BUCA RETTANGOLAR INPINITA V<sub>1</sub>, V<sub>3</sub> → ∞ } V ha disc. INFINITE nei V<sub>2</sub> = 0 } du phi </// Le danour esser continue in x1 ex2 en R Ri-elz Rz (mg von oblions condit. su  $\psi_{\epsilon}$ ) 4" = 2m (V(x)-E)4E (x) R1,R3) le devisse l'introte ell'infinite e auch le"  $\Rightarrow (\xi^{(43)}) = 0 \quad \times \in \mathbb{R}_1, \mathbb{R}_3$  $R_2$ )  $V_E^{II} = -\frac{2mE}{\kappa^2} V_E$   $P_2 = \sqrt{2mE}$  $\Rightarrow \psi_{\overline{e}}^{(2)}(x) = c_2^{\dagger} e^{i P_2 x / t_1} + c_2^{-} e^{-i l_1 x / t_2}$ Conti. d' raccord 8. or valueros  $\psi_{E}^{(2)}(-\frac{1}{z}) = \psi_{E}^{(n)}(-\frac{1}{z}) \qquad \begin{cases}
c_{z}^{+} e^{-ih\ell/2h} + c_{z}^{-} e^{-ih\ell/2h} = 0 \\
c_{z}^{+} e^{-ih\ell/2h} + c_{z}^{-} e^{-ih\ell/2h} = 0
\end{cases}$   $\psi_{E}^{(2)}(\frac{1}{z}) = \psi_{E}^{(3)}(\frac{1}{z}) \qquad \begin{cases}
c_{z}^{+} e^{-ih\ell/2h} + c_{z}^{-} e^{-ih\ell/2h} = 0
\end{cases}$ 

2 ep. lin. Lin 2 incognit

$$\begin{cases} e^{-iR\ell/2k} & e^{-iR\ell/2k} \\ e^{iR\ell/2k} & e^{-iR\ell/2k} \\ e^{iR\ell/2k} & e^{-iR\ell/2k} \\ \end{cases} & \begin{cases} c_{z}^{+} \\ c_{z}^{-} \end{cases} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow det = e^{-iR_{z}^{+}\ell/k} - e^{-iR_{z}^{+}\ell/k} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-iR_{z}^{+}\ell/k} = 1 \Rightarrow 2Rel = 2RT - RET$$

$$\Rightarrow Rel = RT \leftarrow Conditions sull'entergla$$

$$(R_{z}^{2} = 2mE)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2mEl^{2} = R^{2}\pi^{2} \Rightarrow E_{n} = \frac{R^{2}\pi^{2}t_{n}^{2}}{2m\ell^{2}} = \frac{RET}{2m\ell^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-iR\ell/2k} = e^{iR\ell/2k} = e^{i\pi n} = \begin{cases} 1 & n \neq n \\ -1 & n \neq n \end{cases}$$

$$e^{-iR\ell/2k} = e^{iR\ell/2k} = e^{i\pi n}$$

$$\left(e^{-iR\ell/2k} = e^{iR\ell/2k} + e^{iR\ell$$

in which 
$$e^{i\pi w/2}$$
  $e^{i\pi w/2}$   $e^{i\pi w$ 

n fami 
$$C_{\overline{L}} = -C_{\overline{L}}^{\dagger}$$
  $n = 2K$ 

$$\psi_{\overline{E}}^{(2)}(x) = C_{\overline{L}}^{\dagger} \left( e^{\frac{i}{2}kx}/K - e^{-\frac{i}{2}kx}/K \right) = 2iC_{\overline{L}}^{\dagger} \operatorname{Sen}\left( \frac{2k\pi x}{E} \right) K \neq 0$$

$$D(SPARU in  $x \to -x$$$

on disjon' 
$$C_z = c_z t$$
  $n = 2k+1$ 

$$(\psi_{\varepsilon}(z)(x) = c_z t (e^{xi} e^{x/k} + e^{-xi} e^{x/k}) = 2c_z c_s (e^{x}) = 2c_z c_s (e^{x}) = 2c_z c_s (e^{x})$$

$$= 2c_z t c_s (e^{x}) = 2c_z c_s (e^{x}) = 2c_z c_s (e^{x})$$
PARI in  $x \to -x$ 

Lo spitho dell'ENERGIA (Ĥ) è DISCRETO:

· k you valore En dell'en. two UNA SOCA AUTOFUNG.

