

Ⓘ

1. Falso. \Rightarrow 3 operadores não comutam TODOS uns com os outros
2. Verdadeiro. Os autovalores de energia sempre são reais pois os autoestados podem ter energia complexa.
3. falso. Não há soluções para $E < V_{\min}$.
4. Falso. $[H, P] \neq 0$ pois $[V(x), P] \neq 0$
5. Verdadeiro. $A^\dagger A |n\rangle = n |n\rangle$

Ⓜ

1. De acordo com o postulado de expansão:

$$\psi(x,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \psi_n(x) \quad \text{com} \quad \sum_n |A_n|^2 = 1$$

$$\langle H \rangle_{\psi} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |A_n|^2 E_n$$

Logo os únicos coeficientes diferentes de zero são

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{3} ; A_2 = A ; A_3 = B$$

satisfazendo (A e B reais e positivos)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{9} + A^2 + B^2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{9} E_1 + A^2 E_2 + B^2 E_3 = \frac{16}{9} E_1 \end{array} \right.$$

ou seja:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{9} + A^2 + B^2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{9} + 4A^2 + 9B^2 = \frac{16}{3} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow A^2 = \frac{3}{9} ; B^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$
$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} ; B = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

$$2. \quad P(E = E_1) = |A_1|^2 = \frac{1}{9} \quad (2)$$

$$3. \quad \langle x \rangle = C^2 \int_0^a dx u_1^2(x) x + D^2 \int_0^a dx u_2^2(x) x + 2CD \int_0^a dx u_1(x) u_2(x) x$$

Fazendo as integrais com $\frac{\pi x}{a} = y$

$$\int_0^a dx u_1^2(x) x = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \int_0^a dx x \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^\pi dy y \sin^2 y$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi^2} \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\int_0^a dx u_2^2(x) x = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \int_0^a dx x \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{a}\right) \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^\pi dy y \sin^2(2y)$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi^2} \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\int_0^a dx u_1 u_2 x = \frac{2a}{\pi^2} \int_0^\pi dy y \sin y \sin 2y$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos y - \frac{1}{9} \cos 3y + y \sin y - \frac{1}{3} y \sin 3y \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{2} \left[-2 - \frac{1}{9}(-2) \right] = -\frac{16a}{9\pi^2}$$

Usando $C^2 + D^2 = 1$ vem

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{8a}{3\sqrt{3}\pi^2} = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{32a}{9\pi^2} CD$$

$$CD = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{Como } C > 0 \Rightarrow D < 0$$

$$C^2 D^2 = \frac{3}{16} \Rightarrow C^2(1 - C^2) = \frac{3}{16} \Rightarrow C^4 - C^2 + \frac{3}{16} = 0$$

$$C^2 = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4}}}{2} = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

Das solutions: $C = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} ; D = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} ; D = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$$

4. Methode 1:

$$p^2 = 2mH$$

$$\langle p^2 \rangle = 2m \langle H \rangle = 2m (C^2 E_1 + D^2 E_2) = 2m \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} (C^2 + 4D^2)$$

also $\langle p^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{a^2} (C^2 + 4D^2)$

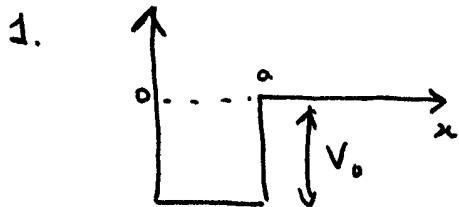
Methode 2:

$$p^2 = -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} :$$

also $p^2 u_1(x) = -\hbar^2 \left(-\left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2\right) u_1(x) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{a^2} u_1(x)$

$$p^2 u_2(x) = -\hbar^2 \left[-\left(\frac{2\pi}{a}\right)^2\right] u_2(x) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{a^2} 4u_2(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p^2 \rangle &= \int_0^a dx (Cu_1 + Du_2) p^2 (Cu_1 + Du_2) \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \left[C^2 \underbrace{\int_0^a dx u_1^2}_{=1} + 4D^2 \underbrace{\int_0^a dx u_2^2}_{=1} + 8CD \underbrace{\int_0^a dx u_1 u_2}_{=0} \right] \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{a^2} (C^2 + 4D^2) \end{aligned}$$



Seja $E < 0$ (ou $E > -V_0$)

Definimos: $\kappa^2 = \frac{2m|E|}{\hbar^2}$

$q^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(V_0 - |E|)$

$$\begin{cases} u_I(x) = A \sin qx & (\text{para } u_I(0) = 0) \\ u_{II}(x) = B e^{-\kappa x} & (\text{normalizável}) \end{cases}$$

