

Juny 2011

T1

Teoria #1

- (a) • Veure exercici #26 dels fets a classe de problemes.

$$\langle \psi_1 | \partial_x \psi_2 \rangle = \langle (\partial_x)^+ \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle \quad \leftarrow \text{definició d'adjunt}$$

Això té un sentit que:

$$\langle \psi_1 | \partial_x \psi_2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \partial_x \psi_2 dx$$

$$\langle (\partial_x)^+ \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^+ \psi_1 \right]^* \psi_2 dx$$

per tant

$$\underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_1^* \partial_x \psi_2 dx}_{\text{integram per parts}} = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^+ \psi_1 \right]^* \psi_2 dx}$$

integram per parts $\int u dv = uv - \int du v$

$$u = \psi_1^* \rightarrow du = \partial_x \psi_1^* \quad dv = \partial_x \psi_2 dx \rightarrow v = \psi_2$$

$$\psi_1^* \psi_2 \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi_1^* \psi_2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^+ \psi_1 \right]^* \psi_2 dx$$

pq assumim

que $\psi_1 \neq \psi_2$

són zero en el

$$x \rightarrow \pm \infty$$

Si no podesen

estar normalitzades.

Diagonal no costa molt identificar

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^+ = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

- (b) Sabem que ~~\hat{P}_x~~

$$\hat{P}_x = -i\hbar \partial_x \quad \leftarrow \hat{P} = -i\hbar \nabla$$

llavors

$$\langle \psi_1 | \hat{P}_x \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \hat{P}_x^+ \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle \quad \leftarrow \text{propietat primitiva}$$

$$\langle \psi_1 | \hat{P}_x \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_1 | -i\hbar \partial_x \psi_2 \rangle = \langle +i\hbar (\partial_x)^+ \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle = \langle -i\hbar \partial_x \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle$$

Clarament al comparar es veu que

$$\hat{P}_x^+ = \hat{P}_x$$

i per tant \hat{P}_x

és autoadjunt

comprunt (a)

Teoria #2 Vegem apunts teoria.

Teoria #5

Correspon a l'exercici #81 dels problemes fets a classe.

Teoria #6

Vegem apunts teoria

Teoria #4

Eus podem admar que $\vec{J}_1, \vec{J}_2, \vec{J}_3$ són o verifiquem les propietats dels moments angulars.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) & \quad \cancel{[J_3, J^2]} = [J_3, J_1^2 + J_2^2 + J_3^2] = \\
 & = [J_3, J_1^2] + [J_3, J_2^2] \\
 & = J_1 [J_3, J_1] + [J_3, J_1] J_1 + J_2 [J_3, J_2] + [J_3, J_2] J_2 \\
 & = J_1 (iJ_2) + (iJ_2) J_1 + J_2 (-iJ_1) + (-iJ_1) J_2 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

s'omplen entre si

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) & \quad [J_{\pm}, J^2] = [J_1 \pm iJ_2, J^2] = [J_1, J^2] \pm [iJ_2, J^2] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

fent servir un raonament similar al de l'exercici (a) per cada un dels 2 commutadors que ara tenim

Ara volem provar que $J_{\mp} J_{\pm} = J^2 - J_3^2 \mp J_3$ facem doncs:

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{\mp} J_{\pm} &= (J_1 \mp iJ_2) (J_1 \pm iJ_2) = J_1^2 \pm iJ_1 J_2 \mp iJ_2 J_1 - i^2 J_2^2 \\
 &= J_1^2 + J_2^2 \pm i[J_1, J_2] \stackrel{i^2 = -1}{=} J^2 - J_3^2 \mp J_3 \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

sabem que val (eus ho direm a l'annexat)

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T4 cont

Continuació Teoria #4

(c) i (d)

Recomanable: repasar el capítol dedicat al Moment angular en el Gasiorowicz.

- Ens diuen que: $\begin{cases} J^2 |jm\rangle = j(j+1) |jm\rangle \\ J_3 |jm\rangle = m |jm\rangle \end{cases}$

- Per provar que $j(j+1) \geq m^2$ farem servir el vist en els apartats anteriors

$$[J^2, J_{\pm}] = 0 \Rightarrow J^2 J_{\pm} |jm\rangle = J_{\pm} J^2 |jm\rangle = j(j+1) J_{\pm} |jm\rangle$$

que implica que $J_{\pm} |jm\rangle$ són tb funcions pròpies de J^2 amb #quàntic associat "j"

Hom pot provar tb que:

$$[J_3, J_{\pm}] = \overset{\pm J_3}{\bullet} \Rightarrow J_3 J_{\pm} |jm\rangle = (J_{\pm} J_3 \pm J_{\pm}) |jm\rangle = \\ = m J_{\pm} |jm\rangle \pm J_{\pm} |jm\rangle \\ = (m \pm 1) J_{\pm} |jm\rangle$$

Així donar prova que $J_{\pm} |jm\rangle$ són tb func. pròps de J_3 però amb el voler de m apujat/abocat en una unitat.

