

```

> # #####
> # Uebung 11, Aufgabe 1
> # #####
> restart:
with(linalg):
> # Die niedrigsten beiden Zustände des 1-dimensionalen H0.
assume(m>0):
assume(omega>0):
assume(h>0):
eta_0 := (m*omega/(Pi*h))^(1/4) * exp(-(m*omega/(2*h))*u^2):
eta_1 := (m*omega/(Pi*h))^(1/4) * exp(-(m*omega/(2*h))*u^2) * sqrt(2*m*omega/h)*u:
> phi := array(1..4):
> # "Kartesische Eigenfunktionen".
phi[1] := subs(u=x, eta_0) * subs(u=y, eta_0) * subs(u=z, eta_0):
phi[2] := subs(u=x, eta_1) * subs(u=y, eta_0) * subs(u=z, eta_0):
phi[3] := subs(u=x, eta_0) * subs(u=y, eta_1) * subs(u=z, eta_0):
phi[4] := subs(u=x, eta_0) * subs(u=y, eta_0) * subs(u=z, eta_1):
> # Matrixdarstellung des 1-Operators (Test der Orthonormalitaet).
M_1 := matrix(4, 4):
for i1 from 1 to 4 do
  for i2 from 1 to 4 do
    M_1[i1,i2] := int(int(int(phi[i1] * 1 * phi[i2], x=-infinity..+infinity),
      y=-infinity..+infinity), z=-infinity..+infinity);
  od:
od:
evalm(M_1);

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1)

```

> # Matrixdarstellung des Hamilton-Operators.
M_H := matrix(4, 4):
for i1 from 1 to 4 do
  for i2 from 1 to 4 do
    M_H[i1,i2] := int(int(int(phi[i1] *
      (-h^2/(2*m)) * (diff(diff(phi[i2], x), x) +
        diff(diff(phi[i2], y), y) +
        diff(diff(phi[i2], z), z)) +
      (m*omega^2/2) * (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) * phi[i2]),
      x=-infinity..+infinity), y=-infinity..+infinity), z=-infinity..+infinity);
  od:
od:
evalm(M_H);

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2}\omega\tilde{h} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2}\omega\tilde{h} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{2}\omega\tilde{h} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{2}\omega\tilde{h} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

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> # Matrixdarstellung von L_x, L_y und L_z.
M_L_x := matrix(4, 4):
M_L_y := matrix(4, 4):
M_L_z := matrix(4, 4):
for i1 from 1 to 4 do
  for i2 from 1 to 4 do
    M_L_x[i1,i2] := int(int(int(phi[i1] *

```

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      (y * (-I*h*diff(phi[i2], z)) - z * (-I*h*diff(phi[i2], y))),
      x=-infinity..+infinity), y=-infinity..+infinity), z=-infinity..+infinity);
    M_L_y[i1,i2] := int(int(int(phi[i1] *
      (z * (-I*h*diff(phi[i2], x)) - x * (-I*h*diff(phi[i2], z))),
      x=-infinity..+infinity), y=-infinity..+infinity), z=-infinity..+infinity);
    M_L_z[i1,i2] := int(int(int(phi[i1] *
      (x * (-I*h*diff(phi[i2], y)) - y * (-I*h*diff(phi[i2], x))),
      x=-infinity..+infinity), y=-infinity..+infinity), z=-infinity..+infinity);
  od:
od:
evalm(M_L_x);
evalm(M_L_y);
evalm(M_L_z);

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i\tilde{h} \\ 0 & 0 & i\tilde{h} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i\tilde{h} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i\tilde{h} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i\tilde{h} & 0 \\ 0 & i\tilde{h} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

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> # Matrixdarstellung von L^2.
M_L_2 := multiply(M_L_x, M_L_x) + multiply(M_L_y, M_L_y) +
multiply(M_L_z, M_L_z):
evalm(M_L_2);

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\tilde{h}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\tilde{h}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\tilde{h}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4)

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> # Kommutatoren checken (1).
# [H, L^2]
evalm(multiply(M_H, M_L_2) - multiply(M_L_2, M_H));
# [H, L_x]
evalm(multiply(M_H, M_L_x) - multiply(M_L_x, M_H));
# [L^2, L_x]
evalm(multiply(M_L_2, M_L_x) - multiply(M_L_x, M_L_2));