Condições em $x=a$

$$\begin{cases} A \sin qa = B e^{-\kappa a} \\ q A \cos qa = -\kappa B e^{-\kappa a} \end{cases} \Rightarrow q \cot qa = -\kappa$$

e convenientemente multiplicamos por a e obtemos

$$\boxed{qa \cot qa = -\kappa a}$$

2. Para resolver a equação fazemos

$y = qa$ e $\lambda = \frac{2mV_0 a^2}{\hbar^2}$

Então

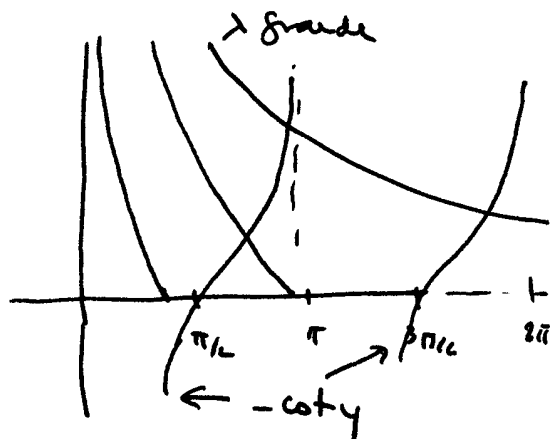
$$\kappa a = \sqrt{\frac{2m|E|a}{\hbar^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2mV_0 a^2}{\hbar^2} - q^2 a} = \sqrt{\lambda - y^2}$$

e a equação fica

$$\boxed{-\cot y = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda - y^2}}{y}}$$

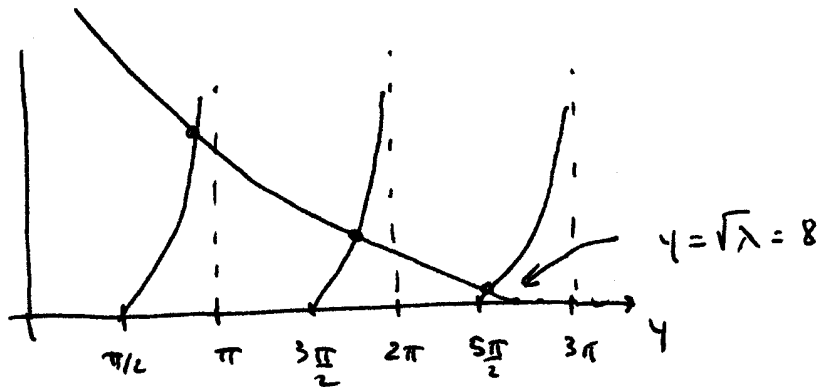
Para haver um estado

$$\lambda > \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow V_0 > \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{8ma^2}$$

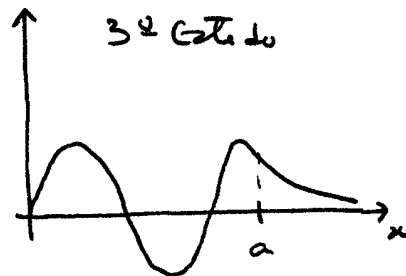
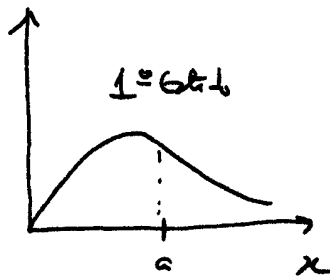


③ $V_0 = \frac{32 \hbar^2}{ma^2} \Rightarrow \lambda = 64$

$\sqrt{\lambda} = 8 > \frac{5\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$ Hat 3 Stellen $U(x)=0$



④



⑤ Como $U_{II}(0) = 0$ temos

$$\begin{cases} U_{II}(x) = A \sin qa \\ U_{II}(x) = e^{-ikx} + R e^{ikx} \end{cases}$$

$$q = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V_0 + E)}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E} \quad E > 0$$

Condição em $x=a$

$$A \sin qa = e^{-ika} + R e^{ika}$$

$$qA \cos qa = -ik (e^{-ika} - R e^{ika})$$

$$iq \cot qa = k \frac{e^{-ika} - R e^{ika}}{e^{ika} + R e^{ika}} \Rightarrow R = e^{-2ika} \frac{k - iq \cot qa}{k + iq \cot qa}$$

$$|R| = 1 \Rightarrow |R|^2 = 1$$

$$6. \quad J(\lambda) = \frac{\hbar}{2im} \left(\psi^* \frac{d\psi}{dx} - \psi \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \right)$$

(5)

$J_{\mathbb{I}}(\lambda) = 0$ pois a função é real. (É verdadeira mesmo com λ complexo)

$$J_{\mathbb{II}}(\lambda) = \frac{\hbar k}{m} (-1 + |R|^2) = 0 \quad (\text{fluxo para a direita})$$