

Preservar estos datos en la función.

Función de onda:  $\psi(x)$  → nos habla de la densidad de la partícula.

$$\Rightarrow \rho(x) = |\psi(x)|^2 \text{ nos habla de la probabilidad de encontrar la partícula en el punto } x.$$

$$= \psi^* \psi \quad \text{(y no es seguro del resultado.)}$$

Notación otras cosas que podemos tener, más que la probabilidad:

$$\text{operadores:} \quad \hat{O}: \text{aplican transformaciones (mejores)} \rightarrow \hat{\psi} \quad (\text{y no } \psi)$$

→ Si  $\hat{O}$  está, necesaria alguna cantidad física,

$$\langle \hat{O} \rangle = \int \psi^* \hat{O} \psi dx.$$

$$\text{ejemplo: } \hat{p}: \hat{p} \psi = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} \psi \quad \hat{x} \psi = x \psi \dots$$

• Hoy un tipo de operadores que nos van a interesar mucho:

$$\text{Los operadores hermitianos: } \hat{F} = \hat{F}^*$$

$$\int \psi^* \hat{F}^* \psi dx = \int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx = \int \psi^* \hat{F}^* \psi^* dx = \int \psi (\hat{F} \psi)^* dx.$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{F}$$
 es hermitiano:  $\int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx = \int \psi (\hat{F} \psi)^* dx.$

$$\hat{F} = [\hat{F}^*]^*$$

Y los vemos? Vemos errores: 1º todos los operadores físicos son o están asociados a ops hermitianos!

Porque tienen valores medios reales: (ej: posición, momento, energía, carga eléctrica, magnetismo, etc. todos reales)

$$\langle \hat{F} \rangle = \int \psi^* \hat{F} \psi dx,$$

$$\langle \hat{F}^* \rangle = \int \psi^* (\hat{F} \psi)^* dx = \int \psi^* \hat{F}^* \psi^* dx = \langle \hat{F} \rangle \Rightarrow \text{es real!}$$

Ej:  $\hat{p} = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}$ :  $\Rightarrow \int \psi^* \hat{p} \psi dx = \int \psi (\hat{p} \psi)^* dx$ :

$$\int \psi^* (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx}) \psi dx = \int \frac{d\psi}{dx}; i\hbar \psi dx = \int \psi (-i\hbar \frac{d}{dx})^* dx.$$

$$\text{y thus hermitiano: } \hat{p} = \frac{p_x}{m} + V(x) \quad (V(x) \text{ real})$$

2) Componer los ops hermitianos tienen una base orthonormal que autores.

Con autovalores reales:

$$\text{Que es un autovalor/autoestallo } \hat{O}\psi = \lambda \psi \quad \text{reales}$$

Hacemos algún ejercicio de esto:

S) determinar si  $\psi$  es autoestallo de  $\hat{p}^2 + \hat{p}^2$ :

$$\text{a) } \psi = A \sin(kx) \quad \text{b) } \psi = A e^{ik(x-k)}$$
$$\Rightarrow \hat{p} \psi = -i\hbar \frac{d\psi}{dx} = -i\hbar k A \cos(kx) + p \psi \rightarrow \text{no!} \quad \Rightarrow \hat{p}^2 \psi = -i\hbar \frac{d\psi}{dx} = -i\hbar k A \sin(kx) + \hat{p}^2 \psi = \hbar^2 k^2 A \sin(kx) = \hbar^2 k^2 \psi \sin(kx)$$

→ Tercero:  $\psi$  para que sea autoestallo para  $\hat{p}^2$  tiene que ser  $\sqrt{k^2}$  para que los  $k$  sean enteros.

→ Cuarto:  $\hat{p}^2 \psi = -\hbar^2 \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} \quad \text{y} \quad \int \psi^* \hat{p}^2 \psi dx = \int \psi^* \left( -\hbar^2 \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} \right) \psi dx = -\hbar^2 \int \frac{d\psi}{dx} \psi dx + \hbar^2 \int \psi^* \psi dx = -\hbar^2 \int \frac{d\psi}{dx} \psi dx + \hbar^2 \int \psi^* \psi dx$

→ Esto nos da el paso: Recordarán de la definición para saber si es autoestallo

$$\text{defin. } \langle A \rangle = \sum_i A_i P_i \Rightarrow \langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = \sum_i C_i \langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle_i$$

$$\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = \sum_i C_i \langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle_i = \sum_i C_i \left[ -\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi_i \right] = -\hbar^2 \sum_i C_i \frac{d^2 \psi_i}{dx^2}$$

Si  $\psi$  es hermitiana:  $\langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = \int \psi^* \hat{p}^2 \psi dx = \int \psi^* \left( -\hbar^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi \right) dx = -\hbar^2 \int \frac{d\psi}{dx} \psi dx + \hbar^2 \int \psi^* \psi dx = -\hbar^2 \int \frac{d\psi}{dx} \psi dx + \hbar^2 \int \psi^* \psi dx$

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