(livelli eneyetiai som NON-DEGENGRI)

· le outefluitoni  $\in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \to \text{possono vappresentou}$ storti del sistemo

· le certofuntouri sous REALI (a mens de un fettore complesso cost.)

· le outofuntouri hours PARITA' DEFINITA (V/x)=V(x))

UNIDITENSIONAU con sutto dishet.

lo spetho è l'unitato inferiormente (V(x)≥0 → € ≥0)
 → ∃ valore un'unito dell'enego ← STATO FONDATIENTACE

la perticelle von può suere europia mulla

L) 96 si può ricoure del principio di indel.

di Heisenbey  $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p > \frac{k_1}{z}$ 

 $\Delta x_{\text{nax}} = \ell \Rightarrow \Delta p_{\text{niv}} = \frac{q}{2\ell} \Rightarrow E = \frac{p^2}{2m} \approx \frac{q^2}{6m\ell^2}$ 

POTENZIALE A DELTA DI DIRAC  $V(x) = - \times \delta(x)$ d >0 8(x) 1 1 V(x) JV(x) = - LV1 Injett & V(x) = -d &(x)  $\int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \, V(x) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} (-\alpha) \, S(x) \, dx = -\alpha$   $con \quad \alpha = 0.4$ R1 P3 = 12mE = = ivantel = 191 = 72  $E \angle O$   $\psi_{\epsilon}^{(1)}(x) = c_1 t e^{-q_1 x/k} + c_1 e^{q_1 x/k} \times c_0$   $\psi_{\epsilon}^{(3)}(x) = c_3 t e^{-q_1 x/k} + c_2 e^{q_1 x/k} \times c_0$ Condis. d'accettos, et so = Cit = 0 e cis = 0 Condi. d' raccordo (le continue): le (0) = 4(3)(0)

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = c_3^{\dagger} \qquad def. \quad \exists = c_1^{\dagger} = c_3^{\dagger}$$

$$\forall \in (x) = \begin{cases} \exists e^{q_1 \times m_1} \times c_0 \\ \exists e^{q_1 \times m_2} \times c_0 \end{cases}$$

$$-6^{2} \psi'' + V \psi = E \psi$$
Integriounde in intervalle  $J-\epsilon, \epsilon l$ 

$$-6^{2} \int \psi'' dx + \int V(x)\psi(x) dx = E \int \psi(x) dx$$

$$-\epsilon \int -\epsilon \int e^{-2} \int \psi''(\epsilon) - \psi'(-\epsilon) = -\int e^{-2} \int e^{$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-k^2}{2m} \Delta \psi'(\kappa = 2)$$

$$\Delta\psi_{k=3}^{\prime} = -\frac{2md}{\kappa^2}\psi(0)$$

Imponiouro ata condr. sulla solutione tront:

$$\Psi_{E}' = \begin{cases} \frac{915}{16} & e^{-91x/16} \\ -915 & e^{-91x/16} \end{cases} \times 20 \rightarrow \Delta \Psi_{X=0}' = -2915 - \frac{1}{4}$$

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

→ c'è un sob autovalore dell'energie t.c. la relative outofeur. misola l'ep. ( p E <0)

( pr E >0 ms spetho coutino )

Spettro de fil pr V(x) = -d5(x) e E € [0/+ 10 [ 0 { - m/2 }

$$\Psi_{E}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{3}e^{9hX/K} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{3}e^{-9hX/K} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{3}e^{-9hX/K} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Trovere 3 t.c. LE(x) sie novumelthologase 1/4 1=1

$$|| || ||_{E} ||^{2} = \int || || ||_{E}(x)|^{2} dx = 2 \int || ||_{E}(x)|^{2} dx = 2 |||_{E}(x)|^{2} dx = 2 ||_{$$

$$= 2|3| \left[ -\frac{k}{291} e^{-\frac{k}{291}} \right] = \frac{2|4|3|}{291} = \frac{k}{291} |3|$$