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TD 2 : Exercice 3

1) La fonction d'onde dans l'espace des impulsions est :

$$\tilde{\psi}(p) = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{-1/4} e^{-\frac{(p-p_0)^2}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2}}$$

On va utiliser cette fonction pour calculer Δp avec $(\Delta p)^2 = \langle p^2 \rangle - \langle p \rangle^2$

$$\langle p^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{\psi}^*(p) p^2 \tilde{\psi}(p) dp$$

$$\langle p \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{\psi}^*(p) p \tilde{\psi}(p) dp$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p^2 \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{-1/2} p^2 e^{-\frac{(p-p_0)^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp \\ &= \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p^2 e^{-\frac{(p-p_0)^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp \end{aligned}$$

On effectue le changement de variables : $p' = p - p_0$; $dp' = dp$
 Les bornes de l'intégrale ne changent pas

$$\langle p^2 \rangle = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (p'+p_0)^2 e^{-\frac{p'^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp'$$

on distribue le carré

$$\langle p^2 \rangle = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi \hbar^2}\right)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p'^2 e^{-\frac{p'^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp' + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2p'p_0 e^{-\frac{p'^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp' + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_0^2 e^{-\frac{p'^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp'$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2p'p_0 e^{-\frac{p'^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp' = 0 \text{ puisqu'on intègre une fonction impaire sur }]-\infty, +\infty[$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p'^2 e^{-\frac{p'^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp' = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\hbar^2}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_0^2 e^{-\frac{p'^2}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp' = p_0^2 \sqrt{\pi \frac{\sigma^2}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$\langle p^2 \rangle = (\pi \sigma^2 \hbar^2)^{-1/2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} (\sigma^2 \hbar^2)^{3/2} + p_0^2 \sqrt{\pi \sigma^2 \hbar^2} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \hbar^2 + p_0^2 \right]$$

$$\bullet \langle p \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\pi \sigma^2 \hbar^2)^{-1/2} p e^{-\frac{(p-p_0)^2}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp$$

on effectue le même changement de variables
on obtient:

$$\langle p \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\pi \sigma^2 \hbar^2)^{-1/2} (p' + p_0) e^{-\frac{p'^2}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp'$$

$$\langle p \rangle = (\pi \sigma^2 \hbar^2)^{-1/2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p' e^{-\frac{p'^2}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp' + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p_0 e^{-\frac{p'^2}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} dp' \right]$$

intégrale d'une
fonction impaire

$$\langle p \rangle = (\pi \sigma^2 \hbar^2)^{-1/2} p_0 \sqrt{\pi \sigma^2 \hbar^2} = p_0$$

$$(\Delta p)^2 = \langle p^2 \rangle - \langle p \rangle^2$$

$$(\Delta p)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \hbar^2 + p_0^2 - p_0^2$$

$$\Delta p = \frac{\sigma \hbar}{\sqrt{2}}$$

On utilise à présent la transformée de Fourier pour déterminer la fonction $\Psi(x)$ qui nous permettra de calculer Δx .

$$\Psi(x) = C \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(p-p_0)^2}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} e^{i \frac{px}{\hbar}} dp \quad \text{avec } C \text{ la constante de normalisation.}$$

$$\text{On effectue le changement de variables } p' = p - p_0$$

$$\Psi(x) = C \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{p'^2}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2}} e^{i(p'+p_0)x/\hbar} dp'$$

$$\Psi(x) = C e^{i \frac{p_0 x}{\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{p'^2}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2} + i \frac{p' x}{\hbar}} dp'$$

On remarque le début d'un carré dans l'exponentielle.

Ainsi on cherche à le déterminer pour retomber sur une gaussienne

$$-\frac{p^2}{2\sigma^2 k^2} + \frac{i p x}{k} = -\left(\frac{p^2}{2\sigma^2 k^2} - \frac{i p x}{k}\right) = -\left[\left(\frac{p'}{\sqrt{2}\sigma k} - \frac{i x \sigma}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{x^2 \sigma^2}{2}\right]$$

$$\psi(x) = C e^{\frac{i p x}{k}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{p'}{\sigma k} - i x \sigma\right)^2} e^{-\frac{x^2 \sigma^2}{2}} dp'$$

$$\psi(x) = C e^{\frac{i p x}{k}} e^{-\frac{x^2 \sigma^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{p'}{\sigma k} - i x \sigma\right)^2} dp'$$

On pose $X = \frac{p'}{\sigma k} - i x \sigma$, $dX = \frac{dp'}{\sigma k} \Rightarrow dp' = \sigma k dX$

On obtient : $\psi(x) = C \sigma k e^{\frac{i p x}{k}} e^{-\frac{x^2 \sigma^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{X^2}{2}} dX$

$$\psi(x) = C \sigma k e^{\frac{i p x}{k}} e^{-\frac{x^2 \sigma^2}{2}} \sqrt{2\pi}$$

On normalise la fonction

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = (C \sigma k)^2 \times 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 \sigma^2} dx = 1$$

$$(C \sigma k)^2 \times 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\sigma^2}} = 1$$

$$C^2 = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{(\sigma k)^2 2\pi}$$

$$\psi(x) = D e^{\frac{i p x}{k}} e^{-\frac{x^2 \sigma^2}{2}} \text{ avec } D = C \sigma k \sqrt{2\pi} = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi}\right)^{1/4}$$

