

5.09.12

## § Квазиклассическое приближение

Задача 1. Тонкая парабол. осциллятор:

$$U(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \text{ - пот. энергия}$$

$$p(x) = \sqrt{2m [E_n - U(x)]} = \sqrt{2m E_n} \sqrt{1 - \frac{m \omega^2 x^2}{2 E_n}}$$

по правилу Бора-Зоммерфельда:

$$\int_a^b dx p(x) = \pi \hbar \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{2m E_n} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx \sqrt{1 - \frac{m \omega^2 x^2}{2 E_n}} = \left\| \begin{aligned} \frac{m \omega^2 x^2}{2 E_n} &= \sin^2 \varphi \\ \sqrt{\frac{m \omega^2}{2 E_n}} x &= \sin \varphi \\ dx &= \sqrt{\frac{2 E_n}{m \omega^2}} \cos \varphi d\varphi \end{aligned} \right\| \quad (\equiv)$$

Найдем точки поворота:

$$(\equiv) \frac{2 E_n}{\omega} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\varphi \cos^2 \varphi = \frac{2 E_n}{\omega} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi E_n}{\omega} = \pi \hbar \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$E_n = \hbar \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

Классическая энергия:

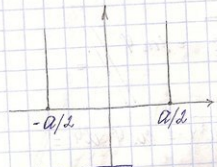
$$E_n = \frac{p^2(x)}{2m} + \frac{x^2 m \omega^2}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{p^2(x)}{2m E_n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x^2 m \omega^2}{2 E_n}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$2\pi \hbar \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \pi \sqrt{2m E_n} \sqrt{\frac{2 E_n}{m \omega^2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} E_n; \quad E_n = \hbar \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

§ 2 Бесконечно высокий потенциальный барьер:



$$U(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & ; x < -a/2, x > a/2 \\ 0 & ; -a/2 < x < a/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\rho(x) = \sqrt{2m E_n}$$

$$\int_{-a/2}^{a/2} dx \sqrt{2m E_n} = \pi \hbar (n + 1/2)$$

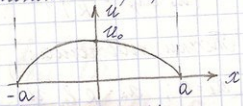
и.к. n - большие,  
1/2 - можно пренебречь

$$\sqrt{E_n m} a = \pi \hbar (n + 1/2) ; n \gg 1$$

$$E_n = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2 n^2}{2m a^2}$$

§ 3 Прохождение параболического барьера:

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} U_0 (1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}), & |x| < a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$



Найдем наименьший коэффициент прохождения:

$$D = D_0 \exp \left( -\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_a^b dx |p(x)| \right)$$

$$|p(x)| = \sqrt{2m |E_n - U_0 (1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2})|}$$

$$= \sqrt{2m \underbrace{(U_0 - E)}_{\text{ошибка}}} \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{U_0 - E} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm a \sqrt{1 - \frac{E}{U_0}} - \text{точки поворота}$$

Вычисляем  $\int$

$$\sqrt{2m(U_0 - E)} \int_{x_2}^{x_1} dx \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{U_0 - E} \frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1} =$$

$$= \left\| \frac{U_0}{U_0 - E} \frac{x^2}{a^2} = \sin^2 \varphi; \quad \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{U_0 - E}} = \sin \varphi \right\| =$$

$$x = a \sqrt{1 - \frac{E}{U_0}} \sin \varphi$$

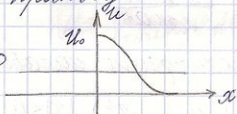
$$= -a \sqrt{2m(U_0 - E)} \left(1 - \frac{E}{U_0}\right) \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - 1} \cos \varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{\pi a}{2} \sqrt{2m U_0} \left(1 - \frac{E}{U_0}\right)$$

$$D = D_0 \exp \left( -\frac{\pi a}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m U_0} \left(1 - \frac{E}{U_0}\right) \right)$$

Задача 4. Найти коэф. протекания:

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ U_0 \exp\left(-\frac{x}{R}\right), & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



Потенциал:

$$x_1 = 0; \quad x_2 = R \ln \frac{U_0}{E}$$

$$D = D_0 \exp \left( -\frac{2}{\hbar} \int dx |p(x)| \right)$$

$$-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_0^{R \ln \frac{U_0}{E}} dx \sqrt{2m(U(x) - E)} = -\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2mE} \int_0^{R \ln \frac{U_0}{E}} dx \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{E} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{R}\right) - 1}$$

$$= \left\| \frac{U_0}{E} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{R}\right) - 1 = t^2 \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{U_0}{E} \left(-\frac{1}{R}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{x}{R}\right) dx = 2t dt \right.$$

$$\left. dx = -\frac{2t R E}{U_0} \exp\left(\frac{x}{R}\right) dt \right\|$$

$$\left\| \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{2tR}{(1+t^2)} \right\| dt$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{E} - 1}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2mE} \int_{\sqrt{\frac{U_0}{E}-1}}^0 \frac{2t^2 R}{(1+t^2)} dt =$$

$$= -\left\| \int \frac{t^2 dt}{1+t^2} = \int dt \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) = \left( t - \arctg t \right) \right\|_{\sqrt{\frac{U_0}{E}-1}}^0 =$$

$$= \left\| \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{E}-1} + \arctg \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{E}-1} \right\|$$

$$D = D_0 \exp \left( -\frac{4}{\hbar} \sqrt{2mE} R \left( \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{E}-1} + \arctg \sqrt{\frac{U_0}{E}-1} \right) \right)$$

