

Modern fizika alkalmazásai a mérnöki gyakorlatban

A kvantummechanika matematikai alapjai

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8. előadás

Operátorok I.

Láttuk (tanultuk):

*** Időfüggetlen Schrödinger egyenlet (1D) ***

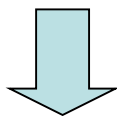
Klasszikus mechanika

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + V(x) \cdot \psi(x) = E \cdot \psi(x)$$

$$\frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x) = E$$

$$\left[\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \hat{V}(x) \right] \cdot \psi(x) = E \cdot \psi(x)$$

Ahol: $\hat{p} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dx}$ és $\hat{x} = x \bullet$



Ált.: 3D

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi(\vec{r}) + V(\vec{r}) \cdot \psi(\vec{r}) = E \cdot \psi(\vec{r}) \rightarrow \left[\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \hat{V}(\vec{r}) \right] \cdot \psi(\vec{r}) = E \cdot \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$\hat{p}_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\hat{p}_y = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\hat{p}_z = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

\hat{H}

← Hamilton operátor

$$\hat{H} \cdot \psi(\vec{r}) = E \cdot \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$\hat{p}^2 = \hat{p}_x^2 + \hat{p}_y^2 + \hat{p}_z^2$$

Operátorok II.

Klasszikus mech.: $A(x, y, z, p_x, p_y, p_z, \dots)$

Perdület: $\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$

$$\hat{A} = A(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{p}_x, \hat{p}_y, \hat{p}_z, \dots)$$

$$L_x = y p_z - z p_y$$

$$L_y = z p_x - x p_z$$

$$L_z = x p_y - y p_x$$

$$\hat{L}_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\hat{L}_y = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\hat{L}_z = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)$$

Időfüggő Schrödinger egyenlet:

$$-\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi(\vec{r}) + V(\vec{r}) \cdot \psi(\vec{r})$$

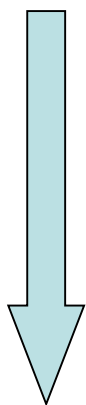
~~$$\hat{E} \cdot \psi(\vec{r}) = \hat{H} \cdot \psi(\vec{r})$$~~

~~Ahol:
$$\hat{E} = -\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dt}$$~~

~~és $\hat{t} = t \bullet$~~

Várható érték

$$\langle x \rangle = x_1 P_1 + x_2 P_2 + x_3 P_3 + \dots$$



$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x |\psi|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^* x \psi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{x} \psi(x) dx$$

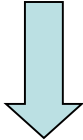
Láttuk: $P_{\Delta V} = |\psi|^2 \Delta V$

Ahol: $P_1 = |\psi(x_1)|^2 \Delta x$

$$P_2 = |\psi(x_2)|^2 \Delta x$$



Általánosítás


$$\langle A \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) dx$$

Skalárszorzat

$$\vec{A} = (a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots) \quad \text{és} \quad \vec{B} = (b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots)$$

Láttuk (tanultuk):

$$\vec{A} \bullet \vec{B} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + \dots$$

Két fgv. skalárszorzata:

$$\langle \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{bra}}}{u} \mid \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{ket}}}{v} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^*(x) v(x) dx \quad \longrightarrow \quad \langle u \mid v \rangle^* = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v^*(x) u(x) dx = \langle v \mid u \rangle$$

Várható érték:

$$\langle A \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) dx = \langle \psi \mid \hat{A} \psi \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{Általánosítás}} \langle u \mid \hat{A} v \rangle = ?$$

Bázis

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi(x) + V(x) \cdot \psi(x) = E \cdot \psi(x)$$

$$P = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 dV = 1$$

Keressük a Schrödinger egyenlet megoldását:

$$\hat{H} \cdot \varphi_i(\vec{r}) = E_i \cdot \varphi_i(\vec{r})$$

Bázis:

$\varphi_1 \Rightarrow E_1$
 $\varphi_2 \Rightarrow E_2$
 $\varphi_3 \Rightarrow E_3$



\hat{H} operátor bázisa: $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \dots$



Önadjungált operátorok

Operátor adjungáltja: $\hat{A}^+ \longrightarrow \langle \hat{A}^+ \mathbf{u} | \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u} | \hat{A} \mathbf{v} \rangle$

Egy operátor önadjungáltja, ha: $\hat{A} = \hat{A}^+$

Önadjungált operátor sajátértéke valós:

$$a_n = \langle \mathbf{n} | \hat{A} \mathbf{n} \rangle = \langle \hat{A} \mathbf{n} | \mathbf{n} \rangle^* = \langle \mathbf{n} | \hat{A} \mathbf{n} \rangle^* = a_n^*$$

Önadjungált operátor (TON) bázisa:

$$\langle \mathbf{m} | \hat{A} \mathbf{n} \rangle = a_n \langle \mathbf{m} | \mathbf{n} \rangle = \langle \hat{A} \mathbf{m} | \mathbf{n} \rangle = a_m \langle \mathbf{m} | \mathbf{n} \rangle \implies (a_m - a_n) \langle \mathbf{m} | \mathbf{n} \rangle = 0$$

