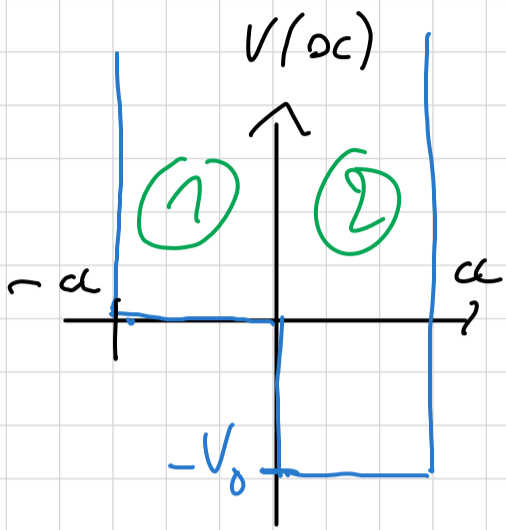


# MÉCANIQUE QUANTIQUE

## Exercice 1:



$$\Psi(x, t) = f(t) \varphi(x)$$

$$i\hbar f'(t) \varphi(x) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \varphi''(x) f(t) + V f'(t) \varphi(x)$$

Solution:  $f(t) = e^{\frac{E}{i\hbar} t}$

On simplifie par  $f(t)$ :

$$\varphi''(x) + (E - V) \left( \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \right) \varphi(x) = 0$$

Dans les différentes zones:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \varphi_1(x) = B_1 \sin(k_1 x + k_1 a)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \varphi_2(x) = B_2 \sin(k_2 x - k_2 a) \quad k_1^2 = \frac{E^2 m}{\hbar^2}$$

Par continuité de la fonction d'onde:

$$\varphi_1(0) = \varphi_2(0) \text{ et } \varphi_1'(0) = \varphi_2'(0)$$

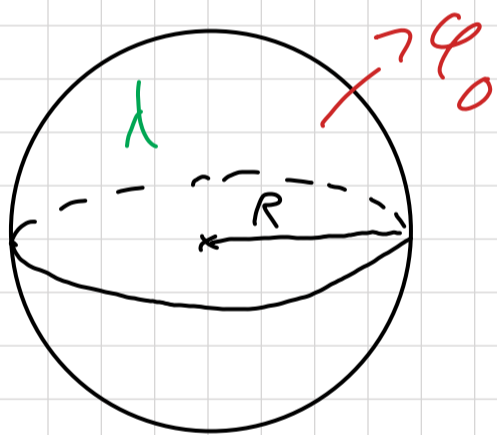
$$\text{Donc: } \begin{cases} \beta_1 \sin(k_1 \alpha) - \beta_2 \sin(k_2 \alpha) = 0 \\ \beta_1 k_1 \cos(k_1 \alpha) + \beta_2 k_2 \cos(k_2 \alpha) = 0 \end{cases}$$

→ Sans plus d'information, difficile d'aller plus loin

On a également même:  $k_1 \sin(k_1 \alpha) \cos(k_2 \alpha) + k_1 \cos(k_1 \alpha) \sin(k_2 \alpha) = 0$

ou encore:  $\frac{k_1}{k_2} = - \frac{\tan(k_2 \alpha)}{\tan(k_1 \alpha)}$

### Exercice 1 (Thermo):



1/ loi de Fourier:  $\vec{j} = -\lambda \vec{\text{grad}}(T)$

$[\vec{j}] = W \cdot L^{-2}$

$[T] = K$

comme

$W \cdot L^{-2} = [\lambda] \cdot K \cdot L^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow [\lambda] = W \cdot K \cdot L^{-1}$

2/  $\oint_S \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = \phi$

ou  $\phi = \phi_0 \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$

$$\oint_S \vec{j}(r) \cdot d\vec{S} = j(r) \int_S dS = 4\pi r^2 j(r)$$

$$4\pi r^2 j(r) = \rho \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = A$$

