

Wykład 4 Mechanika Kwantowa

23.3.2021

POSTULATY:

1. Stany fizycznych $|\psi\rangle$ - przestrzeń Hilberta
2. Observable - op. hermitowskie
3. Pomiar - kolaps f. falowej
4. Ewolucja czasowa $|\psi(x,t)\rangle$ - r. Schrödingera

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(x,t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\psi(x,t)\rangle$$

OSTATNIO $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = 0 \rightarrow$ mają wspólny baz st. własnych
 $\hat{A} |a_i\rangle = a_i |a_i\rangle \quad \hat{B} |b_i\rangle = b_i |b_i\rangle$

PYTANIE $[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \neq 0$

Musi istnieć transt.

$$|b_i\rangle = \sum_j |a_j\rangle U_{ji}$$

$$\langle a_k | b_i \rangle = U_{ki}$$

$$\langle a_k | a_j \rangle = \delta_{kj}$$

Macierz

$$A_{ik}^{(b)} = \langle b_i | \hat{A} | b_k \rangle = \sum_j U_{ji}^+ \langle a_i | \hat{A} | a_j \rangle U_{jk}$$

$$= \sum_{ij} U_{ji}^+ A_{ij}^{(a)} U_{jk} = (U^+ A^{(a)} U)_{ik}$$

To jest prawda dla wszystkich op.

$$Q_{ik}^{(b)} = (U^+ Q^{(a)} U)_{ik} \leftarrow$$

$\uparrow$ macierz $\uparrow$ unitarna

Dany jest stan $|\psi\rangle$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_i |b_i\rangle \beta_i^\psi = \sum_i |a_i\rangle \alpha_i^\psi$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{ij} |a_j\rangle \underbrace{U_{ji}} \beta_i^\psi = \sum_j |a_j\rangle \underbrace{\alpha_j^\psi}$$

$$\alpha_j^\psi = \sum_i U_{ji} \beta_i^\psi \leftarrow \text{mnożenie } U \vec{\beta}^\psi$$

Łatwo pokazać

$$\vec{\beta}^\dagger Q^{(b)} \vec{\beta} = \vec{\alpha}^\dagger Q^{(a)} \vec{\alpha}$$

Takie formy biliniowe są niezmiennicze ze względu na zmiany bazy.

Baza położeniowa: $|x\rangle$:

$$\hat{x}|x\rangle = x|x\rangle$$

$$\langle x'|x\rangle = \delta(x'-x) \quad \hat{1} = \int dx |x\rangle \langle x|$$

Dowolny stan można rozłożyć w bazie $|x\rangle$

$$|\psi\rangle = \int dx |x\rangle \langle x|\psi\rangle \quad \langle x|\psi\rangle = \psi(x)$$

f. falowa

$\psi(x)$ - amplit. prawd., że $\uparrow$ w wyniku pomiaru położenia na stanie $|\psi\rangle$ otrzymamy wartość x

Iloczyn skalarny:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi|\psi \rangle &= \int dx \langle \varphi|x \rangle \langle x|\psi \rangle = \\ &\uparrow \hat{n} \quad = \int dx \varphi^*(x) \psi(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \varphi|x \rangle = \langle x|\varphi \rangle^*$$

Norma

$$\langle \psi|\psi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx |\psi(x)|^2 \stackrel{\text{postulat}}{=} 1$$

f. falowe powinny być całkowalne „w kwadracie”.

Baza pędowa:

W bazie położeniowej

$$\hat{p}|p\rangle = p|p\rangle$$

$$\boxed{\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}}$$

$$\hat{p}_x u_p(x) = p u_p(x)$$

$$u_p(x) = A e^{i \frac{px}{\hbar}}$$

Norma: $\int dx |\psi_p(x)|^2 = \infty$ $\rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}$

$$\int \psi_{p'}^*(x) \psi_p(x) = 2\pi\hbar |A|^2 \delta(p' - p)$$

Stany własne $|p\rangle$
 $\langle p' | p \rangle = \delta(p' - p) \quad \mathbb{1} = \int dp |p\rangle \langle p|$

Rozłożenie stanu $|p\rangle$ w bazie x :

$\rightarrow |p\rangle = \int dx |x\rangle \underbrace{\langle x | p \rangle}_{\psi_p(x)} \leftarrow \text{transformacja od bazy } |x\rangle \text{ do bazy } |p\rangle$

Kiedy stan $|\psi\rangle$ może rozłożyć w bazie $|p\rangle$

$$|\psi\rangle = \int dp |p\rangle \langle p | \psi \rangle$$

$\Phi(p) \leftarrow$ to jest tr. Fouriera

Rozłożenie stanu $|\psi\rangle$ w bazie $|x\rangle$

$$|\psi\rangle = \int dx' |x'\rangle \underbrace{\psi(x')}_{\psi(x')} = \int dx' \int dp |p\rangle \langle p | x' \rangle \psi(x')$$

$$\langle p | x' \rangle = \langle x' | p \rangle^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-i \frac{p x'}{\hbar}}$$

$$\dots = \int dp |p\rangle \underbrace{\int dx' \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} e^{-i \frac{p x'}{\hbar}} \psi(x')}_{\tilde{\psi}(p)}$$

