

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$(a) \quad \Delta E \geq \frac{\hbar}{2 \Delta t} = \frac{\hbar}{2 \cdot 67 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ s}} = 7,87 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$(b) \quad \Delta E = hc \Delta \bar{\nu} \Rightarrow \Delta \bar{\nu} = \frac{\Delta E}{hc} = \frac{7,87 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{6,626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$$

$$\Delta \bar{\nu} = 3,96 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1} = 3,96 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = 500 \text{ nm} \Rightarrow \bar{\nu} = 20\,000 \text{ cm}^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{geht nicht}$$

Zentralwellenlänge muss $< 252 \text{ nm}$ sein.

Farbe ist in allen Fällen weiß.

$\textcircled{2}$ P_i : Wahrscheinlichkeit für Weg i

$$P_1 = P_2 = 0,4; \quad P_3 = 0,2, \quad \text{da} \quad \sum_i P_i = 1$$

$$(a) \quad \frac{P_1}{P_3} = \frac{0,4}{0,2} = 2$$

$$(b) \quad P_i = |c_i|^2 \Rightarrow |c_i| = \sqrt{P_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow |c_1| = |c_2| = \sqrt{0,4} \approx 0,632$$

$$|c_3| = \sqrt{0,2} \approx 0,447$$

$$\frac{|c_1|}{|c_3|} = \frac{\sqrt{0,4}}{\sqrt{0,2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

③ (a) $\sin x$ und $\cos x$ im Intervall $[0, \pi]$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos x dx = - \int_1^{-1} \cos x d \cos x = \int_{-1}^1 \cos x d \cos x = \left| t = \cos x \right| =$$
$$= \int_{-1}^1 t dt = \left. \frac{t^2}{2} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

(b) e^{ikx} u e^{inx} im Intervall $[0, 2\pi]$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{ikx} e^{inx} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-i(k-n)x} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(n-k)x} dx =$$

$$\exists n=k: \int_0^{2\pi} dx = 2\pi$$

$$\exists n \neq k: \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(n-k)x} dx = \frac{1}{i(n-k)} e^{i(n-k)x} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

Die Funktionen sind orthogonal für $n \neq k$

(c) $\sin kx$ und $\cos nx$

$$\sin a + \sin b = 2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = kx \\ a-b = nx \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{k+n}{2} x \\ b = \frac{k-n}{2} x \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin kx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{k+n}{2} x dx + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{k-n}{2} x dx \right] = 0$$

$\cos kx$ und $\cos nx$

$$\cos a + \cos b = 2 \cos \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos kx \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos(n-k)x + \cos(n+k)x] \, dx = 0$$