

② 質量  $\mu$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2\mu r^2}$$

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{\chi(l, r)}{r} Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

(1)  $a = \frac{\mu \omega}{\hbar}$ ,  $k^2 = \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2}$

$$\hat{H}\psi = E\psi$$

$$\hat{H} \frac{\chi(l, r)}{r} Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r \frac{\chi}{r} Y_l^m + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \chi Y_l^m + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2\mu r^2} \frac{\chi}{r} Y_l^m$$

$$= E\psi$$

$\psi$  2-両辺を割る ( $\psi = \frac{\chi}{r} Y_l^m$ ) ( $\therefore \chi = r\psi$ )

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} r \chi + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \chi + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2\mu r^2} \chi = E\chi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\chi''}{r} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \chi + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2\mu r^2} \chi = E\chi$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} + \lambda Y = 0$$

$$\hat{L}^2 Y = \lambda Y \quad (\text{作用})$$

$$\hat{L}^2 Y = -\hbar^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin\theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} \right] = -\lambda Y$$

$$\hat{L}^2 Y = -\hbar^2 \lambda Y$$

$$= \hbar^2 \lambda Y \quad (\text{想い出 } \lambda = l(l+1))$$

$$= \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_l^m$$

$$\therefore \hat{L}^2 Y = \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_l^m \quad (l=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\chi''}{r} + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 r^2 \chi - E\chi = -\frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{2\mu r^2} \chi$$

$$= -\frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{2\mu r^2} \chi$$

$$\chi - 2\mu r^2$$

$$\hbar^2 r^2 \frac{\chi''}{r} - \mu^2 r^4 \omega^2 + 2\mu r^2 E = \hbar^2 l(l+1)$$

$$\frac{\chi''}{r} - \frac{\mu^2 r^2 \omega^2}{\hbar^2} + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\chi'' + \left( -\frac{\mu^2 r^2 \omega^2}{\hbar^2} + \frac{2\mu E}{\hbar^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) \chi = 0$$

$$\chi'' + \left( -\alpha^2 r^2 + \beta^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) \chi = 0$$

(2)  $a_n$  の漸化式' 1/2 部分.

$$p^2 - \alpha(2l + 4n + 3) = 0$$

2/2 部分 7-1

$$L \rightarrow \left( u_2(p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n r^{2n} \right)$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow p^2 = \alpha(2l + 4n + 3)$$

$$p^2 = \frac{2\mu F}{\hbar^2} \quad r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow F &= \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu} \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{2\mu} (2l + 4n + 3) \\ &= \frac{\hbar^2 \alpha}{\mu} \left( l + 2n + \frac{3}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

量子数  $n=0$  10002?

(3) 第一励起 - 第二励起  $l=1, n=2$   
 2/2 部分 - 縮退度 2/2 2

基底状態  $(l, n) = (0, 0) = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega$

右の量子数  $(2l+1)$  縮退度  $\tau$   
 $(2 \times 0 + 1) = 1$

第一励起  $(l, n) = (1, 0) = \frac{5}{2} \hbar \omega$   
 $(2 \times 1 + 1) = 3$  縮退度

第一励起  $(l, n) = (2, 0)$  or  $(0, 1)$

$$(2 \times 2 + 1) + (2 \times 0 + 1) = 6$$

g.s no ground state 基底状態

$$(4) \hat{V} = \beta \alpha^2 r^4$$

規格化された基底状態  $n$  級重畳数

$$\psi_{g.s}(r, \theta, \phi) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{3/4} e^{-\alpha r^2} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2\right)$$

$\Delta E$  2/2 部分 7-7-7-7-7-7

$$\Delta E^{(1)} = \langle \psi_{g.s} | \hat{V} | \psi_{g.s} \rangle$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{3/2} \beta \alpha^2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\alpha r^2} r^4 r^2 dr \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$r^2 \sin \theta$  1/2 部分 2/2 部分 2/2 部分?

