

Lösungen zur Übungen zur Vorlesung Theoretische Chemie, Teil I: Quantenmechanik

Aufgabe 7

(a) $[\hat{H}, \hat{A}] = 0$ (da gleichzeitig meßbar)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{A} \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \text{const}(t)$$

(b)

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V}; \quad [\hat{T}, \hat{p}] = 0; \quad [\hat{V}, \hat{x}] = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{x} \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [\hat{H}, \hat{x}] \rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{p} \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [\hat{H}, \hat{p}] \rangle$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{x}] = [\hat{T}, \hat{x}] = -\frac{\hbar^2}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -i\hbar \frac{\hat{p}}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{x} \rangle = \frac{\langle \hat{p} \rangle}{m}$$

klassisch: $dx/dt = v = p/m$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{p}] = [\hat{V}, \hat{p}]; \quad V \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} V \psi = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(V \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \psi - V \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(-\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right) \psi$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{p}] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(-\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{\hbar}{i} m \omega^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{p} \rangle = - \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x} V(x) \right\rangle = -m \omega^2 \langle \hat{x} \rangle$$

klassisch: $dp/dt = -\partial V/\partial x = -m \omega^2 x$

Aufgabe 8

$$\psi_n(\xi) = N_n H_n(\xi) e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega$$

$$\psi_n(\xi, t) = \psi_n(\xi) e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} N_n H_n(\xi) e^{-\xi^2/2} e^{-i\omega t(n+1/2)}$$

Aufgabe 9

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_0(\xi, t) &= N_0 H_0(\xi) e^{-\xi^2/2} e^{-i\omega t/2} = \phi_0(\xi) e^{-i\omega t/2} \\ \psi_1(\xi, t) &= N_1 H_1(\xi) e^{-\xi^2/2} e^{-i3\omega t/2} = \phi_1(\xi) e^{-i3\omega t/2} \\ \xi \phi_0(\xi) &= \frac{N_0}{2N_1} \phi_1(\xi); \quad \xi \phi_1(\xi) = \frac{N_1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{N_0} \phi_0(\xi) + \frac{1}{N_2} \phi_2(\xi) \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \xi \rangle &= \langle \Psi | \xi | \Psi \rangle \\ &= c_0^* c_0 \langle \psi_0 | \xi | \psi_0 \rangle + c_0^* c_1 \langle \psi_0 | \xi | \psi_1 \rangle \\ &\quad + c_1^* c_0 \langle \psi_1 | \xi | \psi_0 \rangle + c_1^* c_1 \langle \psi_1 | \xi | \psi_1 \rangle \\ &= c_0^2 \langle \phi_0 | \xi | \phi_0 \rangle + c_1^2 \langle \phi_1 | \xi | \phi_1 \rangle \\ &\quad + c_0^* c_1 \langle \phi_0 | \xi | \phi_1 \rangle e^{-i\omega t} + c_1^* c_0 \langle \phi_1 | \xi | \phi_0 \rangle e^{i\omega t} \\ &= c_0^2 \frac{N_0}{2N_1} \langle \phi_0 | \phi_1 \rangle + c_1^2 \left(\frac{N_1}{N_0} \langle \phi_1 | \phi_0 \rangle + \frac{N_1}{2N_2} \langle \phi_1 | \phi_2 \rangle \right) \\ &\quad + c_0^* c_1 \left(\frac{N_1}{N_0} \langle \phi_0 | \phi_0 \rangle + \frac{N_1}{2N_2} \langle \phi_0 | \phi_2 \rangle \right) e^{-i\omega t} \\ &\quad + c_1^* c_0 \frac{N_0}{2N_1} \langle \phi_1 | \phi_1 \rangle e^{i\omega t} \\ &= c_0^* c_1 \frac{N_1}{N_0} e^{-i\omega t} + c_1^* c_0 \frac{N_0}{2N_1} e^{i\omega t}\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$c_0^2$$

(c)

$$\langle 0 | \xi | 0 \rangle = \langle 1 | \xi | 1 \rangle = 0$$

In den stationären Zuständen gibt es keine Änderung von $\langle \xi \rangle$ mit t .

