

Oscilador armónico III

$$\begin{aligned} a^+ |\phi_n\rangle &= \sqrt{n+1} |\phi_{n+1}\rangle \\ a |\phi_n\rangle &= \sqrt{n} |\phi_{n-1}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} (a + a^+)$$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i} \sqrt{m\hbar\omega} (a - a^+)$$

¿Cuál es la representación matricial de a y a^+ ?

$$(a)_{nm} = \langle \phi_n | a | \phi_m \rangle = \sqrt{m} \langle \phi_n | \phi_{m-1} \rangle = \sqrt{m} \delta_{n,m-1}$$

$$(a^+)_{nm} = \sqrt{m+1} \delta_{n,m+1}$$

$$(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & & \\ & 0 & \sqrt{2} & \\ & & 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a^+) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & & \\ & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \\ 0 & & \sqrt{3} & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(X) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a + a^+) = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{1} & & \\ \sqrt{1} & 0 & & \\ & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \\ & & \sqrt{3} & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

(P) es similar.

$$\langle \phi_n | X | \phi_m \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\sqrt{m+1} \delta_{n,m+1} + \sqrt{m} \delta_{n,m-1})$$

$$\langle \phi_n | P | \phi_m \rangle = i \sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}} (\sqrt{m+1} \delta_{n,m+1} - \sqrt{m} \delta_{n,m-1})$$

Otra forma de escribir a y a^+

$$a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} |\phi_{n-1}\rangle \langle \phi_n|$$

$$\begin{aligned} a |\phi_n\rangle &= \sum_m \sqrt{m} |\phi_{m-1}\rangle \underbrace{\langle \phi_m | \phi_n \rangle}_{\delta_{mn}} \\ &= \sqrt{n} |\phi_{n-1}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^+ |\phi_n\rangle &= \sqrt{n+1} |\phi_{n+1}\rangle \\ a |\phi_n\rangle &= \sqrt{n} |\phi_{n-1}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$a^+ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle \langle n|$$

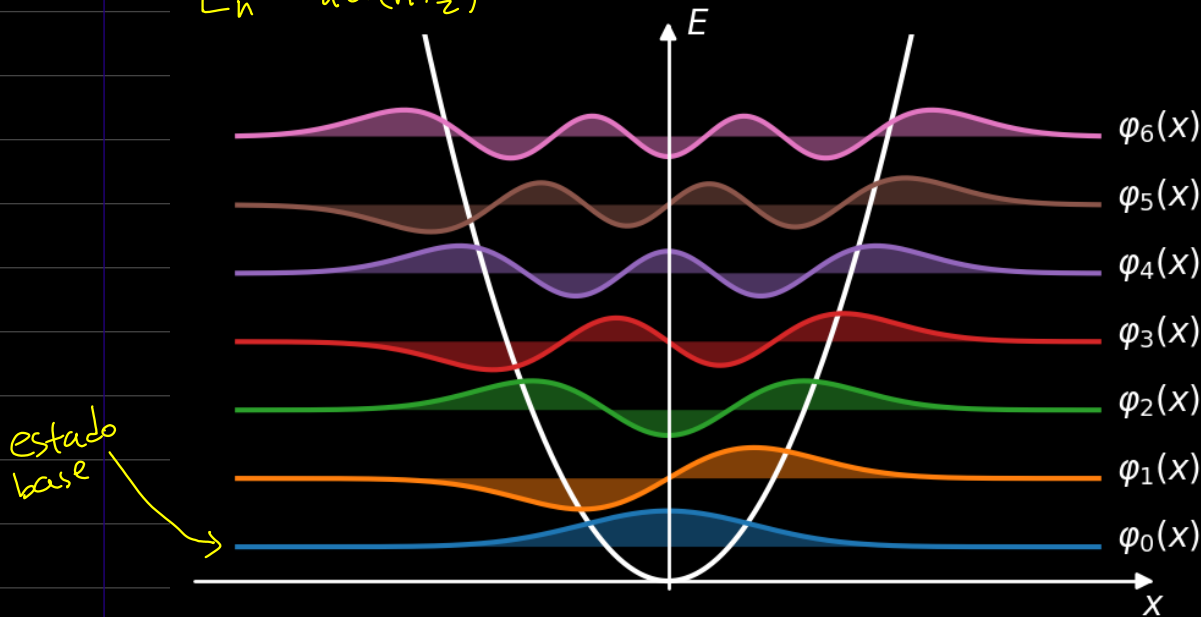
Funciones de onda

$$\langle x | \phi_0 \rangle = \phi_0(x) = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar\pi} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{la sacamos usando} \\ a|\phi_0\rangle = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$|\phi_n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} (a^+)^n |\phi_0\rangle$$

$$\phi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n!}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} x - \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}} \frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \phi_0(x)$$

$$E_n = \hbar\omega(n + \frac{1}{2})$$



- Si n aumenta:

- Hay más ceros en $\phi_n(x)$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \langle p^2 \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^*(x) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi(x) dx$$

- En los extremos hay mayor probabilidad que en el centro

- La función de onda se extiende más en el espacio.

