا:

$$\psi_1(x) = A e^{ik_1 x} + B e^{-ik_1 x}$$

$$\psi_2(x) = C e^{+k_2 x} + D e^{-k_2 x} = D e^{-k_2 x}$$

لأنه مرفوض لأنه متباين

لنحسب $\vec{J}_{in}$ و $\vec{J}_{ref}$ و $\vec{J}_{tr}$

$$\vec{J}_{in} = \vec{J}_{in} = \frac{\hbar k_1}{m} |A|^2 \vec{e}$$

$$\vec{J}_{ref} = \vec{J}_{ref} = \frac{\hbar k_1}{m} |B|^2 \vec{e}$$

$$\vec{J}_{tr} = \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \left[-|D|^2 k_2 e^{-k_2 x} + |D|^2 k_2 e^{-k_2 x} \right] \vec{e}$$

لكن

$$\Rightarrow \vec{J}_{tr} = \vec{0}$$

نرى $e^{-k_2 x}$ حقيقي

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{|\vec{J}_{ref}|}{|\vec{J}_{in}|} = \frac{|B|^2}{|A|^2} = \frac{|k_1 + ik_2|^2}{|k_1 - ik_2|^2} = \frac{k_1^2 + k_2^2}{k_1^2 + k_2^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{R = 1}$$

$$T = \frac{|\vec{J}_{tr}|}{|\vec{J}_{in}|} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{T = 0}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow \rho(x) = |\psi_{tr}(x)|^2 = |D|^2 e^{-2k_2 x}$$

نلاحظ أن $\rho(x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ وجود جسيمات في المنطقة
الممنوعة كلاسيكياً $x > 0$.

المسألة الثانية

$$\hat{a} \psi_0(x) = 0 \Rightarrow (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} - i m \omega \hat{x}) \psi_0(x) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \psi_0(x) + \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x \psi_0(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\psi_0(x)}{\psi_0(x)} = - \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x dx$$

$$\psi_0(x) = A e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

بالكسالة:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi_0(x)|^2 dx = 1$$

الشروط العياري

$$\Rightarrow A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx \Rightarrow A^2 = \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$\hat{a}^+ |0\rangle = \sqrt{0+1} |1\rangle \Rightarrow \langle x | \hat{a}^+ |0\rangle = \langle x | 1\rangle \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1(x) = \hat{a}^+ \psi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} (\hat{p}_x + i m \omega \hat{x}) \psi_0(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} + i m \omega x) \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left(+i\hbar \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x + i m \omega x\right) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$= i \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{2m\omega}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1(x) = i \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$\hat{a}^+ |1\rangle = \sqrt{1+1} |2\rangle \Rightarrow \langle x | \hat{a}^+ |1\rangle = \sqrt{2} \langle x | 2\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{a}^+ \psi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} + i m \omega x) \frac{\psi_1(x)}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega} i \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} + im\omega x) x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_2(x) = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \left[-i\hbar + i\hbar \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2 + im\omega x\right] e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left[1 - \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x^2\right] e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_1^*(x) \psi_2(x) dx = c \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \left[1 - \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x^2\right] e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx \quad : \text{النتيجة}$$

$$= c \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(x - \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x^3\right) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx$$

نكامل دالة فردية مع زوج متكافئة :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx = - \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} f(-x) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx$$

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_1 \psi_2 dx = 0$$

المسألة الثالثة :

(1) $|n\rangle$ قتل متجه ذاتي $E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$ قيمة ذاتية لـ $\hat{H}$

" " " " $b_n = b(n+1)$ " " " " $\hat{B}$

(2) باءان القيمتين الذاتيتين E_n و b_n حقيقتين $\Leftarrow$

$\hat{H}$ و $\hat{B}$ مؤثران هرميتيان

(3) $HB|n\rangle = b_n H|n\rangle = b_n E_n |n\rangle$

$BH|n\rangle = E_n B|n\rangle = E_n b_n |n\rangle$

$\Rightarrow HB = BH \Rightarrow [H, B] = 0$

(4) نلاحظ ان القيم الذاتية $E_1 = \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega$ و $E_2 = \frac{5}{2}\hbar\omega$ و $E_3 = \frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega$

متساوية متفامثن $\Leftarrow E_n$ غير متحللة (متوالدة)

باءان القيم الذاتية لـ H غير متوالدة $\Leftarrow \{H\}$ مصبوحة كاملة

(5) $|\psi'(0)\rangle = \frac{|\psi(0)\rangle}{\sqrt{1+4+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} |\psi(0)\rangle$

$\Rightarrow |\psi'(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} |1\rangle - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} |2\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} |3\rangle$

(6) $\bar{E} = \langle \psi'(0) | H | \psi'(0) \rangle = \frac{1}{6} [\langle 1| - 2\langle 2| + \langle 3|] \times H [|1\rangle - 2|2\rangle + |3\rangle]$

$= \frac{1}{6} [\langle 1| - 2\langle 2| + \langle 3|] [E_1 |1\rangle - 2E_2 |2\rangle + E_3 |3\rangle]$

$= \frac{1}{6} E_1 \langle 1|1\rangle + \frac{4}{6} E_2 \langle 2|2\rangle + \frac{1}{6} E_3 \langle 3|3\rangle$

$= \frac{1}{6} \frac{3}{2}\hbar\omega + \frac{4}{6} \frac{5}{2}\hbar\omega + \frac{1}{6} \frac{7}{2}\hbar\omega = \frac{30}{12}\hbar\omega$

$\Rightarrow \bar{E} = \frac{15}{6}\hbar\omega$

(7) $P_1 = |\langle 1 | \psi'(0) \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{6}$

$P_2 = |\langle 2 | \psi'(0) \rangle|^2 = \frac{4}{6} \Rightarrow P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = 1$ (8)

$P_3 = |\langle 3 | \psi'(0) \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi(t)\rangle &= \sum_{n=1} C_n(0) e^{-\frac{iE_n}{\hbar}t} |E_n\rangle \quad (9) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} e^{-\frac{iE_1}{\hbar}t} |1\rangle - \frac{e}{\sqrt{6}} e^{-\frac{iE_2}{\hbar}t} |2\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} e^{-\frac{iE_3}{\hbar}t} |3\rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} e^{-\frac{3i\omega}{2}t} |1\rangle - \frac{e}{\sqrt{6}} e^{-\frac{5i\omega}{2}t} |2\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} e^{-\frac{7i\omega}{2}t} |3\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$