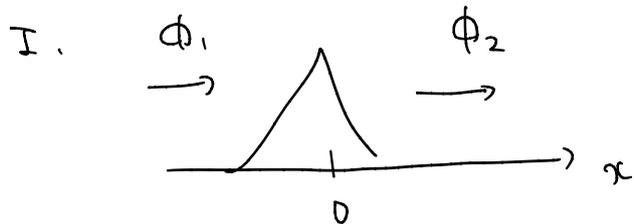


問題 3



(1) $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 2" - 3k 33 = 2 k 5.

$$\phi_1(0) = \phi_2(0) \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

1" 1, 2 3.

$$\therefore 1 + r = t$$

(2) Schrödinger 方程式 a 両辺 $E - V_0 \sim E$ 2" 積分 可 3 k.

$$\int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \phi(x) dx + \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} V(x) \phi(x) dx = \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} E \phi(x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) \right]_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon}}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) \Big|_{x=\epsilon} - \frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) \Big|_{x=-\epsilon} \right)}} \quad \downarrow \quad \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} -V_0 \delta(x) \phi(x) dx = -V_0 \phi(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} \Rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) \Big|_{x=\epsilon} - \frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) \Big|_{x=-\epsilon} \right) = V_0 \phi(0)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) \Big|_{x=\epsilon} = \underline{\underline{i\beta t}} e^{i\beta\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \phi(x) \Big|_{x=-\epsilon} = \underline{\underline{i\beta}} e^{-i\beta\epsilon} - \underline{\underline{i\beta r}} e^{+i\beta\epsilon}$$

$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 1 = 2" n 2.

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} i\beta (t - (1-r)) = V_0 t$$

$$\Rightarrow t+r = -\frac{2mV_0}{\hbar^2 i\beta} t + 1 = \frac{2i}{\omega} t + 1$$

//

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} t+r = \frac{2\tilde{r}}{\omega} t + 1 \\ t+r = t \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

$$t + t - 1 = \frac{2\tilde{r}}{\omega} t + 1$$

$$\left(\frac{2\omega - 2\tilde{r}}{\omega}\right)t = 2 \quad t = \frac{\omega}{\omega - \tilde{r}}$$

$$|t|^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{(\omega - \tilde{r})(\omega + \tilde{r})} = \frac{\omega^2}{\omega^2 + 1}$$

$$\# \text{E} \quad r = t - 1 = \frac{\omega}{\omega - \tilde{r}} - \frac{\omega - \tilde{r}}{\omega - \tilde{r}} = \frac{\tilde{r}}{\omega - \tilde{r}}$$

$$|r|^2 = \frac{1}{(\omega - \tilde{r})(\omega + \tilde{r})} = \frac{1}{\omega^2 + 1} \quad //$$

$$(4) \quad E \rightarrow 0 \text{ 或 } \infty. \quad f = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} \rightarrow 0$$

$$|t|^2 \rightarrow 0, \quad |r|^2 \rightarrow 1$$

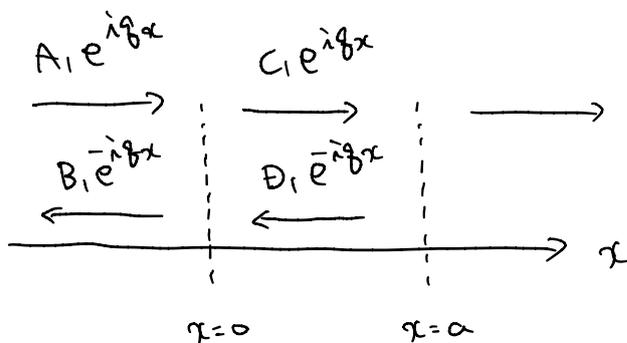
$$E \rightarrow \infty \text{ 或 } \infty \quad f \rightarrow \infty$$

$$|t|^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\omega^2}} \rightarrow 1, \quad |r|^2 \rightarrow 0$$

注: $V_0 \rightarrow -V_0$ 或 $\tilde{r} \rightarrow -\tilde{r}$. $\omega^2 \rightarrow \omega^2$ f 的 ω^2 不变。

II.

