

Beispiel 1: Lösung

[1] Transformationsmatrix:	$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \iff \mathbf{W}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$ (a) Determinante: $\text{Det } \mathbf{W} = 1$ (b) Inverse Matrix: $\mathbf{W}^{-1}$ (siehe oben) (c) $\mathbf{W} \neq$ unitäre Matrix
[2] Matrixdarstellung:	$\mathbf{B}^{\{w\}} = 2\hbar\omega \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} & 0 & 2 \\ -\sqrt{2} & -2 & -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$
[3] Matrixdarstellungen:	$\mathbf{H}^{\{e\}} = \hbar\omega \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1-i\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1+i\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\mathbf{B}^{\{e\}} = \hbar\omega \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
[4,1] Säkulargleichung & EWe:	$(\lambda + 2)(\lambda^2 - 4) = 0 \implies E = \pm 2\hbar\omega$
[4,2a] 1.Eigenvektor zu $E_1 = -2\hbar\omega$:	$\mathbf{u}_{1,1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{e}_1 - \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{e}_3)$
[4,2b] 2.Eigenvektor zu $E_1 = -2\hbar\omega$:	$\mathbf{u}_{1,2} = \mathbf{e}_2$
[4,3] Eigenvektor zu $E_2 = +2\hbar\omega$:	$\mathbf{u}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{e}_3)$
[5] Spektraldarstellung von $\mathbf{H}$:	$\mathbf{H} = 2\hbar\omega(-\mathbf{Q}_1 + \mathbf{Q}_2)$ $\mathbf{Q}_1 = \mathbf{u}_{1,1} \mathbf{u}_{1,1}^\dagger + \mathbf{u}_{1,2} \mathbf{u}_{1,2}^\dagger$ $\mathbf{Q}_2 = \mathbf{u}_2 \mathbf{u}_2^\dagger$
[6] Normierte stat. Zustände:	$\mathbf{u}_1(t) = (\alpha \mathbf{u}_{1,1} + \beta \mathbf{u}_{1,2})e^{i2\omega t} \quad \text{mit } \alpha ^2 + \beta ^2 = 1$ $\mathbf{u}_2(t) = \mathbf{u}_2 e^{-i2\omega t}$
[7] Normierter Zustand:	$\hat{\mathbf{z}} = (3+ \xi ^2)^{-1/2}(\sqrt{2}\mathbf{e}_1 + \xi \mathbf{e}_2 + \mathbf{e}_3)$
[8] Erwartungswert: $\mathbf{B} [\mathbf{u}_2]$	$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}_2 = 2\hbar\omega \left(\sqrt{2}\mathbf{e}_2 - \frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{e}_3 \right) \implies$ $\langle \mathbf{B} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle = -\hbar\omega$
[9] Wahrscheinlichkeit: $-2\hbar\omega [\mathbf{z}']$	$\langle \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}_{1,2}, \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{u}_{1,2} \rangle = 1$

Beispiel 2: Lösung

[1] Schrödingergleichung: $\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\partial_x^2 + V(x) - E\right)u(x) = 0$

Bereich 1: $(\partial_x^2 + k^2)u_1(x) = 0 \implies k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$

Bereich 2: $(\partial_x^2 + K^2)u_2(x) = 0 \implies K = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E+V_0)}{\hbar^2}}$

Bereich 3: $(\partial_x^2 + Q^2)u_3(x) = 0 \implies Q = \sqrt{\frac{2m(E-V_0/4)}{\hbar^2}}$

Bereich 4: $(\partial_x^2 + k^2)u_4(x) = 0 \implies k = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}}$

[2] Energie EW: $K = 2k \implies E + V_0 = 4E \implies E = \frac{V_0}{3} \implies Q = \frac{k}{2}$

[3,1] Matrix $\mathbf{Q}(-a)$: $\mathbf{Q}(-a) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-ika} & -e^{+i3ka} \\ -e^{-i3ka} & 3e^{+ika} \end{bmatrix}$

[3,2] Matrix $\mathbf{Q}(0)$: $\mathbf{Q}(0) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

[3,3] Matrix $\mathbf{Q}(+a)$: $\mathbf{Q}(+a) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{+ika/2} & -e^{-i3ka/2} \\ -e^{+i3ka/2} & 3e^{-ika/2} \end{bmatrix}$

[4,1] Matrix $\mathbf{Q}(-a)$: $\mathbf{Q}(-a) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & +1 \\ +1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

[4,2] Matrix $\mathbf{Q}(0)$: $\mathbf{Q}(0) = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

[4,3] Matrix $\mathbf{Q}(+a)$: $\mathbf{Q}(+a) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} +3i & -i \\ +i & -3i \end{bmatrix}$

[4,4] Transfermatrix $\mathbf{M}$: $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{Q}(-a) \mathbf{Q}(0) \mathbf{Q}(a)$
 $\mathbf{Q}(-a) \mathbf{Q}(0) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\mathbf{Q}(-a) \mathbf{Q}(0) \mathbf{Q}(+a) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -5i & +3i \\ -3i & +5i \end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -5i & +3i \\ -3i & +5i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_4 \\ B_4 \end{bmatrix}$

[5,1] Berechnung: B_1, A_4 $A_1 = 1$ und $B_4 = 0$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ B_1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -5i & +3i \\ -3i & +5i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies A_4 = \frac{4i}{5} \text{ und } B_1 = \frac{3}{5}$

[5,2] Unitarität: $|B_1|^2 + |A_4|^2 = 1$

[5,3] Streumatrix $\mathbf{S}$: $A_1 = 1$ und $B_4 = 0$
Ansatz: $\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & -\beta^* \\ \beta & \alpha^* \end{bmatrix}$ mit $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$
 $\begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ A_4 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{S} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies \alpha = B_1 = \frac{3}{5}, \beta = A_4 = \frac{4i}{5}$