

```
> restart;
```

РЕШЕНИЕ ЗАДАЧ ПО КВАНТОВОЙ МЕХАНИКЕ
(В.М.ГАЛИЦКИЙ, Б.М.КОРНАКОВ, В.И.КОГАН.
ЗАДАЧИ ПО КВАНТОВОЙ МЕХАНИКЕ
Журавлев В.М.
Ульяновский государственный университет, 2020

ОПЕРАТОРЫ

```
> with(plots) :
  with(plottools) :
```

Формат графиков

```
> frm:=axes=boxed,gridlines=true,labeldirections=[horizontal,vertical],labelfont=[TIMES,
  BOLD,16],titlefont=[TIMES,BOLD,18],symbol=solidcircle,symbolsize=18,size=[900,600];
```

```
frm := axes = boxed, gridlines = true, labeldirections = [horizontal, vertical], labelfont = [TIMES, BOLD, 16], titlefont
= [TIMES, BOLD, 18], symbol = solidcircle, symbolsize = 18, size = [900, 600] (1)
```

Определение операторов

1. Оператор - это правило, с помощью которого каждая функция из функционального пространства $\mathcal{H}$ сопоставляется другой функции из того же пространства.

2. Линейный оператор: Оператор $\hat{A}$ называется линейным, если для любых двух функций $\psi(x)$ и $\phi(x)$ из пространства $\mathcal{H}$: $\psi, \phi \in \mathcal{H}$ и произвольных комплексных чисел a и b ($a, b \in \mathbb{C}$) выполняется равенство:

$$\hat{A} (a\psi(x) + b\phi(x)) = a\hat{A}\psi + b\hat{A}\phi$$

3. Сопряженный оператор. Оператор $\hat{A}^+$ называется сопряженным (эрмитово сопряженным) оператору $\hat{A}$, если для любых двух функций $\psi(x)$ и $\phi(x)$ из пространства $\mathcal{H}$: $\psi, \phi \in \mathcal{H}$ выполняется равенство:

$$(\psi, \hat{A}\phi) = (\hat{A}^+\psi, \phi)$$

4. Оператор $\hat{A}$ называется самосопряженным (эрмитовым), если

$$\hat{A}^+ = \hat{A}$$

Оператор инверсии

$$\hat{I} \psi(x) = \psi(-x)$$

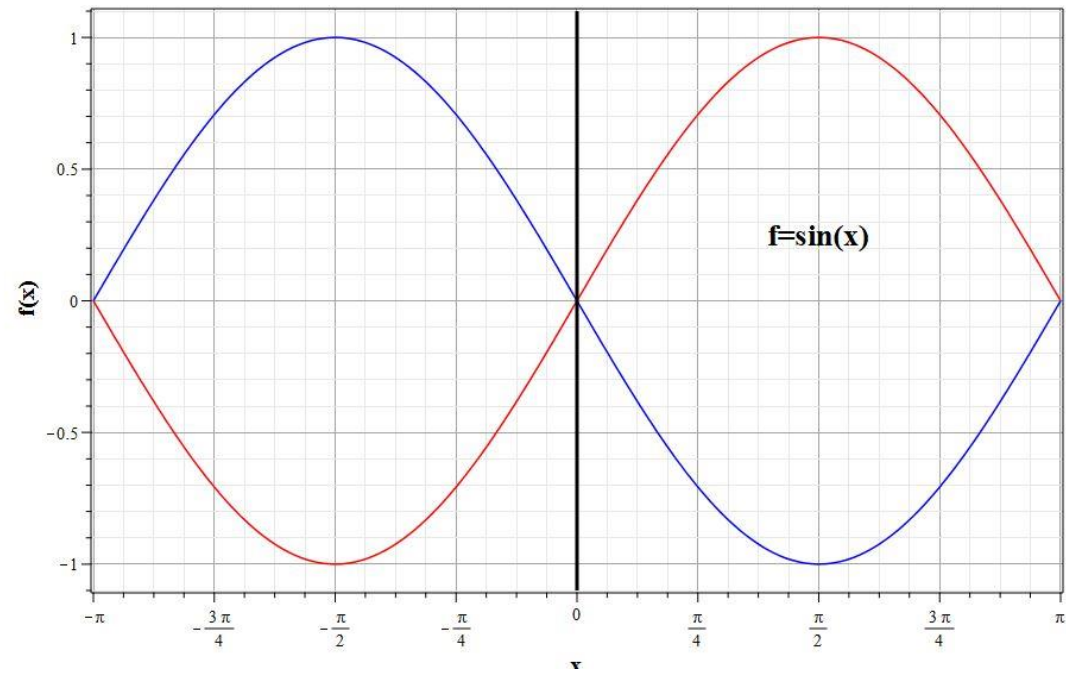
```
-
>
> pf1:=plot([sin(x),-sin(x)], x=-Pi..Pi, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t1:=textplot([Pi/2,0.25,"f=sin(x)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> pf2:=plot([exp(x),exp(-x)], x=-2..2, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t2:=textplot([1,4.5,"f=exp(x)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> f:=(x)->(x^2+x+2)/(x^2+1);
```

