

3. FELADAT

Ψ_1, Ψ_2 azonos energiájú hullámfüggvények
 ezekre a Schrödinger-egyenlet:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi_n(x)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V) \Psi_n(x) = 0, \quad n \in \{1, 2\}$$

balról szorozva a másik Ψ -vel

$$\Psi_2 \Psi_1'' + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V) \Psi_2 \Psi_1 = 0 \quad (I)$$

$$- \Psi_1 \Psi_2'' + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V) \Psi_1 \Psi_2 = 0 \quad (II)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_2 \Psi_1'' - \Psi_1 \Psi_2'' &= 0 = \\ &= (\Psi_1' \Psi_2)' - (\Psi_1 \Psi_2)' \end{aligned}$$

(I) - (II)
 teljes derivált



$$\Psi_1' \Psi_2 - \Psi_1 \Psi_2' = \text{konst}$$

Jelkölve legyen $\Psi_n(x = \pm\infty) = 0$

konst = 0 \checkmark

így $\frac{\Psi_1'}{\Psi_1} = \frac{\Psi_2'}{\Psi_2}$ differenciális egyenlet megoldva

$$\int \frac{1}{\Psi_n} d\Psi_n = \int c dx$$

$$\ln \Psi_1 = cx + k_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(\Psi_1) = \ln(\Psi_2) + \ln(k_3)$$

$$\underline{\ln \Psi_2 = cx + k_2}$$

$$\boxed{\Psi_1 = k_3 \Psi_2(x)} \rightarrow$$

de k_3 csak konstans, ha $n=1$
 megoldás k_3 konstans

4. FEHLADAT

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NADQACT.000E
2. kérés p. 6.

$$\psi_n'' + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_n - V) \psi_n = 0 \quad (I)$$

$$\psi_{n+m}'' + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_{n+m} - V) \psi_{n+m} = 0 \quad (II)$$

$$\psi_{n+m} \cdot (I) - \psi_n \cdot (II) \rightarrow$$

$$\psi_n'' \psi_{n+m} - \psi_n \psi_{n+m}'' = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_{n+m} - V) \psi_{n+m} \psi_n - \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_n - V) \psi_{n+m} \psi_n$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\psi_n' \psi_{n+m} - \psi_n \psi_{n+m}') dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_{n+m} - E_n) \psi_{n+m} \psi_n dx$$

$$\underbrace{[\psi_n' \psi_{n+m} - \psi_n \psi_{n+m}']}_{III} = \underbrace{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E_{n+m} - E_n)}_{IV} \underbrace{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi_{n+m} \psi_n dx}_{V} \quad (VI.)$$

$x \in (\alpha, \beta)$ -ben $\text{sig}(\psi_n(x)) = \text{konst}$ $\text{konst} \in \{1, -1\}$
 ha feltételek úgy $\text{sig}(\psi_{n+m}(x)) = \text{konst}$ (dehát úgy output $1 - (\alpha, \beta)$ -ben)

sig	$\psi_n(\beta)$	$\psi_{n+m}(\beta)$	$\psi_n(\alpha)$	$\psi_{n+m}(\alpha)$	$\psi_n(\beta)$	$\psi_{n+m}(\beta)$	$\psi_n(\alpha)$	$\psi_{n+m}(\alpha)$
ha konst = 1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1
	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
ha konst = -1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1
	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1

dehát konst = 1 esetén $\text{sig}(\psi_{n+m}(x)) = -\text{sig}(III.)$

vinant

$$\text{sig}(\text{III.}) = \text{sig}(\text{V.}) = \text{sig}(\Psi_{\text{num}}(\lambda))$$

telut ha Ψ_{num} neu velt elöjdet $x \in (\alpha, \beta)$ -u
duben

$$\text{sig}(\Psi_{\text{num}}(\lambda)) = \text{sig}(\text{V.}) = -\text{sig}(\text{III.})$$

vinant (V.) svenit

$$\text{sig}(\text{V.}) = \text{sig}(\text{III.})$$

or telut Ψ_{num} elöjdet hell v'ltbon (α, β) -u.