(5)



上図より B_1 は A_1 の反射分と D_1 の透過分の和で表せし。 C_1 は A_1 の透過分と D_1 の反射分の和で表せし。ゆえに。

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = rA_1 + tD_1 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ C_1 = tA_1 + rD_1 & \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

(6)

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0) \Rightarrow A_1 + B_1 = C_1 + D_1 \dots \textcircled{4}$$

ゆえに $\textcircled{3}$ と $\textcircled{4}$ より

$$C_1 = tA_1 + r(A_1 + B_1 - C_1)$$

$$(1+r)C_1 = (t+r)A_1 + rB_1$$

$$\therefore C_1 = \frac{t+r}{1+r} A_1 + \frac{r}{1+r} B_1$$

また $\textcircled{2}$ より

$$D_1 = -\frac{r}{t} A_1 + \frac{1}{t} B_1$$

以上より

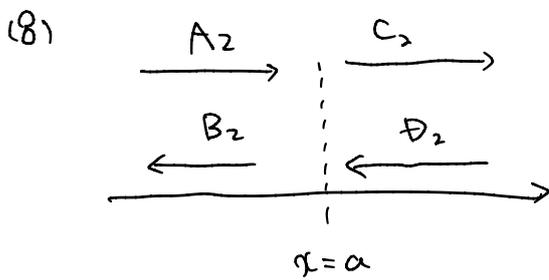
$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ D_1 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{t+r}{t} & \frac{r}{t} \\ -\frac{r}{t} & \frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix}}_{= Z} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(7)

$$\psi_2(x) = \underbrace{A_2 e^{-i\theta a}}_{= C_1} e^{i\theta x} + \underbrace{B_2 e^{i\theta a}}_{= D_1} e^{-i\theta x}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta a} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\theta a} \end{pmatrix}}_{= Y} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ D_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

//



上区より

$$C_2 = t A_2 + r D_2$$

$$B_2 = r A_2 + t D_2$$

下区より

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_2 \\ D_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{Z Y Z}_{= X} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} C_2 \\ D_2 \end{pmatrix} &= Z \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= Z Y \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ D_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= Z Y Z \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(9)

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = Z Y Z \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{t+r}{t} = \frac{1}{\frac{\omega}{\omega-\lambda}} = \frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega}, \quad \frac{r}{t} = \frac{\frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega}}{\frac{\omega}{\omega-\lambda}} = \frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega}$$

$$-\frac{r}{t} = -\frac{\frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega}}{\frac{\omega}{\omega-\lambda}} = -\frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega}, \quad \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{\frac{\omega}{\omega-\lambda}} = \frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega}$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t+r}{t} & \frac{r}{t} \\ -\frac{r}{t} & \frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega} & \frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega} \\ \frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega} & \frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix} = I \quad (\text{単位行列})$$

$$Z^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\omega+\lambda}{\omega} & \frac{2\lambda}{\omega} \\ -\frac{2\lambda}{\omega} & \frac{\omega-\lambda}{\omega} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{ZYZ}_{=Z^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{④}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{\omega + 2\lambda}{\omega} + \frac{2\lambda}{\omega} r_2 \quad \dots \text{⑤}$$

$$0 = -\frac{2\lambda}{\omega} + \frac{\omega - 2\lambda}{\omega} r_2 \quad \dots \text{⑥}$$

⑥ ④

$$\frac{\omega - 2\lambda}{\omega} r_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{\omega}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{2\lambda}{\omega - 2\lambda} \quad -4$$

⑤ ④

$$t_2 = \frac{\omega + 2\lambda}{\omega} + \frac{2\lambda}{\omega} \cdot \frac{2\lambda}{\omega - 2\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2 + 4 - 4}{\omega(\omega - 2\lambda)}$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{\omega - 2\lambda}$$

$$|r_2|^2 = \frac{2\lambda}{\omega - 2\lambda} \cdot \frac{-2\lambda}{\omega + 2\lambda} = \frac{4}{\omega^2 + 4}$$

$$|t_2|^2 = \frac{\omega}{\omega - 2\lambda} \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega + 2\lambda} = \frac{\omega^2}{\omega^2 + 4}$$

• $\alpha = 0$ 1=00% $\alpha = a$ 2%は反射率が高い
透過率も低い。

• 波長 λ の $\sqrt{\epsilon}$ は 2倍 なら ϵ は 4倍 なら ϵ の高さは
2倍は電場の強さ

(ω に対して $V_0 \rightarrow 2V_0$ と同じ)