Vagyis: $a_m = a_n$ vagy: $\langle \mathbf{m} | \mathbf{n} \rangle = 0$ így: $\langle \mathbf{m} | \mathbf{n} \rangle = \delta_{nm}$
 $\langle \Psi_m | \Psi_n \rangle = \delta_{nm}$

Vektorok és mátrixok I.

$$\psi(\vec{r}) = \sum_j c_j \psi_j \qquad \langle \psi(\vec{r}, t) | \psi(\vec{r}, t) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\Psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 dV = 1$$

$$\langle \psi(\vec{r}, t) | \psi(\vec{r}, t) \rangle = \sum_{i,j} c_i^* c_j \langle \phi_i | \phi_j \rangle = \sum_i |c_i|^2 = 1 \quad \text{és} \quad c_i = \langle \phi_i | \psi \rangle$$

Mérés: $\psi(\vec{r}) = \sum_j c_j \phi_j \longrightarrow P_i = |c_i|^2$

$$\hat{A}\psi(\vec{r}) = \sum_j c_j \hat{A}\phi_j = \sum_j c_j a_j \phi_j = ? \quad \xrightarrow{\text{1 mérés}} \quad P_i = |c_i|^2$$

\swarrow a_i és \searrow ϕ_i

Sok mérés:
(mérés a sokaságon)

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} \psi \rangle = \sum_n |c_n|^2 a_n$$

Vektorok és mátrixok II.

$$c_m = \langle m | \psi \rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n c_n \varphi_n = \sum_n c_n |n\rangle$$



$$\sum_n |n\rangle \langle n| = \hat{1} \quad \text{egységoperátor}$$

$$\hat{A}|\psi\rangle = \sum_m b_m |m\rangle = \sum_m |m\rangle \underbrace{\langle m | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle}_{b_m} = \sum_m |m\rangle \underbrace{\langle m | \hat{A} | n \rangle \langle n | \psi \rangle}_{A_{mn}} = \sum_m |m\rangle \sum_n A_{mn} c_n$$

$$b_m = \sum_n A_{mn} c_n$$

Vektorok és mátrixok III.

$$-\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \psi(\vec{r}) + V(\vec{r}) \cdot \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_n c_n(t) \varphi_n = \sum_n c_n(t) |n\rangle$$

$$-\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}) = \hat{H} \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \psi(\vec{r})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \sum_n c_n |n\rangle \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\sum_n c_n(t) \varphi_n \right) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \hat{H} \sum_n c_n |n\rangle \quad / |m\rangle \bullet$$

Schrödinger egyenlet

$$\frac{d}{dt} c_m = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_n H_{mn} c_n$$

Kommutátor

\hat{A} és \hat{B} operátorok kommutátora: $[\hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A}]$

$$[\hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{p}_x] = ? \quad \longrightarrow \quad [\hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{p}_x] \psi(x) = ?$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dx} \quad \text{és} \quad \hat{x} = x \bullet$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dx} (x\psi(x)) - x \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dx} \psi(x) = \frac{\hbar}{i} [\psi(x) + x\psi'(x) - x\psi'(x)] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \psi(x)$$

$$[\hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{p}_x] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \hat{1}$$

Hasonlóan: $[\hat{E}\hat{t} - \hat{t}\hat{E}] = -\frac{\hbar}{i} \hat{1}$

Határozatlansági reláció I.

Schwarz egyenlőtlenség: $\vec{a} \bullet \vec{b} \leq |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \longrightarrow |\vec{a} \bullet \vec{b}| \leq |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|$

$$|\langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{b} \rangle|^2 \leq \langle \mathbf{a} | \mathbf{a} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b} | \mathbf{b} \rangle \quad \text{Legyen: } (\hat{\Delta A}) = \hat{A} - \langle \hat{A} \rangle \quad \text{és} \quad (\hat{\Delta B}) = \hat{B} - \langle \hat{B} \rangle$$

$$[\hat{\Delta A}, \hat{\Delta B}] = [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \quad \langle \hat{\Delta A} \psi | \hat{\Delta A} \psi \rangle \langle \hat{\Delta B} \psi | \hat{\Delta B} \psi \rangle \geq |\langle \hat{\Delta A} \psi | \hat{\Delta B} \psi \rangle|^2$$

Az operátorok önadjungáltak: $\langle \psi | (\hat{\Delta A})^2 \psi \rangle \langle \psi | (\hat{\Delta B})^2 \psi \rangle \geq |\langle \psi | \hat{\Delta A} \hat{\Delta B} \psi \rangle|^2$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\langle \psi | \hat{\Delta A} \hat{\Delta B} - \hat{\Delta B} \hat{\Delta A} | \psi \rangle}_{\text{Im}} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\langle \psi | \hat{\Delta A} \hat{\Delta B} + \hat{\Delta B} \hat{\Delta A} | \psi \rangle}_{\text{Re}} \right|^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left| \langle [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \rangle \right|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left| \langle \psi | \hat{\Delta A} \hat{\Delta B} + \hat{\Delta B} \hat{\Delta A} | \psi \rangle \right|^2 \quad *$$

Határozatlansági reláció II.

