門服 3

(1)
$$\alpha \phi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi \omega}{2 \pm}} \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{m \omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2 \pm}} \left\{ \alpha \exp \left(-\alpha \alpha^2 \right) - 2\alpha \alpha \frac{\pi}{m \omega} \exp \left(-\alpha \alpha^2 \right) \right\}$$

$$= \alpha \exp \left(-\alpha \alpha^2 \right) \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha \pi}{m \omega} \right) = 0$$

$$4 \approx 2 \pm \alpha \omega$$

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$$Ft = H \Phi_0 = \varepsilon_0 \Phi_0$$

$$\iff \hbar \omega \left(d\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Phi_0 = \varepsilon_0 \Phi_0 E'.$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{ij}$$

(2)
$$\phi_{1} = \alpha^{\dagger} \phi_{0}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{2\pi}} \left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{m\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \exp(-\alpha x^{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{2\pi}} \left\{ x + 2\alpha \frac{\pi}{m\omega} \right\} \exp(-\alpha x^{2}) = 2\alpha \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi}} \exp(-\alpha x^{2})$$

$$= x + \alpha x \frac{\pi}{m\omega} \exp(-\alpha x^{2})$$

$$= 2\alpha \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{2\pi}} \exp(-\alpha x^{2})$$

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(3) 11 \$ Schrödinger \$ 52 \$ 17.

$$\frac{1}{f(x)} \left(\frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \alpha^2 x^2 \right) f(x) + \frac{1}{g(y)} \left(\frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \alpha^2 y^2 \right) g(y) = E$$

任意のタ、な、値に対にななののかののでやに定数をに等しくなるためには、 古四の名項も定数ごはければはらはい。その定数をEnt. Eyを下く.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2x^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2y^2 \\ \frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2y^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2y^2 \end{cases} f(y) = E_{nx} f(y)$$

したが、て、ス・すちのに生くざれず」次調和振動于といかくことができる。

$$E_1 = \begin{cases} E_{0x} + E_{1y} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega + \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega = 2 \hbar \omega \\ E_{1x} + E_{0y} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x)g(y) = \begin{cases} \phi_0(x) \phi_1(y) & \text{指述度 is 2} \\ \phi_1(x) \phi_0(y) \end{cases}$$

$$(H) \qquad \therefore \qquad \left[\ \, \left[\ \, \left[\ \, \right] \right] = 0 \right]$$

- (理由) Hかすりに対は対称があるので、主動作のについる回転対称は存在するから、
 - 一) しょ、Hは可様で同時固有値をもっとがざまる。

(5)
$$L_{\frac{2}{3}} V_0 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) e^{-\lambda (x_{\frac{2}{3}} y^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(-2\lambda xy + 2\lambda yx \right) e^{-\lambda (x_{\frac{2}{3}} y^2)} = 0$$

$$\therefore L_{\frac{2}{3}} V_0 = 0 \longrightarrow \widehat{\mathbb{A}} \widehat{\mathbb{A}} \widehat{\mathbb{A}} (10)$$

$$L_{\frac{1}{2}} \psi_{i} = L_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\alpha \varphi_{i}(x) \varphi_{o}(y) + \beta \varphi_{o}(x) \varphi_{i}(y) \right)$$

$$= \left(x \frac{t}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - y \frac{t}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\alpha \cdot 2x \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})} + \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})} \right)$$

$$= x \frac{t}{k} \cdot \alpha \cdot 2x \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} \cdot -2\lambda x \cdot e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})} + x \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})}$$

$$+ x \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2 \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})} + x \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})}$$

$$- y \cdot \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})} + x \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})}$$

$$- y \cdot \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})} + x \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})}$$

$$- y \cdot \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})}$$

$$- y \cdot \frac{t}{k} \cdot \beta \cdot 2y \int_{\frac{1}{m\omega}}^{m\omega} e^{-\lambda(x_{x}^{2} + y_{x}^{2})}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$+ 2\beta x \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{mu}{2\pi} \right)^{1/2} e^{-\lambda (x^2 + y^2)} - 2\beta x y^2 \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{mu}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\lambda (x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$+ 2\beta x y^2 \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{mu}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} - \lambda (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= 2 \alpha \lambda \frac{y}{y} \left(\frac{3y}{w^{\alpha}}\right)_{1/2} = \omega(x_{3} + \delta_{3}) + 5 \beta x \frac{y}{y} \left(\frac{3y}{w^{\alpha}}\right)_{1/2} = -y(x_{3} + \delta_{3})$$

$$=-\alpha\cdot 2\times\left(\frac{\pi\omega}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2}\frac{-\lambda(x_{5}+\lambda_{5})}{\frac{y}{k}}\cdot\frac{x}{k}+\beta\cdot 5\lambda\left(\frac{\pi\omega}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2}\frac{-\lambda(x_{5}+\lambda_{5})}{\frac{y}{k}}\cdot\frac{x}{\lambda}$$

$$(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \quad \sum_{\frac{1}{2}} (\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \left(\frac{m\omega}{2\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