D'aquí que J_{\pm} rebin els mms d'operador d'apujada/abocada

Demo: $[J_3, J_{\pm}] = [J_3, J_1 \pm i J_2] =$

$$= [J_3, J_1] \pm i [J_3, J_2] =$$

$$= i J_2 \pm i (+1)i J_1 = i J_2 \mp J_1 = \pm J_{\pm}$$

Ara podem continuar recordant que J_1 i J_2 són hermètiques i per tant $(J_{\pm})^+ = (J_1 \pm i J_2)^+ = J_1 \mp i J_2 = J_{\mp}$

↓↓↓ continua

$$\text{Com que } J_{\pm} |jm\rangle = \underbrace{c}_{\in \mathbb{C}} |jm\rangle$$

$\mathbb{C} \subset \text{el conjunt de EIR}$

llavors

$$[\star] \quad \text{Sota l'imatge} \quad \langle jm | J_{\pm} J_{\pm} | jm \rangle = |c|^2 \underbrace{\langle jm | jm \rangle}_{c^* \langle jm |} \geq 0$$

i per tant, recordant que $(J_{\pm})^+ = J_{\mp}$ obtenim que

$$\langle jm | J_{\mp} J_{\pm} | jm \rangle \geq 0.$$

Per altra banda havem provat en apartats anteriors

$$[\triangle] \quad \text{que } J^2 = J_{\pm} J_{\mp} + J_3^2 \neq J_3 \quad \text{així i dà:$$

$$\langle jm | J^2 - J_3^2 \neq J_3 | jm \rangle \geq 0$$

i aleshores:

$$j(j+1) \geq m^2 + m$$

$$j(j+1) \geq m^2 - m$$

aquestes desigualtats impliquen
que $j(j+1) \geq m^2$

Segur (primiu valm de $m \geq 0$ i < 0
i emprau la corresponsant desigualtat)

Per un raonament semblant a $[\star]$ tenim que

$$\langle jm | J_1^2 + J_2^2 + J_3^2 | jm \rangle = \underbrace{\langle jm | J_1^2 | jm \rangle}_{[\star] \geq 0} + \underbrace{\langle jm | J_2^2 | jm \rangle}_{[\star] \geq 0} + m^2 \geq 0$$

i per tant $m \in [-j, j]$ així

$$\text{Si } \exists m_{\min} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} J_- |jm_{\min}\rangle = 0 \\ \text{recordant } [\triangle] \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{j(j+1) = m_{\min}^2 - m_{\min}} \quad \boxed{m \in [-j, j]} \\ m_{\min} = -j$$

$$\text{Si } \exists m_{\max} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} J_+ |jm_{\max}\rangle = 0 \\ \text{recordant } [\triangle] \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \boxed{j(j+1) = m_{\max}^2 + m_{\max}} \quad \boxed{m \in [-j, j]} \\ m_{\max} = j$$

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Teoria #3

Àtom hidrogenoide

$$t=0 \rightarrow \Psi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left[2 \Psi_{100\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \Psi_{200-\frac{1}{2}} + \Psi_{320\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

↑
spí
 m_2
 ↓
 m_2
 ↓

- No és pròpia de \hat{H} ja que tenim mesdes de $m=1, m=2, m=3$
- No és pròpia de \hat{L}^2 ja que tenim mesda de $l=0$ i $l=2$.
- SI ~~és~~ pròpia de \hat{L}_z ja que tenim que tots ~~teuen~~ $m=0$.

Comprovació: Ψ serà una funció pròpia de \hat{H} si $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$

~~$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$~~

$$\hat{L}^2 \text{ si } \hat{L}^2\Psi = l(l+1)\Psi$$

$$\hat{L}_z \text{ si } \hat{L}_z\Psi = m\hbar\Psi$$

$$\hat{H}\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left[2 \hat{H}\Psi_{100\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \hat{H}\Psi_{200-\frac{1}{2}} + \hat{H}\Psi_{320\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left[2E_1\Psi_{100\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} - 3E_2\Psi_{200-\frac{1}{2}} + E_3\Psi_{320\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} \right] \neq \text{cte.} \cdot \Psi$$

$$\hat{L}^2\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left[2 \hat{L}^2\Psi_{100\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \hat{L}^2\Psi_{200-\frac{1}{2}} + \hat{L}^2\Psi_{320\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left[2 \cdot 0(0+1)\Psi_{100\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \cdot 0(0+1)\Psi_{200-\frac{1}{2}} + 2(2+1)\Psi_{320\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} 6\Psi_{320\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} \neq \text{cte.} \cdot \Psi$$

$$\hat{L}_z\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left[2 \hat{L}_z\Psi_{100\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \hat{L}_z\Psi_{200-\frac{1}{2}} + \hat{L}_z\Psi_{320\downarrow\frac{1}{2}} \right] = 0 \Psi$$

$$(b) \text{ Prob}(E_2) = \left(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{14}}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{14}$$

$$\text{Prob}(E_3) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$\text{Prob}(E_1) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{14}$$

Suma: 1 av.

$$\text{Probab.}\left(\frac{1}{2}(E_1+E_3)\right) = 0$$

Quan faci una mesura,
puc trobar

$$E_1 \rightarrow \frac{4}{14}$$

$$E_2 \rightarrow \frac{9}{14}$$

$$E_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{14}$$

$\frac{E_1+E_3}{2}$ no coincideix amb

cap valor dels anteriors.
per tant al fer una mesura
no puc trobar dit valor.