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2 + 1} \quad (2)$$

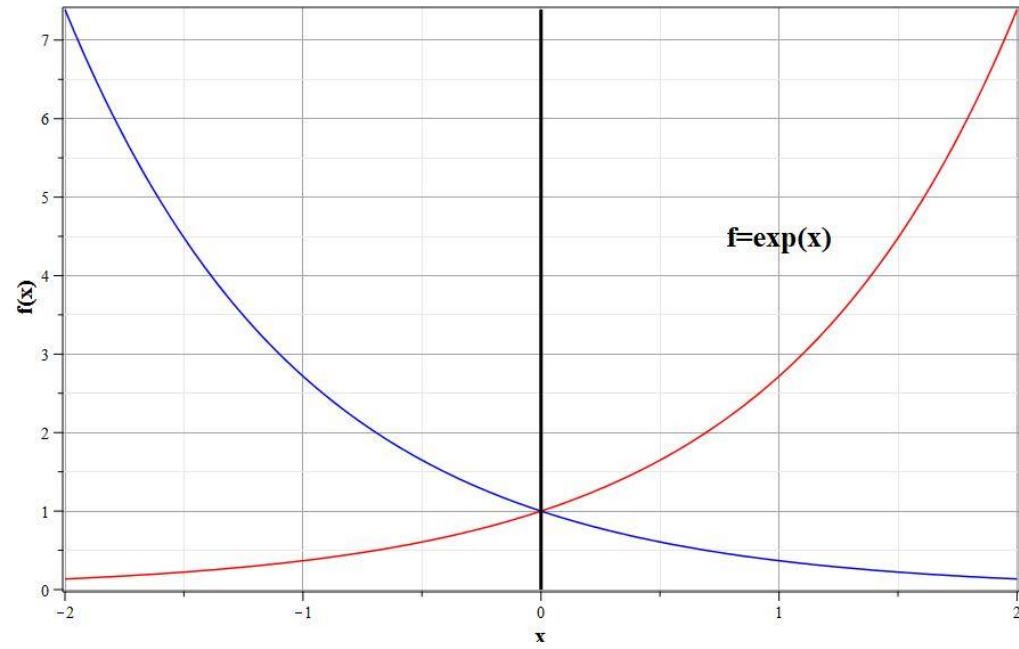
```
-
> pf3:=plot([f(x),f(-x)], x=-4..4, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t3:=textplot([2,0.5,"f=(x^2+2x+2)/(x^2+1)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> Lv0:=(hb,ht)->line([0,hb],[0,ht],color=black,thickness=3);
      Lv0 := (hb, ht) -> plottools:-line([0, hb], [0, ht], color = black, thickness = 3)
> display(pf1,Lv0(-1.1,1.1),t1);
```

(3)

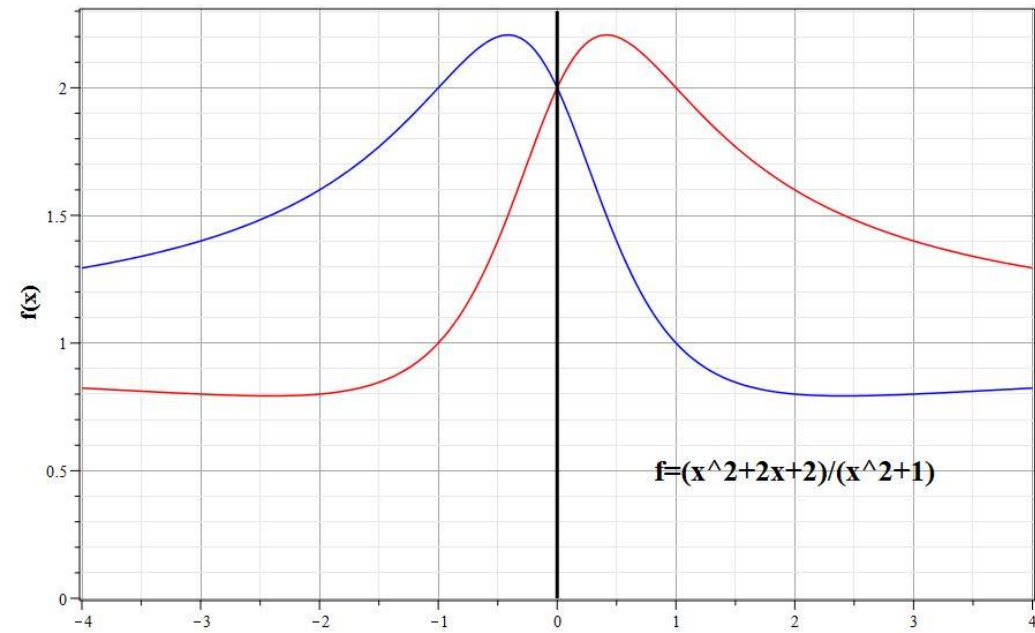
```
=  
> display(pf1,Lv0(-1.1,1.1),t1);
```



```
=  
> display(pf2,Lv0(0,exp(2)),t2);
```



```
> display(pf3,Lv0(0,2.3),t3);
```