②まをのずにかえいなる消むと

$$t^{2} \beta = \lambda_{2}^{2} \beta$$

$$t^{2} = \lambda_{2}^{2} \beta \beta$$

$$\lambda_{3} = + t \alpha \beta \beta \beta$$

$$\lambda_{4} = -t \alpha \beta \beta \beta$$

$$\lambda_{5} = -\lambda_{5} \beta$$

$$\lambda_{7} = -\lambda_{7} \beta$$

$$\lambda_{8} = -\lambda_{7} \beta$$

Fiz. Lz小(= 生大小(となり、下)に対応する国有状態、Lz、国有値は生大/

(7)
$$H(B) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(p_x + e A_x \right)^2 + \left(P_y + e A_y \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (\alpha^2 + y^2)$$

2'', $f(B) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(p_x + e A_x \right)^2 + \left(P_y + e A_y \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (\alpha^2 + y^2)$

$$H(B) = \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(p_{x} - \frac{eBy}{2} \right)^{2} + \left(p_{y} + \frac{eBx}{2} \right)^{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^{2} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \left[p_{x}^{2} - eyBp_{x} + \left(\frac{eyB}{2} \right)^{2} + p_{y}^{2} + exBp_{x} + \left(\frac{exB}{2} \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} m \omega^{2} (x^{2} + y^{2})$$

$$= \frac{p_{x}^{2} + p_{y}^{2}}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^{2} (x^{2} + y^{2}) + \frac{e(xp_{y} - yp_{x})B}{2m} + \frac{p^{2}}{8m} (x^{2} + y^{2}) B^{2}$$

$$\xi t \tilde{s} \tilde{s} - 2^{n}. \quad W_{i} = \frac{e(\pi P_{y} - y P_{z})}{2m} = \frac{e L_{z}}{2m}$$

(8) Eostideta Schrödinger 772 t 15.

$$M = -\frac{3E(B)}{3E(B)}\Big|_{B=0} = -\frac{e^2}{4m}(x^2 + y^2)B\Big|_{A=0} = 0$$

$$= \left(E_0 + \frac{e^2}{4m}(x^2 + y^2)B^2\right)V_0$$

$$= \left(E_0 + \frac{e^2}{4m}(x^2 + y^2)B^2\right)V_0$$

E, とけるとまの Schrödinger 方程者は、

$$\mathcal{H}(B) \mathcal{N}_{1} = \left(E_{1} + \frac{eL_{2}}{2m} B + \frac{e^{2}}{6m} (x_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}) B^{2} \right) \mathcal{N}_{1}$$

$$= \left(E_{1} \pm \frac{eL}{2m} B + \frac{e^{2}}{6m} (x_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}) B^{2} \right) \mathcal{N}_{1}$$

$$= \pm \frac{eL}{2m} B + \frac{e^{2}}{6m} (x_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}) B \right) \Big|_{B=0}$$

$$= \pm \frac{eL}{2m}$$

$$= \pm \frac{eL}{2m}$$

(9)
$$H(B) = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) + \frac{e L_2 B}{2m} + \frac{e^2}{8m} (x^2 + y^2) B^2$$

こととまるされて、これ目を言うし

$$= \frac{P_{x^{2}+}^{2}P_{y^{2}}^{2}}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m(\omega^{2}+\omega^{12})(\chi^{2}+\chi^{2}) + \frac{e L_{z}B}{2m} \qquad (E_{z}E_{z}C. \omega' = \frac{eB}{2m})$$

(1) 上のに対しますはこといる。

$$H(R) \psi_{o} = \left(\frac{p_{x}^{2} + p_{o}^{2}}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{\omega^{2} + \omega^{12}}{m^{2}}\right) \left(2^{2} + y^{2}\right) + \frac{e L_{2} B}{2m}\right) \psi_{o}$$

$$= \hbar w \psi_{o}$$

$$W^{2} = \frac{1}{2} R z \overline{x} w \psi_{o}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} w w w^{2} + \frac{1}{2} w w^{2} + \frac{1$$

(前) 目に対応する状態にかる.