(c) Per a $t > 0$

$\Psi(r,t) \propto C_1 e^{i E_1 t} + C_2 e^{i E_2 t} + C_3 e^{i E_3 t}$

$$\Psi(\vec{r},t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \left[2 \Psi_{100\frac{1}{2}}(\vec{r}) e^{-\frac{i E_1 t}{\hbar}} - 3 \Psi_{200\frac{1}{2}}(\vec{r}) e^{-\frac{i E_2 t}{\hbar}} + \Psi_{320\frac{1}{2}}(\vec{r}) e^{-\frac{i E_3 t}{\hbar}} \right]$$

$$[y_{100} \hat{\psi}_1^+ + y_{200} \hat{\psi}_2^+ - y_{320} \hat{\psi}_3^+] \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\Psi(0) = [y_{100} \hat{\psi}_1^+ + y_{200} \hat{\psi}_2^+ - y_{320} \hat{\psi}_3^+] \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$[y_{100} \hat{\psi}_1^+ + y_{200} \hat{\psi}_2^+ - y_{320} \hat{\psi}_3^+] \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$[y_{100} \hat{\psi}_1^+ + y_{200} \hat{\psi}_2^+ - y_{320} \hat{\psi}_3^+] \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

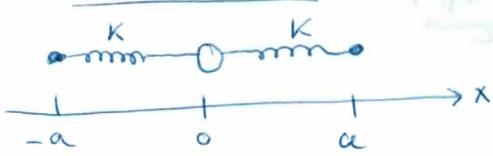
$$\Psi(0) = [y_{100} \hat{\psi}_1^+ + y_{200} \hat{\psi}_2^+ - y_{320} \hat{\psi}_3^+] \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\Psi(0) = [y_{100} \hat{\psi}_1^+ + y_{200} \hat{\psi}_2^+ - y_{320} \hat{\psi}_3^+] \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

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P1

Problemes, #1



long. natural molles = a .

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} K(x-0)^2$$

$$\boxed{V(x) = Kx^2}$$

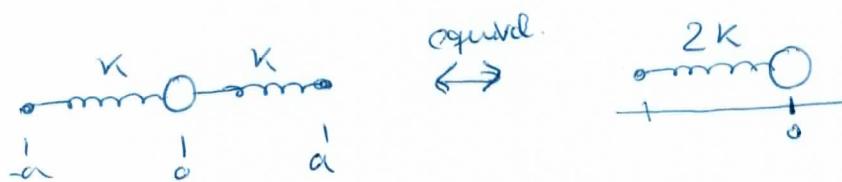
(a) Com en els exercicis fets a classe de problemes i de teoria, però ara en lloc de tenir $\frac{1}{2} Kx^2$ tenim Kx^2

Usarem

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 *^2 = Kx^2 \rightarrow \cancel{\text{diss}} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} \\ \text{Per tant } \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} \\ \text{ i } E_m = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) n \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} \end{array} \right.$$

Empant les info
dissigues en
l'enunci
en matix

L'únic canvi respecte a un oscil.lador harmònic amb una molla, és que en el de dos molles que tenim., la cte efectiva de la molla es $2K$.



(b) En l'estat fonamental; prenent la info que ens dónen en l'enunci com a punt de partida.

$$\psi_m(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^m m!}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} H_m\left(x \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}}\right) e^{-\frac{m}{n} \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} \frac{x^2}{2}}$$

per l'estat fonamental volem $\psi_0(x)$ és dir

$$\psi_0(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1!1!}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} H_0(n) e^{-\frac{m}{n} \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}} \frac{x^2}{2}}$$

~~recordant que val $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{2K}{m}}$~~

$$\psi_0(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

(c) Quan tallam una de les molles la cte $2K \rightarrow K$
i per tant obtenim $\psi_0^{(1 \text{ molla})} = \frac{\sqrt{\beta}}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\beta x^2/2}$ on $\beta = \left(\frac{m K}{n^2}\right)^{1/4}$

Naven si en t=0 es troba en ψ_0 , i a t=0 tallam una molla, la prob de trobar el sistema en ψ_0 es

$$\text{se } \langle \psi_0 | \psi_0^{(1 \text{ molla})} \rangle^2 \rightarrow \square$$

$$\langle \phi_0 | \psi_0 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \phi_0^*(x) \psi_0(x)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\alpha \beta}{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-x^2} \frac{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)}{2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \alpha \beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}}$$

11 hours

$$P = |\langle \phi_0 | \psi_0 \rangle|^2 = \frac{2 \alpha \beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{2^{5/4}}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = 0.985$$

↑
empirical que. $P = \frac{\alpha}{2^{1/4}}$



$$\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} = 0.985$$

$$\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \approx 0.985$$

Dimensional relationships are not important here
as all terms are the same so we can ignore them.
AS is often at 36 and 48 degrees to the horizontal.

$$\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2^{5/4}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \right)^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \right)^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \right)^2 = (2)^2$$

$$\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \right)^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \right)^2 = (2)^2$$

$$\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{2^{5/4}}{2} = (2)^2$$

AS is 36, 48, 60, 72 degrees to the horizontal.
 $\left(\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \right)^2 \equiv \left(\frac{2^{5/4}}{2} \right)^2 = (2)^2$ which is true.

all that is left is to do the reduction and we're done.
so if we consider the product of each of the above terms

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P2

Problemes, #2

-3D, potencial central $V(r)$

$$\Psi(\vec{r}) = C r^b e^{-\alpha r} \cos(\theta) \quad \text{on } b > 1$$

part radial \hookrightarrow part angular

(a) Sabem (hom ho pot trobar en el #4) que

$$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos(\theta) \xrightarrow{\text{Itavars}} \cos(\theta) = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} Y_1^0$$

Per tant

$$\Psi(\vec{r}) = C r^b e^{-\alpha r} \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} Y_1^0(\theta, \phi)$$

i per tant

La funció $\Psi(\vec{r})$ és pròpia de L^2 amb $l=1$, és dir, amb valor propi $l(l+1)\hbar^2 = 1(1+1)\hbar^2 = 2\hbar^2$. De fet, \hat{L}^2 serà funció pròpia de L^2 amb $m=0$.