```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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> # Kommutatoren checken (2).
# [L_x, L_y]
evalm(multiply(M_L_x, M_L_y) - multiply(M_L_y, M_L_x) - I*h*M_L_z);
# [L_y, L_z]
evalm(multiply(M_L_y, M_L_z) - multiply(M_L_z, M_L_y) - I*h*M_L_x);

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```
# [L_z, L_x]
evalm(multiply(M_L_z, M_L_x) - multiply(M_L_x, M_L_z) - I*h*M_L_y)
;
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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> # L_z diagonalisieren.
```

```
# Eigenwerte und Eigenvektoren von L_z in obiger Darstellung sind offensichtlich:
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```
# 0 --> (1, 0, 0, 0)
# +h --> (1/sqrt(2)) * (0, 1, +I, 0)
# 0 --> (0, 0, 0, 1)
# -h --> (1/sqrt(2)) * (0, 1, -I, 0)
```

```
# Transformationsmatrix.
```

```
T := matrix(4, 4, [
[ 1, 0, 0, 0],
[ 0, 1/sqrt(2), 0, 1/sqrt(2)],
[ 0, +I/sqrt(2), 0, -I/sqrt(2)],
[ 0, 0, 1, 0]]):
```

```
evalm(T);
```

```
# Diagonalisiertes L_z.
```

```
evalm(multiply(multiply(htranspose(T), M_L_z), T));
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & h\sim & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -h\sim \end{pmatrix}$$

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> # Vergleich mit "sphaerischen Eigenfunktionen"
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```
# Eigenfunktionen zu L_z sind durch T^T phi gegeben; diese muessen [bis auf Phasenfaktoren] # mit den Ergebnissen der 6. Uebung uebereinstimmen.
```

```
# Kugelflaechenfunktionen.
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```
Y_00 := 1 / sqrt(4*Pi):
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```
Y_1_p1 := sqrt(3/(8*Pi)) * (x + I*y) / sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2):
Y_1_0 := sqrt(3/(4*Pi)) * z / sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2):
Y_1_m1 := sqrt(3/(8*Pi)) * (x - I*y) / sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2):
```

```
# Radialwellenfunktionen.
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```
R_00 := simplify(
subs(b=sqrt(h/(m*omega)), subs(y=r/b, y * exp(-y^2/2))) / r
):
```

```
norm_00 := simplify(sqrt(int((r*R_00)^2, r=0..infinity))):
```

```
R_1_ := simplify(
subs(b=sqrt(h/(m*omega)), subs(y=r/b, y^2 * exp(-y^2/2))) / r
):
```

```
norm_1_ := simplify(sqrt(int((r*R_1_)^2, r=0..infinity))):
```

```
# Die vollstaendigen Wellenfunktionen (T * phi).
```

```
# l=0, m=0
phi_00 := subs(r=sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2), R_00 * Y_00 / norm_00):
simplify(phi_00 - phi[1]);
```

```
# l=1, m=+1
phi_1_p1 := subs(r=sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2), R_1_ * Y_1_p1 / norm_1_):
simplify(phi_1_p1 - ((1/sqrt(2)) * phi[2] + (I/sqrt(2)) * phi[3]
));
```

```
# l=1, m=0
phi_1_0 := subs(r=sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2), R_1_ * Y_1_0 / norm_1_):
simplify(phi_1_0 - phi[4]);
```

```
# l=1, m=-1
phi_1_m1 := subs(r=sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2), R_1_ * Y_1_m1 / norm_1_):
simplify(phi_1_m1 - ((1/sqrt(2)) * phi[2] - (I/sqrt(2)) * phi[3]
));
```

0
0
0
0

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