

## Problem set with Chapter 4 for werkcollege Kwantumfysica 1

For werkcolleges in December 2010, see the schedule with detailed planning per group

Work out the problem below and these problems in the book:

4.6 (use p. 857), 4.9, 4.10 (only for  $\langle p_x \rangle$ ), 4.15, 4.17, 4.21, 4.22, 4.33, 4.35, 4.36

( Homework was problems: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.16, 4.25, 4.29 )

### Problem C4.1

This problem continues on the derivation of the states for a particle in a box in the book, and uses notation as on p. 92.

- a) What are the energy eigenfunctions for  $n=1$  and  $n=2$ ?
- b) Calculate  $\langle p_x \rangle$  and  $\Delta p_x$  for  $n=1$  and  $n=2$ .
- c) The value of the energy of the ground state  $E_1$  is higher than the lowest potential (the bottom) of the box:  $E_1 > 0$ . Is it possible to reduce this ground state energy by reducing the uncertainty  $\Delta x$ ? Explain qualitatively why it is not possible to reduce this ground state energy by reducing the uncertainty  $\Delta x$ . Hint: use the Heisenberg uncertainty relation, and use the answer for  $\Delta p_x$  in **b**) and a quick rough estimate for  $\Delta x$  and assume that the width  $a$  cannot be changed.
- d) The same question as c), but now for  $\Delta p_x$ . Explain qualitatively that this does not work out either.
- e) Calculate for the ground state the expectation value for the particle's kinetic energy.
- f) By definition, an energy eigenvalue of a time-independent Hamiltonian has a well-defined energy, with zero uncertainty:  $\Delta H = 0$ . The expression for  $E_1$  with the momentum expressed in terms of  $k_1 = p_x / \hbar$  suggests that also  $k_1$  must have a well-defined value (with zero uncertainty) for the energy eigenstate  $|\varphi_1\rangle$ . However, the answer on **b**) gives  $\Delta p_x > 0$  and seems to contradict this. Explain why there is no contradiction, and why  $\langle p_x \rangle = 0$ .

**P.S. Some useful integrals solved:**

$$\int \sin(Ax)\cos(Ax)dx = \frac{-1}{2A}(\cos^2(Ax)-1)$$

$$\int \sin^2(Ax)dx = \frac{1}{2A}(Ax - \sin(Ax)\cos(Ax))$$