(b) Sabem que $\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + \hat{V}(\vec{r})$ i que $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$

En coordenades esfèriques $\nabla^2 = \underbrace{\Delta_r}_{\text{part radial}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{r^2} \Delta_{\theta\phi}}_{\text{part angular}}$

Sabem que $\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \Delta_{\theta\phi}$ i per tant

$$\nabla^2\Psi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\hat{L}^2}{r^2 \hbar^2} \Psi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{2}{r^2} \Psi$$

aplicant
que $\hat{L}^2\Psi = 2\hbar^2\Psi$

Itavars $\Psi = C \cdot r^b e^{-\alpha r} \cos\theta$

$$\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial r} = C \cdot \cos\theta \left(b r^{b-1} e^{-\alpha r} - \alpha r^b e^{-\alpha r} \right)$$

$$r^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial r^2} = C \cdot \cos\theta \left(b r^{b+1} e^{-\alpha r} - \alpha r^{b+2} e^{-\alpha r} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial r} \right) &= C \cdot \cos\theta \left[b(b+1)r^b e^{-\alpha r} - \alpha b r^{b+1} e^{-\alpha r} - \alpha(b+2)r^{b+1} e^{-\alpha r} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \alpha^2 r^{b+2} e^{-\alpha r} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= C \cdot \cos\theta e^{-\alpha r} \left[b(b+1)r^b - 2\alpha(b+1)r^{b+1} + \alpha^2 r^{b+2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial r} \right) = \underbrace{C \cdot \cos\theta e^{-\alpha r} \cdot r^b}_{\Psi} \left(\frac{b(b+1)}{r^2} - \frac{2\alpha(b+1)}{r} + \alpha^2 \right)$$

Així doncs

$$\hat{H}\psi = \left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{b(b+1)}{r^2} - \frac{2\alpha(b+1)}{r} + \alpha^2 - \frac{2}{r^2} \right) + \hat{V}(r) \right] \psi$$

Sabem que quan $r \rightarrow \infty$ llavors $V(r) = 0$

Sabem que $\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$ s'ha de verificar per tant

$$E = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \alpha^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{basta recordar } \frac{1}{r^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{quan } r \rightarrow \infty$$

Ara per trobar $\hat{V}(r)$ basta recordar que $\hat{H}\psi = (\hat{T} + \hat{V})\psi = E\psi$

$$\text{llavors } \hat{V}\psi = (E - \hat{T})\psi \quad ; \text{ per tant } \hat{V} = E - \hat{T}$$

Emprant l'expressió a l'inici de la pàgina veim que

$$\hat{V}(r) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \alpha^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{b(b+1)}{r^2} - \frac{2\alpha(b+1)}{r} + \alpha^2 - \frac{2}{r^2} \right]$$

i per tant

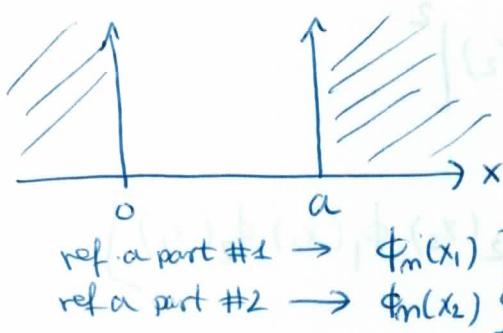
$$\hat{V}(r) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{(b+1)b-2}{r^2} - \frac{2\alpha(b+1)}{r} \right]$$

Així el potencial tindrà un potencial de tipus Coulombia ($\sim 1/r$) i un repulsiu ($\sim 1/r^2$) ja que $b > 1$ implica que $(b+1)b-2 > 0$ segur.

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P3-1/2

Problemes, #3



(a) La f.o. serà

- Distingibles: } $\Psi_{mm}(x_1, x_2) = \phi_m(x_1) \phi_m(x_2) = \frac{2}{a} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right)$

$\chi^{(1)} \chi^{(2)}$

Estat fonamental: $m=m=1$

- No distingibles: } o fermions: al estar en el mateix estat d'spin, els nombres quàntics $m = m$ no poden ser els mateixos. L'estat fonamental tindrà un dels #quàntics = 1 i l'altre en el següent estat excitat. Aplicant Slater

$$\Psi(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} \begin{vmatrix} \phi_1(x_1) & \phi_1(x_2) \\ \phi_2(x_1) & \phi_2(x_2) \end{vmatrix} \chi^{(1)} \chi^{(2)}$$

part de spin simètrica
La part espacial ha de ser antisimètrica respecte a l'intercanvi de particules.

$$\Psi(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\phi_1(x_1) \phi_2(x_2) - \phi_2(x_1) \phi_1(x_2)] \chi^{(1)} \chi^{(2)}$$

o bosons: els 2 nombres quàntics poden ser iguals, per a l'estat fonamental $m = m = 1$

$$\Psi(x_1, x_2) = \text{cte.} \sum_{\substack{\text{sobre les} \\ 2! \text{ permutacions}}} \Phi_1(P_1) \Phi_2(P_2) \quad \leftarrow \text{on } P_1, P_2 \text{ denotin els elements d'una permutació en qüestió}$$

aux) equivalent a dir

$$\Psi(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2! 2!}} [\phi_1(x_1) \phi_2(x_2) + \phi_1(x_2) \phi_2(x_1)] \chi^{(1)} \chi^{(2)}$$

