

sode: $\psi_I(x) = A \operatorname{ch}(kx)$ $k = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0 - E)}{\hbar^2}}$

$\psi_{II}(x) = B \sin 2\left(\frac{a}{2} - x\right)$ $k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$

like: $\psi_I(x) = A \operatorname{sh}(kx)$

$\psi_{II}(x) = B \sin 2\left(\frac{a}{2} - x\right)$ 1/4

b) robna pogoja: $\psi_I\left(\frac{a}{4}\right) = \psi_{II}\left(\frac{a}{4}\right)$
 $\psi_I'\left(\frac{a}{4}\right) = \psi_{II}'\left(\frac{a}{4}\right)$

sode: $A \operatorname{ch} \frac{ka}{4} = B \sin \frac{ka}{4}$

like: $A \operatorname{sh} \frac{ka}{4} = B \sin \frac{ka}{4}$

$kA \operatorname{sh} \frac{ka}{4} = -kB \cos \frac{ka}{4}$

$kA \operatorname{ch} \frac{ka}{4} = -B 2 \cos \frac{ka}{4}$

: $k \operatorname{th} \frac{ka}{4} = -2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{ka}{4}$

: $k \operatorname{th} \frac{ka}{4} = -2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{ka}{4}$ 1/4

c) $V_0 \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow ka \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow k a \operatorname{th} \frac{ka}{4} \rightarrow \infty, k a \operatorname{ctg} \frac{ka}{4} \rightarrow \infty$

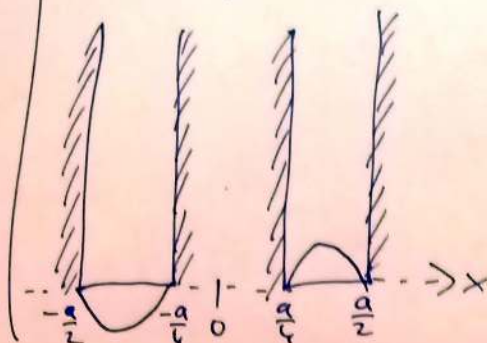
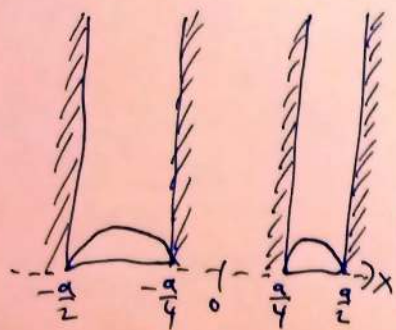
$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{ka}{4} = -\infty$ tako za sode rot tudi za leva stanja

$\frac{ka}{4} = \pi, k = \frac{4\pi}{a}, E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m (a/4)^2}$ 2x degenerirano

↑
 energija neskončne pot. jame
 s širino a/4

sode stanje:

like stanje:



$\psi(x) = \frac{\psi_-(x) + \psi_+(x)}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\psi(x) = \frac{-\psi_-(x) + \psi_+(x)}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\psi_-(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a/4}} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{a/4}\left(x + \frac{a}{2}\right)\right]$ za $-\frac{a}{2} < x < -\frac{a}{4}$, sicer ϕ

$\psi_+(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a/4}} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{a/4}\left(x - \frac{a}{4}\right)\right]$ za $\frac{a}{4} < x < \frac{a}{2}$, sicer ϕ

val. funkcija
 osnovnega stanja
 leve jame

val. funkcija
 osv. stanja
 desne jame

$$\textcircled{1} \quad K_a \text{ th } \frac{K_a}{4} \doteq K_a \left(1 - 2e^{-\frac{K_a a}{2}}\right) \doteq K_0 a \left(1 - 2e^{-\frac{K_0 a}{2}}\right)$$

$$d) \quad K_a \text{ ctg } \frac{K_a}{4} \doteq K_a \left(1 + 2e^{-\frac{K_a a}{2}}\right) \doteq K_0 a \left(1 + 2e^{-\frac{K_0 a}{2}}\right)$$

