

Exzitär Leistung NO Werte:

1 - $\|\psi(\vec{r})\|^2 d\vec{r} = \text{restriktive de Prozess } \Sigma \text{ erhalten}$
 dass nur volume $d^3 r$ entwirkt die R.
 * Condition die Normalisation sechstens erfüllen
 entsprechendes Ergebnis $\delta = \sin \pi \sin \Theta \sin \Phi$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\psi(\vec{r})|^2 \sin \Theta \sin \Phi d\Omega = 1$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\psi(\vec{r})|^2 \sin \Theta \sin \Phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (-\cos \theta)^2 = 1$

$$|\psi(\vec{r})|^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4}} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4}}$$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) d\Omega = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4}} d\Omega$$

Par symmetrie

$$\langle \|\psi\|^2 \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) d\Omega$$

$$\langle \|\psi\|^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) d\Omega$$

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$$\langle \|\psi\|^2 \rangle = \left[\langle \|\psi\|^2 \rangle - (\langle \psi \rangle)^2 \right] + (\langle \psi \rangle)^2 = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \psi^\dagger(\vec{r}) \psi(\vec{r}) d\Omega = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (-\cos \theta)^2 d\Omega = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\Omega = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 d\Omega = \frac{1}{8\pi} \cdot 4\pi \cdot 2\pi \cdot \pi = \frac{2\pi^2}{2} = \pi^2$$

3 - Par analogie unter $\psi(\vec{r})$, $\|\psi(\vec{r})\|^2$ ist reziproke
 der probabilistische Prozess und die Summation die
 variable \vec{p} ist dies

4 - Par analogie unter $\psi(\vec{r})$, $X(\vec{r})$ lässt sich definieren
 $\|\psi(\vec{r})\| |\psi(\vec{r})| = 1$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4}} \right|^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 = 1$$

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Ex: Effet Hall Quantique

$$1 - \text{De } \Delta p_x = \frac{e}{t}$$

$$2 - \Delta p_x = \frac{e}{t}$$

$$\Delta p_x = \sqrt{\langle p_x^2 \rangle - \langle p_x \rangle^2}$$

$\langle p_x \rangle = 0$ si p_x a sens de vitesse
d'ordre $\frac{e}{t} + \frac{e}{t} - \frac{e}{t}$

$$F_x = \frac{e}{t} \Rightarrow \Delta p_x = \sqrt{\langle F_x^2 \rangle}$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta p_x = \frac{e}{t}$

$$E_{\text{fin}} = \frac{e}{t}$$

Dans le cas classique $E_{\text{fin}} = E_{\text{ini}} = 0$

2 - $\psi(x, y, t)$ la densité de probabilité de présence d'un élément à l'origine de coordonnées x et y à l'instant t = $\psi = |\psi(x, y, t)|^2$

$$3 - \psi(x, y, t) = \psi(x, y) \psi(t)$$

$$\psi(x, y) = X(x) Y(y)$$

$$\psi(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Vx}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Vy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Vt}} e^{i(k_x x + k_y y - \omega t)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Vx}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Vy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Vt}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{Vx}} \int_{-Vx/2}^{Vx/2} \psi(x') dx' \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{Vy}} \int_{-Vy/2}^{Vy/2} \psi(y') dy' \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{Vt}} \int_{-Vt/2}^{Vt/2} \psi(t') dt' \right)$$

10 - $\frac{d\langle E_{\text{fin}} \rangle}{dt} = - \frac{d\langle p_x \rangle}{dt} + \frac{d\langle p_y \rangle}{dt} = 0$ (min de E_{fin})

$N_0 = \rho_0 V \cdot \frac{d\langle p_x \rangle}{dt} = \frac{d\langle p_x \rangle}{dt} \frac{dN}{dp_x}$

$\frac{dN}{dp_x} = \frac{dN}{dp_x} \times \frac{d}{dp_x} = \frac{d}{dp_x} \frac{dN}{dp_x}$

$\frac{dN}{dp_x} = \frac{(1,05 \cdot 10^{-34})^2}{0,1 \cdot 10^{-15} \times 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}}$

