

Teste 3

Disciplina: Física Quântica II
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Número e Nome: _____

Esta secção é reservada ao avaliador:

Question:	1	2	3	4	Total
Points:	5	5	5	5	20
Score:					

Assinatura: _____

- O exame tem a duração de 2h acrescidas de 1 h de tolerância, num total de 3h.
- Se for pedida uma justificação, esta deverá ser resumida e a sua avaliação corresponde tipicamente a metade da cotação.
- É expressamente proibido a utilização do telemóvel. O seu uso incorre na anulação imediata da prova.
- Pode utilizar o verso das folhas como rascunho.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $e^{i\theta} = \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)$ • $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) + \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$ • $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) - \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$ • Função de onda $\psi(x, y, x; t)$ • $\langle \phi \psi \rangle = \int \phi^* \psi dx dy dz$ • $\ \psi\ ^2 = \int \psi^* \psi dx dy dz$ • Hermit. $\langle \phi A\psi \rangle = \langle A\phi \psi \rangle$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $A \psi_\lambda\rangle = \lambda \psi_\lambda\rangle$ • $\psi\rangle = \sum_\lambda c_\lambda \psi_\lambda\rangle$ • $\rho(\lambda) = \langle \psi_\lambda \psi \rangle ^2 / \langle \psi \psi \rangle$ • $\langle A \rangle = \int \psi(x)^* A \psi(x) dx$ • $\sigma_A = \sqrt{\langle (A - \langle A \rangle)^2 \rangle}$ • $\sigma_x \sigma_p \geq \hbar/2$ • $\sigma_A \sigma_B \geq \frac{ \langle [A, B] \rangle }{2}$ • $\sigma_E \sigma_t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De Broglie $\lambda_B = 2\pi\hbar/p$ • $p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ • $\vec{p} = -i\hbar \vec{\nabla}$ • $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k}$ • $\psi_{\vec{k}}\rangle = \mathcal{N} e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{r}}$ • $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x, p)$ • $H \psi_E(\dots) = E \psi_E(\dots)$ • $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H\psi$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caixa: • $\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \sin\left(n\pi \frac{x}{l}\right)$ • $E_n = n^2 \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ml^2} \quad n = 1, \dots$ • Osc. Har. $V(x) = cx^2/2$ • $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{c}{m}} \quad l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m\omega}}$ • $h_0(x) = \frac{1}{(\pi l^2)^{1/4}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2l^2}}$ • $h_1(x) = \frac{2x/l}{(4\pi l^2)^{1/4}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2l^2}}$ • $h_2(x) = \frac{2(x/l)^2 - 1}{(4\pi l^2)^{1/4}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2l^2}}$ • $h_3(x) = \frac{2(x/l)^3 - 3x/l}{(9\pi l^2)^{1/4}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2l^2}}$ • $E_n = \frac{1+2n}{2} \hbar\omega \quad n = 0, \dots$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\vec{L} = -i\hbar \vec{r} \times \vec{\nabla}$ • $L_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}; L_{\pm} = L_x \pm iL_y$ • $L_z Y_l^m = m\hbar Y_l^m \quad m = -l \dots l$ • $L^2 Y_l^m = l(l+1)\hbar^2 Y_l^m$ • $L_{\pm} Y_l^m = \sqrt{l(l+1) - m(m \pm 1)} \hbar Y_l^{m \pm 1}$ • $Y_0^0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}}$ • $rY_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} z$ • $rY_1^{\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} (x \pm iy)$ • $r^2 Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (2z^2 - x^2 - y^2)$ • $r^2 Y_2^{\pm 1} = \mp \sqrt{\frac{5}{8\pi}} z(x \pm iy)$ • $r^2 Y_2^{\pm 2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} (x \pm iy)^2$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $x = r \sin(\theta) \cos(\varphi)$ $y = r \sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi)$ $z = r \cos(\theta)$ • $V(r) = -\frac{e^2 Z}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ • $\psi_{nlm} = R_{nl}(r) Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$ • $E_n = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e a_0^2 n^2} = -\frac{13.6\text{eV}}{n^2}$ • $R_{10} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a_0^3}} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}}$ • $R_{20} = \frac{2-r/a_0}{2\sqrt{2a_0^3}} e^{-\frac{r}{2a_0}}$ • $R_{21} = \frac{r/a_0}{2\sqrt{6a_0^3}} e^{-\frac{r}{2a_0}}$ • $V_Y = -C_Y \frac{e^{-\frac{m_B c^2}{\hbar c} r}}{r}$ Yukawa • $\frac{d\langle A \rangle}{dt} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [H, A] \rangle + \langle \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \rangle$ • $a^+ i\rangle = \sqrt{i+1} i+1\rangle$
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\hbar = 1.054571 \times 10^{-34}$ J.s • $\hbar = 6.58120 \dots \times 10^{-16}$ eV.s • $m_e = 9.109383 \dots \times 10^{-31}$ kg • $c = 2.99792 \times 10^8$ m/s • $1 \text{ eV} \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ J • $m_e c^2 \approx 511 \times 10^3$ eV • $e = 1.60217 \dots \times 10^{-19}$ C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $m_p c^2 = 938 \times 10^6$ eV • $\epsilon_0 = 8.8541 \times 10^{-12}$ C²/Jm • $\hbar c = 197.327$ eV·nm • $\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = \frac{\hbar c}{137.036}$ • $a_0 = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{m_e e^2} = 0.0529$ nm • $\text{Å} = 10^{-10}$ m ; Fm = 10^{-15} m • $k_B = 8.617 \times 10^{-5}$ eV/K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx = a \sqrt{\pi}$ • $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^{2n+1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx = 0$ • $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx = \frac{a^3}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$ • $\int_0^{\infty} r^n e^{-\frac{r}{a}} dr = n! a^{n+1} \quad a > 0$ • $1 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm} = 1 \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{Fm}$ • $E_\gamma = \hbar\omega, \omega = 2\pi f \text{ e } c = \lambda f$