$$= 4\pi \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{3/2} \beta \alpha^2 \int_0^{\infty} r^6 e^{-2\alpha r^2} dr$$

2/2 部分 2/2 部分

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1} a^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

7/7

$$= 4\pi \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{3/2} \beta \alpha^2 \frac{(2 \times 3 - 1)!!}{2^4 \alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{3/2} \beta \alpha^2 \frac{5!!}{2^4 \alpha^3} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \beta \frac{5!!}{2^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{5!!}{2^2} \beta$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 3 \times 1}{4} \beta = \frac{15}{4} \beta$$

(5)  $\Psi$  is  $\Psi_{g.s}$   $z=1$  or  $\Psi_{z=1}$   $z$  is not a constant.

$$\Psi = (1 - i \frac{c}{4} \hat{P}_z) \Psi_{g.s}$$

$$\Psi = 1$$

$$= \Psi_{g.s} - i \frac{c}{4} \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Psi_{g.s}$$

$$= \Psi_{g.s} - c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Psi_{g.s}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Psi_{g.s} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} z^2}$$

$$r \cos \theta = z$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \cos \theta$$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = -r \sin \theta$   $z \cos \dots$   
 $z = r \cos \theta$   
 $z = r \cos \theta$   
 $z = r \cos \theta$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cos \theta \times (-\alpha r) e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2}$$

(問題 4)  $z=1$  or  $z=2$   
 $\Psi = \frac{\Psi}{r} \Psi$   
 $\chi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3}} \left(\frac{\alpha^5}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} r^{-1} e^{-\frac{\alpha r^2}{2}}$

$$= - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cos \theta \left(\frac{\alpha^5}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{1}{(\alpha r)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= - \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \cos \theta \left(\frac{\alpha^5}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot r e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2}$$

$$= - \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \cos \theta \times \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{r}} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3}} r^2 \left(\frac{\alpha^5}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2}$$

$\chi_1(t)$

$$= - \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3}} \chi_1(t)$$

問題 5

$$\left( \Psi_1^0(\theta, \phi) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta \right) \Psi$$

$$= - \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta \frac{\chi_1(t)}{r}$$

$$= - \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{\chi_1(t)}{r} \Psi_1^0(\theta, \phi)$$

$$= - \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \Psi_{z=1}^{n=0}$$

$$T.2 \Psi = \Psi_{g.s} \left(1 - c \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$= \Psi_{g.s} + \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} c \Psi_{z=1}^{n=0}$$

$r=1$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$\leftarrow$  是?

$n=0$

(2)  $z=0$   $H^1$  時間発展

$$\langle z \rangle = (\Psi(t), z \Psi(t))$$

$z$  の関数 求めよ

(a)  $\Psi$

$$\Psi(t) = e^{-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}} \left( \Psi_{g.s} + \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} c \Psi_{z=1}^{n=0} \right)$$

$H = \Psi_{g.s}$  の交換可能な  $z$  の注意

$z=2$

$$H \Psi_{g.s} = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega \Psi_{g.s} \leftarrow \text{基底 } |r\rangle \text{ 上}$$

$$H \Psi_{z=1}^{n=0} = E \Psi_{z=1}^{n=0}, E = \hbar \omega \left( 2 + 2n + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{5}{2} + 2n \right) \hbar \omega$$

$$\therefore \Psi(r) = \gamma_{9.5} e^{-i\frac{3}{2}\omega r} + \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \int_{\alpha=1}^{\alpha=0} \gamma_{\alpha=1} e^{-i(\frac{3}{2} + \alpha)\omega r}$$

$$(4e^{-i\frac{3}{2}\omega r} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \gamma_{\alpha=1} e^{-i\frac{3}{2}\omega r}) (\gamma_{\alpha=1} e^{i\frac{3}{2}\omega r} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \gamma_{\alpha=1} e^{i\frac{3}{2}\omega r})$$

$$\Psi^{\dagger}(r) \Psi(r)$$

$$= \int \left( \gamma_{9.5}^2 + \frac{\alpha}{2} \gamma_{\alpha=1}^2 + \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \gamma_{9.5} \gamma_{\alpha=1} (e^{i(1+\alpha)\omega r} + e^{-i(1+\alpha)\omega r}) \right)$$

$$= \int \left( \gamma_{9.5}^2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \gamma_{9.5} \gamma_{\alpha=1} \cos(2\alpha\omega r) \right)$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \langle z \rangle = \int r^2 dr \int \sin\theta d\theta \int d\phi \Psi^{\dagger} \cdot z \cdot \Psi$$