Per això, tant la part espacial com la de spin són simètriques respecte a l'intercanvi de coordenades i de fet

$$\Psi(x_1, x_2) = \phi_1(x_1) \phi_2(x_2) \chi^{(1)} \chi^{(2)}$$

$$(b) \text{ P}(\frac{x_1}{x_2} \in (0, a/2))$$

2 fermions.

hem de sumar la f per a 2 fermions

$$\text{P}(\frac{x_1}{x_2} \in (0, a/2)) = \int_0^{a/2} dx_1 \int_0^{a/2} dx_2 |\psi(x_1, x_2)|^2$$

$$= \int_0^{a/2} dx_1 \int_0^{a/2} dx_2 [\phi_1^2(x_1) \phi_2^2(x_2) - \phi_1(x_1) \phi_2(x_2) \phi_1(x_2) \phi_2(x_1)] \\ = A_{11} A_{22} - A_{12}^2$$

$$A_{11} = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{a/2} dx \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) = 1/2$$

$$A_{22} = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{a/2} dx \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) = 1/2$$

$$A_{12} = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{a/2} dx \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) = \frac{4}{a} \int_0^{a/2} dx \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \\ = \frac{4}{3\pi}$$

llavors

$$\text{P}_{\text{demanda}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4}{3\pi}\right)^2 \approx 0'07$$

(c) Densitat de probabilitat ~~relativa~~ per a la distància relativa entre 2 fermions:

Aquest apartat està directament relacionat amb l'exercici #93 fet a classe.

Volem calcular Probab. ($|x_2 - x_1| = \frac{\text{distància}}{\text{incerta}}$)

continua

Tal i com varem veure a l'exercici P3-2/2
feits a classe:

(1) Primer calcularem $P(x_2 - x_1 = d)$

(2) Llavors $P(|x_2 - x_1| = d) = P(x_2 - x_1 = d) + P(x_2 - x_1 = -d)$

(1) El primer que fem és passar a coordenades del centre de masses ($\equiv X$) i distància relativa $r \equiv x_2 - x_1$. Notar que r tant pot prendre valors > 0 com < 0 .

$$X \equiv \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad r \equiv x_2 - x_1$$

De l'apartat (b) sabem que la probabilitat de trobar part #1 a x_1 i part #2 a x_2 és:

$$[eq. 5] \quad P(x_1, x_2) = |\psi(x_1, x_2)|^2 = \phi_1^2(x_1) \phi_2^2(x_2) - \phi_1(x_1) \phi_2(x_2) \phi_1(x_2) \phi_2(x_1)$$

Ara caldrà passar de $P(x_1, x_2)$ a $P(x, r)$

$$P(x, r) = \frac{1}{a^2} \left[\text{Im}\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x-r_2)\right) \left(2 \text{Sim}\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x+r_2)\right) \phi_0\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x+r_2)\right)\right)^2 - \left(\text{Sim}\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x-r_2)\right)\right) \phi_0\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x+r_2)\right) \right]$$

Primer

$$x \equiv \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \rightarrow 2x = x_1 + x_2 \quad -2x = -x_1 - x_2.$$

$$r = x_2 - x_1 \rightarrow \underbrace{r = x_2 - x_1}_{\text{suma}}$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = x + \frac{r}{2}}$$

$$r = x_2 - x_1$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = x - \frac{r}{2}}$$

per allengeny la notació direm:

$$S_+ = \text{Sim}\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x + \frac{r}{2})\right) \quad C_+ = \text{Cos}\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x + \frac{r}{2})\right)$$

$$S_- = \text{Sim}\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x - \frac{r}{2})\right) \quad C_- = \text{Cos}\left(\frac{\pi i}{a}(x - \frac{r}{2})\right)$$

Aleshores [l'eq 1] la podem escriure com

$$P(x, r) = \frac{4}{a^2} \left[S_-^2 (2S_+ C_+)^2 - S_- (2S_+ C_+) S_+ (2S_- C_-) \right]$$

on hem fet servir que $\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$

Això ho podem escriure com

$$P(x, r) = \frac{16}{a^2} S_-^2 S_+^2 \left[C_+^2 - C_+ C_- \right]$$

Ara per obtenir $P(r)$ hem d'integrar sobre qualsevol possible posició del centre de masses x , és a dir.

$$P(r) = \int_0^a dx P(x, r) = (I_1 - I_2) \frac{16}{a^2}$$

on

$$I_1 = \int_0^a dx S_-^2 S_+^2 C_+^2 = \frac{a}{16}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^a dx S_-^2 S_+^2 C_+ C_- = \frac{a}{32} \left(\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{a} \frac{r}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{a} \frac{r}{2}\right) \right)$$

per tant:

$$P(r) = \frac{1}{a} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} [\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a} r\right) + \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{a} r\right)] \right)$$

llavors la densitat de probabilitat demandada serà:

$$P(|x_2 - x_1| = d) = P(r=d) + P(r=-d) = 2 P(d)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left(2 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{a} d\right) - \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{a} d\right) \right)$$

així $P(d \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow 0$ ja que es repel·len al ser fermions (perclusió)