§ Спин

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\sigma}_x, \hat{\sigma}_y - ?$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\sigma}_y = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

п. к.  $\hat{\sigma}_x$  - диаг. :  $a_{11} = a_{22} = b_{11} = b_{22} = 0$

$$(\hat{L}_x)_{m, m-1} = (\hat{L}_x)_{m-1, m} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(l+m)(l-m+1)} - \text{сим-ма}$$

$$(\hat{L}_y)_{m, m-1} = -(\hat{L}_y)_{m-1, m} = -\frac{i}{2} \sqrt{(l+m)(l-m+1)} - \text{не сим-ма}$$

$$a_{12} = (\hat{\sigma}_x)_{1/2, -1/2} = 1 \quad b_{12} = (\hat{\sigma}_y)_{1/2, -1/2} = -i$$

$$a_{21} = (\hat{\sigma}_x)_{-1/2, 1/2} = 1 \quad b_{21} = (\hat{\sigma}_y)_{-1/2, 1/2} = i$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

12.04.  
2012

- ① Найти форму оператор проекции спина на ось  $\vec{n}$  в состоянии с опред. зпаз. проекции спина  $S_z = \pm 1/2$

$$\hat{S} = \hat{S}_x \vec{e}_x + \hat{S}_y \vec{e}_y + \hat{S}_z \vec{e}_z$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{S} \cdot \vec{n} &= \hat{S}_n = \hat{S}_x (\vec{e}_x \cdot \vec{n}) + \hat{S}_y (\vec{e}_y \cdot \vec{n}) + \hat{S}_z (\vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{n}) = \\ &= \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{S}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{S}_y + \cos \theta \hat{S}_z \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{S}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \hat{S}_n = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad G_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad G_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{S}_n \rangle_{1/2} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Sp} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Sp} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sp} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \hat{S}_n \rangle_{-1/2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\langle \hat{S}_n \rangle = S_z \cos \theta$$

Находим вер-ми:

$$W_+ + W_- = 1$$

$$\frac{W_+}{2} - \frac{W_-}{2} = S_z \cos \theta$$



$$W_+ = S_x \cos \theta + 1/2$$

$$W_- = 1/2 - S_x \cos \theta$$

$$W_+ |S_z = 1/2\rangle = \cos^2 \theta/2$$

$$W_+ |S_z = -1/2\rangle = \sin^2 \theta/2$$

$$W_- |S_z = 1/2\rangle = \sin^2 \theta/2$$

$$W_- |S_z = -1/2\rangle = \cos^2 \theta/2$$

② Найдите вероятности проекции спина  $z$  на направление  $n$ .

$$S = 1 \Rightarrow S_z = 1, 0, -1$$

$$W_1 + W_0 + W_{-1} = 1$$

По теории прецессий: (соснаюсь на предыдущую задачу)

$$W_1 = W_+ \cdot W_+ = \cos^4(\theta/2)$$

$$W_{-1} = W_- \cdot W_- = \sin^4(\theta/2)$$

$$W_0 = W_+ W_- + W_- W_+ = 2 \cos^2(\theta/2) \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

③ Есть частица со спином  $1/2$ . Найдите для этой частицы в матричной форме  $\hat{S}_+$ ,  $\hat{S}_-$ .

$$\hat{S}_+ = \hat{S}_x + i \hat{S}_y$$

$$S_x = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; S_y = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_- = \hat{S}_x - i \hat{S}_y$$

$$\hat{S}_+ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \hat{S}_+^2 = 0$$

$$\hat{S}_- = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \hat{S}_-^2 = 0$$

④ Найдем в матричном виде  $\hat{S}_x, \hat{S}_y, \hat{S}_z$  для  $S=1$ .

$$\hat{S}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \text{по диагонале собствен. знач.}$$

$$\hat{S}_x = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}; \quad \hat{S}_y = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

В предполож. где  $\hat{S}_z$  - диаг-мо,  $\hat{S}_x$  и  $\hat{S}_y$  не диаг-мо  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow a_{11} = a_{22} = a_{33} = b_{11} = b_{22} = b_{33} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{L}_x)_{m,m-1} &= (\hat{L}_x)_{m-1,m} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(l+m)(l-m+1)} \\ (\hat{L}_y)_{m,m-1} &= -(\hat{L}_y)_{m-1,m} = -\frac{i}{2} \sqrt{(l+m)(l-m+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{12} = \hat{S}_{x_{1,0}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = a_{21}$$

$$a_{23} = \hat{S}_{x_{0,-1}} = 1/\sqrt{2} = a_{32}$$

$$a_{13} = \hat{S}_{x_{1,-1}} = a_{31} = 0$$

$$b_{12} = \hat{S}_{y_{1,0}} = -i/\sqrt{2} = -b_{21}$$

$$b_{23} = \hat{S}_{y_{0,-1}} = -i/\sqrt{2} = -b_{32}$$

$$b_{13} = b_{31} = 0$$

$$\hat{S}_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$l$  - не может быть отриц.

