

1) a_+ ve a_- operatörlerini kullanarak γ_1, γ_2 durumlarını oluştururuz.

$$a_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} (\mp i p + m\omega x), \quad \hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \hat{i} - i\hbar \frac{d}{dy} \hat{j} - i\hbar \frac{d}{dz} \hat{k}$$

$$\gamma_1 = a_+ \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left(-i p + m\omega x \right) \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left[-i \left(-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} + m\omega x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left[-\hbar \left(-x \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) + m\omega x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left[m\omega x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} + m\omega x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_1 = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} //$$

$$\gamma_2 = a_+ \gamma_1 = a_+ (a_+ \gamma_0) = a_+^2 \gamma_0$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left(i p + m\omega x \right) \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \left[-i p \left(x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) + m\omega x^2 e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \left[-\hbar \left(e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} + x \left(-x \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) \right) + m\omega x^2 e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x^2 - 1 \right) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} //$$

2) Bir n durumunda bulunan harmonik salınıcı için potansiyel enerjinin belirlenen değeri bulunur.

$$V = \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \rightarrow \langle V \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 \right\rangle$$

$$\langle V \rangle = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \langle x^2 \rangle$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a_+ + a_-) \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (a_+ + a_-)(a_+ + a_-)$$

$$x^2 = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (a_+^2 + a_- a_+ + a_+ a_- + a_-^2)$$

$a_- a_+ \neq a_+ a_-$

$$\Rightarrow \langle V \rangle_n = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \langle x^2 \rangle_n = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \left(\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \right) \langle n | a_+^2 + a_- a_+ + a_+ a_- + a_-^2 | n \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle V \rangle_n = \frac{\hbar \omega}{4} \left[\langle n | a_+^2 | n \rangle + \langle n | a_- a_+ | n \rangle + \langle n | a_+ a_- | n \rangle + \langle n | a_-^2 | n \rangle \right]$$

$|n\rangle = |\psi_n\rangle, |n+1\rangle = |\psi_{n+1}\rangle$

$$\bullet \langle n | a_+^2 | n \rangle = \langle n | a_+ (a_+ | n \rangle) \quad a_+ | n \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} | n+1 \rangle$$

$$= \langle n | a_+ (\sqrt{n+1} | n+1 \rangle) \quad a_- | n \rangle = \sqrt{n} | n-1 \rangle$$

$$= \langle n | \sqrt{n+1} (a_+ | n+1 \rangle)$$

$$= \langle n | \sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n+1} | n+2 \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n+1} \underbrace{\langle n | n+2 \rangle}_{\delta_{nn+2} = 0}$$

$$\langle n | a_+^2 | n \rangle = 0 //$$

$$\bullet \langle n | a_-^2 | n \rangle = \langle n | a_- (a_- | n \rangle) = \langle n | a_- (\sqrt{n} | n-1 \rangle)$$

$$= \sqrt{n} \langle n | a_- | n-1 \rangle = \sqrt{n} \langle n | \sqrt{n-1} | n-2 \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{n} \sqrt{n-1} \underbrace{\langle n | n-2 \rangle}_0$$

$$\langle n | a_-^2 | n \rangle = 0 //$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \langle n | a_- a_+ | n \rangle &= \langle n | a_- (a_+ | n \rangle) = \langle n | a_- \sqrt{n+1} | n+1 \rangle \\
 &= \sqrt{n+1} \langle n | a_- | n+1 \rangle = \sqrt{n+1} \langle n | \sqrt{n+1} | n \rangle \\
 &= \sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n+1} \underbrace{\langle n | n \rangle}_1 \\
 \langle n | a_- a_+ | n \rangle &= (n+1) //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \langle n | a_+ a_- | n \rangle &= \langle n | a_+ (a_- | n \rangle) = \langle n | a_+ \sqrt{n} | n-1 \rangle = \sqrt{n} \langle n | a_+ | n-1 \rangle \\
 &= \sqrt{n} \langle n | \sqrt{n} | n \rangle = \sqrt{n} \sqrt{n} \underbrace{\langle n | n \rangle}_1 \\
 \langle n | a_+ a_- | n \rangle &= n //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle V \rangle = \frac{\hbar \omega}{4} [0 + (n+1) + n + 0] = \frac{\hbar \omega}{4} (2n+1) = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\langle V \rangle = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (n + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega}_{E_n} \Rightarrow \langle V \rangle = \frac{E_n}{2} //$$

3) Harmonik salınımın n . teranli durumu için ;

a) $\langle x \rangle, \langle x^2 \rangle$

b) $\langle p \rangle, \langle p^2 \rangle$

c) $\langle T \rangle$

herbirini a_+ ve a_- operatörlerini kullanarak hesaplayalım.