$\frac{dN}{dp_x} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^{-2}$ ou rebrousse bien

corde de pendule

rayon de rotation

distance de rotation

distance de rotation

$\frac{dN}{dp_x} =$

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Et si λ n'est pas une racine de $P(x)$, on a:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{X(x)}{\lambda - x} + X(x) \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda - x} \right) \right) e^{-\lambda x} = + \text{EX}(x) X(x) e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} X(x) + \frac{1}{\lambda - x} \frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2} = - \frac{\partial \ln E}{\partial x} \quad (1)$$

et il existe des variables indépendantes et déduites des fonctions $X(x)$ et $\frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2}$ pour les fonctions correspondantes.

De plus la fonction doit vérifier

$$X(x=0) = 0 \quad \#$$

$$X'(x=0) = 0 \quad \#$$

$$X''(x=0) = 0 \quad \#$$

$$Y(x=0) = 0 \quad \#$$

$$Y'(x=0) = 0 \quad \#$$

$$Y''(x=0) = 0 \quad \#$$

$\lambda(x)$ vérifie:

$$\frac{d}{dx} X(x) = \lambda X(x) \text{ avec } \lambda \text{ constante}$$

$$\text{cas } \lambda = 0: \quad \frac{d}{dx} X(x) = 0 \quad \# \quad X_1 = 0$$

$$\text{cas } \lambda > 0: \quad \frac{d}{dx} X(x) = \lambda X(x) \quad \# \quad X_2 = 0$$

$$\text{cas } \lambda < 0: \quad \frac{d}{dx} X(x) = \lambda X(x) \quad \# \quad X_3 = 0$$

cas $\lambda = 0$, alors $\lambda = -\lambda$ (9)

on considère $X(x) = 0$, avec la condition $X'(0) = 0$

$$\frac{d}{dx} X(x) + \frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$X(x) = X_1 e^{\lambda x} + X_2 e^{-\lambda x}$$

$$X(0) = 0 \Rightarrow X_2 = -X_1 \Rightarrow X(x) = 2X_1 \sin(\lambda x)$$

$$X'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = 0 \Rightarrow X(x) = 0$$

Il existe une solution non triviale

$$X(x) = \frac{X_1}{\lambda} e^{\lambda x}$$

de l'équation (1), on obtient:

$$Y(x) = X_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$Y(x) = X_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{\lambda}\right) \text{ avec } \lambda > 0$$

$$Y(x) = X_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{\lambda}\right) - \frac{\pi x}{\lambda} X_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$Y(x) = \frac{\pi x}{\lambda} X_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{\lambda}\right) + X_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{\lambda}\right)$$

l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation (1) est donc générée par les deux solutions non triviales

$$5 - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial V(x,y)}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial V(x,y)}{\partial y} = E\psi(x)$$

On réarrange l'expression de ψ dans $V(x,y) = E\psi(x)$

On obtient :

$$-\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{E^2 \psi}{\hbar^2} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{Dirac} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{E^2}{\hbar^2} - \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} \right) \psi = E\psi(x)$$

$$\text{Dirac} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \left(\frac{E^2}{\hbar^2} - \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} \right) \psi = E\psi(x)$$

$$\psi = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$V(x,y,z) = \hbar^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$V(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} (\psi_{xx} - \psi_{yy} - \psi_{zz})$$

- 3 - On retrouve l'énergie harmonique
- d'un oscillateur harmonique
- le cas simple - constant

$$4 - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} = f$$

$$5 - N_e = \frac{N_e V(x,y,z)}{\hbar^2}$$

6 - Pour un niveau, il y a une maximisation des états quantiques car il y a une densité d'électrons les électrons occupent une dimension de l'espace à la fois

$$\Rightarrow \rho \geq \rho_0 = \frac{N_e \hbar^2}{e \Delta E} = \frac{N_e \hbar^2}{e \Delta E}$$

$$\tau - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

Car cela correspond aux observations expérimentales
- Et pour que les fonctions de base possèdent une densité constante