

$$\Psi_1(x) = B \cos kx \quad \text{za sode}$$

$$\Psi_1(x) = A \sin kx \quad \text{za like}$$

$$\Psi_2(x) = \tilde{A} e^{-\tilde{k}x}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}} \quad \tilde{k} = \sqrt{\frac{2m(V_0-E)}{\hbar^2}} \quad E_n = \frac{\tilde{k}^2 \pi^2 n^2}{2ma^2}$$

Funkcija Ψ mora biti na robu vezna in vezno odvedljiv

Dolimo: $\Psi_1(\frac{a}{2}) = \Psi_2(\frac{a}{2}) \quad B \cos \frac{ka}{2} = \tilde{A} e^{-\tilde{k}\frac{a}{2}}$; $A \sin \frac{ka}{2} = \tilde{A} e^{-\tilde{k}\frac{a}{2}}$;
 $\Psi_1'(\frac{a}{2}) = \Psi_2'(\frac{a}{2}) \quad -Bk \sin \frac{ka}{2} = -\tilde{A} \tilde{k} e^{-\tilde{k}\frac{a}{2}}$; $Ak \cos \frac{ka}{2} = -\tilde{A} \tilde{k} e^{-\tilde{k}\frac{a}{2}}$

Po deljenju robnih pogojev za sode in like funkcije dolimo
dve enački

$$k \operatorname{tg}(\tilde{k}\frac{a}{2}) = \tilde{k}$$

$$k \operatorname{ctg}(\tilde{k}\frac{a}{2}) = -\tilde{k}$$

Vvedemo novi spremenljivki: $ka = x$
 $\tilde{k}a = \tilde{x}$

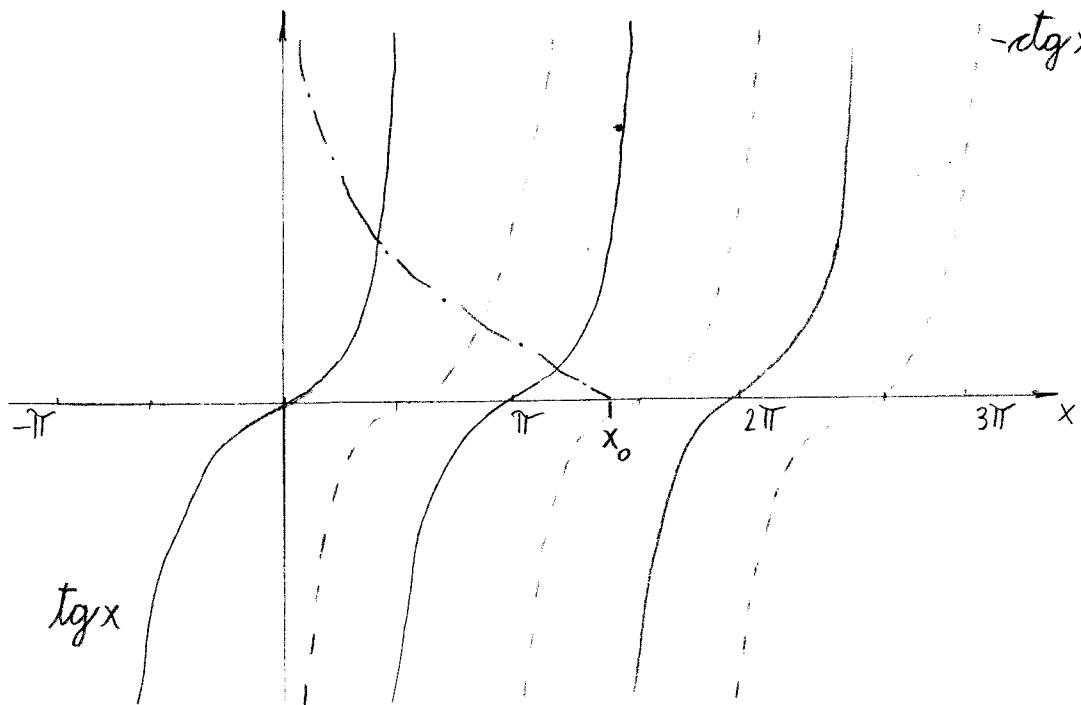
$$x^2 + \tilde{x}^2 = \frac{2mEa^2}{\hbar^2} + \frac{2m(V_0-E)a^2}{\hbar^2} = \frac{2ma^2V_0}{\hbar^2} = x_0^2$$

Nashi enački se tako predelata v:

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{x^2} - 1} \quad \text{za sode}$$

$$-\operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{x^2} - 1} \quad \text{za like}$$

Rешitvi poisciemo grafično.



Iz skice vidimo, da rešitev za sodob funkcijo vedno obstaja. Dogoj za obstoj prega vzhajenega stanja je $x_0^2 > \pi^2$ in česar sledi $\frac{2m\alpha^2 V_0}{\hbar^2} > \pi^2$ in dalje $V_0 > \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2}$

Doglejmo kaj se zgoditi bo potencial V_0 pohujemo proti ∞ .

$$V_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$x_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

Rešitve v grafu se premaknejo k $\pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots$

$$x = n\pi$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2mE\alpha^2}{\hbar^2}} = n\pi$$

$$E = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

Rezultat ustreza veramim stanjem merkovane potencialne jame

Poglejmo si še limitni primer, ko gre $a \rightarrow 0$, pri čemer upoštevamo $aV_0 = \text{konst}$.

Naša jama je 5 funkcija.

$$\tg \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{x^2} - 1}$$

x_0 gre proti nih, zato gre tudi x proti nih in je zato samo malo manjši od x_0 . Zapisemo: $x = x_0 - \varepsilon$

$$\tg \frac{x_0 - \varepsilon}{2} = \frac{x_0 - \varepsilon}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{(x_0 - \varepsilon)^2} - 1} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\varepsilon}{x_0} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon}{x_0}}$$

$$\frac{x_0}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon}{x_0}}$$

$$\varepsilon : \left(\frac{x_0}{2}\right)^3$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 x^2}{2ma^2} = \frac{\hbar^2 \left(x_0 - \left(\frac{x_0}{2}\right)^3\right)^2}{2ma^2} = \frac{\hbar^2 \left(x_0^2 - \frac{1}{4}x_0^4\right)}{2ma^2} = V_0 - \frac{m\alpha^2 V_0^2}{2\hbar^2}$$