

Corrigé type de l'examen de rattrapage du module mécanique quantique 2 (3^{ème} année P.F et PM 2024)

Exercice 1 :

(a)

$$L^2 Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = \hbar^2 l(l+1) Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$L^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2(\theta) e^{2i\varphi} \right) = \hbar^2 l(l+1) \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2(\theta) e^{2i\varphi} \right) \dots (1)$$

Calcule le premier terme de l'équation (1) :

$$L^2 Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin(\theta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2(\theta)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2(\theta) e^{2i\varphi} \right)$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} [(4\cos(\theta)^2 - 2\sin(\theta)^2) - 4]$$

$$= -\hbar^2 \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} [(4(1 - \sin(\theta)^2) - 2\sin(\theta)^2) - 4] = 6\hbar^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} \sin(\theta)^2 \right) \quad (1)$$

En substituant ce résultat dans l'équation (1)

$$6\hbar^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} \sin(\theta)^2 \right) = \hbar^2 l(l+1) \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} \sin^2(\theta) e^{2i\varphi} \right) \Rightarrow 6 = l(l+1) \Rightarrow l = 2$$

$$L_z \psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \hbar m \psi(r, \theta, \varphi) \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \psi(r, \theta, \varphi) = \hbar m \psi(r, \theta, \varphi)$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} \sin(\theta)^2 \right) = \hbar m \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} \sin(\theta)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{i} 2i \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} \sin(\theta)^2 \right) = \hbar m \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} \sin(\theta)^2 \right) \Rightarrow m = 2$$

(b)

$$L_- Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = \hbar \sqrt{l(l+1) - m(m-1)} Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$L_- Y_2^2(\theta, \varphi) = \hbar \sqrt{2(2+1) - 2(2-1)} Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$L_- Y_2^2(\theta, \varphi) = 2\hbar Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{1}{2\hbar} L_- Y_2^2(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$L_- = -\hbar e^{-i\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - i \cot(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right)$$

$$Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{2\hbar} \hbar e^{-i\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - i \cot(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{2i\varphi} \sin(\theta)^2 \right)$$

$$Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{-i\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} - i \cot(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \right) (e^{2i\varphi} \sin(\theta)^2)$$

$$Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{15}{32\pi}} e^{-i\varphi} (e^{2i\varphi} 2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta) + 2e^{2i\varphi} \cot(\theta)\sin(\theta)^2)$$

$$Y_2^1(\theta, \varphi) = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} e^{i\varphi} \sin(\theta)\cos(\theta) \quad (1)$$

Exercice 2:

1. la partie radiale $R_{20}(r)$, de la fonction d'onde de l'atome d'hydrogène en utilisant l'expression (III.1.37): pour $n = 2$ et $l = 0 \Rightarrow k_{max} = 2 - 0 - 1 = 1$

$$c_k = \frac{2(k+l)/n - 2}{k^2 + k(2l+1)} c_{k-1} \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{2(1+0)/2 - 2}{1^2 + 1(2 \times 0 + 1)} c_0 = -\frac{1}{2} c_0 \quad (0,5)$$

$$v(x) = x^{l+1} \sum_{k=0} c_k x^k = x(c_0 + c_1 x) = x \left(c_0 - \frac{1}{2} c_0 x \right) = x c_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} \right) \quad (0,5)$$

$$u(x) = v(x)e^{-\alpha x} \Rightarrow u(x) = c_0 \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} \right) x e^{-\alpha x} \quad (0,5)$$

$$x = r/a_0 \text{ et } \alpha = 1/n \Rightarrow u(r) = c_0 \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) \frac{r}{a_0} e^{-\frac{r}{2a_0}} \quad (0,5)$$

$$R_{20}(r) = \frac{u(r)}{r} = \frac{c_0}{a_0} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) e^{-\frac{r}{2a_0}} \quad (0,5)$$

La condition de normalisation :

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 \psi^*(r) \psi(r) dr = 1$$

$$\frac{|C_0|^2}{a_0^2} \int_0^{+\infty} r^2 \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} dr = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{|C_0|^2}{a_0^2} 2a_0^3 = 1 \Rightarrow C_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2a_0}}$$

$$R_{20}(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a_0^3}} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) e^{-\frac{r}{2a_0}} \quad (0,5)$$

2. la densité probabilité radiale $P(r)$.

$$P(r) = r^2 \psi^*(r) \psi(r) = \frac{1}{2a_0^3} r^2 \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \quad (1)$$

3. les rayons des sphères les plus probables :

$$\frac{dP(r)}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2a_0^3} \left[\left(2r \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right)^2 - \frac{r^2}{a_0} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) \right) e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} - \frac{r^2}{a_0} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2a_0^3} \left[r \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \left(2 \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) - \frac{r}{a_0} - \frac{r}{a_0} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 4 - \frac{r}{a_0} = 0 \Rightarrow r$$

$$\frac{1}{2a_0^3} \left[r \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a_0} \right) e^{-\frac{r}{a_0}} \left(\frac{r^2}{2a_0^2} - \frac{3r}{a_0} + 2 \right) \right] = 0$$

$$r = 0, r = 2a_0, r = (3 - \sqrt{5}), r = (3 + \sqrt{5})$$

Exercice 3

(a) les valeurs propres exactes de H .