Оператор сдвига (трансляции)

$$\hat{T}_a \psi(x) = \psi(x + a), \text{Im}(a) = 0$$

```

> pf1:=plot([sin(x),sin(x+1)], x=-Pi..Pi, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t1:=textplot([Pi/2,0.25,"f=sin(x)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> pf2:=plot([exp(x),exp(x+2)], x=-2..2, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t2:=textplot([1,4.5,"f=exp(x)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> f:=(x)->(x^2+x+2)/(x^2+1);

```

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2 + 1} \quad (4)$$

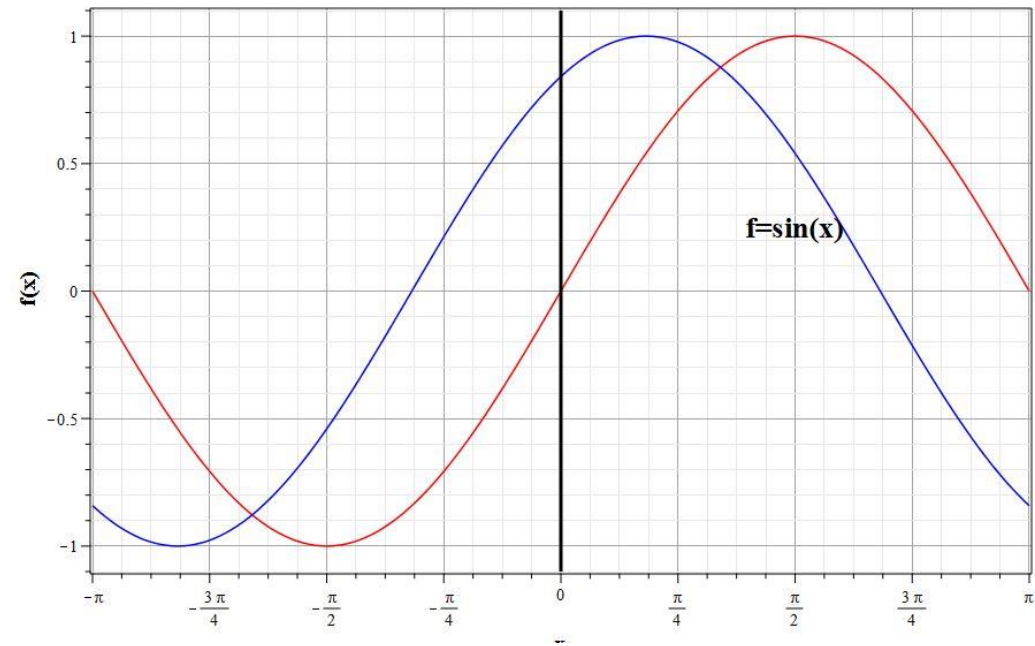
```

> pf3:=plot([f(x),f(x+2)], x=-4..4, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t3:=textplot([2,0.5,"f=(x^2+2x+2)/(x^2+1)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> Lv0:=(hb,ht)->line([0,hb],[0,ht],color=black,thickness=3);

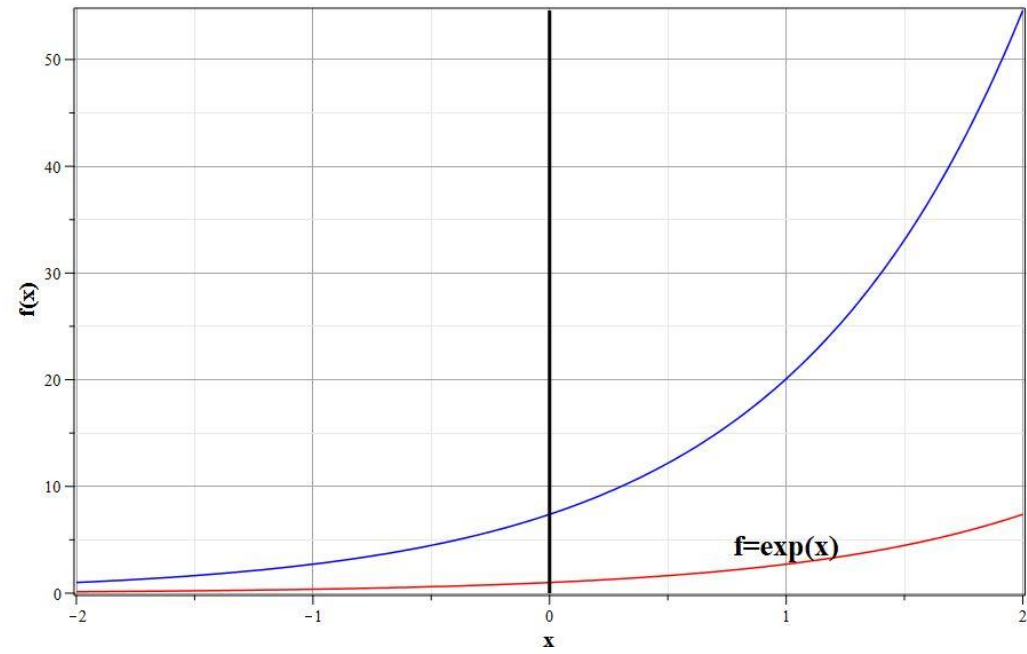
```

$$Lv0 := (hb, ht) \rightarrow \text{plottools:-line}([0, hb], [0, ht], color = black, thickness = 3) \quad (5)$$

