

(Time-Independent Perturbation Theory)

()
 ()

() : \hat{H}
 () \hat{H}_0
 : \hat{H}'

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}', \quad \hat{H}' \ll \hat{H}_0 \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = E|\psi\rangle \quad (2)$$

()
 .()

$$f(x) = (1+x)^{1/2} \quad : \quad x=0$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \dots$$

$x \ll 1$.() $\mathbf{1}$ x
 (x) . $f(x)$
 .(x^2)

$f(x = 0.2) = 1.0954451 \quad (x = 0.2)$

$f(0.2) = 1.000 + 0.100 - 0.005 = 1.095$
 $.0.04\%$

() -
 Nondegenerate States Perturbation

(0) $|\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle$
 $\hat{H}_o |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle$ (3)

$\hat{H} |n^{(0)}\rangle = E |n^{(0)}\rangle$ (3)

$\hat{H}_o |n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |n^{(0)}\rangle$ (4)

$|\psi\rangle = |n^{(0)}\rangle + |a\rangle + |b\rangle + \dots$ (5)

$E_n^{(0)}$ $|n^{(0)}\rangle$ $|b\rangle$ $|a\rangle$
 E

$E = E_n^{(0)} + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \dots$ (6)

()

λ (Integer parameter)
 $(\lambda = 0)$

$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_o + \lambda \hat{H}'$ (7)

(6) (5)

$$|\psi\rangle = |n^{(0)}\rangle + \lambda |a\rangle + \lambda^2 |b\rangle + \dots \quad (8)$$

$$E = E_n^{(0)} + \lambda \epsilon_1 + \lambda^2 \epsilon_2 + \dots \quad (9)$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \vdots \quad \lambda = 0 \quad -1$$

$$\lambda^2 \quad \cdot \quad -2$$

$$\hat{H}' \quad (\quad)$$

$$: \quad (2) \quad (9-7)$$

$$(\hat{H}_o + \lambda \hat{H}')(|n^{(0)}\rangle + \lambda |a\rangle + \lambda^2 |b\rangle + \dots) = \quad (10)$$

$$(E_n^{(0)} + \lambda \epsilon_1 + \lambda^2 \epsilon_2 + \dots)(|n^{(0)}\rangle + \lambda |a\rangle + \lambda^2 |b\rangle + \dots)$$

$$\hat{H}'$$

$$(\text{"equating the powers of } \lambda \text{"}) \quad (\quad) \quad \lambda \quad \cdot \hat{H}^2$$

$$: \lambda \quad \cdot (10)$$

$$: \quad \lambda^0$$

$$\hat{H}_o |n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |n^{(0)}\rangle \quad (11)$$

.4))

$$: \quad \lambda^1$$

$$\hat{H}_o |a\rangle + \hat{H}' |n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |a\rangle + \epsilon_1 |n^{(0)}\rangle \quad (12)$$

$$: \quad \lambda^2$$

$$\hat{H}_o |b\rangle + \hat{H}' |a\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |b\rangle + \epsilon_1 |a\rangle + \epsilon_2 |n^{(0)}\rangle \quad (13)$$

$$: \text{-----}$$

$$: \quad \langle n^{(0)} | \quad (12)$$

$$\langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}_o |a\rangle + \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' |n^{(0)}\rangle = \langle n^{(0)} | E_n^{(0)} |a\rangle + \langle n^{(0)} | \epsilon_1 |n^{(0)}\rangle \quad (14)$$

$$: \quad (\hat{H} = \hat{H}^\dagger) \hat{H}$$

$$\langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}_o | a \rangle = \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}_o^\dagger | a \rangle \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}_o^\dagger | a \rangle &= (\langle a | \hat{H}_o | n^{(0)} \rangle)^* \\ &= E_n^{(0)*} (\langle a | n^{(0)} \rangle)^* \\ &= E_n^{(0)*} \langle n^{(0)} | a \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_n^{(0)*} &= E_n^{(0)} & E_n^{(0)} \\ \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}_o | a \rangle &= E_n^{(0)} \langle n^{(0)} | a \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &: \quad (14) \\ E_n^{(0)} \langle n^{(0)} | a \rangle + \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle &= E_n^{(0)} \langle n^{(0)} | a \rangle + \epsilon_1 \underbrace{\langle n^{(0)} | n^{(0)} \rangle}_{=1} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\epsilon_1 \quad \text{-----} \quad |n^{(0)}\rangle \quad :$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon_1 = \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon_2 \quad \text{-----} \\ \cdot \epsilon_2 & \quad \quad \quad \epsilon_1 \\ & : \quad \langle n^{(0)} | \quad (13) \\ \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}_o | b \rangle + \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | a \rangle &= \langle n^{(0)} | E_n^{(0)} | b \rangle + \langle n^{(0)} | \epsilon_1 | a \rangle + \langle n^{(0)} | \epsilon_2 | n^{(0)} \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$E_n^{(0)} \langle n^{(0)} | b \rangle + \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | a \rangle = E_n^{(0)} \langle n^{(0)} | b \rangle + \epsilon_1 \langle n^{(0)} | a \rangle + \epsilon_2 \langle n^{(0)} | n^{(0)} \rangle \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ \epsilon_2 &= \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | a \rangle - \underbrace{\epsilon_1 \langle n^{(0)} | a \rangle}_{=0} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \quad (22) \quad \langle n^{(0)} | \quad | a \rangle \\ \epsilon_2 &= \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | a \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &: \quad (12) \quad | a \rangle \\ \hat{H}_o | a \rangle &= E_n^{(0)} | a \rangle - (\hat{H}' - \epsilon_1) | n^{(0)} \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