Aufgabe 10

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dH_n}{d\xi} &= 2nH_{n-1} \\ \frac{d^2H_n}{d\xi^2} &= \frac{d}{d\xi} \left(\frac{dH_n}{d\xi} \right) = \frac{d}{d\xi} (2nH_{n-1}) = 2n \cdot 2(n-1)H_{n-2} \\ &\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \frac{d^n H_n}{d\xi^n} = 2^n n! H_0 = 2^n n!\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\frac{1}{N_n^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\xi \frac{d^n H_n}{d\xi^n} = 2^n n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\xi e^{-\xi^2}$$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{N_n}{N_{n+1}} &= \left(\frac{N_n^2}{N_{n+1}^2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{2^n n!} \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{2(n+1)} \\ \frac{N_n}{N_{n-1}} &= \left(\frac{N_n^2}{N_{n-1}^2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{2^{n-1} (n-1)!}{2^n n!} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}}\end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \xi \rangle &= C_0^* C_1 \frac{N_1}{N_0} e^{-i\omega t} + C_1^* C_0 \frac{N_0}{2N_1} e^{i\omega t} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \omega t (C_0^* C_1 + C_1^* C_0) + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \omega t (C_0^* C_1 - C_1^* C_0) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t)
\end{aligned}$$

mit

$$A = C_0^* C_1 + C_1^* C_0 \quad \text{reel}$$

und

$$B = i(C_0^* C_1 - C_1^* C_0) \quad \text{reel}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \phi_n(\xi) | \phi_n(\xi) \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^*(\xi) \phi_n(\xi) d\xi = 1; \quad \phi_n(\xi) = N_n H_n(\xi) e^{-\xi^2/2}; \quad H_n(\xi) = (-1)^n e^{\xi^2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2}; \\
&\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^*(\xi) \phi_n(\xi) d\xi = N_n^2 (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} H_n(\xi) e^{\xi^2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi \\
\Rightarrow \frac{1}{N_n^2} &= (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H_n(\xi) \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi = [n \text{ mal partiell integrieren}] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\xi^2} \frac{d^n}{d\xi^n} H_n(\xi)
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 11

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_n &= N_n H_n e^{-\xi^2/2} \\
\phi_{n-1} &= N_{n-1} H_{n-1} e^{-\xi^2/2} \\
\phi_{n+1} &= N_{n+1} H_{n+1} e^{-\xi^2/2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\xi \phi_n = N_n \xi H_n e^{-\xi^2/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\xi H_n &= \frac{H_{n+1}}{2} + n H_{n-1} \\
\xi \phi_n &= N_n \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2} + n H_{n-1} \right) e^{-\xi^2/2} \\
&= \frac{N_n}{2} H_{n+1} e^{-\xi^2/2} + N_n n H_{n-1} e^{-\xi^2/2} \\
&= \frac{N_n}{2N_{n+1}} \phi_{n+1} + \frac{nN_n}{N_{n-1}} \phi_{n-1} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}} \phi_{n+1} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}} \phi_{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \phi_n | \xi | \phi_m \rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}} \langle \phi_n | \phi_{m+1} \rangle + \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \langle \phi_n | \phi_{m-1} \rangle \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}} \delta_{nm+1} + \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \delta_{nm-1}
\end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\hat{\xi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

Aufgabe 12

$I_{mn} \neq 0$ falls $\langle \phi_n | \hat{x} | \phi_m \rangle \neq 0$ oder $\langle \phi_n | \xi | \phi_m \rangle \neq 0$;

von Aufgabe 11(b): $\langle \phi_n | \xi | \phi_m \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}} \delta_{nm+1} + \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \delta_{nm-1}$

\Rightarrow erlaubt sind die Übergänge zwischen Zustände m und n für die $n = m \pm 1$ gilt.