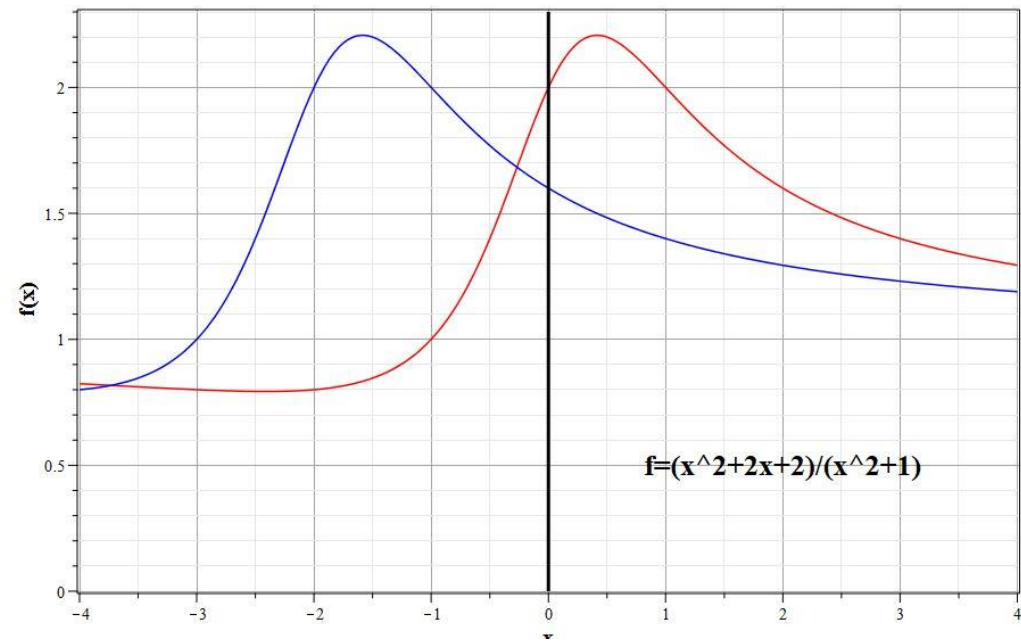
```
> display(pf1,Lv0(-1.1,1.1),t1);
```



```
> display(pf2,Lv0(0,exp(4)),t2);
```



```
> display(pf3,Lv0(0,2.3),t3);
```



Оператор масштабирования

$$\widehat{M}_c \psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \psi(cx), c > 0$$

```

> pf1:=plot([sin(x),sin(2*x)/sqrt(2)], x=-Pi..Pi, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,
blue]):
> t1:=textplot([Pi/2,0.25,"f=sin(x)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> pf2:=plot([exp(x),exp(2*x)/sqrt(2)], x=-2..2, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]
):
> t2:=textplot([1,4.5,"f=exp(x)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> f:=(x)->(x^2+x+2)/(x^2+1);

