

# Soluções Teste Exemplo

II

1) Falso :  $[x, p_x] \neq 0$

2) Falso :  $x \psi_{n+1}^* \psi_n$  é par

3) Falso :  $[H, \hat{P}] \neq 0$

4) Verdadeiro : Seja  $H \psi_1 = E \psi_1 ; H \psi_2 = E \psi_2$

Então  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \psi_1 \frac{d\psi_2}{dx} - \psi_2 \frac{d\psi_1}{dx} \right] = 0$

Como  $\psi_{1,2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ } (x \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \psi_1 \frac{d\psi_2}{dx} = \psi_2 \frac{d\psi_1}{dx} \Rightarrow \psi_1 = \lambda \psi_2$

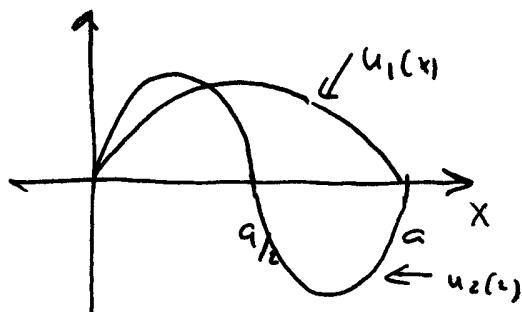
5) Verdadeiro :  $P = \alpha A + \beta A^\dagger \text{ e } A^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$

III

1)  $|A|^2 + |B|^2 = 1$

$$|B|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |A| = |B| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

2)  $u_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \quad u_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(2\frac{\pi x}{a}\right)$



$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow |f|^2 \text{ max em } [a/2, a]$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$3. P(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{a} \left( \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} - \sin \frac{2\pi x}{a} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \left( 1 - 2 \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \right)^2$$

$$P(x,0)=0 \Rightarrow x=0, a \quad \wedge \quad \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi x}{a} = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$4. P(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{a} \left| \sin \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) e^{-\frac{i}{t} \epsilon_1 t} - 2 \sin \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{-\frac{i}{t} \epsilon_2 t} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \left| 1 - 2 \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} e^{-\frac{i}{t} (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1) t} \right|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \left[ \left( 1 - 2 \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \omega t \right)^2 + 4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin^2 \omega t \right]$$

$$\omega = \frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \left[ 1 + 4 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) - 4 \cos \frac{\pi x}{a} \cos \omega t \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \left[ \left( 1 - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} \right)^2 + 4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{a} (1 - \cos \omega t) \right]$$

e converge to zero classically for under time.

### III

$$1) \quad u_I(x) = A \sin kx$$

$$k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$u_{II}(x) = e^{-ikx} + R e^{ikx}$$

Satisfazendo  $u_I(0) = 0$ . Em  $x=a$  temos

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A \sin ka &= e^{-ikc} + R e^{ikc} \\ -ik(e^{-ikc} - R e^{ikc}) - A k \cos ka &= -\frac{\lambda}{a} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

Pois

$$\left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=c^+} - \left. \frac{du}{dx} \right|_{x=c^-} = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \int_{a-c}^{a+c} dx V(x) = -\frac{\lambda}{a}$$

De (1) obtemos

$$A = \frac{e^{-ikc} + R e^{ikc}}{\sin ka}$$

substituindo em (2) tem

$$-ik(e^{-ikc} - R e^{ikc}) - k(\ell + R e^{ikc}) \cot ka = -\frac{\lambda}{a} (e^{-ikc} + R e^{ikc})$$

onde

$$R e^{\pm ika} = \frac{k \cot ka - \lambda \mp ik}{-k \cot ka + \lambda \mp ik}$$

e no ponto  $|R| = 1$ . justificando o sinal seguinte

$$2) \quad j(x) = \frac{t}{2im} \left[ 4^* \frac{d\psi}{dx} - 4 \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \right]$$

Logo  $j_I(u) = 0$  (a função é real)

$$e \quad j_{II}(x) = \frac{tk}{m} (-1 + |R|^2) = 0 \quad \text{pelo} \quad |R|=1$$

Portanto, fluxo é conservado.

$$3) \quad \text{Sej:} \quad k^2 = \frac{2m|E|}{t^2}$$

Para  $x > 0$  e  $x \neq a$  temos

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} - k^2 u = 0$$

Com as condições  $u(0) = 0$  e  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} u(x) = 0$  devemos ter

$$\begin{cases} u_I(x) = A \sinh kx \\ u_{II}(x) = B e^{-kx} \end{cases}$$

Cond. em  $x=a$

$$\begin{cases} A \sinh ka = B e^{-ka} \\ -KB e^{-ka} - A k \cosh ka = -\frac{\lambda}{a} B e^{-ka} \end{cases}$$

ou  $ze^{j\lambda}$

$$ka(1 + \coth ka) = \lambda$$

Fazendo  $y = ka$ . Então

(5)

$$\tanh y = \frac{y}{\lambda - y}$$

4) os poles de  $\mathcal{R}$  são

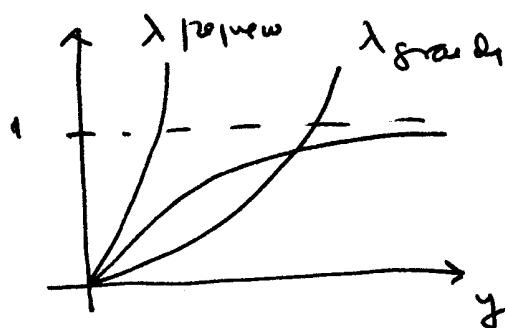
$$\lambda = k_c \coth k_c - i k_c$$

mas  $k_c + i k_c \Rightarrow \coth k_c \rightarrow -i \coth k_c$  e fatores

$$\boxed{\lambda = k_c \coth k_c + k_c} \quad \checkmark$$

(5) De sequencia

$$\tanh y = \frac{y}{\lambda - y}$$



Condições para haver estabilidade:

$$\left( \frac{y}{\lambda - y} \right)' \Big|_{y=0} < (\tanh y)' \Big|_{y=0} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} < 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda > 1}$$