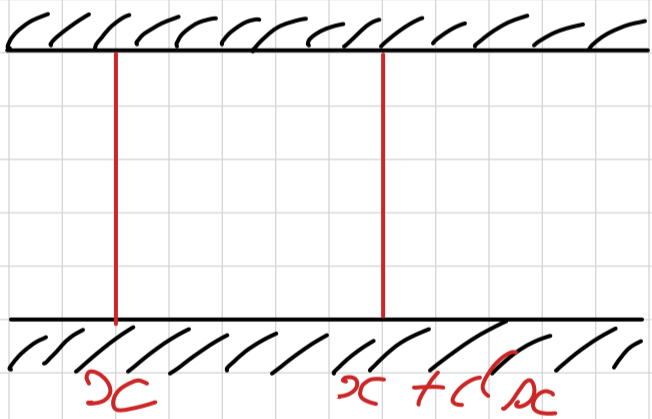
$$3) \vec{j}(r) = -\lambda \overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(T(r))$$

$$T(r) = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^r j(r) dr = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{A}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{r} + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{A}{4\pi r} + T_0$$

## Exercice 2

1)



On considère  $T(r, t)$

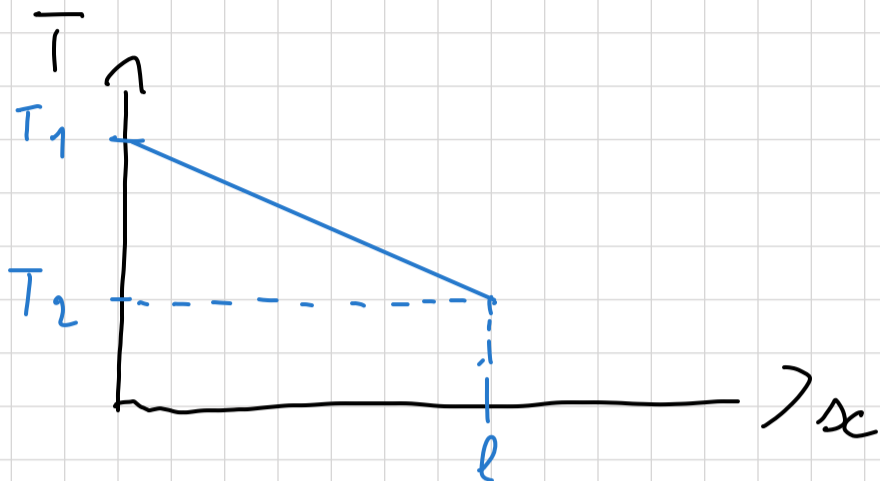
1<sup>er</sup> principe:  $dU = \rho S C dr_c dT$

$$\delta Q = (j_{th}(r_c) \cdot S - j_{th}(r_c + dr_c) \cdot S) dt$$

→ reconstituer l'équation de la chaleur

À retenir: en régime permanent:  $\Delta T = 0$   
 (à  $t = 0$ )  $\frac{dT}{dx} = 0$

On a ainsi:



$$\text{Donc } T(x) = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{l} x + T_1$$

2/ à  $t > 0$ : on n'est plus en régime permanent

On a:  $\int \delta Q = 0$  (car le cylindre est calorifugé)

$$\text{On pose le 1<sup>er</sup> principe: } \Delta U = \int_0^l \rho c (T_f - T_i(x)) S dx = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow l T_f &= \int_0^l \left( \frac{T_2 - T_1}{l} x + T_1 \right) dx \\ &= \frac{T_2 - T_1}{l} \frac{l^2}{2} + T_1 l \end{aligned}$$

EG donc  $T_f = \frac{T_2 + T_1}{2}$

3/ Ici:  $\Delta S = \int_0^l \rho c \ln \left( \frac{T_f}{T_i(x)} \right) S dx = 0$   
 (section)