Következmények:

$$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle \psi | (\Delta A)^2 | \psi \rangle}$$

*
$$\Delta A \Delta B \geq \frac{1}{2} \left| \langle [\hat{A}, \hat{B}] \rangle \right|$$

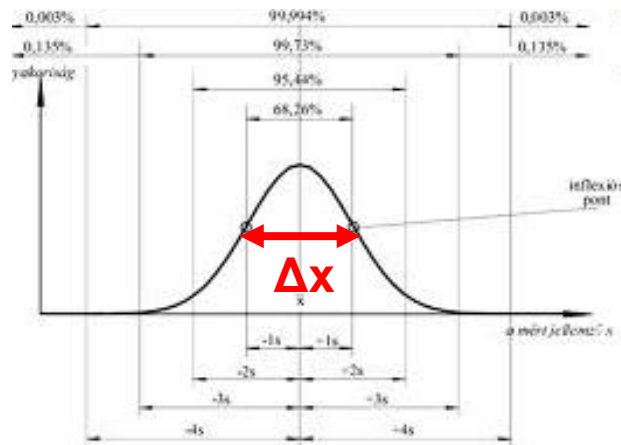
Láttuk:
$$[\hat{p}_x \hat{x} - \hat{x} \hat{p}_x] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \hat{1}$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Mi a jelentése?

Határozatlansági reláció III.

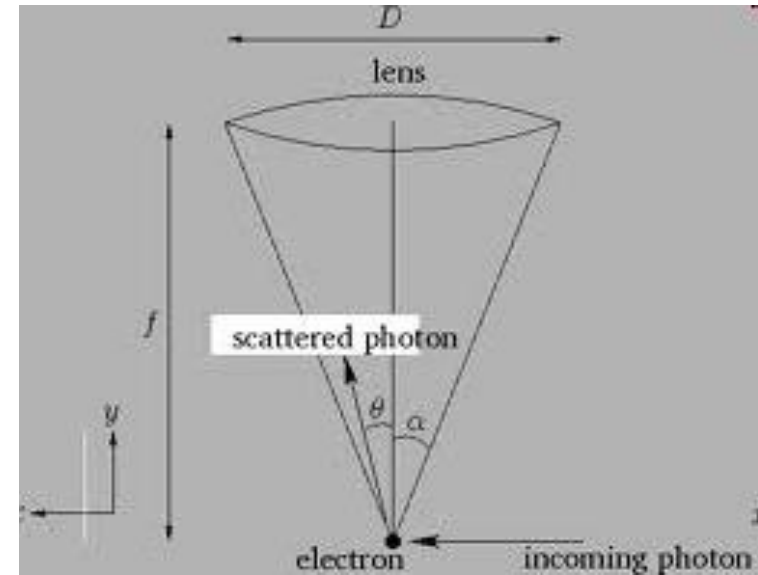
$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Isten nem kockázik...

De igen...!!!



Mikroszkóp felbontása:

$$\Delta x = \frac{0.61\lambda}{\sin \alpha}$$

A foton által meglökött elektron impulzusbizonytalansága:

$$\Delta p = p \sin \alpha = \frac{h}{\lambda} \sin \alpha$$

Csak szemléltetés, nem bizonyítás!!!

Ehrenfest tételei

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$$

Dinamika:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{A} \neq 0 \quad \text{és/vagy} \quad \langle A \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^*(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) dx = \langle \psi | \hat{A} \psi \rangle \neq \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle A \rangle = \langle \dot{\psi} | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \dot{\hat{A}} | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \dot{\psi} \rangle =$$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{A} | \psi \rangle - \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi | [\hat{H}, \hat{A}] | \psi \rangle + \langle \psi | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$$

Az A mozgásállandó, ha: $[\hat{H}, \hat{A}] = 0$ vagy $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \hat{A} = 0$

Alkalmazás:

Korrespondencia:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{p} \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi | [V(\hat{x}), \hat{p}] | \psi \rangle = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi | \left[\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, V(\hat{x}) \right] | \psi \rangle = \left\langle -\frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x} \right\rangle = \langle F(x) \rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \langle \hat{x} \rangle = \frac{i}{2m\hbar} \langle \psi | [\hat{p}^2, \hat{x}] | \psi \rangle = \left\langle \frac{\hat{p}}{m} \right\rangle$$

Felhasználtuk:

$$[\hat{p}_x^2, \hat{x}] = \hat{p}_x [\hat{p}_x, \hat{x}] + [\hat{p}_x, \hat{x}] \hat{p}_x = \frac{2\hbar}{i} \hat{p}_x$$