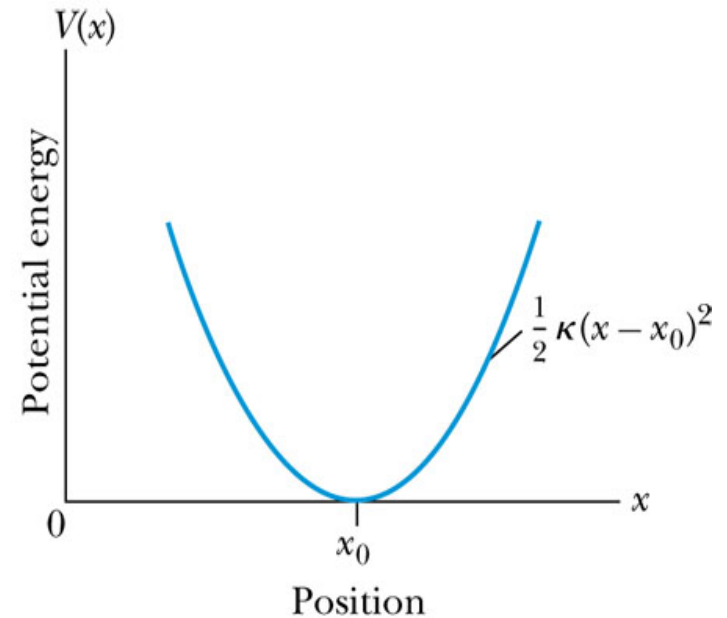


Sistemas Simples

Oscilador armónico

Para un potencial cuadrático:

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} \kappa (x - x_0)^2$$



Introducir en la ecuación de Schrödinger

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left(E - \frac{\kappa x^2}{2} \right) \psi = \left(-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} + \frac{m\kappa x^2}{\hbar^2} \right) \psi$$

Oscilador armónico

Soluciones son de la forma

$$\psi_n = H_n(x) e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$

donde $H_n(x)$ son los **Polinomios de Hermite** de orden n .

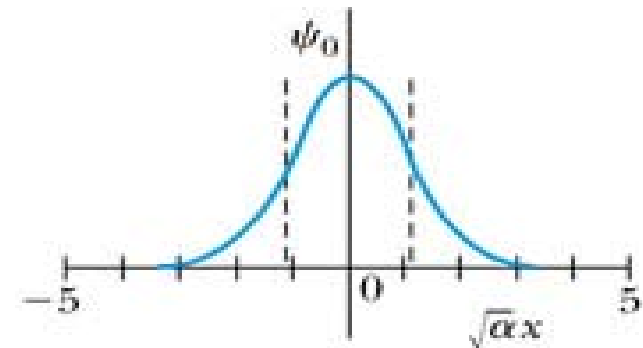
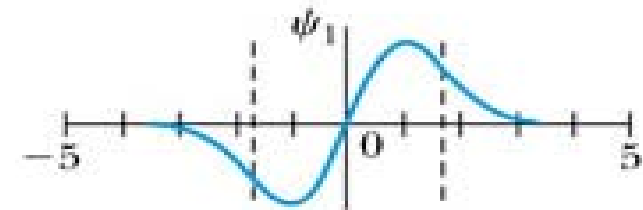
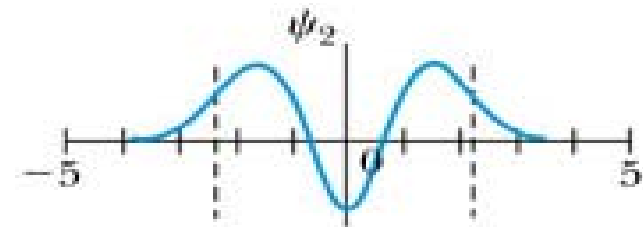
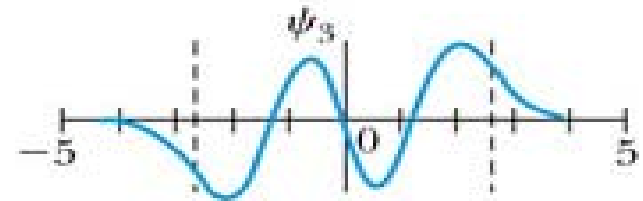
Wave functions

$$\psi_3(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{\alpha}x)(2\alpha x^2 - 3) e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$

$$\psi_2(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (2\alpha x^2 - 1) e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$