Juny 2011

Problemes #4

Deuteron $\rightarrow^1 e^-$
 $\approx p+m$

Obtenim

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E = \text{tota} \xrightarrow{\sim 3'4 \text{eV}} \text{amb probab} \\ \quad \quad \quad -15 \text{eV} \\ L^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 2\hbar^2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{amb probab}} \\ L_z \Rightarrow 0 \text{ sempre} \Rightarrow [m=0] \end{array} \right.$$

$$E_m = -\frac{me(2\alpha c)^2}{2m^2} \quad \text{quan } Z=1 \rightarrow |E_1|=13'6 \text{eV}$$

per tant

$$\frac{me(\alpha c)^2}{2} = 13'6 \text{eV}$$

Flavors

$$E_m = -\frac{Z^2 13'6 \text{eV}}{m^2} \rightarrow m = \sqrt{\frac{-13'6 \text{eV}}{E}} \xrightarrow{m=2} E = -3'4 \text{eV}$$

$$\xrightarrow{m=3} E = -15 \text{eV}$$

$$\begin{matrix} L^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 2\hbar^2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{que}} L^2 |m_l m_l\rangle = l(l+1) |m_l m_l\rangle \\ \xrightarrow{\text{que}} L^2 \end{matrix}$$

(a)

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = \alpha_1 \psi_{210}(\vec{r}) e^{-iE_2 t} + \alpha_2 \psi_{200} e^{-iE_2 t} + \alpha_3 \psi_{310} e^{-iE_3 t} + \alpha_4 \psi_{300} e^{-iE_3 t}$$

i vull que $|\alpha_2|^2 + |\alpha_4|^2 = 1/2 \leftarrow$ pq E_2 i E_3 apareixen amb mateixa probab.

$$|\alpha_1|^2 + |\alpha_3|^2 = 1/2 \leftarrow$$

$$\text{Dato} \left| \alpha_1 \right|^2 + \left| \alpha_2 \right|^2 = 1/2 \leftarrow \text{pq mesuram o } 2\hbar^2 \text{ amb igual probab}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Això implica} \\ |\alpha_1|^2 = |\alpha_2|^2 = |\alpha_3|^2 \\ = |\alpha_4|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum |\alpha_m|^2 = 1 \leftarrow \text{la suma de tots ha de fer 1.}$$

Donat que els $\langle \psi | \psi_{nlm} \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$, és dir $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \in \mathbb{R}$
 això implica $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 1/2$

$$\text{Finalment} \quad |\alpha_1|^2 = |\alpha_2|^2 = |\alpha_3|^2 = |\alpha_4|^2 = 1/4$$

Per tant $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 1/2$ perquè sempre

Auxi atoms

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\Psi_{210} e^{-\frac{iE_2 t}{\hbar}} + \Psi_{200} e^{-\frac{iE_2 t}{\hbar}} + \Psi_{310} e^{-\frac{iE_3 t}{\hbar}} + \Psi_{300} e^{-\frac{iE_3 t}{\hbar}} \right)$$

$$\Psi(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{iE_2 t}{\hbar}} (\underbrace{\Psi_{210} + \Psi_{200}}_{\text{net A}}) + e^{-\frac{iE_3 t}{\hbar}} (\underbrace{\Psi_{310} + \Psi_{300}}_{\text{net B}}) \right)$$

(b) Densitat de Probab. $\Leftrightarrow |\Psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2$

$$|\Psi|^2 = \Psi^* \Psi = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{+\frac{iE_2 t}{\hbar}} A^* + e^{+\frac{iE_3 t}{\hbar}} B^* \right) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\frac{iE_2 t}{\hbar}} A + e^{-\frac{iE_3 t}{\hbar}} B \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(A^* A + e^{\frac{i(E_2-E_3)t}{\hbar}} A^* B + e^{\frac{i(E_2-E_3)t}{\hbar}} B^* A + B^* B \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(|A|^2 + |B|^2 + A^* B e^{\frac{i(E_2-E_3)t}{\hbar}} + e^{-\frac{i(E_2-E_3)t}{\hbar}} B^* B \right)$$

Noel Jemarcell
finalment

$$|\Psi_{210} + \Psi_{200}|^2$$

(b) Forma llarga de fer-ho:

$$\langle \hat{L}^2 \rangle_+ = \langle + | \hat{L}^2 | + \rangle_-$$

$$= \langle + | \hat{L}^2 | \frac{1}{2} \cancel{\left(e^{-\frac{i E_1 t}{\hbar}} (\psi_{100} + \psi_{200}) + e^{-\frac{i E_3 t}{\hbar}} (\psi_{310} + \psi_{300}) \right)} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{2} \cancel{\left(+ | \cancel{e^{-\frac{i E_1 t}{\hbar}} (1 \cdot (1+1) \psi_{210} + 0)} + e^{-\frac{i E_3 t}{\hbar}} (1 \cdot (1+1) \psi_{310} + 0) \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{2} \cancel{\left(+ | \cancel{\left(e^{-\frac{i E_1 t}{\hbar}} (\psi_{120} + \psi_{200}) + e^{-\frac{i E_3 t}{\hbar}} (\psi_{310} + \psi_{300}) \right)} \right)} \cancel{e^{-\frac{i E_1 t}{\hbar}}} \cancel{2 \psi_{210}} + \cancel{e^{-\frac{i E_3 t}{\hbar}}} \cancel{2 \psi_{310}}$$

Notau's per no escriure tant $a \equiv e^{-i E_1 t / \hbar}$ $b \equiv e^{+i E_3 t / \hbar}$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \cancel{\left(+ | a \psi_{210} + a \psi_{200} + b \psi_{310} + b \psi_{300} | \cancel{2 a \psi_{210} + 2 b \psi_{310}} \right)}$$

emprau el fet que les fmm formen una BON, i les prop. del prod escalar

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \left[\langle a \psi_{210} | \cancel{a \psi_{210}} + \langle b \psi_{310} | \cancel{2 b \psi_{310}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \left[2a^*a \underbrace{\langle \psi_{210} | \psi_{210} \rangle}_{=1} + 2b^*b \underbrace{\langle \psi_{310} | \psi_{310} \rangle}_{=1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \left[2 \underbrace{|a|^2}_{=1} + 2 \underbrace{|b|^2}_{=1} \right] = \frac{\hbar^2}{4} \cancel{4} = \cancel{2} \hbar^2$$