5) Найти ср. знач.  $\hat{S}$  произвед.  $\langle \hat{S}_1 \hat{S}_2 \rangle$  (звезд.);  
 полный спин  $\hat{S} = \hat{S}_1 + \hat{S}_2$ .

Возведем в квадрат:  $\hat{S}^2 = \hat{S}_1^2 + 2 \hat{S}_1 \hat{S}_2 + \hat{S}_2^2 \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow \hat{S}_1 \hat{S}_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\hat{S}^2 - \hat{S}_1^2 - \hat{S}_2^2) \quad \langle \hat{S}^2 \rangle = S(S+1)$$

$$\langle \hat{S}_1 \cdot \hat{S}_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} [S(S+1) - S_1(S_1+1) - S_2(S_2+1)]$$

Рассмотрим частный случай:  $S_1 = S_2 = 1/2$

1)  $S = 0$

$$\langle \hat{S}_1 \hat{S}_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \right] = -\frac{3}{4}$$

2)  $S = 1$

$$\langle \hat{S}_1 \hat{S}_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

6) Упростить выражение:

$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^n$ ,  $n$  - целое число;  $\vec{a}$  - const  
 $\vec{b}$  - набор м. Паули

$$\hat{b}_i \hat{b}_k = \delta_{ik} + i \epsilon_{ikl} \hat{b}_l$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2 &= (a_i \hat{b}_i) (a_k \hat{b}_k) = a_i a_k \hat{b}_i \hat{b}_k = \\ &= (a_i a_k) (\delta_{ik} + i \epsilon_{ikl} \hat{b}_l) = \vec{a}^2 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

- если  $n$  - четн.  $\rightarrow$  задача решена  $\vec{a}^n$
- если  $n$  - нечетн.  $\rightarrow a^{n-1} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$



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②  $\langle \hat{G}_1, \hat{G}_2 \rangle$

$$\hat{S} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{G}$$

$$1) \hat{S} = \hat{S}_1 + \hat{S}_2, \quad \hat{S}^2 = \hat{S}_1^2 + \hat{S}_2^2 + 2\hat{S}_1\hat{S}_2$$

$$\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2 = 2\hat{S}^2 - 2\hat{S}_1^2 - 2\hat{S}_2^2 \quad 4S(S+1)$$

$$\langle \hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2 \rangle = 2S(S+1) - 3$$

$$\langle \hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2 \rangle = \begin{cases} -3, S=0 \\ 1, S=1 \end{cases}$$

$$2) (\hat{G}_1, \hat{G}_2)^2 =$$

$$(\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2 - 1)(\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2 + 3) = 0$$

$$(\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2)^2 - 2\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\langle (\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2)^2 \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, S=0 \\ 1, S=1 \end{cases}$$

$$3) (\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2) \chi = (-3 + 2\hat{S}^2) \chi$$

$S=1$ : - триллированное состояние (3 проекц. спина)

$$\hat{S}^2 \chi_T = S(S+1) \chi_T = 2 \chi_T \Rightarrow \hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2 \chi_T = \chi_T$$

$S=0$ : - синглетное (1 проекц. спина)

$$\hat{S}^2 \chi_S = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2 \chi_S = -3 \chi_S$$

$$(\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2)^n \chi_T = \chi_T$$

$$(\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2)^n \chi_S = (-3)^n$$

$$(\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2)^n = A + B(\hat{G}_1 \hat{G}_2)$$

Нужно найти  $A$  и  $B \rightarrow$  подставим в равенства с  $\chi_T$  и  $\chi_S$ :

$$(A + B (\hat{\sigma}_1 \hat{\sigma}_2)) \chi_T = \chi_T \quad (A+B) \chi_T = \chi_T$$

$$(A + B (\hat{\sigma}_1 \hat{\sigma}_2)) \chi_S = (-3) \chi_S \Rightarrow (A-3B) \chi_S = \chi_S$$

опустим  $\chi_T$  и  $\chi_S$ :

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ A-3B=-3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1-(-3)}{4} = 1, \quad A = \frac{3+(-3)}{4} = 0$$

$$(\hat{\sigma}_1 \hat{\sigma}_2) = 7(\hat{\sigma}_1 \hat{\sigma}_2) - 6$$

## Модель Томаса-Ферми

$$\langle F(r) \rangle = \frac{\int d^3r F(r) n(\vec{r})}{\int d^3r n(\vec{r})}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \langle r \rangle = \frac{\int d^3r r n(\vec{r})}{\int d^3r n(\vec{r})} = \frac{4\pi \int_0^\infty dr r^3 n(r)}{4\pi \int_0^\infty dr r^2 n(r)} \sim$$

$$\left\| r \sim \frac{\hbar^2}{m e^2} \cdot Z^{-2/3} \right\| \sim \frac{\hbar^2}{m e^2} Z^{-1/3}; \quad \langle r^2 \rangle \sim Z^{-2/3}$$

