

Hausaufgabe zur Höheren Quantenmechanik (HP-02)

4/5
SM

- Blatt 1

Aufgabe 1) $H = H_0 + H'$, $H_0 = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{m^2}{2} \omega^2 x^2$, $H' = \lambda x^3 + \lambda x^4$

Aus Präsenzaufgabe 1: $H_0 = \hbar\omega (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2})$

$x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a + a^\dagger)$

$p = -i\sqrt{\frac{\hbar m\omega}{2}} (a - a^\dagger)$

Zu untersuchen: $\langle 0 | H | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | H_0 | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | H' | 0 \rangle$

Betrachte $\langle 0 | H_0 | 0 \rangle$:

$\langle 0 | H_0 | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \hbar\omega (a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2}) | 0 \rangle$

$= \hbar\omega \underbrace{\langle 0 | a^\dagger a | 0 \rangle}_{=0} + \hbar\omega \frac{1}{2} \langle 0 | 0 \rangle$

$= \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega$

Betrachte nun $\langle 0 | H' | 0 \rangle$:

$\langle 0 | H' | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \lambda x^3 + \lambda x^4 | 0 \rangle$

$= \langle 0 | \lambda x^3 | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \lambda x^4 | 0 \rangle$

$x^3 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a + a^\dagger) \right)^3$

$\Rightarrow \left(\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \right)^3 \lambda \langle 0 | x^3 | 0 \rangle = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right)^3 \lambda \langle 0 | (a + a^\dagger)^3 | 0 \rangle$

Betr. $\langle 0 | (a + a^\dagger)^3 | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | a a a + a a^\dagger a + a^\dagger a a + a^\dagger a a^\dagger + a a a^\dagger + a a^\dagger a^\dagger + a^\dagger a a^\dagger + a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger | 0 \rangle$

$= 0$
 $\langle 0 | a^\dagger = 0$
 $a | 0 \rangle = 0$
 (ungerade Anzahl von Operatoren)

$\Rightarrow \langle 0 | \lambda x^3 | 0 \rangle = 0$

$$x^{(1)} = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 (a+a^\dagger)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 \lambda \langle 0 | x^{(1)} | 0 \rangle = \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}\right)^2 \lambda \langle 0 | (a+a^\dagger)^4 | 0 \rangle$$

Behr. $\langle 0 | (a+a^\dagger)^4 | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | (aaa + a^\dagger a^\dagger a + a^\dagger a a + a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger + (a+a^\dagger)^2(a+a^\dagger)^2) \cdot a + (aaa + a^\dagger a^\dagger a + a^\dagger a a + a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger + a a a^\dagger + a a^\dagger a^\dagger + a^\dagger a a^\dagger + a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger) \cdot a^\dagger | 0 \rangle$

$$= \langle 0 | a a a a^\dagger + a a^\dagger a a^\dagger + a^\dagger a a a^\dagger + a^\dagger a^\dagger a a^\dagger + a a a^\dagger a^\dagger + a a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger + a^\dagger a a^\dagger a^\dagger + a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$\stackrel{\langle 0 | a^\dagger = 0}{=} \langle 0 | a a a a^\dagger + a a^\dagger a a^\dagger + a a a^\dagger a^\dagger + a a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \underbrace{\langle 0 | a a a a^\dagger | 0 \rangle}_{=0} + \langle 0 | a a^\dagger a a^\dagger | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | a a a^\dagger a^\dagger | 0 \rangle + \underbrace{\langle 0 | a a^\dagger a^\dagger a^\dagger | 0 \rangle}_{=0}$$

$$= \langle 0 | a a^\dagger a \sqrt{1} | 1 \rangle + \langle 0 | a a a^\dagger \sqrt{1} | 1 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | a a^\dagger | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | a a \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1} | 2 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | a | 1 \rangle + \sqrt{2} \langle 0 | a \sqrt{2} | 1 \rangle$$

$$= \underbrace{\langle 0 | 1 \rangle}_{=1} + 2 \underbrace{\langle 0 | 1 \rangle}_{=1}$$

$$\langle 0 | 0 \rangle = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 0 | H | 0 \rangle_n = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega + 3 \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m\omega}\right)^2 \lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\hbar^2}{m^2 \omega^2} \lambda$$

Bei negativem λ ist die Störung ^{in jedem Fall} negativ, da ^{der} λ -Term entfällt. Für genügend kleine $\lambda < 0$ kann die Grundzustandsenergie negativ werden, was physikalisch keinen Sinn macht.