



(análogo ao 7.2.2, bastando trocar  $V_0 \rightarrow -V_0$ )

(I)  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\phi_1}{dx^2} = E\phi_1 (V=0) \Rightarrow \frac{d^2\phi_1}{dx^2} = -\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \phi_1 = -k_1^2 \phi_1$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi_1(x) = A e^{ik_1x} + B e^{-ik_1x}}$  1,0

(II)  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\phi_2}{dx^2} - V_0\phi_2 = E\phi_2 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2\phi_2}{dx^2} = -\frac{2m(V_0+E)}{\hbar^2} \phi_2 = -k_2^2 \phi_2$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi_2(x) = C e^{ik_2x} + D e^{-ik_2x}}$  1,0  $D=0$  (n' há elétrons vindo de  $+\infty$ )

$\phi_1(0) = \phi_2(0) = A + B = C$

$\phi_1'(0) = \phi_2'(0) \Rightarrow A - B = \frac{k_2}{k_1} C$  0,5

(+)  $\boxed{2A = \left(1 + \frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) C}$  (-)  $\boxed{2B = \left(1 - \frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) C}$

$A e^{i(k_1x - \frac{E}{\hbar}t)}$   $\rightarrow$  onda incidente (fluxo)

$B e^{-i(k_1x + \frac{E}{\hbar}t)}$   $\leftarrow$  onda refletida (fluxo)

$C e^{i(k_2x - \frac{E}{\hbar}t)}$   $\rightarrow$  onda transmitida (fluxo)

Coef. de reflexão:  $R = \frac{v_r |\psi_r|^2}{v_i |\psi_i|^2} = \frac{B^* B}{A^* A} = \boxed{\frac{(k_1 - k_2)^2}{(k_1 + k_2)^2}}$  1,0



NOME: \_\_\_\_\_

PROFESSOR: \_\_\_\_\_

DATA: \_\_\_\_\_

$$(2) \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} kx^2\phi = E\phi$$

$$-\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + \frac{mk}{\hbar^2} x^2\phi = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \phi \quad ; \quad \frac{mk}{\hbar^2} = \frac{m^2k}{\hbar^2 m} = \frac{m^2\omega^2}{\hbar^2} = \alpha^2$$

$$\phi = Ax e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \quad \frac{d\phi}{dx} = A(e^{-\alpha x^2/2} - \alpha x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2/2})$$

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = A(-\alpha x - 3\alpha x + \alpha^2 x^3) e^{-\alpha x^2/2} =$$

$$= -A x e^{-\alpha x^2/2} (3\alpha - \alpha^2 x^2)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\phi(x)}$

$$\phi(x) (3\alpha - \alpha^2 x^2) + \alpha^2 x^2 \phi = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} \phi$$

$$\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2} = 3\alpha \quad E = \frac{3\alpha}{2} \frac{\hbar^2}{m} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} \cdot \hbar^2 = \frac{3}{2} \hbar\omega$$

$$\boxed{E = \frac{3}{2} \hbar\omega}$$

$$E_{0\alpha} = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar\omega \Rightarrow \boxed{n=1}$$

$$A^* A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \cdot e^{-\alpha x^2/2} dx = A^* A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = 2A^* A \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx =$$

$$= 2A^* A \frac{1}{2\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} = 1$$

$$A^* A = 2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha^3}{\pi}}$$

$$\boxed{A = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha^{3/4}}{\pi^{1/4}}}$$



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$$\Psi(x,t) = A \cos(kx) e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\cos kx = \frac{e^{ikx} + e^{-ikx}}{2}$$

$$\Psi(x,t) = \frac{A}{2} e^{i(kx - \omega t)} + \frac{A}{2} e^{-i(kx + \omega t)}$$

$\xrightarrow{\Psi_i(x,t)}$  incidente  $\xleftarrow{\Psi_r(x,t)}$  refletida

Coeff no reflexão  $R = \frac{v_r |\Psi_r|^2}{v_i |\Psi_i|^2} = \frac{A^2}{A^2} = 1$