\*  $\textcircled{3}$  Найти зав-ть от  $Z$  энергии... (эл./ядро)

$$U_{en} = - \frac{Z e^2}{r}; \quad |\langle U_{en} \rangle| = Z e^2 \langle \frac{1}{r} \rangle = Z e^2 \langle \frac{1}{r} \rangle \sim$$

$$\left\| \langle r \rangle \sim Z^{-1/3} \frac{\hbar^2}{m e^2} \right\| \sim \frac{Z^{1/3} e^4 m}{\hbar^2}$$

\*  $\textcircled{4}$  Найти зав-ть от  $Z$  средних значений энергии и  
 Власовая теорема Вирея:  $\leftarrow$  вирес-сия  $\rightarrow$  ионизация

$\langle [\hat{H}, \hat{F}] \rangle$  - предп. спектр дискретный  
 состоит. стационарное

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^\dagger$$

$$\langle [\hat{H}, \hat{F}] \rangle = \langle \hat{H}\hat{F} - \hat{F}\hat{H} \rangle = \langle \Psi_n | \hat{H}\hat{F} - \hat{F}\hat{H} | \Psi_n \rangle = \langle \hat{H}\Psi_n, \hat{F}\Psi_n \rangle \\ = E_n \langle \Psi_n | \hat{F} | \Psi_n \rangle - E_n \langle \Psi_n | \hat{F} | \Psi_n \rangle = 0 \quad \text{z. m. g.}$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2m} \hat{\vec{p}}^2 + V(\vec{r})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}\Psi_n &= E_n\Psi_n \\ \hat{H}^\dagger\Psi_n^* &= E_n\Psi_n^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{F} = \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}$$

$$\langle [\hat{\vec{p}}^2, \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}] \rangle = \langle \hat{\vec{p}}^2 \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}} - (\vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}) \hat{\vec{p}}^2 \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}} = x\hat{p}_x + y\hat{p}_y + z\hat{p}_z \rangle$$

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

$$[\hat{p}_x, \hat{p}_x] = x\hat{p}_x - \hat{p}_x x = i\hbar, \quad \hat{p}_x x = x\hat{p}_x - i\hbar$$

$$= \langle \hat{p}_x^2 (x\hat{p}_x + y\hat{p}_y + z\hat{p}_z) - (x\hat{p}_x + y\hat{p}_y + z\hat{p}_z) \hat{p}_x^2 + \dots \rangle =$$

$$= \langle \hat{p}_x^2 x\hat{p}_x - x\hat{p}_x \hat{p}_x^2 + \dots \rangle = \langle \hat{p}_x (x\hat{p}_x - i\hbar) \hat{p}_x - x\hat{p}_x \hat{p}_x^2 \rangle =$$

$$= \langle (x\hat{p}_x - i\hbar) \hat{p}_x^2 - i\hbar \hat{p}_x^2 - x\hat{p}_x \hat{p}_x^2 \rangle = \langle x\hat{p}_x^3 - i\hbar \hat{p}_x^3 -$$

$$- i\hbar \hat{p}_x^3 - x\hat{p}_x^3 \rangle = -2i\hbar \langle \hat{p}_x^3 \rangle$$

$$\langle [\hat{\vec{p}}^2, \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}] \rangle = -2i\hbar \langle \hat{\vec{p}}^2 \rangle$$

$$u(\vec{r}) = -\frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

$$\langle [\frac{\hat{\vec{p}}^2}{2m}, \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}] \rangle = \langle [\hat{T}, \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}] \rangle = -2i\hbar \langle \hat{T} \rangle \quad \langle [\hat{H}, \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}] \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle [\hat{u}(\vec{r}), \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}}] \rangle = \langle \hat{u}(\vec{r}) \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}} - \vec{r} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}} \hat{u}(\vec{r}) \rangle =$$

$$= i\hbar \langle \vec{r} \frac{d\hat{u}(\vec{r})}{dr} \rangle = i\hbar \langle r \frac{Ze^2}{r^2} \rangle = i\hbar Z \langle \frac{e^2}{r} \rangle \sim$$

$$\sim \frac{i\hbar Ze^2}{\langle r \rangle}$$

$$-2i\hbar \langle T \rangle + i\hbar \frac{Ze^2}{\langle r \rangle} = 0$$

$$2 \langle T \rangle = \frac{\mathcal{E} e^2}{\langle r \rangle} \Rightarrow 2 \langle T \rangle = \langle U \rangle$$

Подставим  $\langle r \rangle$ :

$$\langle T \rangle = \frac{\mathcal{E} e^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{m e^2 \mathcal{E}^{1/3}}{1} \Rightarrow \boxed{\langle T \rangle = \frac{\mathcal{E}^{4/3} m e^4}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\langle T \rangle = \frac{1}{2m} \langle \vec{p}^2 \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \vec{p}^2 \rangle \sim \frac{m^2 e^4 \mathcal{E}^{4/3}}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\langle T \rangle \sim \mathcal{E}^{4/3}$$

$$\langle p \rangle \sim \mathcal{E}^{2/3}$$

$$\boxed{\langle p \rangle \sim \frac{m e^2 \mathcal{E}^{2/3}}{\hbar}}$$

\* ⑤ Найдите среднюю величину орбит. момента.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{l} \rangle &= \langle \hat{r} \hat{p} \rangle \sim \langle \hat{r} \rangle \langle \hat{p} \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{m e^2} \mathcal{E}^{-1/3} \frac{m e^2}{\hbar} \mathcal{E}^{2/3} \\ &= \hbar \mathcal{E}^{1/3} \end{aligned}$$

