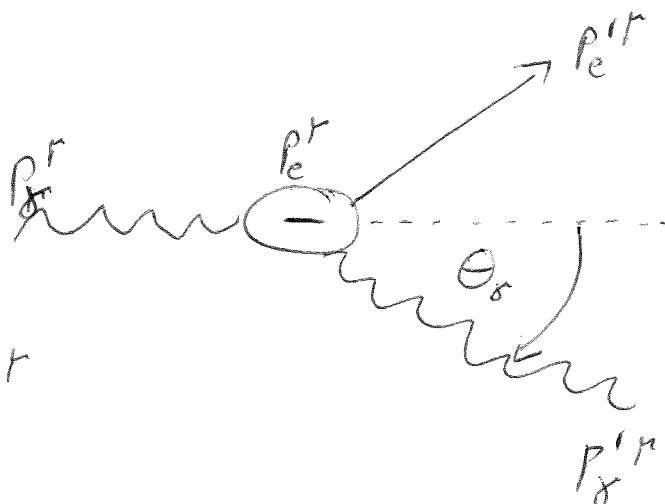


A1

(a) (i) Energie - Impuls - Erhaltung:

$$p_e^r + p_\gamma^r \stackrel{!}{=} p_e'^r + p_\gamma'^r$$

(vorher) (nachher)



$$\Rightarrow p_e'^r = p_e + p_\gamma^r - p_\gamma'^r \quad (1)$$

(ii) Quadriere die Gl. und nutze

$$p_i^2 = p_{ir} p_i^r = m_{0,i}^2 c^2 = \frac{E_i^2}{c^2} - \vec{p}_i^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\stackrel{(1)^2}{\Rightarrow} p_e'^2 = (p_e + p_\gamma^r - p_\gamma'^r)^2 = \underbrace{p_e^2 + p_\gamma^2 + p_\gamma'^2}_{=0 \quad =0} + 2p_e \cdot (p_\gamma^r - p_\gamma'^r) - 2p_\gamma \cdot p_\gamma'$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} m_e^2 c^2 = m_e^2 c^2 + \cancel{\frac{E_\gamma^2}{c^2}} + \cancel{\frac{E_\gamma'^2}{c^2}} + 2p_e \cdot (p_\gamma^r - p_\gamma'^r) - 2p_\gamma \cdot p_\gamma'$$

Für die letzten beiden Terme benötigen wir die explizite Darstellung der Vierervektoren; dazu nutzen wir, da $m_\gamma = 0$:

$$p_\gamma^2 = m_\gamma^2 c^2 = 0 = \frac{E_\gamma^2}{c^2} - \vec{p}_\gamma^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$p_e^2 = m_e^2 c^2 = \frac{E_e^2}{c^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{E_e = m_e c^2} \quad E_\gamma' \text{ analog} \Rightarrow$$

Vierervektoren: $p_i^r = \begin{pmatrix} E_i/c \\ \vec{p}_i \end{pmatrix}$, $p_{ir} = \begin{pmatrix} E_i/c \\ -\vec{p}_i \end{pmatrix}$

(kontravariant) (kovariant)

$$\boxed{|\vec{p}_\gamma| = \frac{E_\gamma}{c}} \\ \boxed{|\vec{p}_\gamma'| = \frac{E_\gamma'}{c}}$$

(Metrik $g^{\mu\nu} = (1, -1, -1, -1)$)

$$p_{e(0)}^r = \begin{pmatrix} m_e c \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_{\gamma(0)}^r = \begin{pmatrix} E_\gamma/c \\ \vec{p}_\gamma \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_{\gamma(0)}'^r = \begin{pmatrix} E_\gamma'/c \\ -\vec{p}_\gamma' \end{pmatrix}$$

in Ruhe

-2-

Dann hat man

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_x \cdot p_x' &= p_x^\mu p_{x,\mu}' = \begin{pmatrix} E_x/c \\ \vec{p}_x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_x'/c \\ -\vec{p}_x' \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{E_x E_x'}{c^2} - \vec{p}_x \cdot \vec{p}_x' = \frac{E_x E_x'}{c^2} - |\vec{p}_x| |\vec{p}_x'| \cos \theta_x \\
 &= \frac{E_x E_x'}{c^2} (1 - \cos \theta_x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_e \cdot (p_x^\mu - p_x'^\mu) &= p_{e,\mu} (p_x^\mu - p_x'^\mu) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} m_e c \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_x/c - E_x'/c \\ \vec{p}_x - \vec{p}_x' \end{pmatrix} = m_e (E_x - E_x')
 \end{aligned}$$

