

3 Übungsblatt Atom- und Molekülphysik

3.1

Es sind Erwartungswerte und Mittelwerte zu berechnen und zu vergleichen. Wir definieren:

$$\text{Erwartungswert: } \langle x \rangle = \frac{\int_a^b x f(x) dx}{\int_a^b f(x) dx}$$

$$\text{Mittelwert: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{(b-a)} \int_a^b x dx, \text{ bzw. diskret } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x_n.$$

$$\text{a) } f(x) = x, I = [0, b], \text{ Normierung: } \int_0^b x dx = 1 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{Erwartungswert: } \langle x \rangle = \frac{\int_0^b x^2 dx}{\int_0^b x dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} [x^3]_0^b}{\frac{1}{2} [x^2]_0^b} = \frac{2}{3} b \stackrel{b=\sqrt{2}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}}.$$

$$\text{Mittelwert: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b x dx = \frac{1}{b} \frac{b^2}{2} = \frac{b}{2} \stackrel{b=\sqrt{2}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Vergleich: $\langle x \rangle \neq \bar{x}$.

$$\text{b) } g(x) = c, I = [a, b], \text{ Normierung: } \int_a^b c dx = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{(b-a)}.$$

$$\text{Erwartungswert: } \langle x \rangle = \frac{\int_a^b x c dx}{\int_a^b c dx} = \frac{\int_a^b x dx}{\int_a^b 1 dx} = \frac{[\frac{1}{2} x^2]_a^b}{(b-a)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{b^2 - a^2}{(b-a)} = \frac{b+a}{2}.$$

$$\text{Mittelwert: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{(b-a)} \int_a^b x dx = \frac{b+a}{2}.$$

Vergleich: $\langle x \rangle = \bar{x}$, wie erwartet, da konstante Funktion!

$$\text{c) diskret: } h(1)=1, h(2)=2, h(3)=1, \text{ sonst null. Delta-Funktionen } h(x) = \delta(x-1) + 2\delta(x-2) + \delta(x-3).$$

$$\text{Erwartungswert: } \langle x \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x h(x) dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) dx} = \frac{1+2 \cdot 2+3}{1+2+1} = \frac{8}{4} = 2.$$

$$\text{Mittelwert: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^3 x_n = \frac{1+2+3}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2.$$

Vergleich: $\langle x \rangle = \bar{x}$, wie erwartet, auf Grund der Symmetrie!

$$\text{d) diskret: } h(1)=1, h(2)=2, h(4)=1, \text{ sonst null. } \rightarrow h(x) = \delta(x-1) + 2\delta(x-2) + \delta(x-4).$$

$$\text{Erwartungswert: } \langle x \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x h(x) dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) dx} = \frac{1+2 \cdot 2+4}{1+2+1} = \frac{9}{4}.$$

$$\text{Mittelwert: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^3 x_n = \frac{1+2+4}{3} = \frac{7}{3}.$$

Vergleich: $\langle x \rangle \neq \bar{x}$.

Gesamtvergleich: Für a) und d) sind Mittel- und Erwartungswerte verschieden, für b) und c) identisch, das folgt aus der Wichtung und der Asymmetrie.

3.2

z: Eigenwerte zu hermiteschen Operatoren sind stets reell.

$\hat{A} = \hat{A}^\dagger$ hermitesch, mit Eigenwerten

$$\hat{A}|a\rangle = \alpha|a\rangle, \quad \langle a|\hat{A}^\dagger = \alpha^* \langle a|$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \langle a|a\rangle = \langle a|\alpha|a\rangle = \langle a|\hat{A}|a\rangle = \langle \alpha|\hat{A}^\dagger|a\rangle = \langle a|\alpha^*|a\rangle = \alpha^* \langle a|a\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha^* \quad \square, \quad \text{d.h. } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ da } \alpha = \alpha^* \text{ nur f\u00fcr reelle}$$

Zahlen gelten kann, wobei $*$ komplexe Konjugation bedeutet. D.h. die Eigenwerte eines hermiteschen Operators sind reell.

