

## 波動関数に関する定積分

大きさ無限大のポテンシャルの障壁で長さで $L$ の領域に閉じ込められた電子の一次元の運動に対する波動関数は、講義で説明したように

$$\varphi_m = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{L} x \quad (m=1,2,3,\dots)$$

であらわされる。

### (1) 正規化

まず、正規化されていることを調べる

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_n | \varphi_n \rangle &= \int_0^L \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)^2 dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)^2 dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

ただし、ここで三角関数の公式

$$\sin^2 A = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(2A))$$

をもちいた。計算をすすめると

$$\langle \varphi_n | \varphi_n \rangle = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[ x - \frac{L}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right]_0^L = \frac{1}{L} (L - 0) = 1$$

### (2) 直交性

直交性を調べるために  $\langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n \rangle$  を計算する。ただし、 $m \neq n$  とする。

$$\langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n \rangle = \int_0^L \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{m\pi}{L} x \right) \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{m\pi}{L} x \right) \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx$$

三角関数の公式

$$\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B))$$

をもちいると

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n \rangle &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{m\pi}{L} x \right) \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \left( \cos \frac{(m-n)\pi}{L} x - \cos \frac{(m+n)\pi}{L} x \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \left[ \frac{L}{(m-n)} \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi}{L} x - \frac{L}{(m+n)} \sin \frac{(m+n)\pi}{L} x \right]_0^L = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 座標の平均値

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x \rangle_n &= \langle \varphi_n | x | \varphi_n \rangle = \int_0^L \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) x \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x dx - \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx\end{aligned}$$

第一項は

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^L = \frac{1}{L} \frac{L^2}{2} = \frac{L}{2}$$

第二項は部分積分をおこなうと

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^L x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx &= \left[ x \frac{L}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right]_0^L - \int_0^L \frac{L}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx \\ &= -\frac{L}{2n\pi} \int_0^L \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx = \left( \frac{L}{2n\pi} \right)^2 \left[ \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right]_0^L = \left( \frac{L}{2n\pi} \right)^2 (1-1) = 0\end{aligned}$$

従って

$$\langle x \rangle_n = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)^2 dx = \frac{L}{2}$$

(4) 座標の自乗平均値

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x^2 \rangle_n &= \int_0^L \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) x^2 \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x^2 \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x^2 \left( 1 - \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x^2 dx - \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x^2 \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx\end{aligned}$$

第一項は

$$\frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x^2 dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^L = \frac{1}{L} \frac{L^3}{3} = \frac{L^2}{3}$$

第二項は部分積分をおこなうと

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x^2 \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx &= \frac{1}{L} \left[ x^2 \frac{L}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right]_0^L - \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L 2x \frac{L}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^L x \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left( \left[ -x \frac{L}{2n\pi} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right]_0^L + \int_0^L \frac{L}{2n\pi} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{L}{n\pi} \right)^2 - \frac{L}{2n^2\pi^2} \int_0^L \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{L}{n\pi} \right)^2 - \frac{L}{2n^2\pi^2} \left[ \frac{L}{2n\pi} \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right]_0^L = \frac{L^2}{2(n\pi)^2}\end{aligned}$$

従って

$$\langle x^2 \rangle_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L x^2 \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx = \frac{L^2}{3} - \frac{L^2}{2(n\pi)^2} = \frac{L^2}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2(n\pi)^2} \right)$$

(5) 座標の標準偏差

$$(\Delta x)^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2 = \frac{L^2}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2(n\pi)^2} \right) - \frac{L^2}{4} = \frac{L^2}{12} - \frac{L^2}{2(n\pi)^2} = \frac{L^2}{12} \left( 1 - \frac{6}{(n\pi)^2} \right)$$

より

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{12} \left( 1 - \frac{6}{(n\pi)^2} \right)} = \frac{L}{\sqrt{12}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{(n\pi)^2}}$$

(6) 運動量の平均値

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p_x \rangle_n &= \langle \varphi_n | p_x | \varphi_n \rangle = \int_0^L \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \left( \frac{n\pi}{L} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{2}{L} \frac{n\pi}{L} \int_0^L \sin \frac{2n\pi}{L} x dx = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{1}{L} \frac{2n\pi}{L} \left[ \frac{L}{2n\pi} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{L} x \right]_0^L = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{1}{L} (1-1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

ただし三角関数の公式  $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$  をもちいた。

(7) 運動量の自乗平均値

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p_x^2 \rangle_n &= \int_0^L \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \right) dx = -\hbar^2 \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \right) dx \\ &= -\hbar^2 \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{n\pi}{L} \cos \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx = -\hbar^2 \frac{2}{L} \frac{n\pi}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) \left( -\frac{n\pi}{L} \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right) dx \\ &= \hbar^2 \left( \frac{n\pi}{L} \right)^2 \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)^2 dx = \hbar^2 \left( \frac{n\pi}{L} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

ここでは、規格化で述べたように

$$\frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)^2 dx = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^L \left( \sin \frac{n\pi}{L} x \right)^2 dx = \frac{L}{2}$$

であることを利用した。

(8) 運動量の標準偏差

$$\Delta p_x = \sqrt{\langle p_x^2 \rangle - \langle p_x \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\langle p_x^2 \rangle} = \hbar \frac{\pi}{L} n$$