: (Complete set) \hat{H}_o $|a\rangle$
 $|a\rangle = \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} c_m |m^{(0)}\rangle$ (25)

: (25)
 $\langle n^{(0)} | m^{(0)} \rangle = 0$ \hat{H}_o $|m^{(0)}\rangle$ -1
 $\langle n^{(0)} | m^{(0)} \rangle = 0$ $(m \neq n)$ $|n^{(0)}\rangle$ $|\psi\rangle$ -2
 $c_m = \langle m^{(0)} | a \rangle$ $|a\rangle$ c_m -3
 (26)

$|a\rangle = \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} |m^{(0)}\rangle \langle m^{(0)} | a \rangle$ (27)

: $\langle m^{(0)} |$ (24)

$\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}_o | a \rangle = \langle m^{(0)} | E_n^{(0)} | a \rangle - \langle m^{(0)} | (\hat{H}' - \epsilon_1) | n^{(0)} \rangle$ (28)

$E_m^{(0)} \langle m^{(0)} | a \rangle = E_n^{(0)} \langle m^{(0)} | a \rangle - \langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle + \epsilon_1 \underbrace{\langle m^{(0)} | n^{(0)} \rangle}_{=0}$ (29)

: (29)

$\langle m^{(0)} | a \rangle = - \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}}$ (30)

:

(23) (30)

$|a\rangle = - \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} |m^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}}$ (31)

: (23) (31)

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_2 &= \left\langle n^{(0)} \left| \hat{H}' - \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} |m^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} \right. \right\rangle \\ &= - \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} \frac{\langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | m^{(0)} \rangle \langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\epsilon_2 = - \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} \frac{|\langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | m^{(0)} \rangle|^2}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}}} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots \\ & \hat{H}' \quad (32) \quad -1 \\ & (32) \quad (31) \quad -2 \\ & \dots \\ & m \neq n \quad \epsilon_2 \rightarrow \infty \quad E_n^{(0)} \quad E_m^{(0)} \quad -3 \end{aligned}$$

(Degenerate states)

$$E_m^{(0)} = E_n^{(0)}$$

Degenerate State Perturbation

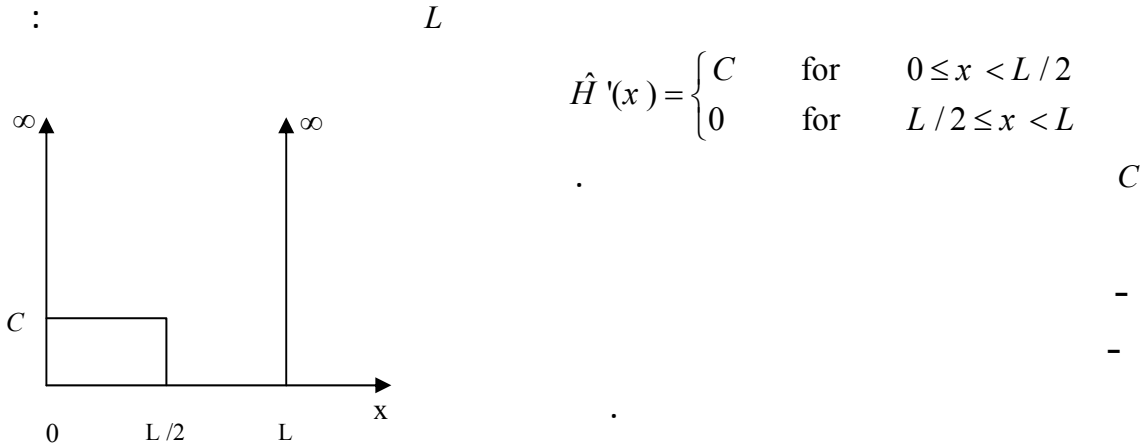
(11)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_o |n_1^{(0)}\rangle &= E_n^{(0)} |n_1^{(0)}\rangle \\ \hat{H}_o |n_2^{(0)}\rangle &= E_n^{(0)} |n_2^{(0)}\rangle \\ &\vdots \\ \hat{H}_o |n_p^{(0)}\rangle &= E_n^{(0)} |n_p^{(0)}\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned}c_1(H_{11} - \epsilon_1) + c_2 H_{12} + \cdots + c_p H_{1p} &= 0 \\c_1 H_{21} + c_2(H_{22} - \epsilon_1) + \cdots + c_p H_{2p} &= 0 \\&\vdots \\c_1 H_{p1} + c_2 H_{p2} + \cdots + c_p(H_{pp} - \epsilon_1) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(34)

c_p



$$\begin{aligned} |n^{(0)}\rangle &= \left(\frac{2}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(k_n x), & k_n &= \frac{n\pi}{L} \\ E_n^{(0)} &= n^2 \left(\frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}\right) = n^2 E_1^{(0)}, & n &= 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

(n = 1)