```

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2 + 1} \quad (6)$$

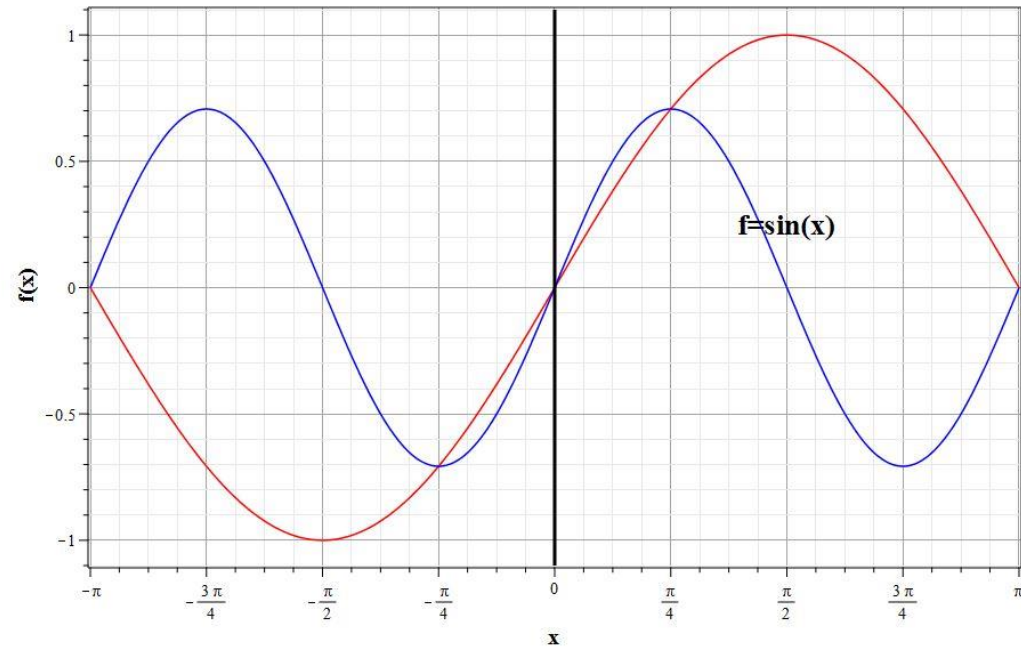
```

> pf3:=plot([f(x),f(2*x)/sqrt(2)], x=-4..4, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t3:=textplot([2,0.5,"f=(x^2+2x+2)/(x^2+1)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> Lv0:=(hb,ht)->line([0,hb],[0,ht],color=black,thickness=3);
      Lv0 := (hb, ht) -> plottools:-line([0, hb], [0, ht], color = black, thickness = 3)

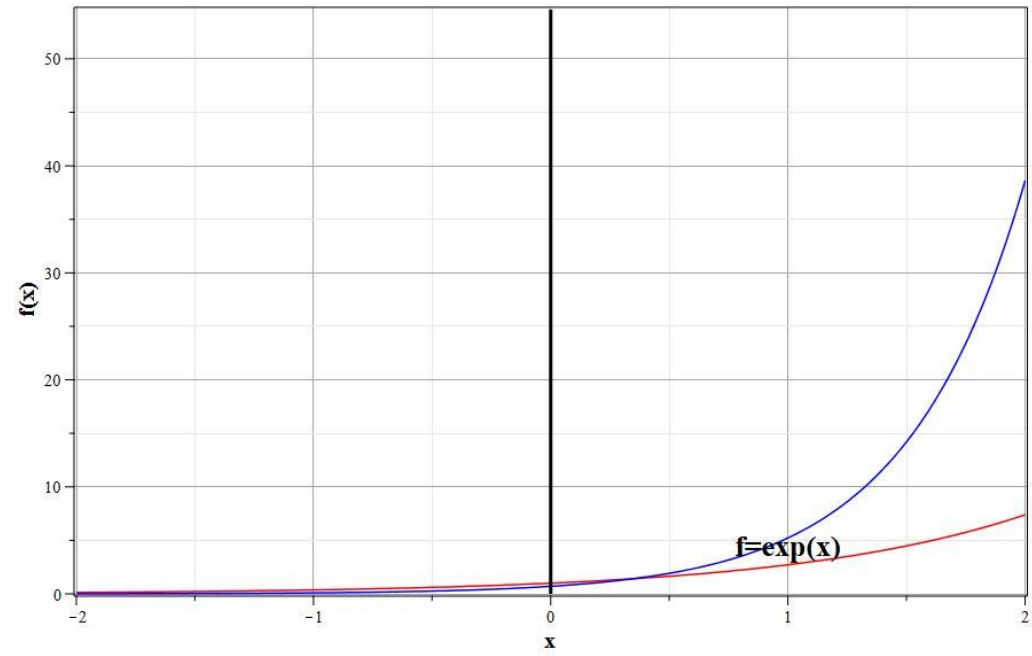
```

(7)

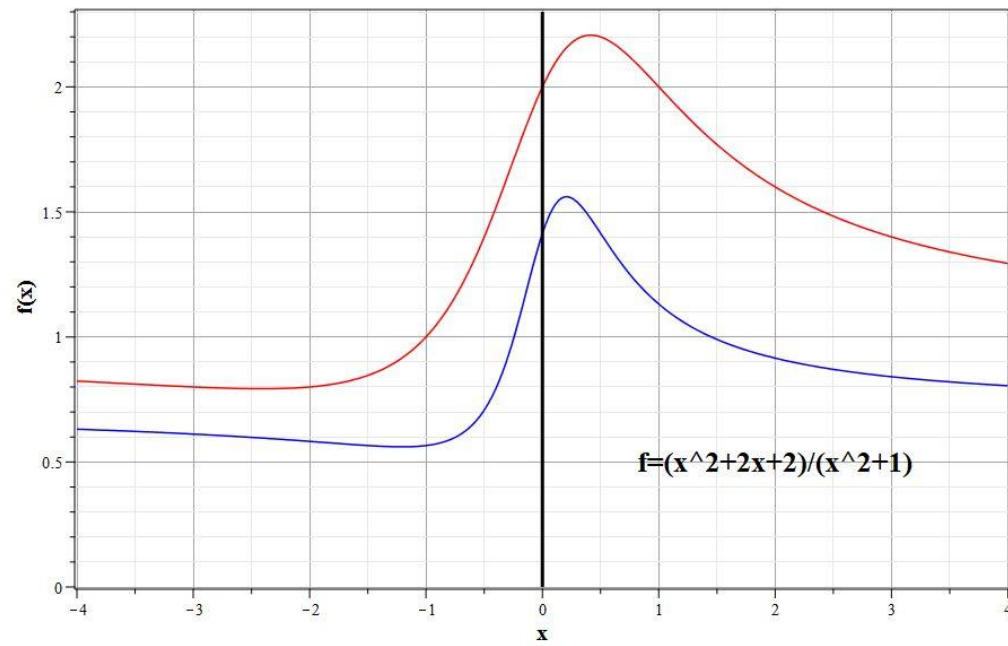
```
=  
> display(pf1,Lv0(-1.1,1.1),t1);
```



```
> display(pf2,Lv0(0,exp(4)),t2);
```



```
> display(pf3,Lv0(0,2.3),t3);
```