Zmiana bazy

$$\langle x | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x)$$

Rozpiszmy

$$\langle x | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle = \int dp \langle x | \hat{p} | p \rangle \langle p | \psi \rangle$$



$$\langle x | \hat{p} | \psi \rangle = \int dx \langle x | \hat{p} | x \rangle \underbrace{\psi(x)}_{\psi(x')}$$

$$\langle x | \hat{p} | x' \rangle = \delta(x-x') (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'})$$

Inne wyrażenie

$$\langle x | \hat{p} | x' \rangle = \int dp \underbrace{\langle x | \hat{p} | p \rangle}_{p|p} \langle p | x' \rangle =$$

$$= \int dp \cdot p \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} e^{ip(x-x')/\hbar} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dp \ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} e^{ip(x-x')/\hbar} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dla } x' \\ \psi(x') \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dp \underbrace{e^{ip(x-x')/\hbar}}_{\psi(x')} (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x'})$$

$$= \delta(x-x') (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x})$$

$$\langle p | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle = \int dx \underbrace{\langle p | \hat{x} | x \rangle}_{x|x} \langle x | \psi \rangle =$$

$$= \int dx \ x \langle p | x \rangle \langle x | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \int dx dp' x \underbrace{\langle p | x \rangle \langle x | p' \rangle}_{\delta(p-p')} \langle p' | \psi \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} e^{ix(p'-p)/\hbar} \langle p' | \psi \rangle \quad \psi(p')$$

$$x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} e^{ix(p'-p)/\hbar}$$

$$= \int dx \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} e^{ix(p'-p)/\hbar} (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p'}) \psi(p') = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \psi(p)$$

$$\underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp'}{2\pi} \delta(p' - p)}_{\delta(p' - p)}$$

ZASADA NIEOZNACZONOŚCI

Gaussowski pakiet falowy:

$$\psi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \tilde{\psi}(k) e^{ikx}$$

$$\tilde{\psi}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \exp\left(-\frac{(k-k_0)^2}{2\alpha}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\tilde{\psi}(k)|^2 dk = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(k-k_0)^2}{\alpha}} dk = 1$$

Obliczmy $\psi(x)$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(k-k_0)^2}{2\alpha} + ikx} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\alpha x^2}{2}}$$

Szkie rachunek

$$-\frac{(k-k_0)^2}{2\alpha} + ikx = -\frac{1}{2\alpha} \left[(k-k_0)^2 - 2\alpha i k \cdot x \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\alpha} \left[(k-k_0)^2 - 2\alpha i (k-k_0) \cdot x - \alpha^2 x^2 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \alpha x^2 + i k_0 x \quad \text{"nowa zmienna } k' = k - k_0 \text{"}$$

$$\langle p \rangle = \int dp p |\tilde{\psi}(p)|^2 = \hbar k_0$$

$$\int dp (p - \langle p \rangle)^2 |\tilde{\psi}(p)|^2 = \hbar^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sigma_p^2$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \int dx \, x |\psi(x)|^2 = 0$$

$$\sigma^2(x) = \int dx \, x^2 |\psi(x)|^2 = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \leftarrow$$

" "
 $(x - \langle x \rangle)^2$
 " "

$$\sigma_p^2 \sigma_x^2 = \hbar^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{1}{2\alpha} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_p \sigma_x = \frac{\hbar}{2}} \quad \text{Zgodę z nierównością Heisenberga.}$$

Czy to jest ogólne?

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = i\hat{C} \quad \hat{A}, \hat{B}, \hat{C} - \text{op. hermitowskie}$$

$$a = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle \quad |\psi\rangle - \text{dowolne.}$$

$$b = \langle \psi | \hat{B} | \psi \rangle$$

$$\hat{\delta}_A = \hat{A} - a \quad \hat{\delta}_B = \hat{B} - b$$

$$[\hat{\delta}_A, \hat{\delta}_B] = i\hat{C}$$

Rozważmy całkę $I(\alpha) = \int d^3\vec{r} \, |(\alpha \hat{\delta}_A - i\hat{\delta}_B)\psi|^2$

$$I(\alpha) \geq 0 \quad I(\alpha) = \int d^3\vec{r} \, [(\alpha \hat{\delta}_A - i\hat{\delta}_B)\psi]^* [(\alpha \hat{\delta}_A - i\hat{\delta}_B)\psi]$$

$$= \int d^3\vec{r} \, \psi^* \underbrace{(\alpha \hat{\delta}_A + i\hat{\delta}_B)(\alpha \hat{\delta}_A - i\hat{\delta}_B)}_{\alpha^2 \hat{\delta}_A^2 + \hat{\delta}_B^2 + \alpha \hat{C}} \psi$$

$$= \alpha^2 \sigma_\psi^2(A) + \sigma_\psi^2(B) + \alpha \langle \hat{C} \rangle_\psi \geq 0$$

Wyznacznik r. kwadratowego na $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ jest ujemny lub zero

$$\Delta = \langle C \rangle_\psi^2 - 4 \sigma_\psi^2(A) \sigma_\psi^2(B) \leq 0$$

$$\sigma_\psi^2(A) \sigma_\psi^2(B) \geq \frac{\langle C \rangle_\psi^2}{4} \quad \text{dla każdego } \psi$$

$$\text{dla } \hat{A} = \hat{x}, \hat{B} = \hat{p} \rightarrow \hat{C} = \hat{h}$$

Gaussian minimalizuje zasady nieoznaczoności.