L

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow 0 &= 2 p_e \cdot (p_x^\mu - p_x'^\mu) - 2 p_x \cdot p_x' \\
 &= 2 m_e (E_x - E_x') - \frac{2 E_x E_x'}{c^2} (1 - \cos \theta_x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = E_x - E_x' - \frac{E_x E_x'}{m_e c^2} (1 - \cos \theta_x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E_x' \left[1 + \frac{E_x}{m_e c^2} (1 - \cos \theta_x) \right] = E_x$$

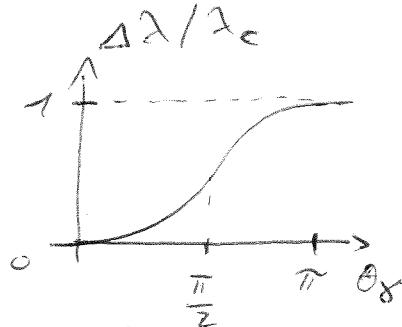
$$\Leftrightarrow E_x' = E_x \left[1 + \frac{E_x}{m_e c^2} (1 - \cos \theta_x) \right]^{-1} \quad \square$$

(b) Wir nutzen $E_x = \frac{2\pi h c}{\lambda} \equiv \frac{h c}{\lambda} \quad (h = \frac{h}{2\pi})$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{h c}{E_x}, \quad \lambda' = \frac{h c}{E_x'}$$

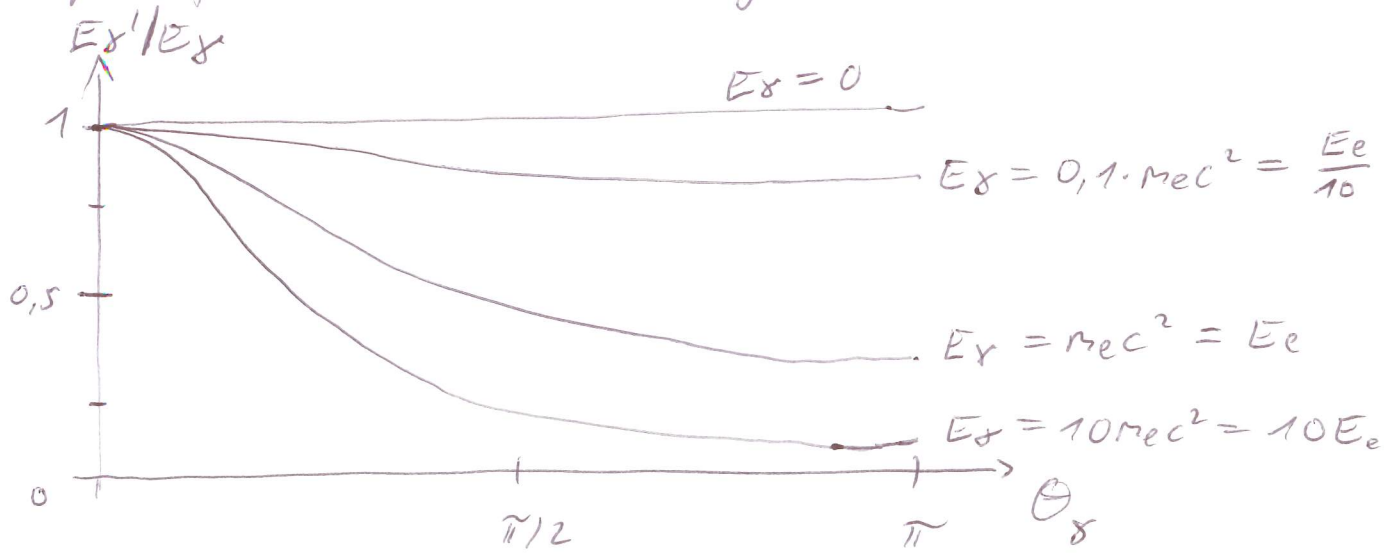
$$\Rightarrow \Delta \lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = h c \left[\frac{1}{E_x'} - \frac{1}{E_x} \right]$$

$$\stackrel{(a)}{=} h c \left[\frac{1 + \frac{E_x}{m_e c^2} (1 - \cos \theta_x)}{E_x} - \frac{1}{E_x} \right]$$



$$= \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta_x) \equiv \lambda_c (1 - \cos \theta_x)$$