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 &= \langle 1^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle = \left(\frac{2}{L}\right) C \int_0^{L/2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{L}\right) C \left(\frac{L}{4}\right) = \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |a\rangle &= - \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} |m^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} = - \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} |m^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle}{m^2 E_1^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} \\ &= - |2^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle 2^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle}{2^2 E_1^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} - |3^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle 3^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle}{3^2 E_1^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} - |4^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle 4^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle}{4^2 E_1^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

m , $m = \infty$ $m = 2$ m

$m = 2$

$$|a\rangle \approx -|2^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle 2^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle}{2^2 E_1^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}}$$

:

$$\langle 2^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle = \frac{2C}{L} \int_0^{L/2} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{L}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{L}x\right) dx$$

$$: \quad \{0, \pi/2\} \quad dy = \frac{\pi}{L} dx \quad y = \frac{\pi}{L} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 2^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle &= \frac{2C}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(2y) \sin(y) dy = \frac{2C}{\pi} \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 y \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \frac{4C}{3\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} |a\rangle &= -\frac{\frac{4C}{3\pi}}{4E_1^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} |2^{(0)}\rangle = -\frac{4}{9} \frac{C}{\pi E_1^{(0)}} |2^{(0)}\rangle \\ &= -\frac{4}{9} \frac{C}{\pi E_1^{(0)}} \left(\frac{2}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{L}x\right) \end{aligned}$$

{0, L/2}

$$|\psi\rangle = |1^{(0)}\rangle + |a\rangle$$

:

$$|1^{(0)}\rangle = \left(\frac{2}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)$$

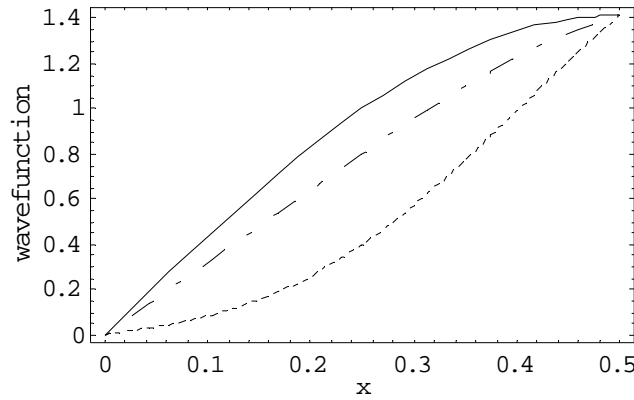
C

$$\frac{C}{E_1^{(0)}} = 1$$

. L = 1

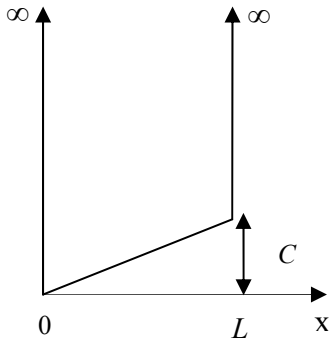
$$\frac{C}{E_1^{(0)}}$$

$$\left(\quad \right) \frac{C}{E_1^{(0)}} = 3$$



: (n = 1) -

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_2 &= - \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} \frac{|\langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | m^{(0)} \rangle|^2}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} \approx - \frac{|\langle 2^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle|^2}{E_2^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} = - \frac{\left(\frac{4C}{3\pi}\right)^2}{4E_1^{(0)} - E_1^{(0)}} \\ &= - \frac{16C^2}{27\pi^2 E_1^{(0)}} \end{aligned}$$



: (n = 1)

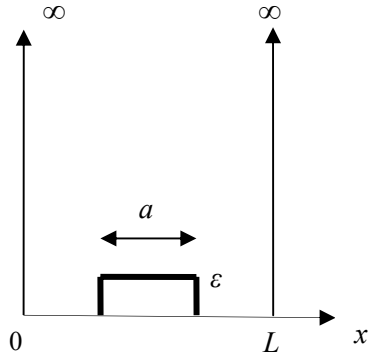
$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x < 0 \\ C(x/L) & 0 < x < L \\ \infty & L < x \end{cases}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} |n^{(0)}\rangle &= \left(\frac{2}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(k_n x), & k_n &= \frac{n\pi}{L} \\ E_n^{(0)} &= n^2 \left(\frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}\right) = n^2 E_1^{(0)}, & n &= 1, 2, \dots \\ , & (0 \leq x < L) & \hat{H}' &= C(x/L) \end{aligned}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 &= \langle 1^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle = \left(\frac{2}{L}\right) \frac{C}{L} \int_0^L x \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{L}\right) \frac{C}{L} \left(\frac{L}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$V(x) = \begin{cases} \infty & x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}(L-a) \\ \epsilon & \frac{1}{2}(L-a) < x < \frac{1}{2}(L+a) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(L+a) < x < L \\ \infty & L < x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |n^{(0)}\rangle &= \left(\frac{2}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(k_n x), & k_n &= \frac{n\pi}{L} \\ E_n^{(0)} &= n^2 \left(\frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}\right) = n^2 E_1^{(0)}, & n &= 1, 2, \dots \\ , & \left(\frac{1}{2}(L-a) < x < \frac{1}{2}(L+a)\right) & \hat{H}' &= \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 &= \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle = \left(\frac{2}{L}\right) \epsilon \int_{\frac{1}{2}(L-a)}^{\frac{1}{2}(L+a)} \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx \\ &= \epsilon \left\{ \frac{a}{L} - (-1)^n \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi a}{L}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hbar = 1 \quad a = 0.1 \text{ m} \quad L = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \hat{H}'_{mn} = -qE \langle n | x | n \rangle$$