\* ⑥ Найдите зав.-ть от  $\mathcal{E}$  энергии ионизации.

$$\langle U_{\text{ион.}} \rangle \sim \mathcal{E} U_{\text{ен}} = \mathcal{E}^{7/3} \frac{m e^4}{\hbar^2}$$

\* ⑦ Н. вращеог.  $L^x e^-$

$$\langle U_{\text{ее}} \rangle = \left\langle \frac{e^2}{r} \right\rangle \sim \frac{e^2}{\langle r \rangle} \sim \frac{e^2 m e^2}{\hbar^2 \mathcal{E}^{-1/3}} = \frac{e^4 m}{\hbar^2} \mathcal{E}^{1/3}$$

① Найдите спиновые функции для частицы со спином  $S=1/2$ , описываемые составными частицами с опред. зпаз. ... на ось  $x, y, z$

$\chi(S_i)$

$i = x, y, z ; S = 1/2$

26.09.  
2012.

12

$$x: \chi(S_x) = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\chi(S_x)|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \chi \chi^\dagger = E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^* & b^* \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |a|^2 & a b^* \\ a^* b & |b|^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |a|=1 \\ |b|=1 \end{cases}$$

Напишем ур-е на собств. ф-и и собств. значения:

$$\hat{S}_x \chi(S_x) = S_x \chi(S_x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \end{pmatrix} = S_x \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

тогда выполнялось равенство:

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 2a S_x \Rightarrow a = 4 S_x^\dagger a \\ a &= 2b S_x \Rightarrow 4 S_x^\dagger = 1 \Rightarrow S_x = \pm 1/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\chi(S_x = +1/2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \chi(S_x = -1/2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y: \chi(S_y) = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_y \chi(S_y) = S_y \chi(S_y)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -i d \\ i c \end{pmatrix} = S_y \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 2 S_y c i \\ c &= -2 S_y d i \Rightarrow d = 4 S_y^\dagger d \Rightarrow S_y = \pm 1/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\chi(S_y = +1/2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}; \quad \chi(S_y = -1/2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z: \chi(S_z) = \begin{pmatrix} e \\ f \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\hat{S}_x X(S_x) = S_x X(S_x)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e \\ l \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e \\ -l \end{pmatrix} = S_x \begin{pmatrix} e \\ l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e &= 2 S_x e \\ l &= -2 S_x l \Rightarrow S_x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$X(S_x = 1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad X(S_x = -1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

② Найдите ср. значения:  $\langle \hat{S}_x \rangle, \langle \hat{S}_y \rangle, \langle \hat{S}_z \rangle$   
для состояния  $S = 1/2$  в состоянии с макс. функцией.

$$X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|^2 + |b|^2}} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{S}_x \rangle &= \text{Sp} \langle X | \hat{S}_x | X \rangle = \text{Sp} \frac{1}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} (a^* b^*) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \text{Sp} \frac{1}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} \frac{1}{2} (b^* a^*) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \text{Sp} \frac{1}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} \frac{1}{2} (ab^* + ba^*) = \\ &= \frac{\text{Re}(ab^*)}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{S}_y \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Sp} \frac{1}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} (a^* b^*) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Sp} \frac{1}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} (b^* i - i a^*) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{i}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} (ab^* - ba^*) = \\ &= \frac{\text{Im}(a^* b)}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{S}_z \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Sp} \frac{1}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} (a^* b^*) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Sp} \frac{1}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} (a^* - b^*) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{|a|^2 + |b|^2} (aa^* - bb^*) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{|a|^2 - |b|^2}{(|a|^2 + |b|^2)}$$

③ Найти величину, для частицы со спином  $S=1/2$

$$\langle \hat{L} \cdot \hat{S} \rangle$$

Когда есть орбит. момент и спин  $\rightarrow$  сохр-ся найдем элемент. Можно быть 2 состояния.

$$J = l \pm 1/2$$

$$\hat{J} = \hat{L} + \hat{S}$$

$$\hat{J}^2 = \hat{L}^2 + \hat{S}^2 + 2\hat{L}\hat{S} \Rightarrow 2\hat{L}\hat{S} = \hat{J}^2 - \hat{L}^2 - \hat{S}^2 = \hat{L}\hat{S}$$

$$\langle \hat{L}\hat{S} \rangle = \langle \hat{J}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{L}^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{S}^2 \rangle = j(j+1) - l(l+1) - S(S+1) =$$

$$= j(j+1) - l(l+1) - 3/4 =$$

$$\langle \hat{L}\hat{S} \rangle = \begin{cases} l, & j = l + 1/2 \\ -l-1, & j = l - 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} l, & j = l + 1/2 \\ -l-1, & j = l - 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$= (l + 1/2)(l + 3/2) - l(l+1) - 3/4 = l$$