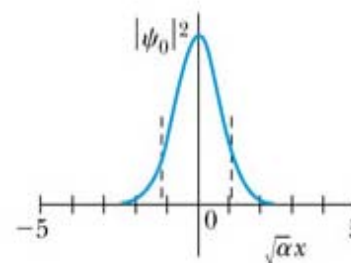
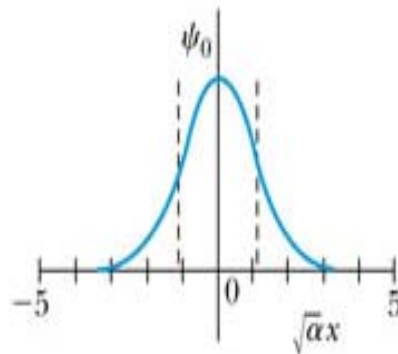
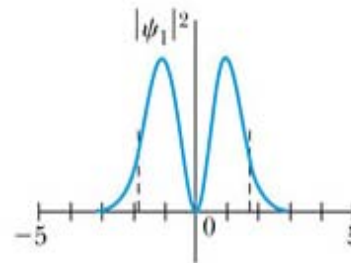
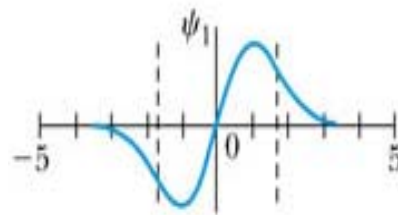
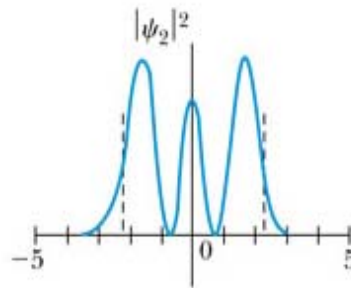
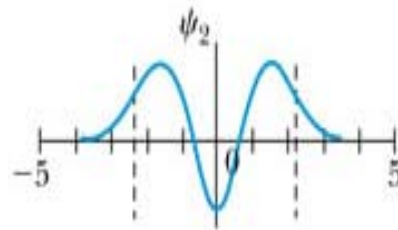
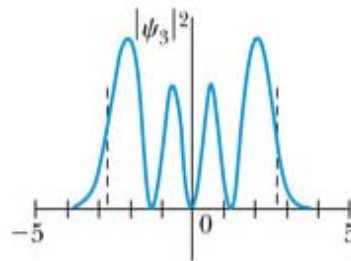
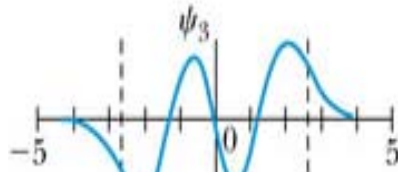
$$\psi_1(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} \sqrt{2\alpha} x e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$

$$\psi_0(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$



Función de Onda

Probabilidad

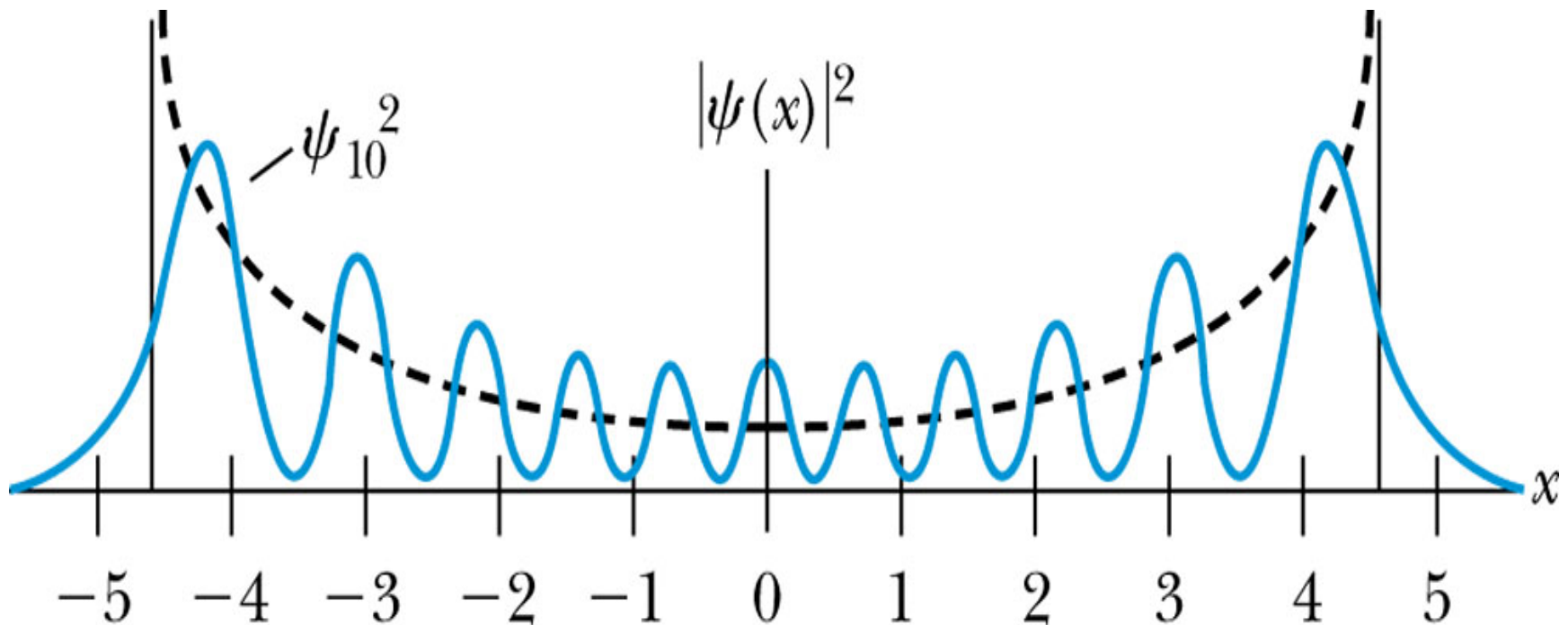


- En un movimiento armónico clásico (péndulo), la probabilidad de encontrar la partícula en los bordes es mayor que en el centro.
- En el oscilador cuántico es todo lo contrario a bajas energías.