) :

$$(E_{n\pm 1} - E_n = \pm \hbar\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_2 &= - \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} \frac{|\langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | m^{(0)} \rangle|^2}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} = -q^2 E^2 \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} \frac{|\langle m^{(0)} | x | n^{(0)} \rangle|^2}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} \\ &= -q^2 E^2 \left\{ \frac{|\langle n-1 | x | n \rangle|^2}{E_{n-1} - E_n} + \frac{|\langle n+1 | x | n \rangle|^2}{E_{n+1} - E_n} \right\} \\ &= -q^2 E^2 \left\{ \frac{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\sqrt{n})^2}{-\hbar\omega} + \frac{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} (\sqrt{n+1})^2}{\hbar\omega} \right\} \\ &= -q^2 E^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2m\omega^2} [(n+1) - n] \right\} = -\frac{q^2 E^2}{2m\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

)

:(m = n ± 1

$$\begin{aligned} |a\rangle &= - \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} |m^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} = qE \sum_{\substack{m=0 \\ m \neq n}}^{\infty} |m^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle m^{(0)} | x | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_m^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} \\ &= qE \left\{ |(n-1)^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle (n-1)^{(0)} | x | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_{n-1} - E_n} + |(n+1)^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\langle (n+1)^{(0)} | x | n^{(0)} \rangle}{E_{n+1} - E_n} \right\} \\ &= qE \left\{ |(n-1)^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \sqrt{n}}{-\hbar\omega} + |(n+1)^{(0)}\rangle \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \sqrt{n+1}}{\hbar\omega} \right\} \\ &= \frac{qE}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left\{ \sqrt{n+1} |(n+1)^{(0)}\rangle - \sqrt{n} |(n-1)^{(0)}\rangle \right\} \end{aligned}$$

:

$$|\psi\rangle = |n^{(0)}\rangle + \frac{qE}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\hbar m\omega}} \left\{ \sqrt{n+1} |(n+1)^{(0)}\rangle - \sqrt{n} |(n-1)^{(0)}\rangle \right\}$$

:

ϵ_2

:

:

$$\hat{y} = \hat{x} - \frac{qE}{m\omega^2}$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{p}_y^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \hat{y}^2 - \frac{q^2 E^2}{2m \omega^2}$$

:

$$E_n = \langle n | \hat{H} | n \rangle = \hbar \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{q^2 E^2}{2m \omega^2}$$

:

$$\psi_n(y) = \psi_n \left(x - \frac{qE}{m\omega^2} \right)$$

:

:

$$\hat{H}_o = \frac{1}{2\mu} (\hat{p}_x^2 + \hat{p}_y^2) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega^2 \frac{1}{2\mu} (x^2 + y^2)$$

:

$$\hat{H}' = C \hat{x} \hat{y} \quad (C > 0)$$

.

$$|1^{(0)}\rangle = |nm\rangle$$

:

$$\hat{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\mu\omega}} (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger), \quad \hat{y} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2\mu\omega}} (\hat{b} + \hat{b}^\dagger)$$

$$E_{nm}^{(0)} = (n + m + 1) \hbar \omega$$

:

$$W_{12} = W_{21} = \langle 1^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 2^{(0)} \rangle = C \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle 10 | (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) (\hat{b} + \hat{b}^\dagger) | 01 \rangle$$

$$= C \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle 10 | (\hat{a}\hat{b} + \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{b} + \hat{a}\hat{b}^\dagger + \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{b}^\dagger) | 01 \rangle$$

$$= C \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle 10 | (\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{b}) | 01 \rangle = C \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}$$

$$W_{11} = W_{22} = \langle 1^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle = C \frac{\hbar}{2m\omega} \langle 10 | (\hat{a} + \hat{a}^\dagger) (\hat{b} + \hat{b}^\dagger) | 10 \rangle$$

$$= 0$$

:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\epsilon_1 & \frac{C\hbar}{2m\omega} \\ \frac{C\hbar}{2m\omega} & -\epsilon_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

:

$$\epsilon_{1\pm} = \pm \frac{C\hbar}{2m\omega}$$

:

$$\psi_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle \mp |10\rangle)$$

:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_o + \hat{H}' = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2\hat{x}^2 - \frac{\hat{P}^4}{8m^3c^2}$$

:

$$\epsilon_1 = \langle 0 | \hat{H}' | 0 \rangle, \quad \hat{H}' = -\frac{\hat{p}^4}{8m^3c^2}$$

:

$$\epsilon_1 = -\frac{1}{8m^3c^2} \langle \psi | \psi \rangle, \quad |\psi\rangle \equiv \hat{p}^2 |0\rangle$$

$$: \quad \hat{p} = -i\sqrt{\frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}}(\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &\equiv \hat{p}^2 |0\rangle = -\frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}(\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger)^2 |0\rangle = \frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}(\hat{a} - \hat{a}^\dagger) |1\rangle \\ &= \frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}(|0\rangle - \sqrt{2}|2\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

:

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \left(\frac{m\omega\hbar}{2}\right)^2 (1+2) = \frac{3m^2\omega^2\hbar^2}{4}$$

:

$$\epsilon_1 = -\frac{1}{8m^3c^2} \left(\frac{3m^2\omega^2\hbar^2}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega \left(-\frac{3\hbar\omega}{16mc^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{mc^2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3\hbar\omega}{16mc^2}\right) \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$$