Per tant $\langle \hat{L}^2 \rangle_+ = \cancel{2} \hbar^2$

Forma curta: $\langle \hat{L}^2 \rangle = 2 \hbar^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \hbar^2$

(C) Si el neutró esdevene un protó \Rightarrow $Z=1 \xrightarrow{\text{llavors}} Z=2$

$\Psi(100) \Psi(200) \Psi(300)$

cte normalització

$$\text{Estat fundamental nou àtom: } \Psi_{100}^{(Z=2)}(\vec{r}, t, Z=2) = C_{100}^{(Z=2)} R_{10} Y_0^0 e^{-i E_{10}^{(Z=2)} t / \hbar}$$

Funció d'ona abans del canvi:

$$\Psi(Z=1) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-i E_{210} t / \hbar} (\Psi_{210} + \Psi_{200}) + e^{-i E_{310} t / \hbar} (\Psi_{310} + \Psi_{300}) \right)$$

En l'aproximació de transicions moltades

$$\text{Prob.} = \left| \langle \Psi_{Z=1} | \Psi_{100}^{(Z=2)} \rangle \right|^2$$

-Comencem calculant:

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle e^{-i E_{210} t / \hbar} (\Psi_{210} + \Psi_{200}) + e^{-i E_{310} t / \hbar} (\Psi_{310} + \Psi_{300}) \right| \Psi_{100} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{i E_{210} t / \hbar} (\langle \Psi_{210} | \Psi_{100} \rangle + \langle \Psi_{200} | \Psi_{100} \rangle) + e^{i E_{310} t / \hbar} (\langle \Psi_{310} | \Psi_{100} \rangle + \langle \Psi_{300} | \Psi_{100} \rangle) \right]$$

Ara hem de calcular les 4 integrals.

desenvolupant la part temporal

$$\langle \Psi_{210} | \Psi_{100} \rangle = \langle C_{210} R_{21} Y_1^0 | C_{100} R_{10}^{(Z=2)} Y_0^0 \rangle = 0$$

$$= C_{210}^* C_{100} \underbrace{\langle R_{21} | R_{10} \rangle}_{0} \underbrace{\langle Y_1^0 | Y_0^0 \rangle}_{0} = 0$$

0 ← els harmònics esfèrics formen una BON.

$$\langle \Psi_{310} | \Psi_{100} \rangle = 0 \text{ per la mateixa raó}$$

$$\langle \Psi_{200} | \Psi_{100} \rangle = \langle C_{200} R_{20} Y_0^0 | C_{100} R_{10}^{(Z=2)} Y_0^0 \rangle = C_{200}^* C_{100} \underbrace{\langle R_{20}^{(Z=1)} | R_{10}^{(Z=2)} \rangle}_{\frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{\langle Y_0^0 | Y_0^0 \rangle}_{1}$$

$$\langle \Psi_{300} | \Psi_{100} \rangle = \langle C_{300} R_{30} Y_0^0 | C_{100} R_{10}^{(Z=2)} Y_0^0 \rangle = C_{300}^* C_{100} \underbrace{\langle R_{30}^{(Z=1)} | R_{10}^{(Z=2)} \rangle}_{\frac{1}{2}} \underbrace{\langle Y_0^0 | Y_0^0 \rangle}_{1}$$

Caldrà calcular només $\langle R_{20}^{(Z=1)} | R_{10}^{(Z=2)} \rangle$ i $\langle R_{30}^{(Z=1)} | R_{10}^{(Z=2)} \rangle$

Aprendemos a calcular $\langle R_{20}^{(z=1)} | R_{10}^{(z=2)} \rangle$ e $\langle R_{30}^{(z=1)} | R_{10}^{(z=2)} \rangle$

$$\langle R_{20}^{(z=1)} | R_{10}^{(z=2)} \rangle = \int_0^\infty r^2 R_{20}^{*(z=1)} R_{10}^{(z=2)} dr$$

$$= N \int_0^\infty r^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2a_0}} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty r^2 2 \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0}\right) e^{-r/2a_0} 2 \left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} e^{-r/a_0} dr$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{2}{2a_0^2}\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty r^2 \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0}\right) e^{-r/2a_0} e^{-r/a_0} dr$$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(\int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-r/2a_0} e^{-2r/a_0} dr - \int_0^\infty \frac{r^3}{2a_0} e^{-r/2a_0} e^{-2r/a_0} dr \right)$$

$$\text{Simplificando } \alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{2a_0} + \frac{2}{a_0} = \frac{1}{a_0} (\frac{1}{2} + 2) = \frac{5}{2a_0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{2a_0}{5}$$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(\int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-r/\alpha} dr - \int_0^\infty \frac{r^3}{2a_0} e^{-r/\alpha} dr \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Schäum: } \int_0^\infty x^m e^{-ax} dx = \frac{\pi(m+1)}{a^{m+1}} \quad || \quad \pi(m+1) = m! \\ \text{se } m = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(\frac{2!}{\alpha^3} - \frac{3!}{\alpha^4 2a_0} \right) = \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(2 \left(\frac{2a_0}{5}\right)^3 - \frac{6}{2a_0} \left(\frac{2a_0}{5}\right)^4 \right)$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{2 \cdot 2^3}{125} - \frac{6 \cdot 2^4}{2 \cdot 5^4} \right) = 4 \cdot 2^4 \left(\frac{1}{125} - \frac{6}{625 \cdot 2} \right) = 64 \cdot \left(\frac{10 - 6}{625 \cdot 2} \right) = \frac{+64}{625 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{128}{625}$$

$$\boxed{\sum dr \langle R_{20}^{(z=1)} | R_{10}^{(z=2)} \rangle = \frac{128}{625} = 0'2048}$$