Beispiel für verschiedene Streuenergien:



$\Rightarrow$ ~~je~~ je höher die anfängliche Energie E_x , desto höher ist der Energieübertrag auf das Elektron für alle $\theta_s > 0$!

-4-
A2 (a) F. T. von $f(x) = e^{-\alpha x^2}$ (Gauß-Funktion)

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-ikx} e^{-\alpha x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-(\alpha x^2 + ikx)}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{aligned} \alpha x^2 + ikx &= \alpha \left(x^2 + \frac{ik}{\alpha} x \right) \\ &= \alpha \left[x^2 + 2 \frac{ik}{2\alpha} x + \left(\frac{ik}{2\alpha} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{ik}{2\alpha} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= \alpha \left[\left(x + i \frac{k}{2\alpha} \right)^2 + \frac{k^2}{4\alpha^2} \right] \\ &= \alpha \left(x + i \frac{k}{2\alpha} \right)^2 + \frac{k^2}{4\alpha} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-k^2/(4\alpha)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{-\alpha \left(x + i \frac{k}{2\alpha} \right)^2} = \left\{ \begin{aligned} y &:= x + i \frac{k}{2\alpha} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-k^2/(4\alpha)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(y + i \frac{k}{2\alpha})^2}$$

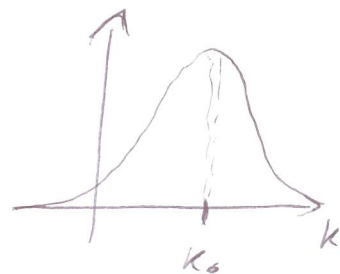
$$\stackrel{\text{Ansatz}}{=} \frac{e^{-k^2/(4\alpha)}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4\alpha}}$$

$\Rightarrow$ wieder Gauß-Funktion!

(b)(i) Stationäres Wellenpaket im Impulsraum:

$$g(k) = C \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2a^2}(k-k_0)^2\right)$$

F. T. in den Ortsraum liefert das Gauß'sche Wellenpaket:



$$\psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk g(k) e^{i(kx - \omega(k)t)}$$

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2a^2}(k-k_0)^2 + ikx - i \frac{\hbar k^2}{2m} t\right] = \left\{ \begin{aligned} u &= k - k_0 \\ \frac{du}{dk} &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

-5-

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-\frac{u^2}{2a^2} + i(u+k_0)x - i \frac{\hbar (u+k_0)^2 t}{2m} \right]$$

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2a^2} u^2 + iux + ik_0 x - i \frac{\hbar t}{2m} u^2 - i \frac{\hbar k_0^2}{2m} t - i \frac{\hbar k_0 t}{m} u \right]$$

ω_0

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2a^2} u^2 - i \frac{\hbar t}{2m} u^2 + iux - i v_g t u + ik_0 x - i \omega_0 t \right]$$

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-\left(\frac{1}{2a^2} + i \frac{\hbar t}{2m} \right) u^2 + i(x - v_g t) u \right]$$

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-\frac{1 + i \frac{\hbar t a^2}{m}}{2a^2} u^2 + i(x - v_g t) u \right]$$

$\equiv S$

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-S \left(u^2 - i \frac{x - v_g t}{S} u \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-S \left\{ \left(u - i \frac{x - v_g t}{2S} \right)^2 + \frac{(x - v_g t)^2}{4S^2} \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-S \left(u - i \frac{x - v_g t}{2S} \right)^2 - \frac{(x - v_g t)^2}{4S} \right]$$