) :

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_o + \hat{H}' = -\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m_e} - \frac{Ze^2}{r} - \frac{1}{2m_e c^2} \left(\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m_e}\right)^2$$

: :

$$\hat{H}_o = -\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m_e} - \frac{Ze^2}{r} = E_n^{(0)}$$

$$-\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m_e} = E_n^{(0)} + \frac{Ze^2}{r}$$

$$: \hat{H}_o \quad E_n^{(0)} = -\frac{Z^2}{n^2} \text{Ry}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \langle nlm | \hat{H}' | nlm \rangle = -\frac{1}{2m_e c^2} \langle nlm | \left(\frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m_e}\right)^2 | nlm \rangle$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2m_e c^2} \langle nlm | \left(E_n^{(0)} + \frac{Ze^2}{r}\right) \left(E_n^{(0)} + \frac{Ze^2}{r}\right) | nlm \rangle;$$

:

$$\left(E_n^{(0)} + \frac{Ze^2}{r}\right) \left(E_n^{(0)} + \frac{Ze^2}{r}\right) = E_n^{(0)2} + E_n^{(0)} \frac{Ze^2}{r} + \frac{Ze^2}{r} E_n^{(0)} + \left(\frac{Ze^2}{r}\right)^2$$

:

$$\epsilon_1 = -\frac{1}{2m_e c^2} [\langle nlm | E_n^{(0)2} | nlm \rangle + (Ze^2 \langle nlm | E_n^{(0)} \frac{1}{r} | nlm \rangle + \langle nlm | \frac{1}{r} E_n^{(0)} | nlm \rangle) + (Ze^2)^2 \langle nlm | \frac{1}{r^2} | nlm \rangle]$$

:

$$\langle nlm | E_n^{(0)2} | nlm \rangle = (E_n^{(0)})^2 \delta_{m'm}$$

:

$$\langle nlm | E_n^{(0)} \frac{1}{r} | nlm \rangle = \langle nlm | \frac{1}{r} E_n^{(0)} | nlm \rangle = E_n^{(0)} \langle nl | \frac{1}{r} | nl \rangle \delta_{m'm}$$

:

$$\langle nlm | \frac{1}{r^2} | nlm \rangle = \langle nl | \frac{1}{r^2} | nl \rangle \delta_{m'm}$$

:

$$\epsilon_1 = -\frac{(E_n^{(0)})^2}{2m_e c^2} - \frac{Ze^2}{m_e c^2} E_n^{(0)} \langle nl | \frac{1}{r} | nl \rangle - \frac{(Ze^2)^2}{2m_e c^2} \langle nl | \frac{1}{r^2} | nl \rangle$$

:()

$$\langle nl | \frac{1}{r} | nl \rangle = \frac{Z}{a_0} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ Ry},$$

$$\langle nl | \frac{1}{r^2} | nl \rangle = \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^2 \frac{1}{n^3 (l + \frac{1}{2})} \text{ Ry}$$

:

$$\boxed{\epsilon_1 = E_n^{(0)} Z^2 \alpha^2 \left[\frac{3}{4n^2} + \frac{1}{n(l + \frac{1}{2})} \right] \text{ Ry}}$$

.(A) , (fine structure constant) $\alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c}$

:

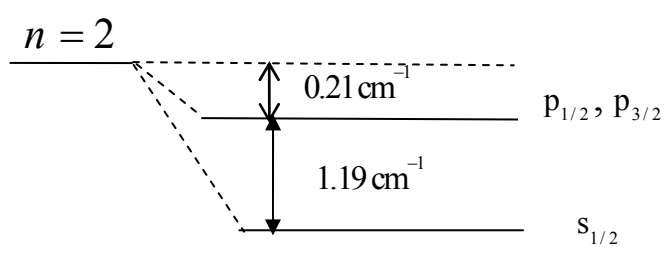
$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{Z^4}{2n^3} \alpha^2 \left[\frac{3}{4n} + \frac{1}{(l + \frac{1}{2})} \right] \text{ Hartree}$$

Z

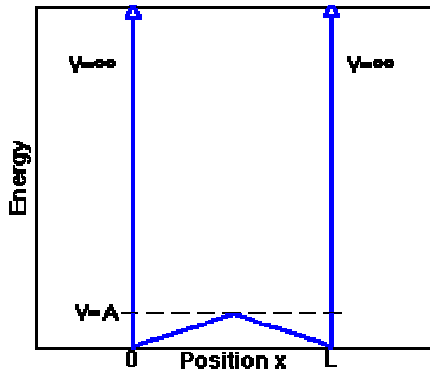
ϵ_1

. $l = 0, 1, \dots$

$n = 2$:
 $p \equiv (l = 1)$ $s \equiv (l = 0)$ $n = 2$:
 :



$1 \text{ Hartree} = 2.195 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (A) :



L () -1

$$\hat{H}'(x) = \begin{cases} Ax & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{L}{2} \\ A(L-x) & \frac{L}{2} \leq x \leq L \end{cases}$$

$(n=1)$ $A \ll 1$ A

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{AL(4 + \pi^2)}{4\pi^2}$$

$$\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle = -\frac{AL}{\pi^2} \quad \text{if } m = \text{odd}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if } m = \text{even}$$