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a_+ + a_-) \rightarrow \hat{x} = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (a_+^2 + a_- a_+ + a_+ a_- + a_-^2)$$

$$p = i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2}} (a_+ - a_-) \rightarrow \hat{p} = -\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} (a_+^2 - a_+ a_- - a_- a_+ + a_-^2)$$

a:

$$\bullet \langle n | x | n \rangle = \langle x \rangle_n = \langle n | \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} (a_+ + a_-) | n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \langle n | (a_+ + a_-) | n \rangle$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left[\langle n | a_+ | n \rangle + \langle n | a_- | n \rangle \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left[\langle n | \sqrt{n+1} | n+1 \rangle + \langle n | \sqrt{n} | n-1 \rangle \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left[\sqrt{n+1} \langle n | n+1 \rangle + \sqrt{n} \langle n | n-1 \rangle \right]$$

$$\langle x \rangle_n = 0 //$$

$$\bullet \langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle_n = \langle n | \hat{x}^2 | n \rangle = \langle n | \left[\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (a_+^2 + a_+ a_- + a_- a_+ + a_-^2) \right]^2 | n \rangle$$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \left[\langle n | a_+^2 | n \rangle + \langle n | a_+ a_- | n \rangle + \langle n | a_- a_+ | n \rangle + \langle n | a_-^2 | n \rangle \right]$$

$\sqrt{n+1}\sqrt{n+1} \langle n | n+2 \rangle$ $\sqrt{n+1}\sqrt{n} \langle n | n \rangle$ $\sqrt{n}\sqrt{n+1} \langle n | n \rangle$ $\sqrt{n}\sqrt{n-1} \langle n | n-2 \rangle$

$$= \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \left[\langle n | a_+ a_- | n \rangle + \langle n | a_- a_+ | n \rangle \right]$$

$\sqrt{n}\sqrt{n} \langle n | n \rangle$ $\sqrt{n+1}\sqrt{n+1} \langle n | n \rangle$

$$\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (n + (n+1)) \rightarrow \langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle_n = \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (2n+1) // = \frac{\hbar}{m\omega} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle P \rangle_n &= \langle n | P | n \rangle = \langle n | i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2}} (a_+ - a_-) | n \rangle \\ &= i \sqrt{\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2}} \left[\frac{\langle n | a_+ | n \rangle}{\sqrt{n+1} \langle n | n \rangle} - \frac{\langle n | a_- | n \rangle}{\sqrt{n} \langle n | n \rangle} \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle P \rangle_n = 0 //$$

$$\text{veya; } \langle P \rangle = m \frac{d}{dt} \langle x \rangle \Rightarrow \langle P \rangle = 0 //$$

\downarrow
 $\langle \dot{x} \rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{P}^2 \rangle_n &= \langle n | \hat{P}^2 | n \rangle = \langle n | \left[-\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} (a_+^2 - a_+ a_- - a_- a_+ + a_-^2) \right] | n \rangle \\ &= -\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} \left[\frac{\langle n | a_+^2 | n \rangle}{\sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n+2} \langle n | n \rangle} - \frac{\langle n | a_+ a_- | n \rangle}{\sqrt{n+1} \sqrt{n} \langle n | n \rangle} - \frac{\langle n | a_- a_+ | n \rangle}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+1} \langle n | n \rangle} + \frac{\langle n | a_-^2 | n \rangle}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n-1} \langle n | n \rangle} \right] \\ &= -\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} [-n - (n+1)] = \frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} (2n+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \hat{P}^2 \rangle_n = \frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} (2n+1) //$$

$$c) \quad \langle T \rangle_n = \left\langle \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2m} \right\rangle_n = \frac{1}{2m} \langle \hat{P}^2 \rangle_n = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{\hbar m \omega}{2} (2n+1) \right) = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (n + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\langle \underline{T} \rangle = \langle \underline{V} \rangle = \frac{E_n}{2} = \frac{\hbar \omega}{2} (n + \frac{1}{2}) //$$