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & C \\ 0 & -1 & C \\ C & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Les valeurs propres de H sont les racines de l'équation $\det[H - \lambda I] = 0$,

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & C \\ 0 & -1 - \lambda & C \\ C & 0 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (1 - \lambda)(-1 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) - C^2(-1 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$(-1 - \lambda)[(1 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) - C^2] = 0$$

donc:

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{1 + 4C^2}}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = -1, \quad \lambda_3 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{1 + 4C^2}}{2}$$

(b) les valeurs propres en utilisant la perturbation du second ordre,

La correction de second ordre de l'énergie peut s'écrire

$$E_n = E_n^0 + E_n^1 + E_n^2 = E_n^0 + \langle \varphi_n^0 | W | \varphi_n^0 \rangle + \sum_{k \neq n} \frac{|\langle \varphi_k^0 | W | \varphi_n^0 \rangle|^2}{E_n^0 - E_k^0}$$

où les vecteurs $|\varphi_n^0\rangle$ sont les vecteurs propres de H_0 qui sont:

$$|\varphi_1^0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\varphi_2^0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\varphi_3^0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

correspondant aux valeurs propres de H_0 : $E_1^0 = 1$, $E_2^0 = -1$ et $E_3^0 = 2$ respectivement.

la correction de premier ordre

$$E_1^1 = \langle \varphi_1^0 | W | \varphi_1^0 \rangle = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$E_2^1 = \langle \varphi_2^0 | W | \varphi_2^0 \rangle = (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$E_3^1 = \langle \varphi_3^0 | W | \varphi_3^0 \rangle = (0 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

la correction de deuxième ordre

$$E_1^2 = \sum_{k \neq 1} \frac{|\langle \varphi_k^0 | W | \varphi_1^0 \rangle|^2}{E_1^0 - E_k^0} = \frac{|\langle \varphi_2^0 | W | \varphi_1^0 \rangle|^2}{E_1^0 - E_2^0} + \frac{|\langle \varphi_3^0 | W | \varphi_1^0 \rangle|^2}{E_1^0 - E_3^0}$$

$$\langle \varphi_2^0 | W | \varphi_1^0 \rangle = (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \varphi_3^0 | W | \varphi_1^0 \rangle = (0 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = C$$

$$E_1^2 = \frac{0}{1 - (-1)} + \frac{C^2}{1 - 2} = -C^2$$

$$E_1 = E_1^0 + E_1^1 + E_1^2 = 1 + 0 + (-C^2) = 1 - C^2$$

$$E_2^2 = \sum_{k \neq 2} \frac{|\langle \varphi_k^0 | W | \varphi_2^0 \rangle|^2}{E_2^0 - E_k^0} = \frac{|\langle \varphi_1^0 | W | \varphi_2^0 \rangle|^2}{E_2^0 - E_1^0} + \frac{|\langle \varphi_3^0 | W | \varphi_2^0 \rangle|^2}{E_2^0 - E_3^0}$$

$$\langle \varphi_1^0 | W | \varphi_2^0 \rangle = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle \varphi_3^0 | W | \varphi_2^0 \rangle = (0 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$E_2^2 = \frac{0}{-1 - 1} + \frac{0}{-1 - 2} = 0 \quad (O_1 25)$$

$$E_2 = E_2^0 + E_2^1 + E_2^2 = -1 + 0 + 0 = -1 \quad (O_1 25)$$

$$E_3^2 = \sum_{k \neq 3} \frac{|\langle \varphi_k^0 | W | \varphi_3^0 \rangle|^2}{E_3^0 - E_k^0} = \frac{|\langle \varphi_1^0 | W | \varphi_3^0 \rangle|^2}{E_3^0 - E_1^0} + \frac{|\langle \varphi_2^0 | W | \varphi_3^0 \rangle|^2}{E_3^0 - E_2^0} \quad (O_1 25)$$

$$\langle \varphi_1^0 | W | \varphi_3^0 \rangle = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = C \quad (O_1 25)$$

$$\langle \varphi_2^0 | W | \varphi_3^0 \rangle = (0 \ 1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & C \\ 0 & 0 & C \\ C & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = C \quad (O_1 25)$$

$$E_3^2 = \frac{C}{2 - 1} + \frac{C}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{4}{3} C \quad (O_1 25)$$

$$E_3 = E_3^0 + E_3^1 + E_3^2 = 2 + 0 + \frac{4}{3} C = 2 + \frac{4}{3} C \quad (O_1 25)$$

(c) Comparaison entre les résultats des parties (a) et B).

Le valeurs exactes et leurs développement limite	Le valeurs approchées
$E_1 = \lambda_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{1 + 4C^2}}{2} \approx 1 - C^2 \quad (O_1 25)$	$E_1 \approx 1 - C^2$
$E_2 = \lambda_2 = -1$	$E_2 = -1$
$E_3 = \lambda_3 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{1 + 4C^2}}{2} \approx 2 + C^2 \quad (O_1 25)$	$E_3 \approx 2 + \frac{4}{3} C$

Où nous avons développons $\frac{3 \mp \sqrt{1+4C^2}}{2}$ dans une série binomiale limite:

$$\frac{3 \mp \sqrt{1+4C^2}}{2} = \frac{3 \mp (1 + 2C^2)}{2} + \dots \quad \text{où } C^2 \ll 1$$