¿Qué obtenemos al medir X o P de un estado propio de H ?

$$[X, H] \neq 0 \quad [P, H] \neq 0$$

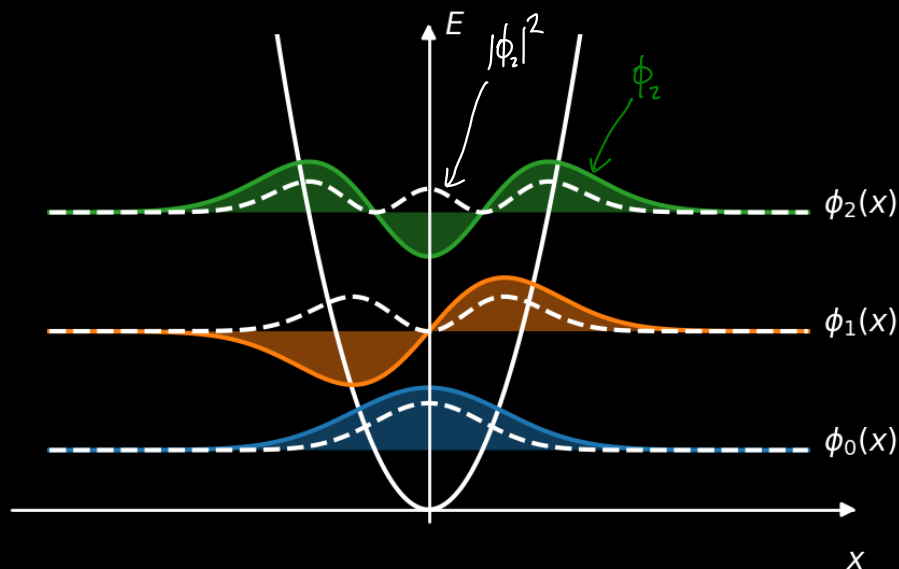
$$[X, \frac{p^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 X^2] \stackrel{[X, X^2]=0}{=} [X, \frac{p^2}{2m}] \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ Si el sistema está en un e-estado de H , el valor de X o P que obtenemos al medirlos es aleatorio. Podemos obtener cualquier resultado (con probabilidades pesadas por $|\phi_n(x)|^2$).

En promedio:

$$\langle X \rangle = \langle \phi_n | X | \phi_n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \langle \phi_n | a + a^\dagger | \phi_n \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle P \rangle = \langle \phi_n | P | \phi_n \rangle = i\sqrt{\frac{m\hbar\omega}{2}} \langle \phi_n | a - a^\dagger | \phi_n \rangle = 0$$



¿Qué tan dispersas salen las mediciones?

$$\Delta X^2 = \langle \phi_n | X^2 | \phi_n \rangle - (\langle \phi_n | X | \phi_n \rangle)^2 = \langle \phi_n | X^2 | \phi_n \rangle$$

$$\Delta P^2 = \dots = \langle \phi_n | P^2 | \phi_n \rangle$$

$$a a^\dagger = 1 + a^\dagger a \quad N = a^\dagger a \quad [a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi_n | X^2 | \phi_n \rangle &= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle \phi_n | a^{\dagger 2} + a a^\dagger + a^\dagger a + a^2 | \phi_n \rangle \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle \phi_n | 2a^\dagger a + 1 | \phi_n \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (2n+1) = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} (n + \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \phi_n | P^2 | \phi_n \rangle = \dots = m\hbar\omega (n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle H \rangle &= \frac{1}{2m} \langle P^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \langle X^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2m} m\hbar\omega (n + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} (n + \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= \hbar\omega (n + \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

Evolución temporal

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(0) |\phi_n\rangle \quad \text{Condición inicial}$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(0) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} E_n t} |\phi_n\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(0) e^{-i\omega(n+\frac{1}{2})t}$$

Para un observable A

$$\langle \psi(t) | A | \psi(t) \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} C_m^*(0) C_n(0) A_{mn} e^{i(m-n)\omega t}$$

$\nwarrow \langle \phi_m | A | \phi_n \rangle$

$\therefore$ Como $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ los términos de la suma oscilan con frecuencia ω o sus armónicos.

$$\text{Si } A=X; \quad X_{mn} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1})$$

$$(X) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Para $A=X$, $\swarrow$ en $\langle X \rangle(t)$ no quedan los armónicos y todos los términos oscilan con frecuencia $\pm\omega$.

(P es análogo).

- $|\phi_n\rangle$ es un estado estacionario.
- Para que $\langle x \rangle$ o $\langle p \rangle$ cambien en el tiempo necesitamos una superposición de $|\phi_n\rangle$'s.

Ejemplos concretos.

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n(0) |\phi_n\rangle$$

① Si $C_{m_0}(0) = 1$ y $C_n(0) = 0$ para $n \neq m_0$

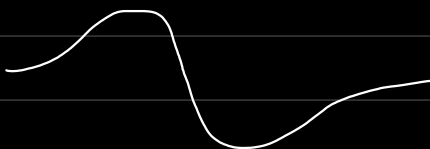
$$|\psi(0)\rangle = |\phi_{m_0}\rangle \Rightarrow |\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\omega(m_0 + \frac{1}{2})t} |\phi_{m_0}\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi(t) | A | \psi(t) \rangle &= \langle \phi_{m_0} | e^{+i\omega(m_0 + \frac{1}{2})t} A e^{-i\omega(m_0 + \frac{1}{2})t} | \phi_{m_0} \rangle \\ &= \langle \phi_{m_0} | A | \phi_{m_0} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

② Si $|\psi(0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|\phi_0\rangle + |\phi_1\rangle)$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[e^{-i\omega_{\frac{1}{2}}t} |\phi_0\rangle + e^{-i\omega_{\frac{3}{2}}t} |\phi_1\rangle \right]$$

$$\phi_0(x) =$$


$$\phi_1(x) =$$


t_0

t_1

