

ÚDAŤ CV#7 DÚ

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \hat{a}^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{x} - i\hat{p})$$
$$\hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{x} + i\hat{p})$$

• základní stav:

$$\hat{a}|0\rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\hat{x} + i\hat{p})|0\rangle = 0$$

↓ v souř. repre

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(x + i\left(-i\frac{d}{dx}\right)\right)\psi_0(x) = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{d}{dx})\psi_0(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d\psi_0(x)}{dx} = -x\psi_0(x)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\psi_0} d\psi_0 = -\int x dx$$

$$\ln \psi_0 = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$\psi_0 = N e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

z normalizace:

$$\langle \psi_0 | \psi_0 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_0^*(x) \psi_0(x) dx \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$|N|^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

$$|N|^2 \sqrt{\pi} = 1$$

$$|N| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{zákl. stav } |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}}$$

• první excitovaný stav

$$a^+|0\rangle = |1\rangle \quad (a^+|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow |1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{x} - i\hat{p})|0\rangle =$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(x - i(-i\frac{d}{dx}) \right) \psi_0(x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(x - \frac{d}{dx} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\pi}} \left(x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot (-x) \right) =$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{\frac{4}{\pi}} x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\boxed{\psi_1(x) = \sqrt[4]{\frac{4}{\pi}} x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}}$$

• druhý excitovaný stav

$$a^+|1\rangle = \sqrt{2}|2\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow |2\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{x} - i\hat{p})|1\rangle$$

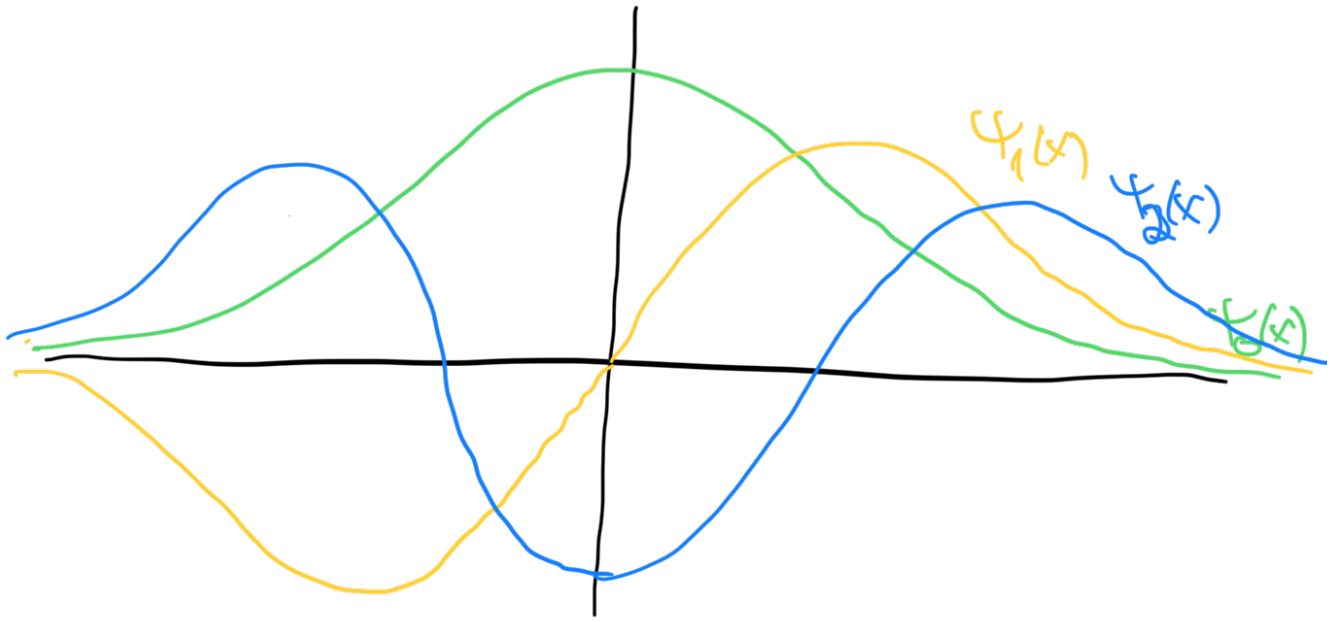
$$\Rightarrow \psi_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - i(-i\frac{d}{dx}) \right) \sqrt[4]{\frac{4}{\pi}} x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4\pi}} \left(x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} - x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} (-x) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4\pi}} (2x^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\boxed{\psi_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{4\pi}} (2x^2 - 1) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}}$$

$$\psi_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} (2x^2 - 1) e^{-x^2/2}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \hat{J}_0 = \frac{1}{2}(a_2^\dagger a_2 - a_1^\dagger a_1)$$

$$\hat{J}_+ = a_2^\dagger a_1$$

$$\hat{J}_- = a_1^\dagger a_2$$

$$[a_i, a_j^\dagger] = \delta_{ij} \quad [a_i, a_j] = 0 \quad [a_i^\dagger, a_j^\dagger] = 0$$

$$[AB, C] = A[B, C] + [A, C]B$$

$$[A, BC] = B[A, C] + [A, B]C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{[\hat{J}_0, \hat{J}_+]} &= \left[\frac{1}{2}(a_2^\dagger a_2 - a_1^\dagger a_1), a_2^\dagger a_1 \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{[a_2^\dagger a_2, a_2^\dagger a_1]} - [a_1^\dagger a_1, a_2^\dagger a_1] \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(+[a_2^\dagger, a_2] a_1 - [a_1^\dagger, a_1] a_2^\dagger \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} (a_2^\dagger \underbrace{[a_2, a_2]}_{=1} + a_1 \underbrace{[a_1, a_1]}_{=0}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (a_2^\dagger a_1 + a_1 a_2^\dagger) = \\
&= a_2^\dagger a_1 = \\
&= \underline{\underline{J_+}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[J_0, J_-] &= [\frac{1}{2}(a_2^\dagger a_2 - a_1^\dagger a_1), a_1^\dagger a_2] = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} ([a_2^\dagger a_2, a_1^\dagger a_2] - [a_1^\dagger a_1, a_1^\dagger a_2]) = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (a_2 a_1^\dagger \underbrace{[a_2^\dagger, a_2]}_{=1} - a_1^\dagger a_2 \underbrace{[a_1, a_1^\dagger]}_{=1}) = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (-a_2 a_1^\dagger - a_1^\dagger a_2) = \\
&= -a_1^\dagger a_2 = \\
&= \underline{\underline{-J_-}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\underline{\underline{[J_+, J_-]}} &= [a_2^\dagger a_1, a_1^\dagger a_2] = \\
&= a_2^\dagger \underbrace{[a_1, a_1^\dagger]}_{=1} a_2 + a_1^\dagger \underbrace{[a_2^\dagger, a_2]}_{=-1} a_1 = \\
&= a_2^\dagger a_2 - a_1^\dagger a_1 = \\
&= \underline{\underline{2J_0}}
\end{aligned}$$