$$-ka \text{ ctg } \frac{ka}{4} \doteq -4\pi \frac{-1}{\frac{a^2}{4}} = \frac{16\pi}{a^2}$$

$$ka = 4\pi - pa$$

$$\sqrt{(ka)^2 + (K_a)^2} = \frac{2mV_0 a^2}{\hbar^2} \doteq (K_0 a)^2$$

$$(K_a)^2 = (K_0 a)^2 - (ka)^2 \doteq (K_0 a)^2$$

$$\text{sodo stanje: } K_0 a \left(1 - 2e^{-\frac{K_0 a}{2}}\right) = \frac{16\pi}{p_{sa}} \rightarrow p_{sa} \doteq \frac{16\pi}{K_0 a} \left(1 + 2e^{-\frac{K_0 a}{2}}\right)$$

$$\text{liho stanje: } K_0 a \left(1 + 2e^{-\frac{K_0 a}{2}}\right) = \frac{16\pi}{p_{la}} \rightarrow p_{la} \doteq \frac{16\pi}{K_0 a} \left(1 - 2e^{-\frac{K_0 a}{2}}\right)$$

$$E_l - E_s = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma^2} \left[(4\pi - p_{la})^2 - (4\pi - p_{sa})^2 \right] \doteq$$

$$\doteq \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma^2} 8\pi (p_{sa} - p_{la}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma^2} 8\pi \cdot \frac{16\pi}{K_0 a} \cdot 4e^{-\frac{K_0 a}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m(a/4)^2} \cdot \frac{32e^{-\frac{K_0 a}{2}}}{K_0 a}$$

1/4

$$(2) a) H |n_x n_y\rangle = \left[\hbar \omega_x \left(n_x + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \hbar \omega_y \left(n_y + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] |n_x n_y\rangle$$

$$\omega_x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m}} \equiv \omega$$

$$\omega_y = \sqrt{\frac{4\hbar}{m}} = 2\omega$$

$$E_{n_x n_y} = \hbar \omega \left(n_x + 2n_y + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$E_{30} = E_{11} = \frac{9}{2} \hbar \omega \quad 2 \times \text{degeneriran, baza: } |30\rangle, |11\rangle \quad 1/2^-$$

$$b) H' = \lambda x^2 y = \lambda \left[\frac{x_0}{\sqrt{2}} (a_x + a_x^\dagger) \right]^2 \frac{y_0}{\sqrt{2}} (a_y + a_y^\dagger)$$

$$x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega_x}} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega}}$$

$$y_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega_y}} = \frac{x_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H' = \frac{\lambda x_0^3}{4} (a_x + a_x^\dagger)^2 (a_y + a_y^\dagger)$$

$$H' |30\rangle = 0 |30\rangle + \frac{\lambda x_0^3}{4} a_x^2 a_y |30\rangle + \dots =$$

$$= 0 |30\rangle + \frac{\lambda x_0^3}{4} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1} |11\rangle + \dots =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \lambda x_0^3 |11\rangle + \dots \Rightarrow \langle 11 | H' | 30 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \lambda x_0^3 = \langle 30 | H' | 11 \rangle$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -E^{(1)} & \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \lambda x_0^3 \\ \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \lambda x_0^3 & -E^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{30} \\ C_{11} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow E^{(1)} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \lambda x_0^3 \quad |\psi_+\rangle = \frac{|30\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\psi_-\rangle = \frac{|30\rangle - |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\lambda > 0$$

$$|\psi_+\rangle \quad \frac{9}{2} \hbar \omega + \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \lambda x_0^3$$

$$\frac{9}{2} \hbar \omega \quad \begin{array}{c} \lambda = 0 \\ |30\rangle, |11\rangle \\ 2 \times \text{degeneriran} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} |\psi_-\rangle \\ \frac{9}{2} \hbar \omega - \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \lambda x_0^3 \end{array} \quad 1/2^+$$