El límite clásico y el Principio de Correspondencia

A medida que aumenta el número cuántico, la mecánica cuántica se va pareciendo al límite clásico.

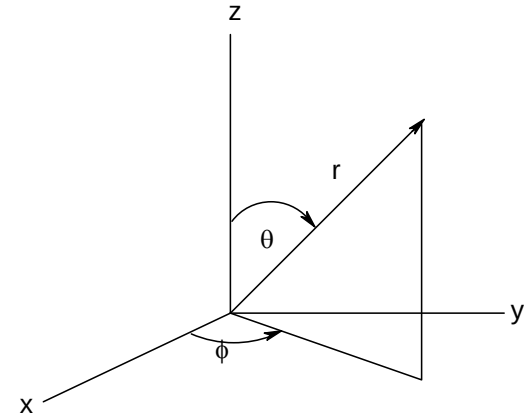
Mecánica Cuántica $\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$ Mecánica Clásica



El Átomo de Hidrógeno

Ecuación de Schrödinger

$$\nabla^2 \Psi + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left(E + \frac{e^2}{r} \right) \Psi = 0$$



En coordenadas polares

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \theta} \right] + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left(E + \frac{e^2}{r} \right) \Psi = 0$$

Solución de la forma $\Psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$

Separar variables:

$$\frac{1}{R} \left[r^2 \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} \left[E + \frac{e^2}{r} \right] r^2 = - \frac{1}{Y \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \theta} \right] - \frac{1}{Y \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial \phi^2} = l(l+1)$$

Soluciones

$$R_{nl}(\rho) = N_{nl} \rho^l e^{-\rho/2} L_{n+1}^{2l+1}(\rho)$$

$$\text{Con } \rho = \frac{2\mu e^2}{n\hbar^2} r$$

$$L_{n+1}^{2l+1}(\rho): \quad \text{Polinomio Asociado de Laguerre}$$

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = N_{lm} P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$$

Esférica Armónica

$$P_l^{|m|}(\cos \theta) \quad \text{Polinomio Asociado de Legendre}$$

Energía cuantizada

$$E_n = \frac{-\mu e^4}{2n^2 \hbar^2}$$

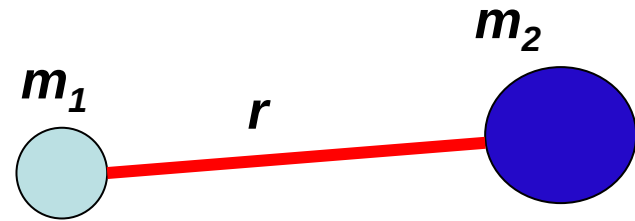
$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad l \leq n-1 \quad -l \leq m \leq l$$

Funciones de Onda Normalizadas

n	l	m	$R_{nl}(\rho)$	$Y_{lm}(\theta\phi)$
1	0	0	$2\left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}e^{-\rho}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$
2	0	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}\left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}(2-\rho)e^{-\rho/2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$
2	1	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}\left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\rho e^{-\rho/2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}\cos\theta e^{0\phi}$
2	1	± 1	$\frac{1}{24}\left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\rho e^{-\rho/2}$	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}\sin\theta e^{\pm\phi}$
3	0	0	$\frac{2}{81\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}(27-18\rho+2\rho^2)e^{-\rho/3}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$
3	1	0	$\frac{1}{81\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}(6\rho-\rho^2)e^{-\rho/3}$	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}}\cos\theta e^{0i\phi}$
3	2	0	$\frac{1}{81\sqrt{30}}\left(\frac{z}{a_0}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\rho^2 e^{-\rho/3}$	$\sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}}(3\cos^2\theta-1)e^{0\phi}$

Rotor Rígido

Ecuación de Schrödinger



$$\nabla^2 \Psi + \frac{2IE_{\text{Rot}}}{\hbar^2} \Psi = 0 \quad I = \mu r^2$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left\{ \frac{\partial \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \theta} \right]}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \phi^2} \right\} + \frac{2IE_{\text{Rot}}}{\hbar^2} \Psi = 0$$

Soluciones

Autovalores

$$E_J = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} J(J+1)$$

Autofunciones

$$\Psi_{JM} = \Phi_M(\phi) \Theta_{JM}(\theta)$$

$$J = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (\text{no viola principio de incertidumbre})$$

Algunas de las primeras funciones

$$\Psi_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\Psi_{10} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$$

$$\Psi_{1\pm 1} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{\pm i\phi}$$

$$\Psi_{20} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{16\pi}} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$\Psi_{2\pm 1} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{\pm i\phi}$$

$$\Psi_{2\pm 2} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{\pm 2i\phi}$$