3.3

z: Eigenfunktionen zu verschiedenen Eigenwerten eines hermiteschen Operators orthogonal sind.

$\hat{O} = \hat{O}^\dagger$ hermitesch, mit Eigenwerten

$$\hat{O}|a\rangle = \alpha|a\rangle, \quad \hat{O}|b\rangle = \beta|b\rangle, \quad \text{bzw. } \langle b|\hat{O}^\dagger = \beta^* \langle b| \stackrel{\text{s. 3.2}}{=} \beta \langle b|$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \hat{O} - \hat{O} = \langle b|\hat{O} - \hat{O}|a\rangle = \langle b|\hat{O}^\dagger - \hat{O}|a\rangle = (\beta - \alpha) \langle b|a\rangle$$

Fallunterscheidung:

$$b = a \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = \underbrace{(\alpha - \alpha)}_{=0} \langle a|a\rangle$$

$$b \neq a \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = \underbrace{(\beta - \alpha)}_{\neq 0} \underbrace{\langle b|a\rangle}_{=0},$$

da f\u00fcr $b \neq a$ $(\beta - \alpha) \neq 0$ ist, muss das Skalarprodukt 0 werden, aber dies ist gerade die zu zeigende Orthogonalit\u00e4t. □

3.4

$|a\rangle$ sei Eigenzustand von H mit $H|a\rangle = \alpha|a\rangle$. Es gilt $[H, U] = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow H(U|a\rangle) = UH|a\rangle = \alpha(U|a\rangle) \Rightarrow |b\rangle = U|a\rangle \text{ ist Eigen-}$$

zustand zu H mit Eigenwert α . $\Rightarrow H|b\rangle = \alpha|b\rangle$, mit α nicht-

$$\text{entartet} \Rightarrow |b\rangle = \beta|a\rangle \Leftrightarrow U|a\rangle = \beta|a\rangle \Leftrightarrow |a\rangle \text{ Eigenzustand}$$

zu U .

3.4.) counter example

Let

$$\hat{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \hat{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

linear operators.

These two operators fulfill the commutator relation

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{U}] = 0.$$

But \hat{H} doesn't have any eigenvectors or rather eigenfunctions. The definition of eigenvector

$$\hat{H}\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$$

yields

$$x = -\lambda y$$

$$y = \lambda x$$

which either allows $x = y = 0$ but that is no eigenvector or $\lambda = 0$ which can't be true either since \hat{H} is unitary. Since \hat{H} has no eigenfunctions, it cannot have common eigenfunctions with \hat{U} . In conclusion the proposition is false.

Remark: I am aware of the fact that the problem probably refers to hermite operators and that one can expand eigenvectors of a hermite operator in terms of eigenvectors of any other hermite operator within one Hilbert space. However this was not given at all. I am happy to comment on this personally.

3.5

Es ist zu zeigen, dass für die Gruppengeschwindigkeit v_{gr} mit $v_{gr} = \frac{d\langle \hat{p} \rangle}{dt}$, der Ausdruck $\langle \hat{\nabla}_k \omega \rangle$ äquivalent ist.

Es gilt:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\langle \hat{p} \rangle}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \langle i\hat{\nabla}_k \rangle = \frac{d}{dt} \langle \tilde{\psi} | i\hat{\nabla}_k | \tilde{\psi} \rangle \\ &= \langle \dot{\tilde{\psi}} | i\hat{\nabla}_k | \tilde{\psi} \rangle + \langle \tilde{\psi} | i\dot{\hat{\nabla}}_k | \tilde{\psi} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Mit $\tilde{\psi}(\omega, t) = \int d\vec{r} \psi(\vec{r}) e^{+i(\vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega t)}$ folgt für die Zeitableitung (wir nutzen Leibniz $\frac{d}{dt} \int d\vec{r} = \int d\vec{r} \frac{d}{dt}$):