$$= (l - 1/2)(l + 1/2) - l(l+1) - 3/4 = -l-1$$

④ Найти проекционные операторы:

$$\hat{P}(S_z = 1/2)$$

$$\hat{P}(S_z = -1/2)$$

$$\hat{P}(S_z = 1/2) \chi(1/2) = \chi(1/2)$$

$$\chi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}(S_z = -1/2) \chi(-1/2) = \chi(-1/2)$$

$$\chi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}(S_z = 1/2) \chi(-1/2) - \hat{P}(S_z = -1/2) \chi(1/2) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 + \hat{G}_z) \chi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \chi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 + \hat{G}_z) \chi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - \hat{G}_z) \chi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 - \hat{G}_z) \chi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \chi\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\hat{P}(S_z = \pm 1/2) = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \hat{G}_z)$$

$$\hat{P}(S_z = \pm 1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \hat{P}(S_z = -1/2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Обобщим:  $\hat{P}(S_z = \pm 1/2) = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \hat{G}_z)$

⑤ Найдем бер-ни полного момента для частицы с  $S = 1/2$

$$\hat{J} = \hat{L} + \hat{S}, \quad S = 1/2$$

Известны значения ③:

$$\langle \hat{L} \hat{G} \rangle = \begin{cases} l \\ -l-1 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{matrix} j = l + 1/2 \\ j = l - 1/2 \end{matrix}$$

$W_+, W_-$  - ?

$$W_+ + W_- = 1$$

$$W_+ = \frac{l+1 + \langle \hat{L} \hat{G} \rangle}{2l+1} ; \quad W_- = \frac{l - \langle \hat{L} \hat{G} \rangle}{2l+1}$$

3. 10.  
2012.2

1. ①  $Z = 30$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10}$

$L=0; S=0; J=0$

$^1S_0$

$^{2S+1}L_J$

2. ②  $Z = 29$  - *univ.*

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^{10} 4s$

$L=0; S=1/2; J=1/2$

$^2S_{1/2}$

3. ③  $Z = 28$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^8$

$L=3; S=1; J=4$

$^3F_4$

$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow$   
 $2 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1 \ -2 \ 1$

4. ④  $Z = 27$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 3d^7$

$L=3; S=3/2; J=9/2$

$^4F_{9/2}$

$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow$   
 $2 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1 \ -2 \ 1$

5. ⑤  $Z = 26$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^6$

$L=2; S=2; J=4$

$^5D_4$

$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow$   
 $2 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1 \ -2$

6. ⑥  $Z = 25$

$3d^5$

$L=0; S=5/2; J=5/2$

$^6S_{5/2}$

$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow$   
 $2 \ 1 \ 0 \ -1 \ -2$

7  $Z = 24 - \text{ucl.}$

$$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s 3d^5$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ d & 1 & 0 & -1 & -d \end{array}$$

$$L = 0, S = 3; J = 3$$

$${}^7S_3$$

8  $Z = 23$

$$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^3$$

$$L = 3; S = 3/2, J = 3/2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ d & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$${}^4F_{3/2}$$

9  $Z = 22$

$$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^2$$

$$L = 3; S = 1; J = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ d & 1 \end{array}$$

$${}^3F_2$$

10  $Z = 21$

$$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s 3d^3$$

$$L = 2; S = 1/2, J = 3/2$$

$${}^4D_{3/2}$$

11  $Z = 20$

$$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2$$

$$S = 0; L = 0; J = 0$$

$${}^1S_0$$

12  $Z = 19$

$$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1$$

$$L = 0; S = 1/2; J = 1/2$$

$${}^2S_{1/2}$$

13  $Z = 18$

$$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$$

$$L = 0; S = 0; J = 0$$

$${}^1S_0$$



2.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$XX^+ = 1$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^* & b^* \end{pmatrix} \right|^{Sp} = \left| \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^* & b^* \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|^{Sp} = \left| \begin{pmatrix} |a|^2 & ab^* \\ a^*b & |b|^2 \end{pmatrix} \right|^{Sp} = 1$$

$$|C|^2 (|a|^2 + |b|^2) = 1$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|^2 + |b|^2}}$$

см. 26.09 ①

3. Найдите минимальное расширение массы дейтрона.

Мы знаем, что:  
минимальное - пороговая энергия

$$E_{\text{порог}} = \frac{p_{\text{порог}}^2}{4m} + |E|, \quad \begin{matrix} \text{м. на расст.} \\ \text{м. - приведенная масса системы} \\ \text{2х нуклонов} \end{matrix}$$

