

1D - hreintönu sveifill

①

$$E_n = \hbar \omega (n + \frac{1}{2}), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi} a}} H_n\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \quad \text{náttúrlegur lengdarskali Hreygibogamattisins}$$

Kerfið er treflað með $H' = \alpha \delta(x)$

Skodum 1. stigs áhrifa á ortuörfid.

Einföld ortustig

$$\rightarrow E_n' = E_n + \langle n | V | n \rangle$$

eru nýja ortuörfid fyrir treflaða kerfið

$$\langle n|V|n\rangle = \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \phi_n^*(x) \delta(x) \phi_n(x) = \alpha |\phi_n(0)|^2 \quad (2)$$

$$= \alpha \frac{1}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi} a} \left\{ H_n(0) \right\}^2$$

$$H_n(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{fyrir oddatölur } n \\ \frac{(-1)^{n/2} n!}{(\frac{1}{2}n)!} & \text{fyrir jöfnu } n \end{cases}$$

Þá

$$H_n(0) = \frac{2^n \sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma(\frac{1-n}{2})}$$

(3)

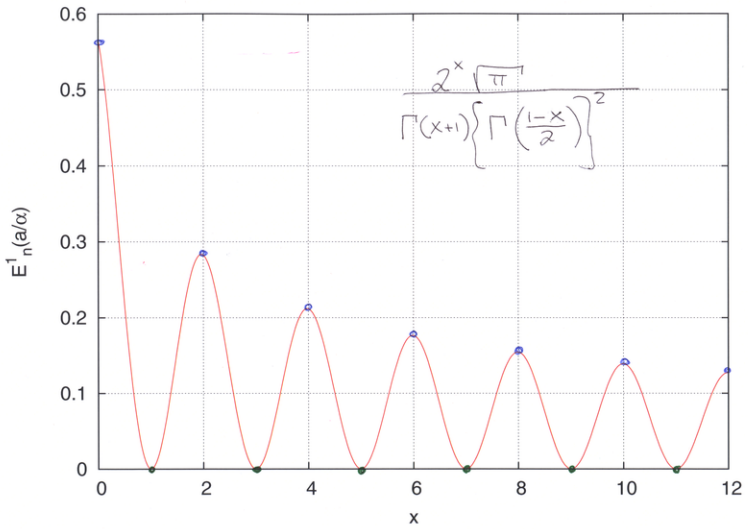
$$\langle n|V|n\rangle = \left(\frac{\alpha}{a}\right) \frac{2^n \sqrt{\pi}}{n! \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1-n}{2}\right)\right]^2}$$

stæðull með vidd
öku

$\Gamma(-n) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ and $\Gamma(0) \rightarrow \pm\infty$ fyrir $n \geq 0$

\rightarrow ástönd með oddatölu n hreyfest ekki
andsamkvæmt ástönd með nullstöð 0

Ástönd með jöfnu n klíðast upp



TVär böseändir växelkast veikt með snertivæxluertum (5)

$$V(x_1, x_2) = \alpha \delta(x_1 - x_2) \quad \alpha \geq 0 \text{ frähründing}$$

a) Finna ötu grunn- og örvaðs ástands fyrir
öväxluertanli böseändir

Einner-önder äständin eru

$$\psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi} a}} H_n\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}, \quad E_n = \hbar\omega\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Grunnstandin er samkvæft \rightarrow

$$\psi_g(x_1, x_2) = \psi_0(x_1) \psi_0(x_2) = \psi_g(x_2, x_1)$$

Ökta er

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$$E_g = 2 \cdot E_0 = \hbar\omega, \text{ engin vaxlvertun}$$

fyrsta örveda ástandid

samhverft fyrir bæsundir

$$\Phi_e(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \Phi_0(x_1) \Phi_1(x_2) + \Phi_1(x_1) \Phi_0(x_2) \right\}$$

$$E_e = E_0 + E_1 = \frac{\hbar\omega}{2} + \frac{3\hbar\omega}{2} = 2\hbar\omega$$

b) 1. Stigs treflum fyrir E_g og E_e

$$E_g' = \langle g | V | g \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_1 dx_2 \Phi_g^*(x_1, x_2) V(x_1, x_2) \Phi_g(x_1, x_2)$$

$$= \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_1 dx_2 \delta(x_1 - x_2) |\psi_g(x_1, x_2)|^2 = \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_1 |\psi_g(x_1, x_1)|^2 \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\pi a^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-2\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{a}\right) \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du e^{-2u^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha}{a}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$E_e' = \langle e | V | e \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_1 dx_2 \psi_e^*(x_1, x_1) V(x_1, x_2) \psi_e(x_1, x_2)$$

$$= \alpha \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx_1 |\psi_e(x_1, x_1)|^2 = \alpha \frac{4}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left\{ \psi_0(x) \psi_1(x) \right\}^2$$

$$= 2\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}a} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left(2\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 e^{-2\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du u^2 e^{-2u^2} = \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = E'_g$$

\rightarrow örvoda ástandi $|e\rangle$ hekkar jafnunnið og
 grunnástandi $|g\rangle$ vegna snerti fjarlægðar-
 linnar