

1 Präsenzaufgabe 18.10.12

Erinnerung

Kommutator:

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

Operatoren:

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(a + a^\dagger), \quad p = -i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}}(a - a^\dagger), \quad \langle a | b \rangle = \delta_{ab}$$

a) $[x, p]\psi(t) = (xp - px)\psi(t) = -xi\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\psi(t) + i\hbar \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}\psi(t) = i\hbar\psi(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} [a, a^\dagger]\psi(t) &= aa^\dagger\psi(t) - a^\dagger a\psi(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega}(m\omega x + ip)(m\omega x - ip)\psi(t) - \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega}(m\omega x - ip)(m\omega x + ip)\psi(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega}(((m\omega x)^2 - m\omega xip + ipm\omega x + pp)\psi(t) \\ &\quad - ((m\omega x)^2 + m\omega xip - ipm\omega x + pp)\psi(t)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega}(-2m\omega xip + 2ipm\omega x)\psi(t) = \psi(t) \end{aligned}$$

b) $(aa^\dagger + a^\dagger a)\psi(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega}(((m\omega x)^2 - m\omega xip + ipm\omega x + pp)\psi(t) \\ &\quad + ((m\omega x)^2 + m\omega xip - ipm\omega x + pp)\psi(t)) \\ &= \frac{1}{\hbar m\omega}(((m\omega x)^2 + p^2)\psi(t)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega}(((m\omega x)^2 - m\omega xip + ipm\omega x + pp)\psi(t) \\ &\quad + ((m\omega x)^2 + m\omega xip - ipm\omega x + pp)\psi(t)) \\ H &= \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{m}{2}\omega^2 x^2 = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{\hbar m\omega}{\hbar m\omega} p^2 + \frac{\hbar m\omega}{\hbar m\omega} \frac{1}{2m} m^2 \omega^2 x^2 \\ \Rightarrow H\psi(t) &= \frac{1}{2}\omega\hbar(aa^\dagger + a^\dagger a) \end{aligned}$$

c) Ansatz: $\frac{a^\dagger m |0\rangle}{\sqrt{m!}}$

$$m = 0 : \frac{a^\dagger 0 |0\rangle}{\sqrt{0!}} = 1|0\rangle$$

$$m = m + 1 : \frac{a^\dagger m+1 |0\rangle}{\sqrt{(m+1)!}} = \frac{\sqrt{(n+1)!}}{\sqrt{(n+1)!}} |m+1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} d) H|n\rangle &= \frac{1}{2}\omega\hbar(aa^\dagger + a^\dagger a)|n\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\omega\hbar(a\sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle + a^\dagger\sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\omega\hbar(\sqrt{n+1}^2|n\rangle + \sqrt{n}^2|n\rangle) \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\omega\hbar(2n+1)}_{EnergieEW} |n\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e) (\Delta x)^2 &= \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2 = \langle 0 | \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}(a + a^\dagger)^2 | 0 \rangle - (\langle 0 | \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}(a + a^\dagger) | 0 \rangle)^2 \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle 0 | \sqrt{1}^2 | 0 \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \end{aligned}$$