$m = 3$

$$|a\rangle = -\frac{\frac{AL}{\pi^2}}{3^2 E_1^{(0)} - 1^2 E_1^{(0)}} |3^{(0)}\rangle = \frac{AL}{8\pi^2 E_1^{(0)}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{L}x\right)$$

$$\epsilon_2 = -\frac{\left(-\frac{AL}{\pi^2}\right)^2}{3^2 E_1^{(0)} - 1^2 E_1^{(0)}} = -\frac{A^2 L^2}{8\pi^4 E_1^{(0)}}$$

$Y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{L}x\right)$
 $H_{1l} = Ax; H_{1r} = A(L-x)$
 $e_1 = \int_0^L H_{1l} Y_1 Y_1 dx = \int_0^L H_{1r} Y_1 Y_1 dx$ Simplify
 $AL \int_0^L \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{p^2}$
 $m = 3;$
 $e_2 = -\frac{\int_0^L H_{1l} Y_3 Y_3 dx + \int_0^L H_{1r} Y_3 Y_3 dx}{3^2 E_1^{(0)} - 1^2 E_1^{(0)}}$
 $-\frac{A^2 L^2}{8\pi^4 E_1^{(0)}}$

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } -L \leq x \leq +L \\ \infty & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \quad : \quad 2L$$

$$\psi(x) = |n^{(0)}\rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2L}x\right) & \text{for } n = \text{even integer} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2L}x\right) & \text{for } n = \text{odd integer} \end{cases}$$

$$E_n^{(0)} = n^2 \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m(2L)^2} = n^2 E_1^{(0)} :$$

$$: \quad 2L \quad -2$$

$$\hat{H}'(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2L}\right) & \text{for } -L \leq x \leq L \\ 0 & \text{for } L < x < -L \end{cases}$$

$$: \quad (n=1) \quad .A \ll 1 \quad A$$

$$. \epsilon_1 = 0 \quad -$$

$$|a\rangle = \frac{A/2}{1^2 E_1^{(0)} - 2^2 E_1^{(0)}} |2^{(0)}\rangle \quad -$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{(A/2)^2}{1^2 E_1^{(0)} - 2^2 E_1^{(0)}} = -\frac{A^2}{12 E_1^{(0)}} \quad -$$

$$: \quad L \quad -3$$

$$\hat{H}'(x) = \begin{cases} A \delta\left(x - \frac{L}{2}\right) & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq L \\ 0 & \text{for } L < x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$: \quad (n=1) \quad .A \ll 1 \quad A$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \langle 1^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle = \frac{2A}{L} \int_{-L}^L \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \delta\left(x - \frac{L}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2A}{L} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi L}{2}\right) = \frac{2A}{L}$$

$$\langle m^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | 1^{(0)} \rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{2A}{L} & \text{if } m = \text{odd} \\ 0 & \text{if } m = \text{even} \end{cases}$$

$$m = 3$$

$$|a\rangle = -\frac{\frac{2A}{L}}{3^2 E_1^{(0)} - 1^2 E_1^{(0)}} |3^{(0)}\rangle$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = -\frac{(2A/L)^2}{3^2 E_1^{(0)} - 1^2 E_1^{(0)}} = -\frac{A^2}{2L^2 E_1^{(0)}} -$$

(A)

Helium Atom Using Perturbation Theory

(3.A)

()

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla_1^2 - \frac{Z}{r_1} - \frac{1}{2}\nabla_2^2 - \frac{Z}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_{12}} = \hat{H}_o + \hat{H}'$$

:

$$Z = 2$$

$$\hat{H}_o = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla_1^2 - \frac{Z}{r_1} - \frac{1}{2}\nabla_2^2 - \frac{Z}{r_2}$$

$$\hat{H}' = \frac{1}{r_{12}}$$

$|\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle$

$$\hat{H}_o |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle = E_n^{(0)} |\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle$$

$$|\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle = \psi_{1s}(r_1, r_2) = \psi_{1s}(r_1)\psi_{1s}(r_2)$$

$$\psi_{1s}(r_i) = \sqrt{\frac{Z^3}{\pi}} e^{-Zr_i}$$

)

(

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$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\nabla_1^2 - \frac{Z}{r_1}\right)\psi_{1s}(r) = -\frac{Z^2}{2}\psi_{1s}(r)$$

$$E_1^{(0)} = -\frac{Z^2}{2} - \frac{Z^2}{2} = -Z^2 \text{ Hartree}$$

:(B) ϵ_1

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 &= \langle n^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | n^{(0)} \rangle = \frac{Z^6}{\pi^2} \iint e^{-Z(r_1+r_2)} \frac{1}{r_{12}} e^{-Z(r_1+r_2)} d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 \\ &= \frac{Z^6}{\pi^2} \iint \frac{e^{-2Z(r_1+r_2)}}{r_{12}} d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 \\ &= \frac{5}{8} Z \text{ Hartree} \end{aligned}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E_1^{(0)} + \epsilon_1 = -Z^2 + \frac{5}{8} Z \\ &= -\frac{11}{4} = -2.750 \text{ Hartree.} \end{aligned}$$

