

Vraag 1

- a) Neen. Bv neem 2 energie-eigen toestanden met verschillende energie $E_1 \neq E_2$.

$$\Psi_{E_1} = \exp\left[-\frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}\right] \varphi_{E_1}$$

$$\Psi_{E_2} = \exp\left[-\frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}\right] \varphi_{E_2}$$

Dan is $\Psi_{E_1} + \Psi_{E_2}$ een oplossing van

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi = H \Psi$$

Maar NIET van $H \Psi = E \Psi$

- b) Neem Ψ_0 de oplossing voor $C=0$, dan is de oplossing voor $C \neq 0$: $\Psi_0 \exp\left(-\frac{iCt}{\hbar}\right)$. Het verschil is een fase factor en dus niet fysisch.

- c). Dimensie is 2^N . De basis vectoren zijn immers van de vorm

$|\uparrow\rangle_1, |\uparrow\rangle_2, \dots, |\downarrow\rangle_k, \dots, |\uparrow\rangle_N$ met op elke positie de keuze tussen $\uparrow$ of $\downarrow$.

d) Pauli-Principe : geen 2 deeltjes mogen in zelfde quantumtoestand zitten. De toestanden zijn $\uparrow$ of $\downarrow$. dus maar 2 opties. Dus

$$N=1 : |\uparrow\rangle, |\downarrow\rangle : \text{dim} = 2.$$

$$N=2 : \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\uparrow\rangle|\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\rangle|\uparrow\rangle) : \text{dim} = 1.$$

$$N>2 \rightarrow \text{geen toestanden} : \text{dim} = 0$$

e) $N=1 : S = \frac{\hbar}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$N=2 : S = 0 \quad (\text{alleen spin } 0)$$

Vraag 2.

$$E\psi = H\psi, \quad E = +i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad H = \frac{p^2}{2m}, \quad \vec{p} = -i\hbar \vec{\partial}$$

$$E \rightarrow E - q\phi$$

$$\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p} - q\vec{A}$$

Dit geeft vgl 11.17 in boek. We schrijven dit als.

$$\left[i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - q\phi \right] \psi = (\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2 \psi. \quad (*)$$

ijk transfo

$$\begin{cases} \vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' + \vec{\nabla} \chi. \\ \phi \rightarrow \phi' - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \\ \psi \rightarrow \psi' \exp \left[i \frac{q\chi}{\hbar} \right] \end{cases}$$

Claim: (*) is ijk invariant.

Bewijs:

① Linkerlid is ijk invariant op exp na:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - q\phi' \right] \psi' &= \left[i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - q\phi + q \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \right] e^{i \frac{q\chi}{\hbar}} \psi \\ &= e^{i \frac{q\chi}{\hbar}} \left\{ i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - q \left(\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \right) \psi + q \left(\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \right) \psi - q\phi \psi \right\} \\ &= e^{i \frac{q\chi}{\hbar}} \left[i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - q\phi \right] \psi. \end{aligned}$$

② Rechterlid is ook inv. op exp na:

③

$$[-i\hbar \vec{\partial} - q \vec{A}']^2 \psi' =$$

$$[-i\hbar \vec{\partial} - q \vec{A}'] [-i\hbar \vec{\partial} - q \vec{A}' + q \vec{\partial} x] (e^{iqx/\hbar} \psi) =$$

$$[\quad] [+ q(\vec{\partial} x) e^{iqx/\hbar} \psi - (q \vec{A}' + q \vec{\partial} x) e^{iqx/\hbar}] =$$

$$- i\hbar e^{iqx/\hbar} \vec{\partial} \psi.$$

$$[\quad] e^{iqx/\hbar} [-i\hbar \vec{\partial} - q \vec{A}'] \psi.$$

exact dezelfde berekening geeft:

$$e^{iqx/\hbar} [-i\hbar \vec{\partial} - q \vec{A}']^2 \psi$$

→ dus LL en RL zijn gelijk.

Vraag 3

a). $E=0$: $H = \begin{pmatrix} V_0 & & \\ & V_0 & \\ & & 2V_0 \end{pmatrix}$ ~~NA~~

$\Rightarrow$ Spectrum $H = \{ V_0, 2V_0 \}$
 $\downarrow$
 2x ontwaard.

Eigenvectoren V_0 : $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ & $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Eigenvector $2V_0$: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

b). Spectrum H: $E_1 = V_0(1 - \epsilon)$

$$E_{2,3} = ? \rightarrow \det \left(\begin{array}{c|c} V_0 - \lambda & V_0 \epsilon \\ \hline V_0 \epsilon & 2V_0 - \lambda \end{array} \right) = 0.$$

$$(V_0 - \lambda)(2V_0 - \lambda) - (V_0 \epsilon)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda V_0 - (V_0 \epsilon)^2 + 2V_0^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{3V_0 \pm \sqrt{9V_0^2 - 4(2V_0^2 - V_0^2 \epsilon^2)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3V_0 \pm \sqrt{V_0^2 + 4V_0^2 \epsilon^2}}{2}$$

$$= V_0 \left\{ \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4\epsilon^2}}{2} \right\}$$

Taylor expandeer tot op 2de orde.

$$E_1 = V_0 - \epsilon V_0$$

$$E_2 = \lambda_- = [1 - \epsilon^2] V_0$$

$$E_3 = \lambda_+ = [2 + \epsilon^2] V_0$$

← consistent

c). niet ontwaarde toestand is ψ_{E_3} .

$$\psi_{E_3}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_3^{(0)} = 2V_0.$$

$$E_3^{(1)} = \langle \psi_{E_3}^{(0)} | H' | \psi_{E_3}^{(0)} \rangle$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -V_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & V_0 \\ 0 & V_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$E_3^{(2)} = \sum_{k \neq 3} \frac{H'_{3k} H'_{k3}}{E_3^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}$$

$$= \frac{(H'_{31})^2}{E_3^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} + \frac{(H'_{32})^2}{E_3^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}} = 0 + \frac{V_0^2}{2V_0 - V_0} = V_0$$

→ consistent!

d) Ontaarde staat is berekening!

→ los seculiere vgl. op:

$$\det [H'_{\text{ontaard stuk}} - E^{(0)} \mathbb{1}] = 0.$$

$$H'_{\text{ontaard stuk}} = \begin{pmatrix} -V_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Dus } E^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -V_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{\text{ok consistent.}}$$