Per altra banda

$$\langle R_{30}^{(z=1)} | R_{10}^{(z=2)} \rangle =$$

$$\int_0^\infty r^2 2\left(\frac{1}{3a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 - \frac{2r}{3a_0} + \frac{2r^2}{27a_0^2}\right) e^{-r/a_0} 2\left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} e^{-2r/a_0} dr$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{2}{3a_0^2}\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty r^2 \left(1 - \frac{2r}{3a_0} + \frac{2r^2}{27a_0^2}\right) e^{-r\left(\frac{1}{3a_0} + \frac{2}{a_0}\right)} dr$$

Sigui $\alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{1}{3a_0} + \frac{2}{a_0} = \frac{1}{a_0} \left(\frac{1}{3} + 2\right) = \frac{7}{3a_0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{3a_0}{7}$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{3/2} \left[\int_0^\infty r^2 e^{-r\alpha} - \frac{2}{3a_0} \int_0^\infty r^3 e^{-r\alpha} + \frac{2}{27a_0^2} \int_0^\infty r^4 e^{-r\alpha} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{3/2} \left[\frac{2!}{\alpha^3} - \frac{2}{3a_0} \frac{3!}{\alpha^4} + \frac{2}{27a_0^2} \frac{4!}{\alpha^5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{a_0^3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{3/2} \left[\frac{2! \cdot 3^3 a_0^3}{7^3} - \frac{2}{3a_0} \frac{3! \cdot 3^4 a_0^4}{7^4} + \frac{2}{27a_0^2} \frac{4! \cdot 3^5 a_0^5}{7^5} \right]$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{3/2} \left[\frac{2 \cdot 27}{7^3} - \frac{4 \cdot 3^4}{7^4} + \frac{16 \cdot 3^3}{7^5} \right]$$

$$= 0'10493$$

Així doncs:

$$\langle \psi_{200} | \psi_{100} \rangle = C_{200}^* C_{100}^{(z=0)} 0'2048$$

$$\langle \psi_{300} | \psi_{100} \rangle = C_{300}^* C_{100}^{(z=0)} 0'10493$$

on les dades de normalització

$$\langle \psi_{200} | \psi_{200} \rangle = 1 \rightarrow \int_0^\infty C_{200}^* C_{200} R_{20}^* Y_0^0 Y_0^0 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\phi = 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{|C_{200}|^2 \int_0^\infty R_{20}^* R_{20} r^2 dr}_{=1} \quad \underbrace{\int_0^\infty Y_0^0 Y_0^0 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}_{=1} = 1 \\ \Rightarrow C_{200} = 1 \\ \underbrace{\int_0^\infty 4 \left(\frac{1}{2a_0}\right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} r^2 dr}_{=1} = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{|C_{300}|^2 \int_0^\infty 4 \left(\frac{1}{3a_0}\right)^3 \left(1 - \frac{2r}{3a_0} + \frac{2r^2}{9a_0^2}\right)^2 e^{\frac{2r}{3a_0}} r^2 dr}_{=1} \quad \underbrace{\int_0^\infty Y_0^0 Y_0^0 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}_{=1} = 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Per tant tb. $C_{300} = 1$.

$$= \langle \psi_{100}^{(z=2)} | \psi_{100}^{(z=2)} \rangle$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{|C_{100}^*|^2 \int_0^\infty R_{10}^{(z=2)*} R_{10}^{(z=2)} Y_0^0 Y_0^0 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi}_{=1} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underbrace{|C_{100}^*|^2 \int_0^\infty 4 \left(\frac{2}{a_0}\right)^3 e^{-\frac{4r}{a_0}} r^2 dr}_{=1} \quad \underbrace{\int_0^\infty Y_0^0 Y_0^0 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}_{=1} = 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Per tant tb potser $C_{100} = 1$

Així doncs:

$$\langle \psi | \phi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{\frac{iE_2 t}{\hbar}} (0 + 0'2048) + e^{\frac{iE_3 t}{\hbar}} (0 + 0'1049) \right]$$

i per tant

$$|\langle \psi | \phi \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{4} [0'2048 e^{\frac{iE_2 t}{\hbar}} + 0'1049 e^{\frac{iE_3 t}{\hbar}}] \cdot [0'2048 e^{-\frac{iE_2 t}{\hbar}} + 0'1049 e^{-\frac{iE_3 t}{\hbar}}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[(0'2048)^2 + (0'1049)^2 + 0'2048 \cdot 0'1049 \underbrace{\left[e^{\frac{i(E_2-E_3)t}{\hbar}} + e^{-\frac{i(E_2-E_3)t}{\hbar}} \right]}_{= 2 \cos \frac{(E_2-E_3)t}{\hbar}} \right]$$

llavors.

$$|\langle \psi | \phi \rangle|^2 = 0'013238 + 0'01074 \cos \left(\frac{(E_2-E_3)t}{\hbar} \right)$$

hom podria ara dir $\hbar \approx 0'582173 \cdot 10^{-22}$ MeVs.

però vaja... així ja va bé...