

Lösungen zum 6. Übungsblatt Quantenmechanik

Aufgabe 1: a) Wir bekommen

$$\begin{aligned}\ell_t^2 &= \ell_0^2 + \left(\frac{\omega''_{k_0} t}{2\ell_0}\right)^2 \stackrel{!}{=} (2\ell_0)^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{(\omega''_{k_0} t)^2}{4\ell_0^2} &= 3\ell_0^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad (\omega''_{k_0} t)^2 &= 12\ell_0^4 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad \omega''_{k_0} t &= 2\sqrt{3}\ell_0^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad t &= 2\sqrt{3}\frac{\ell_0^2}{\omega''_{k_0}} \\ \stackrel{\omega''_{k_0} = \hbar/m}{\Leftrightarrow} \quad t_{2\ell} = t &= 2\sqrt{3}\frac{m\ell_0^2}{\hbar}\end{aligned}$$

b) Für ein Sandkorn mit den angegebenen Parameterwerten erhalten wir

$$\begin{aligned}t_{2\ell} &= 2\sqrt{3}\frac{m\ell_0^2}{\hbar} \\ &= 2\sqrt{3}\frac{2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ g} \frac{1}{4} 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2}{1.05 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}} \\ &\approx \sqrt{3} 10^{+24} \frac{\text{g m}^2}{\text{kg} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}} \\ &= \sqrt{3} 10^{+21} \text{ s}\end{aligned}$$

Mit

$$1 \text{ Jahr} = 365.25 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ s} = 31'557'600 \text{ s} \approx 3.2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ s}$$

sind das dann

$$\begin{aligned}t_{2\ell} &\approx \sqrt{3} \frac{10^{+21} \text{ s}}{3.2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ s}} \text{ Jahre} \\ &\approx 5.4 \cdot 10^{+13} \text{ Jahre} .\end{aligned}$$

c) Für ein Elektron dessen Wellenfunktion auf die Ausdehnung eines H-Atoms lokalisiert wurde, ergibt sich (c die Lichtgeschwindigkeit)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{2\ell} &= 2\sqrt{3} \frac{m \ell_0^2}{\hbar} = 2\sqrt{3} \frac{mc^2 \ell_0^2}{\hbar c^2} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{3} \frac{511 \text{ keV} \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2}{1.05 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \times 9 \cdot 10^{16} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}} \\
 &\approx \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{10^6 \text{ eV} \times 10^{-20}}{10^{-34} \text{ J} \times 10^{16}} \text{ s} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \frac{10^4 \text{ eV}}{1 \text{ J}} \text{ s} \\
 &\approx \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} 10^4 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ s} \\
 &\approx 0.3 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ s} = 3 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ s} .
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 2: a) Wir haben

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle Ff, Fg \rangle &= \langle \hat{f}, \hat{g} \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\hat{f}(k)} \hat{g}(k) dk \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{-ikx} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}}} \hat{g}(k) dk \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{f(x)} e^{+ikx} \hat{g}(k) \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dk \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{f(x)} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{+ikx} \hat{g}(k) \frac{dk}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dx \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{f(x)} g(x) dx = \langle f, g \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Mit $\hat{f} = Ff$ bekommen wir

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\hat{H}_0 \hat{f})(k) &= (F H_0 F^{-1} Ff)(k) \\
 &= (F H_0 f)(k) \\
 &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (F \frac{d^2}{dx^2} f)(k) \\
 &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{d^2 f}{dx^2}(x) e^{-ikx} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\
 &= +\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{df}{dx}(x) \frac{d}{dx} e^{-ikx} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\
 &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^{-ikx} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\
 &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) (-ik)^2 e^{-ikx} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = +\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \hat{f}(k)
 \end{aligned}$$

und in derselben Weise

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\hat{p}\hat{f})(k) &= (F p F^{-1} F f)(k) \\
 &= (F p f)(k) \\
 &= + \frac{\hbar}{i} (F \frac{d}{dx} f)(k) \\
 &= + \frac{\hbar}{i} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{df}{dx}(x) e^{-ikx} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\
 &= - \frac{\hbar}{i} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) \frac{d}{dx} e^{-ikx} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \\
 &= - \frac{\hbar}{i} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) (-ik) e^{-ikx} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = + \hbar k \hat{f}(k) .
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Es gilt für beliebige Operatoren A

$$F A^n F^{-1} = (F A F^{-1})^n$$

und damit

$$\begin{aligned}
 F e^A F^{-1} &= F \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^n}{n!} F^{-1} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{F A^n F^{-1}}{n!} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(F A F^{-1})^n}{n!} \\
 &= e^{F A F^{-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Mit

$$(\hat{H}_0 \hat{f})(k) = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \hat{f}(k)$$

folgt dann

$$(\hat{H}_0^n \hat{f})(k) = \left(\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \right)^n \hat{f}(k)$$

und damit

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e^{\lambda \hat{H}_0} \hat{f})(k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} (\hat{H}_0^n \hat{f})(k) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \left(\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \right)^n \hat{f}(k) \\
 &= e^{\lambda \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}} \hat{f}(k) .
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: Wir haben