Найдем минимус дротона:

$$\frac{E_{\text{порог}}}{c} = \beta \Rightarrow E_{\text{порог}} = \frac{1}{4m} E_{\text{порог}}^2 + |E|$$

$$E_{\text{порог}}^2 - 4mc^2 E_{\text{порог}} + 4mc^2 |E| = 0$$

$$E_{\text{порог}} = 2mc^2 - \sqrt{4m^2c^4 - 4mc^2 |E|} = 2mc^2 \left[ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{|E|}{mc^2}} \right] = 2mc^2 \left[ 1 - 1 + \frac{|E|}{2mc^2} + \frac{|E|^2}{4mc^2} \right]$$

$$E_{\text{порог}} = |E| \left[ 1 + \frac{|E|}{4mc^2} \right]$$

4. Для расщепления  $CS = 1/2$  описываемой спинором

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Найдем ось  $\hat{S}_z$  в яф-ве, если  $\vec{n} = 1$ ,  $S_z = 1/2$

$$\hat{S}_z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin \theta e^{i\varphi} & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{S}_z \Psi = \frac{1}{2} \Psi$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 \\ e^{i\beta} \sin \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \alpha + e^{-i\varphi+i\beta} \sin \alpha \sin \theta & 0 \\ e^{i\varphi} \cos \alpha \sin \theta - e^{i\beta} \sin \alpha \cos \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & 0 \\ e^{i\beta} \sin \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

при каких  $\theta$  и  $\varphi$  будет равенство?

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta \cos \alpha + e^{-i\varphi+i\beta} \sin \alpha \sin \theta = \cos \alpha \\ e^{i\varphi} \cos \alpha \sin \theta - e^{i\beta} \sin \alpha \cos \theta = e^{i\beta} \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

перенесем 2<sup>е</sup> чл-е:

$$e^{i\varphi-i\beta} \cos \alpha \sin \theta - \sin \alpha \cos \theta = \sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{-i\varphi+i\beta} \sin \theta \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha (1 - \cos \theta) = 2 \cos \alpha \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \\ e^{i\varphi-i\beta} \cos \alpha \sin \theta = \sin \alpha (1 + \cos \theta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \end{cases}$$

разделим 1<sup>е</sup> на 2<sup>е</sup> почленно:

$$e^{-2i\varphi+2i\beta} \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$e^{-2i\varphi+2i\beta} \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$e^{-i\varphi+i\beta} \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\theta = 2\alpha, \quad \beta = \varphi$$

$$S_{\tilde{n}} = 1/2$$

$$1. \theta=0, \varphi=0; S_{\tilde{n}} = +1/2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos L \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin L \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi=0; S_{\tilde{n}} = -1/2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos L \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin L \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = 27, 23, 29$$

17.10.12

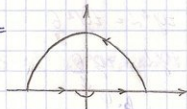
## Покупка Форма

Правильно-математическое.

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{+\infty} dz z \sin qz U(z)$$

$$① U(z) = \frac{U_0 R^2}{z^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{+\infty} dz z \sin qz \frac{U_0 R^2}{z^2} = -\frac{2m U_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dz \sin qz}{z} \\ &= -\frac{2m U_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{+\infty} dz \frac{e^{iqz} - e^{-iqz}}{2iz} = \\ &= -\frac{2m U_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{1}{2i} \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dz e^{iqz}}{z} + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dz e^{iqz}}{z} \right] = \\ &= -\frac{2m U_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{1}{2i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dz e^{iqz}}{z} = \\ &= // \text{barem} = 1 // = \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{im V_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} \pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{ze^{iqz}}{z} = - \frac{\pi m V_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad U(r) = V_0 e^{-r/R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{\infty} dr \, r \sin(qr) V_0 e^{-r/R} = -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d}{dq} \int_0^{\infty} dr \cos(qr) e^{-r/R} \\ &= -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d}{dq} \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{\infty} dr e^{-r/R + iqr} = -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d}{dq} \operatorname{Re} \left. \frac{e^{-r/R + iqr}}{q - 1/R} \right|_0^{\infty} \\ &= -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d}{dq} \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} - iq} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} - iq} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{R}{1 - iqR} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{R(1+iqR)}{1+(qR)^2} \\ &= \frac{R}{1+q^2 R^2} \\ &= -\frac{2m V_0 R}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d}{dq} \frac{R}{1+q^2 R^2} = -\frac{2m V_0 R}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d(q R^2)}{(1+q^2 R^2)^2} \\ &= -\frac{4m V_0 R^3}{\hbar^2 (1+q^2 R^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad u(r) = V_0 e^{-r^2/R^2}$$

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{\infty} dr \, r \sin(qr) e^{-r^2/R^2}$$

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{m V_0}{2\pi \hbar^2} \int d^3r \exp[i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r} - \frac{r^2}{R^2}] =$$

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{m}{2\pi \hbar^2} \int d^3r \, r e^{iqz} U(r)$$

$$= -\frac{m V_0}{2\pi \hbar^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{iq_x x - x^2/R^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{iq_y y - y^2/R^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{iq_z z - z^2/R^2} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{iq_x x - x^2/R^2 + q_x^2 R^2/4 - q_x^2 R^2/4} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt e^{-t^2} = \dots = \pi \\
 &= e^{-q_x^2 R^2/4} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{R} - \frac{iq_x R}{2}\right)^2\right] = \\
 &= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{iq_x x - x^2/R^2} \right| \sqrt{\pi} R e^{-q_x^2 R^2/4} //
 \end{aligned}$$