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\psi}(\omega, t) = -i\omega \int d\vec{r} \psi(\vec{r}) e^{+i(\vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega t)} = -i\omega \tilde{\psi}(\omega, t),$$

d.h. $|\dot{\tilde{\psi}}\rangle = -i\omega |\tilde{\psi}\rangle$ und $\langle \dot{\tilde{\psi}}| = i\omega \langle \tilde{\psi}|$. Gehen wir damit ein, erhalten wir:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\langle \hat{p} \rangle}{dt} &= \langle \dot{\tilde{\psi}} | i\hat{\nabla}_k | \tilde{\psi} \rangle + \langle \tilde{\psi} | i\dot{\hat{\nabla}}_k | \tilde{\psi} \rangle \\ &= i\omega \langle \tilde{\psi} | i\hat{\nabla}_k | \tilde{\psi} \rangle + \langle \tilde{\psi} | i\hat{\nabla}_k (-i\omega | \tilde{\psi} \rangle) \quad , \text{Ausföhren} \\ \text{der Produktregel } \rightarrow &= i\omega \langle \tilde{\psi} | i\hat{\nabla}_k | \tilde{\psi} \rangle + \underbrace{\langle \tilde{\psi} | \hat{\nabla}_k(\omega) | \tilde{\psi} \rangle}_{=0} - i\omega \langle \tilde{\psi} | i\hat{\nabla}_k | \tilde{\psi} \rangle \\ &= \langle \tilde{\psi} | \hat{\nabla}_k(\omega) | \tilde{\psi} \rangle = \langle \hat{\nabla}_k \omega \rangle \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

3.6) A gaussian intensity distribution is given by

$$I(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{\tau_a}\right)^2} = e^{-\frac{1}{2\tau_a^2} t^2}$$

The distribution in terms of ω is a fourier transform of the form:

$$\tilde{I}(\omega) = \int dt e^{-\frac{1}{2\tau_a^2} t^2 + i t \omega}$$

Now we have to do some serious substituting to solve this gaussian integral. Let's first complete the square:

$$-\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}\tau_a} - \frac{i\tau_a\omega}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{2\tau_a^2} t^2 + i t \omega + \frac{\tau_a^2 \omega^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\tau_a^2} t^2 + i t \omega = -\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}\tau_a} - \frac{i\tau_a\omega}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \frac{\tau_a^2 \omega^2}{2}$$

And now we substitute

$$\tilde{t} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}\tau_a} - \frac{i\tau_a\omega}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow dt = \sqrt{2}\tau_a d\tilde{t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \tilde{I}(\omega) &= e^{-\frac{\tau_a^2 \omega^2}{2}} \sqrt{2}\tau_a \int d\tilde{t} e^{-\tilde{t}^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2\pi}\tau_a e^{-\tau_a^2 \omega^2 / 2} \end{aligned}$$

$I(t)$ has its maximum at $t=0$: $I(0) = 1$

Searching for FWHM we demand

$$I(t) \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{\tau_a}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad |\ln()$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{\tau_a}\right)^2 = \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{1/2} = \pm \tau_a \sqrt{2 \ln 2}$$

$\tilde{I}(\omega)$ also has its peak at $\omega = 0$: $\tilde{I}(0) = \sqrt{2\pi} \tau_a$

Since scaling is irrelevant here we simply demand

$$e^{-\tau_a^2 \omega^2 / 2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad |\ln()$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^2 \tau_a^2 = 2 \ln 2$$

$$\omega_{1/2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2 \ln 2}}{\tau_a}$$

Addendum: The definition of c_B in the manuscript is

too large by a factor 2. Also for $\tilde{I}(\omega)$ one only considers the spectrum which yields another factor 2. This results in the same c_B as if one takes the wrong definition with FWHM both times. The arithmetical steps are identical each time.