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\psi}_0(k) &= 4\sqrt{\frac{2\ell^2}{\pi}} e^{-\ell^2 (k-k_0)^2} \\ \hat{\psi}_t(k) &= 4\sqrt{\frac{2\ell^2}{\pi}} e^{-i\omega_k t} e^{-\ell^2 (k-k_0)^2} \\ |\hat{\psi}_t(k)|^2 &= \sqrt{\frac{2\ell^2}{\pi}} e^{-2\ell^2 (k-k_0)^2} = |\hat{\psi}_0(k)|^2\end{aligned}$$

und bekommen

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \hat{\psi}_t, \hat{p} \hat{\psi}_t \rangle &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hbar k |\hat{\psi}_t(k)|^2 dk \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \{ \hbar k_0 + \hbar(k - k_0) \} |\hat{\psi}_t(k)|^2 dk \\ &= \hbar k_0\end{aligned}$$

und

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \hat{\psi}_t, \hat{p}^2 \hat{\psi}_t \rangle &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hbar^2 k^2 |\hat{\psi}_t(k)|^2 dk \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \{ \hbar^2 k_0^2 + 2\hbar^2 k_0(k - k_0) + \hbar^2(k - k_0)^2 \} |\hat{\psi}_t(k)|^2 dk \\ &= \hbar^2 k_0^2 + 0 + \hbar^2 \frac{1}{4\ell^2}\end{aligned}$$

und damit

$$\sigma_{\hat{p},t} = \frac{\hbar}{2\ell} = \sigma_{\hat{p},0} .$$

Die Rechnung im Ortsraum ist deutlich aufwändiger: Es war

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_t(x) &= 4\sqrt{\frac{2\ell^2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t}} \times e^{i[k_0 x - \omega_{k_0} t]} e^{-\frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} \frac{(x - \omega'_{k_0} t)^2}{2}} \\ &=: A_t \times e^{i[k_0 x - \omega_{k_0} t]} e^{-\frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} \frac{(x - \omega'_{k_0} t)^2}{2}} \\ |\psi_t(x)|^2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\ell_t^2}} e^{-\frac{(x - \omega'_{k_0} t)^2}{2\ell_t^2}}\end{aligned}$$

mit

$$A_t := 4\sqrt{\frac{2\ell^2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t}} , \quad |A_t|^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\ell_t^2}}$$

Damit bekommen wir

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{p}\psi_t(x) &= \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi_t(x) \\
&= A_t \left\{ \hbar k_0 - \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} (x - \omega'_{k_0} t) \right\} e^{i[k_0 x - \omega_{k_0} t]} e^{-\frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} \frac{(x - \omega'_{k_0} t)^2}{2}} \\
\hat{p}^2 \psi_t(x) &= A_t \left\{ \hbar k_0 - \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} (x - \omega'_{k_0} t) \right\}^2 e^{i[k_0 x - \omega_{k_0} t]} e^{-\frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} \frac{(x - \omega'_{k_0} t)^2}{2}} \\
&\quad + A_t \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(-\frac{\hbar}{i} \right) \frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} e^{i[k_0 x - \omega_{k_0} t]} e^{-\frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} \frac{(x - \omega'_{k_0} t)^2}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

und

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\psi}_t(x) \hat{p} \psi_t(x) &= \left\{ \hbar k_0 - \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} (x - \omega'_{k_0} t) \right\} |\psi_t(x)|^2 \\
\bar{\psi}_t(x) \hat{p}^2 \psi_t(x) &= \left\{ \hbar k_0 - \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{1}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} (x - \omega'_{k_0} t) \right\}^2 |\psi_t(x)|^2 \\
&\quad + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} |\psi_t(x)|^2
\end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\langle \hat{p} \rangle_t = \hbar k_0$$

und

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle_t &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \bar{\psi}_t(x) \hat{p}^2 \psi_t(x) dx \\
&= (\hbar k_0)^2 - \frac{\hbar^2 \ell_t^2}{[2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t]^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t}
\end{aligned}$$

Es war

$$\begin{aligned}
\ell_t^2 &= \frac{4\ell^4 + (\omega''_{k_0} t)^2}{4\ell^2} = \ell^2 + \left(\frac{\omega''_{k_0} t}{2\ell} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{(2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t)(2\ell^2 - i\omega''_{k_0} t)}{4\ell^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle_t &= (\hbar k_0)^2 - \frac{\hbar^2 \ell_t^2}{[2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t]^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} \\
&= (\hbar k_0)^2 - \frac{\hbar^2 (2\ell^2 - i\omega''_{k_0} t)}{4\ell^2 [2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t]} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t} \\
&= (\hbar k_0)^2 + \frac{\hbar^2 (2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t)}{4\ell^2 [2\ell^2 + i\omega''_{k_0} t]} \\
&= (\hbar k_0)^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{4\ell^2} .
\end{aligned}$$