Однако:  $f(0) = -\frac{mV_0}{2\pi \hbar^2} \pi^{3/2} R^3$

24.10.  
2012г

① 
$$V(r) = \begin{cases} -V_0, & r \leq R \\ 0, & r > R \end{cases} \quad \text{— потенциал для} \\ \text{упругой сферы}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0) &= -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{\infty} dr r \sin qr V(r) = \\
 &= +\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} V_0 \int_0^R dr r \sin qr = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} V_0 \frac{d}{dq} \int_0^R dr \cos qr = \\
 &= -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{1}{q} \sin qr \right) \Big|_0^R = \\
 &= -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d}{dq} \left[ \frac{1}{q} \sin qR \right] = -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{qR \cos qR - \sin qR}{q^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

② 
$$V(r) = \begin{cases} V_0 (r^2/R^2 - 1), & r \leq R \\ 0, & r > R \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0) &= -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^{\infty} dr r \sin qr V(r) = \\
 &= -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^R dr r \sin qr \left( \frac{r^2}{R^2} - 1 \right) = \\
 &= -\frac{2m V_0}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{d}{dq} \int_0^R dr \cos qr \left( \frac{r^2}{R^2} - 1 \right) =
 \end{aligned}$$

// где интегрируем:  $2^{\text{й}}$  вычисляем в предельном случае ( $f_2$ ) //



$$\begin{aligned}
&= +f_1 + \frac{2mU_0}{\hbar^2 q R^2} (-1) \frac{d^3}{dq^3} \int_0^R dr \cos q r = \\
&= +f_1 - \left( \frac{2mU_0}{\hbar^2 q R^2} \right) \frac{d^3}{dq^3} \frac{\sin q R}{q} = \\
&= f_1 - b \frac{d^2}{dq^2} \frac{q R \cos q R - \sin q R}{q^2} = \\
&= f_1 - b \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{2q^2 R \cos q R - 2q \sin q R - \sin q R q^3 R^2}{q^4} \right) = \\
&= f_1 - b \frac{d}{dq} \left( \frac{2q R \cos q R - 2 \sin q R - q^2 R^2 \sin q R}{q^3} \right) = \\
&= f_1 - b \left( \frac{2q^3 R \cos q R - 2q^4 R^2 \sin q R - 2q^3 R \cos q R - 2q^4 R^2 \sin q R}{q^6} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{6q^2 \sin q R + 3q^4 R^2 \sin q R}{q^6} \right) = \\
&f(0) = \frac{4mU_0}{\hbar^2 q^5 R^2} (3 \sin q R - 3q \cos q R - q^2 R^2 \sin q R) \leftarrow \text{Ombem}
\end{aligned}$$

③  $U(r) = U_0 R \frac{e^{-r/R}}{r}$  — nommensura  $\text{foraba}$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(0) &= -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^\infty dr r \sin q r U(r) = \\
&= -\frac{2m R U_0}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^\infty dr r \sin q r \frac{e^{-r/R}}{r} = -\frac{2m U_0 R}{\hbar^2 q} \text{Im} \int_0^\infty dr e^{iq r - r/R} = \\
&= +\frac{2m U_0 R}{\hbar^2 q} \text{Im} \frac{1}{iq - \frac{1}{R}} = -\frac{2m U_0 R}{\hbar^2 q} \text{Im} \frac{R}{1 - iq R} = \\
&= -\frac{2m U_0 R}{\hbar^2 q} \cdot \text{Im} \frac{(1 + iq R) R}{1 + q^2 R^2} = -\frac{2m U_0 R}{\hbar^2 q} \frac{q R^2}{1 + q^2 R^2} = \\
&= -\frac{2m U_0 R^3}{\hbar^2 (1 + q^2 R^2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad U(z) = U_0 e^{-az} (1 - e^{-bz}) = U_0 (e^{-az} - e^{-(a+b)z}) =$$

$$= U_a(z) - U_{a+b}(z); \quad U_n(z) = U_0 e^{-nz}$$

$$f_a(\theta) = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2 q} U_0 \int_0^\infty dz \, z \sin qz e^{-az} =$$

$$= -\frac{4m U_0 \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^3}{\hbar^2 \left(1 + \frac{q^2}{a^2}\right)^2} = -\frac{4m U_0 a}{\hbar^2 (a^2 + q^2)^2}$$

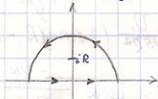
$$f(\theta) = -\frac{4m U_0}{\hbar^2} \left[ \frac{a}{(a^2 + q^2)^2} - \frac{a+b}{((a+b)^2 + q^2)^2} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad u(z) = \frac{U_0}{1 + \frac{z^2}{R^2}}$$

$$f(\theta) = -\frac{2m U_0}{\hbar^2 q} \int_0^\infty dz \, \frac{z \sin(qz)}{1 + \left(\frac{z}{R}\right)^2} = -\frac{m U_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dz \, z \sin qz}{z^2 + R^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{m U_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz \, \frac{z}{z^2 + R^2} e^{iqz} =$$

$$= -\frac{m U_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dz \, \frac{z e^{iqz}}{(z+iR)(z-iR)} =$$



$$= \text{// используем на } z-iR // = -2\pi \frac{m U_0 R^3}{\hbar^2 q} \operatorname{Im} \left( i \frac{iR e^{-qR}}{2iR} \right) =$$

$$= -\pi \frac{U_0 R^2}{\hbar^2 q} e^{-qR}$$