Оператор дифференцирования

$$\hat{D}_x \psi(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \psi(x),$$

```

> pf1:=plot([sin(x),cos(x)], x=-Pi..Pi, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t1:=textplot([Pi/2,0.25,"f=sin(x)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> pf2:=plot([exp(2*x),2*exp(2*x)], x=-2..2, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t2:=textplot([1,4.5,"f=exp(x)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> f:=(x)->(x^2+x+2)/(x^2+1);

```

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x^2 + 1} \quad (8)$$

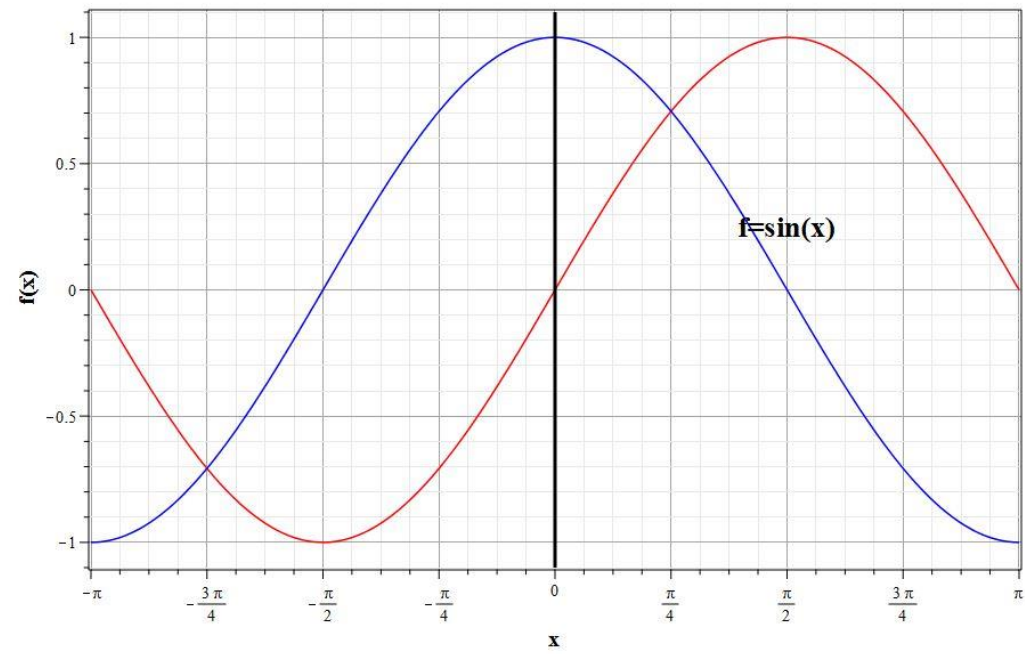
```

> pf3:=plot([f(x),diff(f(x),x)], x=-4..4, frm,labels=["x","f(x)", color=[red,blue]):
> t3:=textplot([2,0.5,"f=(x^2+2x+2)/(x^2+1)",font=[TIMES,BOLD,20]):
> Lv0:=(hb,ht)->line([0,hb],[0,ht],color=black,thickness=3);
      Lv0 := (hb, ht) -> plottools:-line([0, hb], [0, ht], color = black, thickness = 3)

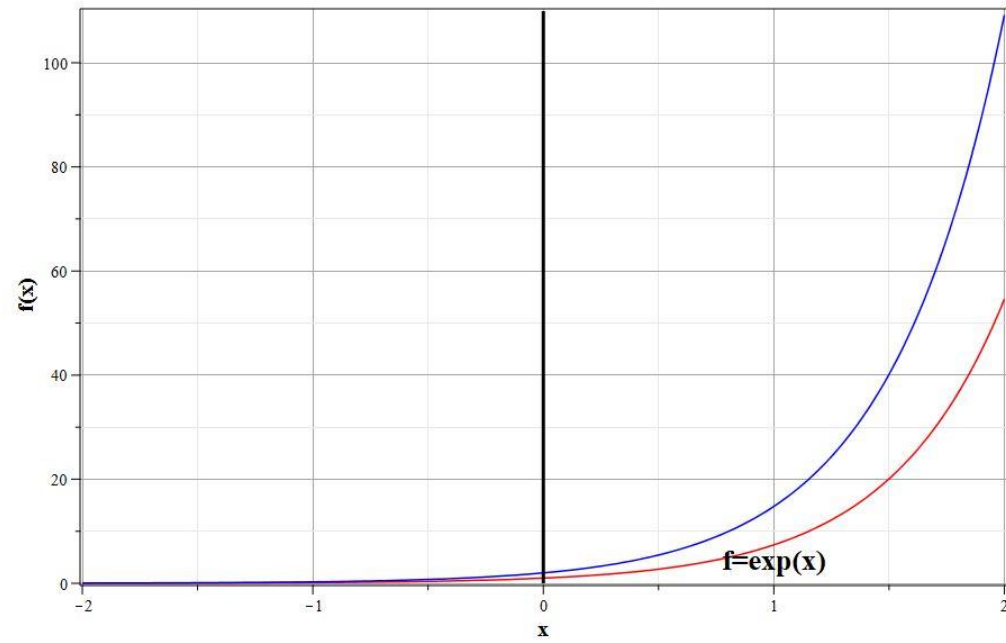
```