On utilise l'expression de $\psi(x)$ pour calculer

$$(\Delta x)^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} x^2 e^{-x^2/\sigma^2} dx$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} (\sigma^2)^{-3/2}$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\pi}\right)^{1/2} x e^{-x^2/\sigma^2} dx = 0$$

$$(\Delta x)^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$$

$$(\Delta x)^2 = \langle x^2 \rangle$$

$$(\Delta x)^2 = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta x \Delta p = \frac{\sigma \hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

2) On avait $\tilde{\psi}(p) = \left(\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right) e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\sigma^2\hbar^2}}$ à $t=0$
 $\tilde{\psi}(p) = e^{i\frac{p\alpha}{\hbar}} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}}\right) e^{-\frac{p^2}{2\sigma^2\hbar^2}}$ à $t \neq 0$

Il faut calculer la transformée de Fourier de $\tilde{\psi}(p)$

$$\psi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C e^{i\frac{p'x}{\hbar}} e^{-\frac{(p'-\beta)^2}{2\sigma^2\hbar^2}} e^{i\frac{p'x}{\hbar}} dp'$$

$p = p' - \beta$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C e^{i\frac{(p'+\beta)x}{\hbar}} e^{-\frac{p'^2}{2\sigma^2\hbar^2}} e^{i\frac{p'x}{\hbar}} dp'$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C e^{i\frac{p'x}{\hbar}} e^{i\frac{\beta x}{\hbar}} e^{-\frac{p'^2}{2\sigma^2\hbar^2}} e^{i\frac{p'x}{\hbar}} dp'$$

On souhaite retomber sur une gaussienne

$$\frac{i p' x}{\hbar} + \frac{i p' \beta}{\hbar} + \frac{i p' x}{\hbar} - \frac{p'^2}{2\sigma^2\hbar^2}$$

$$- \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2} - \frac{it}{2m\hbar} \right) p'^2 + p' \left(\frac{2i\beta \hbar}{2m\hbar} + \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} \right)$$

$$- \left[\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2} - \frac{it}{2m\hbar} \right) p'^2 - p' \left(\frac{2i\beta \hbar}{m\hbar} + \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} \right) \right]$$

$$- \left[\alpha p' - \gamma \right]^2 + \gamma^2 = - \left(2p'^2 - 2\alpha p' + \gamma^2 \right) + \gamma^2$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{1}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2} - \frac{i}{2m\hbar}$$

$$2\alpha\gamma = \frac{i\beta \hbar}{m\hbar} + \frac{i\alpha}{\hbar} = \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{\beta \hbar}{m} + \alpha \right)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{i}{2\hbar} \frac{\left(\frac{\beta \hbar}{m} + \alpha \right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2} - \frac{i}{2m\hbar} \right)^{1/2}}$$

$$\gamma^2 = - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2} \frac{\left(\frac{\beta \hbar}{m} + \alpha \right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2} - \frac{i}{2m\hbar} \right)} = - \frac{1}{2\hbar} \frac{\left(\frac{\beta \hbar}{m} + \alpha \right)^2}{\frac{1}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2} + \frac{it}{m\hbar}}$$

$$\psi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C e^{\frac{i\beta x}{\hbar} + \frac{i\beta^2 t}{2m\hbar}} e^{-[\alpha p' - \gamma]^2} e^{\gamma^2} dp' = C \sqrt{\pi} e^{i \left(\frac{\beta x}{\hbar} + \frac{\beta^2 t}{2m\hbar} \right)} e^{\gamma^2}$$

$$e = e = \exp \left(- \frac{1}{2\sigma^2 \hbar^2} \frac{\left(\frac{\beta \hbar}{m} + \alpha \right)^2}{\frac{1}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2} + \frac{it}{m\hbar}} \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} C^2 \pi e^{2A} dx \quad \text{les exponentielles complexes se simplifient}$$

$$= C^2 \pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{2A} dx$$

$$= C^2 \pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\left(\frac{\beta \hbar}{m} + \alpha \right)^2}{\frac{1}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2} + \frac{it}{m\hbar}} x^2} dx$$

$$= C^2 \pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

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

$$X = \frac{\beta \hbar}{m} + \alpha$$

$$dX = dx$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sigma^2 \hbar^2} + \frac{it}{m\hbar}}$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x)^2 x dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (C\sqrt{\pi})^2 x e^{-\alpha(\frac{p_0 h}{m} + x)^2} dx$$

les exponentielles complexes se simplifient

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x \rangle &= C^2 \pi \int x e^{-\alpha(\frac{p_0 h}{m} + x)^2} dx & x &= \frac{p_0 h}{m} + x \\ &= C^2 \pi \int (x - \frac{p_0 h}{m}) e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \\ &= -C^2 \pi \int \frac{p_0 h}{m} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx + C^2 \pi \int x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{p_0 h}{m} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} C^2 \pi = -\frac{p_0 h}{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = C^2 \pi \int (x - \frac{p_0 h}{m})^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

on effectue le même changement de variable

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = C^2 \pi \left(\int x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx - 2 \frac{p_0 h}{m} \int x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx + \left(\frac{p_0 h}{m}\right)^2 \int e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right)$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = C^2 \pi \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \alpha^{-3/2} + \left(\frac{p_0 h}{m}\right)^2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} C^2 \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta x(t))^2 &= \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2 \\ &= C^2 \pi \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \alpha^{-3/2} + \left(\frac{p_0 h}{m}\right)^2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} C^2 \pi - \left(\frac{p_0 h}{m}\right)^2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\Delta x(t))^2 = \frac{1}{2\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{C^2 p_0^2 h^2}{m^2} \right)$$

$$* \left[\frac{C^2 \pi \sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \frac{1}{2\alpha} \right] = 1$$