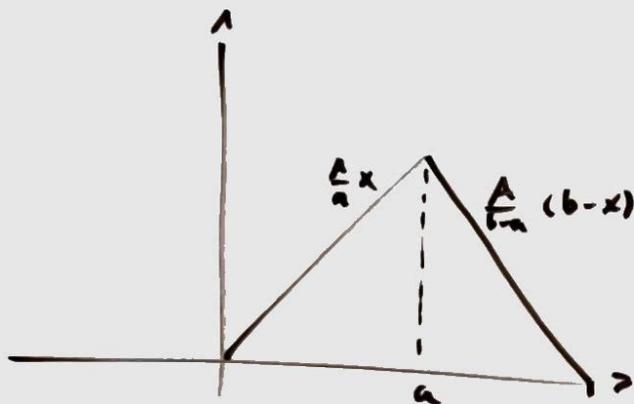


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1)



$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad 1 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 = \int_0^a \psi^2(x) + \int_a^b \psi^2(x) \\
 &= \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^2 \frac{a^3}{3} + \left(\frac{A}{b-a}\right)^2 \left[ b^2(b-a) + \frac{b^3-a^3}{3} - b(b^2-a^2) \right] \\
 &= \alpha \frac{a^3}{3} + \frac{A^2}{b-a} \left[ b^2 + \frac{b^2+a^2+ab}{3} - \frac{b(b+a)}{3} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \alpha \frac{a^3}{3} + \beta \left[ \frac{c^2}{3} + \frac{b^2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}ab \right]$$

$$= \alpha \frac{a^3}{3} + \frac{A^2}{3} (b-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A^2 \left( \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{3} - \frac{a}{3} \right) = A^2 \frac{b}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \sqrt{\frac{3}{b}}$$

3.  $A = |x\rangle\langle x|$  con  $x < a$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{near punto } y) &= |\langle y | \psi \rangle|^2 \\
 &= |\psi(y)|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \int_0^a \psi(y)^2 dy = \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^2 \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{3}{b} \frac{a}{3} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \langle \hat{x} \rangle &= \langle \psi | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \langle \psi | y \rangle \langle y | \hat{x} | \psi \rangle dy \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} dy \psi(y) y \psi(y) dy \\
 &= \int_0^b dy y \psi(y)^2 \\
 &= \int_0^a dy y \psi(y)^2 + \int_a^b dy y \psi(y)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{A}{a}\right)^2 \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^a + \left(\frac{A}{b-a}\right)^2 \left[ \frac{b^2-a^2}{2} b^2 + \frac{b^4-a^4}{4} - 2b \frac{b^3-a^3}{3} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{Aa}{2}\right)^2 + \beta \left[ \frac{3}{4} b^4 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{2} - \frac{a^4}{4} - \frac{2}{3} b^4 - \frac{2}{3} b a^3 \right] \\ &= \alpha + \beta \left[ \frac{1}{12} b^4 - \frac{a^2 b^2}{2} - \frac{2}{3} b a^3 - \frac{a^4}{4} \right] \\ &= \alpha + \frac{1}{12} \beta (b^4 - 6a^2 b^2 - 8b a^3 - 3a^4) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{b-a} (b^4 - 6a^2 b^2 - 8b a^3 - 3a^4) \end{aligned}$$

5.  $\psi^2(x)$  è la d.d.p. della v.a. posizione di una particella

→ la probabilità è massima in

$$x: \psi(x) = \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \psi(y)$$

cioè in  $x=a$ .