(9)

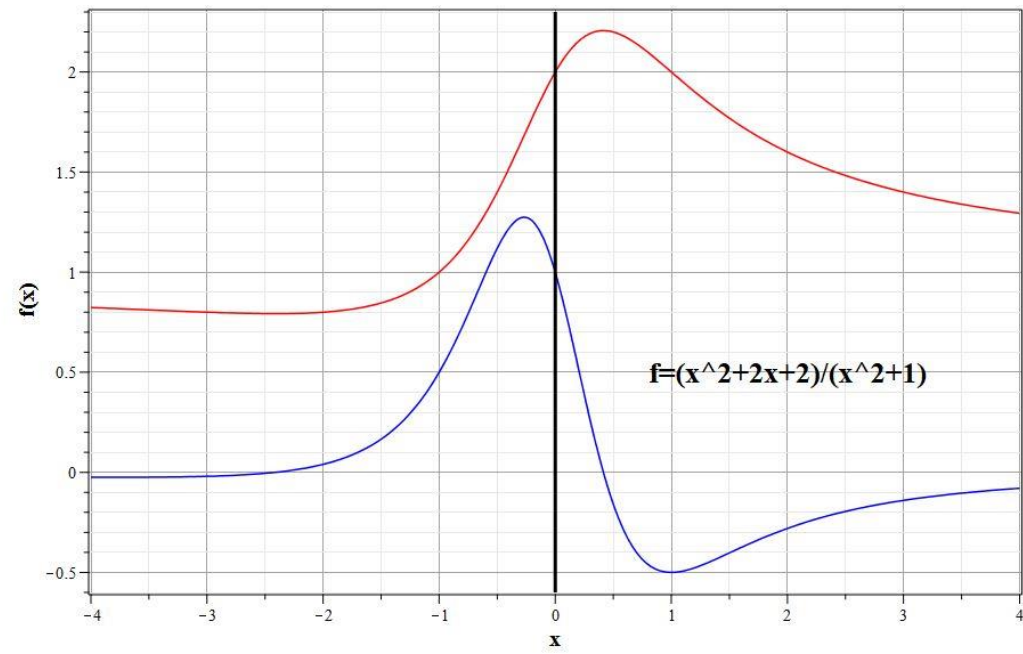
```
> display(pf1,Lv0(-1.1,1.1),t1);
```



```
=  
> display(pf2,Lv0(0,exp(4.7)),t2);
```



```
=  
> display (pf3,Lv0 (-0.6,2.3) ,t3) ;
```



Функции от операторов

Под функцией от оператора понимается степенной ряд оператора с коэффициентами, равными коэффициентам ряда Тейлора данной функции:

$$F(\hat{A}) = F(0) \hat{1} + \frac{1}{1!} F^{[1]}(0) \hat{A} + \frac{1}{2!} F^{[2]}(0) \hat{A}^2 + \frac{1}{3!} F^{[3]}(0) \hat{A}^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} F^{[k]}(0) \hat{A}^k$$

> # Примеры

Ряды Тейлора

> Order:=7;

$$Order := 7 \quad (10)$$

> series(exp(x), x);

$$1 + x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} x^3 + \frac{1}{24} x^4 + \frac{1}{120} x^5 + \frac{1}{720} x^6 + O(x^7) \quad (11)$$

> series(cos(x), x);

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{24} x^4 - \frac{1}{720} x^6 + O(x^8) \quad (12)$$

> series(cosh(x), x);

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{24} x^4 + \frac{1}{720} x^6 + O(x^8) \quad (13)$$

```
=
> series(sin(x), x);
```

$$x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + O(x^7) \quad (14)$$

```
=
> series(sinh(x), x);
```

$$x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 + O(x^7) \quad (15)$$

```
=
> series((1+x)^(-1), x);
```

$$1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - x^5 + x^6 + O(x^7) \quad (16)$$

Оператор инверсии

$$F(\hat{I}) = F(0)\hat{I} + \frac{1}{1!}F^{[1]}(0)\hat{I}^2 + \frac{1}{2!}F^{[2]}(0)\hat{I}^3 + \frac{1}{3!}F^{[3]}(0)\hat{I}^4 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}F^{[k]}(0)\hat{I}^{k+1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)!}F^{[2k]}(0)\hat{I}^{2k+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)!}F^{[2k-1]}(0)\hat{I}^{2k} = F^{(2k)}(0)\hat{I} \cosh(1) + F^{(2k-1)}(0)\hat{I} \sinh(1) \quad (17)$$

```
=
>
```