. -2.9033 Hartree

5%

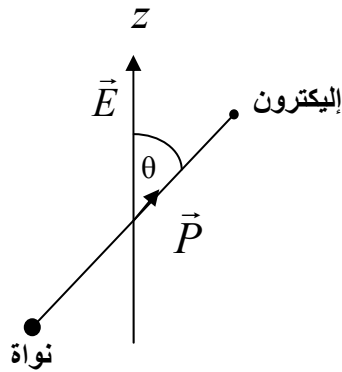
:

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| | |
|------------|---------------|
| | |
| \hat{H}' | -4.00 H |
| | -2.750 H |
| | -2.910 H |
| | -2.90372433 H |

(B)

Linear Stark effect



1913

$$\hat{H}' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{E} = e\vec{r} \cdot \vec{E} = e|E|r \cos \theta$$

\vec{r} (electric dipole moment) $\vec{P} = e\vec{r}$

$$\hat{H}' = e|E|r \cos \theta$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}' = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla^2 - \frac{Ze^2}{r} + e|E|r \cos \theta$$

$$\Psi \equiv \psi_{nlm}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r) Y_{l,m_l}(\theta, \varphi) = |n, l, m_l\rangle$$

$m_l = 0 \quad l = 0 \quad (n=1) \quad -\mathbf{I}$

$$\psi_{1s}(r, \theta, \varphi) \equiv |n, l, m_l\rangle \equiv |1, 0, 0\rangle = R_{10} Y_{00}(\theta, \varphi) = 2 \left(\frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} e^{-Zr/a_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

$(d_l = 2l + 1 = 1) \quad (\text{multiplicity})$

ϵ_1

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 &= \langle i | \hat{H} | i \rangle = e | \mathbf{E} | \langle 1, 0, 0 | r \cos \theta | 1, 0, 0 \rangle \\ &= e | \mathbf{E} | \int \psi_{1s}^* r \cos \theta \psi_{1s} d\tau \\ &= e | \mathbf{E} | \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \psi_{1s}^* r \cos \theta \psi_{1s} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\epsilon_1 = 0$

$$(d\tau = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi)$$

()

.4.1

()

$$n = 1 \quad \begin{array}{c} l = 0, m_l = 0 \\ \hline m_l = 0 \end{array}$$

بدون مجال كهربي

تأثير المجال الكهربي

(n = 1) () : 4.1

ϵ_2

ϵ_1

.1+3=4

l = 0, 1 (n = 2)

-II

(fourthfold degenerate)

:(n = 2 |l, m_l>)

$$|2_1^{(0)}\rangle = |0, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{32\pi}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{3/2} \left(1 - \frac{Zr}{2a_0}\right) e^{-Zr/2a_0}$$

$$|2_2^{(0)}\rangle = |1, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{32\pi}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{5/2} r e^{-Zr/2a_0} \cos \theta$$

$$|2_3^{(0)}\rangle = |1, -1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{64\pi}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{5/2} r e^{-Zr/2a_0} \sin \theta e^{-i\varphi}$$

$$|2_4^{(0)}\rangle = |1, 1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{64\pi}} \left(\frac{Z}{a_0}\right)^{5/2} r e^{-Zr/2a_0} \sin \theta e^{i\varphi}$$

:

! 16

$$\begin{matrix} & |0,0\rangle & |1,0\rangle & |1,-1\rangle & |1,1\rangle \\ \begin{matrix} \langle 0,0| \\ \langle 1,0| \\ \langle 1,-1| \\ \langle 1,1| \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} H_{11}-\epsilon_1 & H_{12} & H_{13} & H_{14} \\ H_{21} & H_{22}-\epsilon_1 & H_{23} & H_{24} \\ H_{31} & H_{32} & H_{33}-\epsilon_1 & H_{34} \\ H_{41} & H_{42} & H_{43} & H_{44}-\epsilon_1 \end{matrix} & \end{matrix} = 0$$

:

$$H_{ij} = \langle 2_i^{(0)} | \hat{H} | 2_j^{(0)} \rangle$$

14 (n = 2)

!

:

$$H_{ik} = \langle i | \hat{H} | k \rangle = e | \mathbf{E} | \langle r, \theta, \varphi | r \cos \theta | r, \theta, \varphi \rangle = e | \mathbf{E} | I_r I_\theta I_\varphi$$

:

:

$$I_\varphi = \int_0^\varphi e^{-im\varphi} e^{ik\varphi} d\varphi = 2\pi \delta_{mk} = 2\pi \times \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m \neq k \\ 1 & \text{if } m = k \end{cases}$$

:

$$H_{13} = H_{31} = H_{14} = H_{41} = H_{23} = H_{32} = H_{24} = H_{42} = H_{34} = H_{43} = 0$$

:

$$I_\theta = \int_0^\pi P_{lm}(\cos \theta) \cos \theta P_{lm}(\cos \theta) \sin \theta d\theta$$

:

$$I_\theta = \int_{-1}^1 |P_{lm}(x)|^2 x dx = 0$$

:

.x

$$|P_{lm}(x)|^2$$

$$H_{11} = H_{22} = H_{33} = H_{44} = 0$$

:

