

Lösungshinweise Blatt 5

$$20a) \quad T(a) |\varphi_x\rangle = |\varphi_{x+a}\rangle$$

$$b) \quad \hat{p} = i\hbar \frac{d}{ds} T(s) \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$c) \quad T(a) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} a \hat{p}}$$

$$d) \quad T(a) |\chi_R\rangle \stackrel{c)}{=} e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} a \hat{p}} |\chi_R\rangle = e^{-i a R} |\chi_R\rangle$$
$$\hat{p} |\chi_R\rangle = \hbar R |\chi_R\rangle$$

$$e) \quad \bullet [p, T(a)] \stackrel{c)}{=} [p, e^{-i a p / \hbar}] = 0$$

$$\bullet [x, T(a)] |\varphi_{x_0}\rangle = (\hat{x} T(a) - T(a) \hat{x}) |\varphi_{x_0}\rangle$$
$$= \hat{x} |\varphi_{x_0+a}\rangle - T(a) x_0 |\varphi_{x_0}\rangle$$
$$= (x_0 + a - x_0) |\varphi_{x_0+a}\rangle = a T(a) |\varphi_{x_0}\rangle$$

$$\text{d.h.} \quad [x, T(a)] = a T(a)$$

21a) Der Erwartungswert einer translations-

invarianten Observable sollte sich unter

Translation des Zustands $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow T(a)|\psi\rangle$

nicht ändern; das ist genau der Fall

wenn $\langle A \rangle_{|\psi\rangle} = \langle A \rangle_{T(a)|\psi\rangle}$ für alle $a, |\psi\rangle$.

b) offenbar ist

$$\langle A \rangle_{|\psi\rangle} = \langle A \rangle_{T(\alpha)|\psi\rangle} \quad \text{für alle } \alpha, |\psi\rangle$$

äquivalent zu

$$0 = \frac{d}{ds} \langle A \rangle_{T(s)|\psi\rangle} \Big|_{s=0} \quad \text{für alle } |\psi\rangle$$

man gilt:

$$\frac{d}{ds} \langle A \rangle_{T(s)|\psi\rangle} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{d}{ds} \langle T(s)|\psi, A T(s)|\psi\rangle \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left\langle \frac{d}{ds} T(s) \right|_{s=0} \psi, A \psi \rangle}_{= -\frac{i}{\hbar} p} + \underbrace{\langle \psi, A \frac{d}{ds} T(s) \Big|_{s=0} \psi \rangle}_{= -\frac{i}{\hbar} p}$$

- Produktregel
- $T(0) = \mathbb{1}$

$$= \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle \psi, (pA - Ap) \psi \rangle = \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} [p, A] \right\rangle_{\psi}$$

$p = p'$

$\rightarrow$ A translationsinvariant

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\langle \frac{i}{\hbar} [p, A] \right\rangle_{\psi} = 0 \quad \text{für alle } \psi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [p, A] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 22a) \quad \langle P \rangle_{\psi_0} &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dx \cos x (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \cos x \\
 &= \frac{2i}{\pi} \hbar \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dx \underbrace{\cos x \sin x}_{\text{ungerade Fkt.}} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle P \rangle_{\psi_1} &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dx \sin(2x) (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \sin(2x) \\
 &= -\frac{4i}{\pi} \hbar \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dx \underbrace{\sin(2x) \cos(2x)}_{\text{ungerade Fkt.}} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \psi_0 | \hat{p} | \psi_1 \rangle &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dx \cos x (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \sin(2x) \\
 &= -\frac{4i}{\pi} \hbar \underbrace{\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dx \cos x \cdot \cos(2x)}_{\substack{= 2/3 \\ \text{(ii)}}} = -\frac{8i}{3\pi} \hbar
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad \underline{\underline{\langle P \rangle_{\chi(t)}}} &= \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\langle P \rangle_{\psi_0}}_{=0} + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\langle P \rangle_{\psi_1}}_{=0} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} e^{i\omega t} \underbrace{\langle \psi_1 | P | \psi_0 \rangle}_{= +\frac{8i}{3\pi} \hbar} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-i\omega t} \underbrace{\langle \psi_0 | P | \psi_1 \rangle}_{= -\frac{8i}{3\pi} \hbar} \\
 &= \frac{4i}{3\pi} \hbar \underbrace{(e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t})}_{= 2i \sin \omega t} = -\frac{8}{3\pi} \hbar \underline{\underline{\sin \omega t}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\omega = (E_1 - E_0) / \hbar$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23) \quad \psi_1(x) &= \langle \varphi_x, \psi_1 \rangle = \langle \varphi_x, e^{i q \hat{x}/\hbar} \psi_1 \rangle \\
 &= \langle e^{-i q \hat{x}/\hbar} \varphi_x, \psi_1 \rangle = e^{i q x/\hbar} \langle \varphi_x, \psi \rangle \\
 &\quad \hat{x}' = \hat{x}^\dagger \\
 &= e^{i q x/\hbar} \psi(x) ;
 \end{aligned}$$

Γ hinzufügen: $e^{i q \hat{x}/\hbar}$ in Ortsdarstellung: $e^{i q x/\hbar}$.
 $\rightarrow \psi_1(x) = e^{i q x/\hbar} \psi(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\psi_2(x)} &= \langle \varphi_x, e^{-i \alpha \hat{p}/\hbar} \psi \rangle \\
 &= \langle \underbrace{e^{+i \alpha \hat{p}/\hbar}}_{\substack{\text{"} \\ T(-\alpha)}} \varphi_x, \psi \rangle \\
 &\quad \hat{p} = \hat{p}^\dagger \\
 &= \langle \varphi_{x-\alpha}, \psi \rangle = \underline{\psi_2(x-\alpha)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad \langle p \rangle_{\psi_1} &= \int dx \, e^{-i q x/\hbar} \psi(x)^* (-i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) e^{i q x/\hbar} \psi(x) \\
 &= \underbrace{\int dx \, \psi(x)^* (-i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \psi(x)}_{= \langle p \rangle_\psi = p_0} + \underbrace{\int dx \, \psi(x)^* q \psi(x)}_{= |\psi|^2 q = q}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle x \rangle_{\psi_2} &= \int dx \, \psi^*(x-a) x \psi(x+a) \\
 &= \int_{y=x+a} dy \, \psi^*(y) (y+a) \psi(y) = x_0 + a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 24) \quad \psi(x) &= \int \frac{d\hbar}{2\pi} \tilde{\psi}(\hbar) e^{+i\hbar x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d\hbar e^{-\frac{\hbar^2}{4\sigma^2} + i\hbar x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot 2\sigma e^{-\sigma^2 x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

d.h. $\psi(x)$ Gaußfunktion der Varianz $\frac{1}{4\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma}$.