直接關係式

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta = 0$$

1.2 ① 若  $z = r \cos\theta$  的  $\cos\theta$  及  $\sin\theta$  的  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ .

②  $z = r \cos\theta$

$$\frac{r_1}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} r \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\alpha r^2}{2}}$$

$$\gamma_{11} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \cos\theta$$

$$\therefore \langle z \rangle = \int dr \int d\theta \int d\phi \cdot e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{\alpha r^2}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \cos\theta \int \frac{3}{2} r \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{\alpha r^2}{2}}$$

$$\times \cos(2\alpha+1)\omega r$$

$$\times r^2 \sin\theta$$

$$\times r \cos\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\alpha r^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\times \int e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2} r e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2} dr \times r$$

$$\times \int \sin\theta \cos\theta \cos(2\alpha+1)\omega r d\theta$$

$$\times \int \frac{d\phi}{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \sqrt{\frac{3}{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\alpha r^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos(2\alpha+1)\omega r}{\int r^2 e^{-\alpha r^2} dr}$$

$$\times \int r^2 e^{-\alpha r^2} dr$$

$$\times \int \cos^2\theta \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$\textcircled{1} = 4\sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2} \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\pi} \cos(2\alpha+1)\omega r$$

$$= 4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2} \cos(2\alpha+1)\omega r$$

② 若  $z = r \cos\theta$

$$\int r^4 e^{-\alpha r^2} dr = \frac{(4-1)!!}{2^2 \alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 1}{8 \alpha^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \cos(\theta + \theta) &= \cos\theta \cos\theta - \sin\theta \sin\theta \\ &= \cos^2\theta - (1 - \cos^2\theta) \\ &= 2\cos^2\theta - 1 \\ \cos\theta &= \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \cos\theta & \theta & 0 \rightarrow 2\pi \\ dr &= -\sin\theta d\theta & r & 1 \rightarrow -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= - \int_{-1}^1 r^2 \cdot (-dr)$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 r^2 dr$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

∫ r^2

$$4 \pi^{-\frac{1}{2}} \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos(2n+1)\omega t \times \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^5}}$$

$$\times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 4 \pi^{-\frac{1}{2}} \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha^{-\frac{5}{2}} \cos(2n+1)\omega t \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\times \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= 4 \pi^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{4}{8} \frac{1}{8} \cos(2n+1)\omega t$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2 \cos(2n+1)\omega t}}$$

$$(1) \int \hat{H} \Psi = E \Psi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \Psi &= \frac{r e^{\lambda}}{r} \quad r \end{aligned} \right.$$

λ の微分方程式 2T=23

$$(2) \chi_e(r) = r^{2l+1} e^{-\frac{\alpha}{2} r^2} u_2(r)$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty, \chi_e \rightarrow 0 \quad r \downarrow$$

u\_2(r) \* 0 r=0 同様 r=73

(3) (2) の正規化式より

規格化の正規化式を考慮する

$$(4) E^{(1)} \text{ の擾動公式 } \langle \Psi | \hat{V} | \Psi \rangle$$

を用いて求める

$$(5) \Psi = \left( 1 - \frac{2}{h} p^2 \right) \Psi_{g.s.}$$

を正規化計算

$$(6) \langle Z \rangle = \int r^2 dr \int \sin\theta d\theta \int d\phi$$

$$\times \Psi^* \Psi$$

より正規化計算