

$$E\psi_0 =$$

$$\frac{k}{\sqrt{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{k}{k}} = 1$$

$$\frac{k}{\sqrt{k}} = \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{k}} = \sqrt{k}$$

$$H\psi = E\psi$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sqrt{\frac{a}{a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$

Question 1. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle (Marks 40).

- Formulate briefly the Heisenberg uncertainty principle. Outline, also very briefly its relation with the de Broglie relations.
- Assume that a particle of mass m propagates along the x -axis in the potential

$$U(x) = \frac{kx^{2n}}{2n} \quad (1)$$

where k is a positive constant and $n \geq 1$ is an integer. Using Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, estimate the ground state energy E , as well as the averaged kinetic and potential energies in this state.

Hint. To simplify algebraic calculations one can choose units $\hbar = m = 1$. Then the only dimensional parameter left is k . If you still struggle with the algebra, keep in mind that up to a numerical factor the dependence of the energy on k (and m) can be recovered from simple dimensional analyses.)

Question 2. Quantum oscillator (Marks 60).
Consider the conventional quantum oscillator

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{m\omega^2 x^2}{2} \quad (2)$$

- Write down the expression for its energy spectrum E_n .

Introduce the creation and annihilation operators

$$\hat{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{b} + b \frac{d}{dx} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{a}^+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{b} - b \frac{d}{dx} \right)$$

where $b = \sqrt{\hbar/m\omega}$ is the magnetic length (for the following calculations it can be convenient to choose units in which $b = 1$).

- Prove that the Hamiltonian (2) can be rewritten as follows

$$\hat{H} = \hbar\omega \left(\hat{a}^+ \hat{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (4)$$

Hint: remember the commutation relation

$$[\hat{a}, \hat{a}^+] = 1 \quad (5)$$

- Find an explicit expression for the ground state wave function $\psi_0(x)$ of the Harmonic oscillator.

Hint: Remember that Eq.(4) allows one to write the linear first order differential equation on $\psi_0(x)$, which solution is straightforward.

- Consider the Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H}_1 = \hbar\omega \left(\hat{a}^+ \hat{a} + \lambda \hat{a} + \lambda^* \hat{a}^+ \right) \quad (6)$$

where λ is a complex-valued constant. Find the energy spectrum of \hat{H}_1 .

$$p = m\dot{x} = m \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\Delta p \Delta x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{m x^2}{2}$$

$$2p = mv^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \Delta$$

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \Delta$$