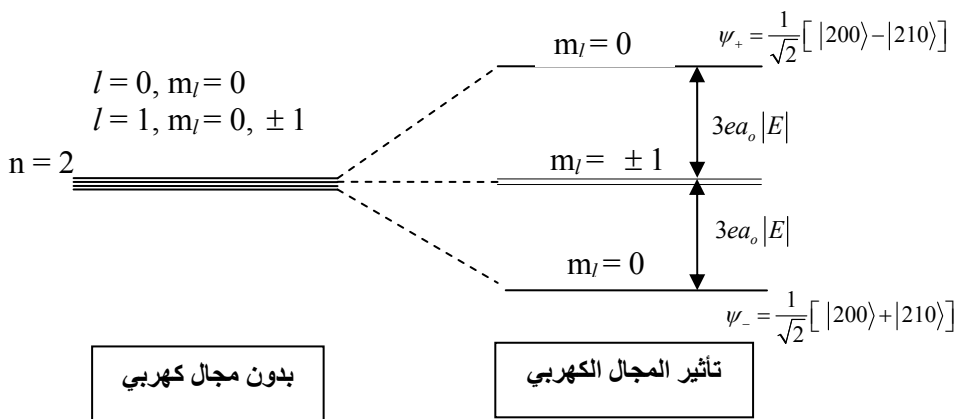
$$\begin{matrix} |0,0\rangle & |1,0\rangle & |1,-1\rangle & |1,1\rangle \\ \langle 0,0| & -\epsilon_1 & H_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ \langle 1,0| & H_{21} & -\epsilon_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \langle 1,-1| & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_1 & 0 \\ \langle 1,1| & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\epsilon_1 \end{matrix} = 0$$

$$\epsilon_1 = 0, 0, \pm |H_{12}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{12} = H_{21} &= \langle 1,0 | \hat{H}' | 0,0 \rangle = e |E| \langle 1,0 | r \cos \theta | 0,0 \rangle \\ &= \frac{e |E| Z^3}{16\pi a_o^3} \int_0^\infty dr r^3 \underbrace{\left(\frac{Zr}{a_o}\right)\left(1 - \frac{Zr}{2a_o}\right)}_{\frac{36a_o^4}{Z^4}} e^{-Zr/a_o} \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta}_{2/3} \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi}_{2\pi} \\ &= -3a_o e |E| / Z \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = 0, 0, \pm 3a_o e |E| / Z$$

($l=1$ $l=0$) l **4.2** **(4.2)**
 .() ($m_l = \pm 1$) $l=1$. ($m_l = 0$)



($n = 2$) : **4.2**

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\epsilon_1 & H_{12} \\ H_{12} & -\epsilon_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$: \quad c_1 = c_2 \quad \epsilon_1 = -3a_0 e |E|$$

$$\psi_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|200\rangle + |210\rangle]$$

$$: \quad c_1 = -c_2 \quad \epsilon_1 = 3a_0 e |E|$$

$$\psi_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|200\rangle - |210\rangle]$$

:
-2

$$m_l \quad l \quad -3$$

$$.4.2 \quad (m_l = \pm 1)$$

$$\hat{L}_z \quad \hat{L}^2 \quad -4$$

$$(\quad z \quad)$$

z

\hat{L}_z

$$\hat{L}^2 \psi_{\pm} = \lambda \psi_{\pm}, \quad \hat{L}_z \psi_{\pm} = m_l \psi_{\pm}, \quad [\hat{L}^2, \hat{H}] \neq 0, \quad [\hat{L}_z, \hat{H}] = 0$$

: :

-5

$$(|E| \ll 10^4 \text{ V/cm})$$

$$(|E| \approx 10^5 \text{ V/cm})$$

$$.(\quad) \quad (10^5 \text{ V/cm})$$

() :
.(n = 3)

(n = 1) ϵ_2 :

$$\epsilon_2 = e^2 |\mathbf{E}|^2 \sum_{nlm \neq 1,0,0} \frac{|\langle n, l, m | r \cos \theta | 1, 0, 0 \rangle|^2}{E_1^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}} \quad .(d\tau = r^2 dr d\Omega)$$

$$\langle n, l, m | r \cos \theta | 1, 0, 0 \rangle = \int R_{nl}^* Y_{lm}^* (r \cos \theta) R_{10} Y_{00} d\tau$$

$$Y_{00} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{3}} Y_{10} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10}$$

$$\langle n, l, m | r \cos \theta | 1, 0, 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \underbrace{\int_0^\infty r^3 dr R_{nl}^* R_{10}}_{a_o \sqrt{\frac{2^8 n^7 (n-1)^{2n-5}}{(n+1)^{2n+5}}}} \underbrace{\int Y_{lm}^* Y_{10} d\Omega}_{\delta_{l,1} \delta_{m,0}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle n, l, m | r \cos \theta | 1, 0, 0 \rangle|^2 &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{2^8 n^7 (n-1)^{2n-5}}{(n+1)^{2n+5}} a_o^2 \\ &\equiv f(n) a_o^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_2 = e^2 |\mathbf{E}|^2 \sum_{n=2} \frac{f(n) a_o^2}{-\frac{e^2}{2a_o} + \frac{e^2}{2a_o n^2}} = -2a_o^3 |\mathbf{E}|^2 \sum_{n=2} \frac{f(n) n^2}{n^2 - 1}$$

$$= -2a_o^3 |\mathbf{E}|^2 (0.74 + 0.10 + \dots)$$

$$\approx -2(0.91) a_o^3 |\mathbf{E}|^2$$

(Induced electric dipole moment)

$$d = -\frac{\partial \epsilon_2}{\partial |\mathbf{E}|} = 4(0.91)a_o^3 |\mathbf{E}| = \alpha |\mathbf{E}|$$

. (Polarizability)

α