

(E2) 2. $N^2(|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\gamma|^2) = 1 \Rightarrow N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\gamma|^2}}$ 0,5P

(a) $P(E=0) = 0$ car 0 n'est pas valeur propre de H 0,5P

(b) E_2 est valeur propre non dégénérée

$\Rightarrow P(E=E_2) = |\langle \psi | \psi_{E_2} \rangle|^2$ où $|\psi_{E_2}\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ est l'état propre correspondant

~~$\langle \psi | \psi_{E_2} \rangle$~~ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\gamma|^2}} (\alpha^* \beta^* \gamma^*) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\gamma^*}{\sqrt{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\gamma|^2}}$

$|\langle \psi | \psi_{E_2} \rangle|^2 = \frac{|\gamma|^2}{|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\gamma|^2}$ 0,5P

3.

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_1 & 0 \\ E_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ E_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -E_2 \end{pmatrix}$

0,5P

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_1 & 0 \\ E_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -E_2 \end{pmatrix}$

vu que $[H, L_3] \neq 0$, H et L_3 ne sont pas simultanément diagonalisables

0,5P

4. L'état fondamental est $|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ car $H|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_1 & 0 \\ E_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -E_1 \\ E_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -E_1 |\psi_0\rangle$

0,5P

$\Delta E = \langle \psi_0 | W | \psi_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (1 \ -1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{E}{2}$ 1P

(E3) 1. $L_+ = L_1 + iL_2$ $L_- = L_1 - iL_2 \Rightarrow L_1 = \frac{1}{2}(L_+ + L_-)$ 0,5P

$\langle L_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle L_+ \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle L_- \rangle = 0$ 0,5P

$\langle L_1^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} (\underbrace{\langle L_+^2 \rangle}_0 + \underbrace{\langle L_-^2 \rangle}_0 + \langle L_+ L_- \rangle + \langle L_- L_+ \rangle)$

E3

1.

$$\langle L_+ L_- \rangle = \hbar^2 \sqrt{l(l+1) - m(m-1)} \sqrt{l(l+1) - (m-1)m} = \hbar^2 (l(l+1) - m^2 + m)$$

$$\langle L_- L_+ \rangle = \hbar^2 \sqrt{l(l+1) - m(m+1)} \sqrt{l(l+1) - (m+1)m} = \hbar^2 (l(l+1) - m^2 - m)$$

$$\langle L_x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \hbar^2 [(l(l+1) - m^2 + m) + (l(l+1) - m^2 - m)]$$

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{2} (l(l+1) - m^2)$$

$$\Delta L_x = \sqrt{\langle L_x^2 \rangle - \langle L_x \rangle^2} = \hbar \sqrt{\frac{l(l+1) - m^2}{2}} \quad \boxed{1P}$$

2.

$$\psi = (r \sin \theta (\sin \phi + \cos \phi) + 3r \cos \theta) f(r)$$

$$= r \left(\sin \theta \left(\frac{1}{2i} (e^{i\phi} - e^{-i\phi}) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{i\phi} + e^{-i\phi}) \right) + 3 \cos \theta \right) f(r)$$

combinaison linéaire de $Y_{1,-1}, Y_{1,0}, Y_{1,1}$ 1P

donc fonction propre de L^2 avec $l=1$ 1P

E4

$$T = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2$$

$$\psi_{100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} a_0^{-3/2} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\langle T \rangle = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\pi} a_0^{-3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-1}^1 d(\cos \theta) \int_0^\infty dr r^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d}{dr} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \right)$$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi = 2\pi$ $\int_{-1}^1 d(\cos \theta) = 2$ $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d}{dr} e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \right) = -\frac{1}{a_0} e^{-r/a_0}$

$$= \frac{2\hbar^2}{m} a_0^{-4} \int_0^\infty dr \left(2r - \frac{r^2}{a_0} \right) e^{-\frac{2r}{a_0}}$$

$$= \frac{2\hbar^2}{m} a_0^{-4} \left(2 \left(\frac{a_0}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{a_0} \times 2! \times \left(\frac{a_0}{2} \right)^3 \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} a_0^{-2} \quad \boxed{2P}$$

$= \frac{m^2 e^4}{\hbar^4}$

$$= \frac{m e^4}{2 \hbar^2} \quad \text{et } \langle H \rangle = E_{\text{état fond.}} = -\frac{e^4 m}{2 \hbar^2} \quad (\text{cours})$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle T \rangle = -\langle H \rangle \quad \boxed{1P}$$