-
>
-

Примеры функций

$$\mathbf{exp(x):} \exp(\hat{I}) = \cosh(1) \hat{1} + i \sinh(1) \hat{I}$$

$$\mathbf{exp(i\pi x):} \exp(i\pi \hat{I}) = \cos(\pi) \hat{1} + i \sin(\pi) \hat{I} = -\hat{1}$$

$$\mathbf{sin(x):} \sin(\hat{I}) = \sin(1) \hat{I}$$

$$\mathbf{cos(x) :} \cos(\hat{I}) = \cos(1) \hat{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{I} \\ & \cosh(1) \hat{1} + i \sinh(1) \hat{I} \\ & i\pi \hat{I} \\ & \hat{1} = -\hat{1} \\ & \hat{I} \\ & \underline{\hat{I}} \\ & \cos(1) \hat{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{(x + 1)^{-1} : \text{ Не существует}}$$

(18)

Оператор сдвига

$$F(\hat{T}_a) = F(0) \hat{1} + \frac{1}{1!} F^{[1]}(0) \hat{T}_a + \frac{1}{2!} F^{[2]}(0) \hat{T}_a^2 + \frac{1}{3!} F^{[3]}(0) \hat{T}_a^3 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} F^{[k]}(0) \hat{T}_a^k =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k)!} F^{[k]}(0) \hat{T}_{ka}$$

Примеры

$$\hat{T}_a \psi(x) = \psi(x+a) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} a^k \frac{d^k}{dx^k} \psi(x) = \exp\left(a \frac{d}{dx}\right) \psi(x)$$

$$\cosh\left(a \frac{d}{dx}\right) \psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(a \frac{d}{dx}\right) \psi(x) + \frac{1}{2} \exp\left(-a \frac{d}{dx}\right) \psi(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\psi(x+a) + \psi(x-a)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\hat{T}_a + \hat{T}_{-a}) \psi(x)$$

Определение действия операторов

> oIphi := (x) -> phi (-x) ;

$$oIphi := x \rightarrow \phi(-x) \quad (19)$$

> oTphi := (x, a) -> phi (x+a) ;

$$oTphi := (x, a) \rightarrow \phi(x + a) \quad (20)$$

> oMphi := (x, c) -> phi (c*x) / sqrt (c) ;

$$oMphi := (x, c) \rightarrow \frac{\phi(c x)}{\sqrt{c}} \quad (21)$$

> oDxphi := (x) -> subs (z=x, diff (phi (x) , x)) ;

$$oDxphi := x \rightarrow \text{subs} \left(z = x, \frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) \right) \quad (22)$$

> oPxphi := (x, hbar) -> -I*hbar*oDxphi (x) ;

$$oPxphi := (x, \hbar) \rightarrow -I \hbar oDxphi(x) \quad (23)$$

> oEkphi := (x, hbar, m) -> -hbar^2*subs (z=x, diff (phi (x) , x, x)) / (2*m) ;

$$oEkphi := (x, \hbar, m) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar^2 \text{subs} \left(z = x, \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi(x) \right)}{m} \quad (24)$$

```
"
> oIeta:=(x)->eta(-x);
```

$$oIeta := x \rightarrow \eta(-x) \quad (25)$$

```
"
> oTeta:=(x,a)->eta(x+a);
```

$$oTeta := (x, a) \rightarrow \eta(x + a) \quad (26)$$

```
"
> oMeta:=(x,c)->eta(c*x)/sqrt(c);
```

$$oMeta := (x, c) \rightarrow \frac{\eta(cx)}{\sqrt{c}} \quad (27)$$

```
"
> oDxeta:=(x)->subs(z=x,diff(eta(x),x));
```

$$oDxeta := x \rightarrow \text{subs}\left(z=x, \frac{d}{dx} \eta(x)\right) \quad (28)$$

```
"
> oPxeta:=(x,hbar)->-I*hbar*oDxeta(x);
```

$$oPxeta := (x, \hbar) \rightarrow -I \hbar oDxeta(x) \quad (29)$$

```
"
> oEketa:=(x,hbar,m)->-hbar^2*subs(z=x,diff(eta(x),x,x))/(2*m);
```

$$oEketa := (x, \hbar, m) \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar^2 \text{subs}\left(z=x, \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \eta(x)\right)}{m} \quad (30)$$

```
"
>
```

Задаем вид волновой функции

```
> phi:=(x)->exp(-x^2/2);  
eta:=(x)->exp(I*x);
```

$$\phi := x \rightarrow e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\eta := x \rightarrow e^{Ix}$$

(31)

```
> oTphi(x,1);
```

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2}$$

(32)

```
> oPxphi(x,h);
```

$$I h x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

(33)

```
> oEkphi(x,h,1);
```

$$-\frac{1}{2}h^2 \left(-e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + x^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \right)$$

(34)

Проверка (само)сопряженности

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\eta(x))^* \hat{I} \phi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{I} \eta(x))^* \phi(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\eta(x))^* \hat{T}_a \phi(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{T}_{-a} \eta(x))^* \phi(x) dx$$

```
> int(conjugate(eta(x))*oIphi(x),x=-infinity..infinity)-int(conjugate(oIeta(x))*phi(x),x=-infinity..infinity); # Оператор инверсии
0 (35)
```

```
> int(conjugate(eta(x))*oTphi(x,2),x=-infinity..infinity)-int(conjugate(oTeta(x,-2))*phi(x),x=-infinity..infinity);
0 (36)
```