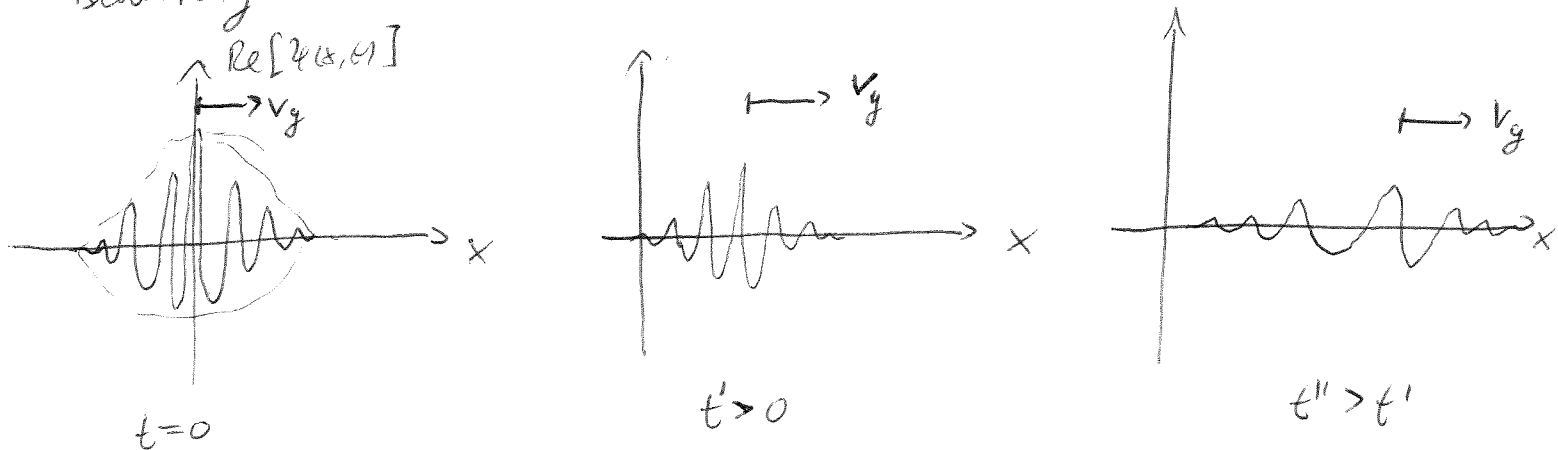
$$= \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t) - \frac{(x - v_g t)^2}{4S}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \exp \left[-S \left(u - i \frac{x - v_g t}{2S} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \left\{ y = u\sqrt{S}, \frac{dy}{du} = \sqrt{S} \right\} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{S}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t) - \frac{(x - v_g t)^2}{4S}} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{-(u - i \frac{x - v_g t}{2S})^2}}_{=\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{C a}{\sqrt{1 + i \frac{\hbar t a^2}{m}}} \exp \left[-\frac{a^2 (x - v_g t)^2}{2(1 + i \frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m})} \right] e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)}$$

- 6 -

Veranschaulichung von $\text{Re}[\psi(x,t)]$ zeigt physikalische Bedeutung:



Wellenpaket bewegt sich mit v_g , Wellen schwingen mit ω_0 , Paket "zerläuft"

(ii) Zunächst schreiben wir $\psi(x,t)$ um:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x,t) &= \frac{Ca}{\sqrt{1 + i \frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}}} e^{i(k_0 x - \omega_0 t)} \exp\left(-\frac{a^2 (x - v_g t)^2 \cdot (1 - i \frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m})}{2(1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2})}\right) \\ &= \frac{Ca}{\sqrt{1 + i \frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}}} \exp\left[i\left(k_0 x - \omega_0 t + \frac{\frac{a^4 \hbar t}{m} (x - v_g t)^2}{2(1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2})}\right)\right] \\ &\quad \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{a^2 (x - v_g t)^2}{2(1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2})}\right]\end{aligned}$$

Damit:

$$|\psi(x,t)|^2 = \frac{|C|^2 a^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}} \exp\left[-\frac{a^2 (x - v_g t)^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}\right]$$

Wir integrieren nun über ganz $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ um C zu bestimmen:

- 7 -

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |\psi(x,t)|^2 = \frac{|c|^2 a^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2}{m^2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \exp \left[- \frac{a^2 (x - v_g t)^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2}{m^2}} \right]$$

kein Beitrag

$$= \left\{ y = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2}{m^2}}} x ; \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2}{m^2}}} \right\}$$

$$= |c|^2 a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{-y^2} = |c|^2 a \sqrt{\pi} \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

Gesamt-
Wahrscheinlichkeit

$$\Rightarrow |c| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a\sqrt{\pi}}}$$

Wähle $C > 0$:

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a\sqrt{\pi}}}$$

Prüfe damit $g(k)$:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk |g(k)|^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk C^2 \exp \left(- \frac{(k - k_0)^2}{2a^2} \right)$$

kein Beitrag

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk C^2 e^{-k^2/a^2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{k}{a} \\ \frac{dy}{dk} = \frac{1}{a} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= C^2 a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{-y^2} = \sqrt{\pi} a C^2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

(C) Zunächst $\langle x \rangle$.

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |\psi|^2 x = \frac{C^2 a^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2}{m^2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx x \exp \left[- \frac{a^2 (x - v_g t)^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2}{m^2}} \right]$$

nun wichtig!

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = x - v_g t \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \end{array} \right\} = \frac{C^2 a^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2}{m^2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy (y + v_g t) \exp \left[- \frac{a^2 y^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2}{m^2}} \right]$$

kein Beitrag da ungerade!

$$-8- \\ = \frac{C^2 a^2 v_g t}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\hbar^2 a^4 t^2}{m^2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \exp \left[- \frac{a^2 y^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 t^2 \hbar^2}{m^2}} \right]$$

$$= C^2 a v_g t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy' e^{-y'^2} = \underline{\underline{v_g t}}$$

Für $\langle p \rangle$ benötigen wir die Ableitung von $\psi(x,t)$ nach x ;
hier ist $p \equiv \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ der Impulsoperator im Ortsraum!

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x,t) = \cancel{\frac{C^2 a}{\sqrt{1 + i \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}}} \psi(x,t) \left[i k_0 - \frac{a^2 (x - v_g t)}{1 + i \frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi^*(x,t) \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x,t) = |\psi(x,t)|^2 \left[\hbar k_0 + i \frac{\hbar a^2 (x - v_g t)}{1 + i \frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle p \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |\psi(x,t)|^2 \left[\hbar k_0 + i \frac{\hbar a^2 (x - v_g t)}{1 + i \frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right] \quad \text{kein Beitrag}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{C^2 a^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \exp \left[- \frac{a^2 (x - v_g t)^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}} \right]}_{\text{schon bekannt}} \left[\hbar k_0 + i \frac{\hbar a^2 (x - v_g t)}{1 + i \frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right]$$

$$= \dots = C^2 a \sqrt{\pi} \hbar k_0 = \underline{\underline{\hbar k_0}}$$

Also:

$$\underline{\langle x \rangle = v_g t},$$

"Gruppenbewegung"

$$\underline{\langle p \rangle = \hbar k_0}$$

Matricwelle

-9-

(d) Es gilt

$$\begin{aligned}(\Delta x)^2 &= \langle (x - \langle x \rangle)^2 \rangle = \langle x^2 + \langle x \rangle^2 - 2x\langle x \rangle \rangle \\&= \langle x^2 \rangle + \langle x \rangle^2 - 2\langle x \rangle^2 \\&= \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2\end{aligned}$$

und analog für Δp .

Für $\langle x^2 \rangle$ benötigen wir $\langle x^2 \rangle$. Dazu ist folgendes Integral nützlich:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx x^2 e^{-ax^2} &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{a} x \\ \frac{du}{dx} = \sqrt{a} \end{array} \right\} = a^{-3/2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \underbrace{u^2}_{f(u)} \underbrace{e^{-u^2}}_{g'(u)} \\&= \cancel{a^{-3/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2} du = \frac{a^{-3/2}}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du u \cdot 2u e^{-u^2} \\&= \frac{a^{-3/2}}{2} \left\{ \underbrace{-u e^{-u^2}}_{=0} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du e^{-u^2} \right\} = \frac{a^{-3/2} \sqrt{\pi}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Damit:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle x^2 \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |\psi(x,t)|^2 x^2 = \frac{C^2 a^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx x^2 \exp \left[-\frac{a^2 (x - v_g t/2)^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}} \right] \\&= \frac{C^2 a^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy (y^2 + v_g^2 t^2) \exp \left[-\frac{a^2 y^2}{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}} \right] \\&= C^2 a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \cdot \left[v_g^2 t^2 \sqrt{\pi} + \frac{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}{2 a^2} \sqrt{\pi} \right] \\&= v_g^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{2 a^2} \left(1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Also:

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}$$

Für Δp benötigen wir die zweite Ableitung von $\psi(x,t)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi(x,t) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(x,t) \left[ik_0 - \frac{a^2(x-v_g t)}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right] \\ &= \psi(x,t) \left[ik_0 - \frac{a^2(x-v_g t)}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right]^2 + \psi(x,t) \cdot \left[-\frac{a^2}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right] \\ &= \psi(x,t) \left[-k_0^2 + \frac{a^4(x-v_g t)^2}{\left(1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}\right)^2} - 2ik_0 \frac{a^2(x-v_g t)}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{a^2}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Damit:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle p^2 \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \psi^*(x,t) \left(\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 \psi(x,t) \\ &= -\hbar^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx |\psi(x,t)|^2 \left[-k_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} + \frac{a^4(x-v_g t)^2}{\left(1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}\right)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2ik_0 \frac{a^2(x-v_g t)}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right] \\ &= -\hbar^2 \left\{ \left(-k_0^2 - \frac{a^2}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right) + \frac{C^2 a^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\hbar^2 a^4 t^2}{m^2}}} \frac{a^4}{\left(1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}\right)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy y^2 \exp \left[\frac{-a^2 y^2}{1+\frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}} \right] \right. \\ &= \hbar^2 k_0^2 + \frac{a^2 \hbar^2}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} - \frac{C^2 a^2 \hbar^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\hbar^2 a^4 t^2}{m^2}}} \frac{a^4}{\left(1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}\right)^2} \left(\frac{1+\frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}{a^2} \right)^{3/2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \\ &= \hbar^2 k_0^2 + \frac{a^2 \hbar^2}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} - \frac{a^2 \hbar^2}{2} \frac{1+\frac{a^4 \hbar^2 t^2}{m^2}}{\left(1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}\right)^2} \\ &= \hbar^2 k_0^2 + \frac{a^2 \hbar^2}{2(1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m})} \left[2 - \frac{1-i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}}{1+i\frac{a^2 \hbar t}{m}} \right] \\ &= \hbar^2 k_0^2 + \frac{a^2 \hbar^2}{2}\end{aligned}$$

-17-

Damit haben wir:

$$\Delta p = \sqrt{\langle p^2 \rangle - \langle p \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\hbar^2 k_0^2 + \frac{a^2 \hbar^2}{2} - \hbar^2 k_0^2}$$

$$= \frac{a \hbar}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Also:

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} a} \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^4 \hbar^2 k^2}{m^2}}$$

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

Hinweis: $\langle p \rangle$ und Δp sind zeitlich konstant
 $\Rightarrow$ Impulserhaltung!

(e) $|\Psi(x,0)|^2$ hat zeitabhängige Breite Δx . Für $t=0$ haben wir:

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} a}, \quad \Delta p = \frac{a \hbar}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \Delta x \cdot \Delta p = \frac{\hbar}{2} \neq 0$$

D.h. Ort und Impuls sind nicht beliebig scharf messbar!
 gleichzeitig

Z.B. messe Δp , dann: $\Delta x = \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{1}{\Delta p} \xrightarrow{\Delta p \rightarrow 0} \infty$

$\Rightarrow$ Heisenberg'sche Unschärferelation

Für $t > 0$ gilt stets $\Delta x \geq \Delta x(t=0)$, also:

$$\boxed{\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}}$$

"besser als $\frac{\hbar}{2}$ wird's nicht"

Realismus: $\hbar$ ist sehr klein! $\Rightarrow$ Quanteneffekte
 $\Rightarrow$ Quanten

$\Delta x \rightarrow \infty$ ($t \rightarrow \infty$) $\Rightarrow$ Wellenpaket verfliegt