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**MIKROZARRALARNING KORPUSKULYAR-TO'LQIN DUALIZMI.
SHREDINGER TENGLAMASI**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada mikrozarralarning korpuskulyar-to'lqin dualizmi va kvant mexanikasining asosiy vositalaridan biri bo'lgan Shredinger tenglamasi haqida so'z boradi. Ushbu mavzular mikroskopik tizimlarni chuqurroq anglash, ularning xatti-harakatlarini tasvirlash va tushuntirish uchun muhimdir. Maqola kvant mexanikasi tamoyillari va Shredinger tenglamasining nazariy hamda amaliy ahamiyatini ko'rsatishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: korpuskulyar-to'lqin dualizmi, Shredinger tenglamasi, kvant mexanikasi, mikrozarralar, to'lqin funksiyasi.

KIRISH

Fizikaning rivojlanishi davomida klassik mexanika va elektromagnetizm mikroskopik zarrachalar xatti-harakatlarini to'liq tushuntirib berolmasligi aniqlandi. Mikrozarralarning to'lqin va zarracha xususiyatlarini bir vaqtning o'zida namoyon etishi ushbu sohada inqilobiy o'zgarishlarni talab qildi. Shuning natijasida kvant mexanikasi yuzaga keldi. Mazkur nazariya zamонавиғи fan va texnologiyaning turli sohalarida foydalanimoqda. Ushbu maqola mikrozarralarning ikki xil tabiatni va Shredinger tenglamasining bu boradagi o'rnni yoritadi. 1900-yillarning boshlarida fizik olimlar yorug'likning ikkilik tabiatini haqida muhim dalillarga ega bo'lishdi. Maksvellning elektronnit nazariyasiga binoan, yorug'lik to'lqinlar majmuasi sifatida tushunilgan bo'lsa, Plank va Eynshteynning ishlari uning zarrachalar xususiyatini ko'rsatdi. Keyinchalik Lui de Broyl mikrozarralar (elektronlar va boshqa zarralar) ham to'lqin xususiyatlari ega ekanligini nazariy asoslab berdi. Mazkur g'oya mikro dunyodagi har qanday ob'ektning ikkilik tabiatini isbotlab berdi. Bu tamoyil kvant mexanikasining rivojlanishiga asos bo'ldi. Kvant mexanikasida zarrachalarning xatti-harakatlari to'lqin funksiyasi orqali ifodalananadi. Shredinger tomonidan kiritilgan differensial tenglama esa bu to'lqin funksiyasini aniqlashda asosiy vositadir. Shredinger tenglamasi zarracha yoki tizimning vaqt bo'yicha evolyutsiyasini tasvirlaydi. To'lqin funksiyasi zarracha bo'lish ehtimolini ifodalaydi va bu orqali kvant tizimlarining xatti-harakatlarini bashorat qilish mumkin. Shredinger tenglamasi bir qator amaliy va nazariy masalalarni hal qilishda foydalilanadi. Atom va molekulalarning energetik holatlarini aniqlash. Tunneling effektini tushuntirish. Nanotexnologiya va kvant hisoblash sohasidagi tadqiqotlarda qo'llash. Mazkur tenglama klassik mexanikaga mos kelmaydigan ko'plab kvant hodisalarini tushuntirish imkonini beradi. Mikrozarralarning korpuskulyar-to'lqin dualizmi fizikada fundamental tushunchadir. Bu tushuncha mikrozarrachalarning (masalan, elektronlar, protonlar,

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neytronlar va hatto fotonlarning) bir vaqtning o‘zida ikkita — zarracha va to‘lqin xususiyatlariga ega ekanligini bildiradi. Ushbu hodisa klassik fizikada tasavvur qilib bo‘lmaydigan yangi qarashlarni ochib bergan. Maks Plank qora jism nurlanishini tushuntirish uchun energiyaning kvantlanganligini taklif qildi. U energiya bo‘laklarining kattaligi Plank doimiysi bilan aniqlanishini ko‘rsatdi. Eynshteyn yorug‘likning zarracha sifatida — fotonlar shaklida harakat qilishini taklif qildi. Fotoeffektni tushuntirishda yorug‘likning zarracha xususiyati asosiy o‘rinni egalladi. Lui de Broyl har qanday zarraning to‘lqin xususiyatiga ega ekanligini taklif qildi va buni o‘zining mashhur tenglamasi bilan ifodaladi. Elektronlar difraksiyasini kuzatish orqali de Broyl gipotezasi tajriba yo‘li bilan tasdiqlandi. Mikrozarralar interferensiya va difraksiya kabi hodisalarda to‘lqin xususiyatini namoyon etadi. Masalan, bir necha tirkishdan o‘tgan elektronlar to‘lqinlarga xos bo‘lgan interferensiya naqshini hosil qiladi. Elektronlar, protonlar yoki fotonlar o‘z massasi, impulsi va kinetik energiyasi bilan o‘lchanadigan aniq zarracha sifatida harakat qilishi mumkin.

Bu ikki xil xususiyat bir-birini inkor etmaydi, aksincha, bir-birini to‘ldiradi. Ob‘yektni qanday kuzatayotganimizga qarab, u zarracha yoki to‘lqin sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Elektronlarning to‘lqin uzunligi juda kichik bo‘lgani uchun ular bilan juda yuqori aniqlikdagi tasvirlarni olish mumkin. Mikrozarralarning to‘lqin xususiyati kvant bitlarni (qubitlar) yaratish va ulardan foydalanishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Dualizm atomlarning turli energetik holatlari o‘rtasidagi o‘tishlarni tushuntirishda yordam beradi. Dualizm kvant mexanikasining asosiy tamoyillaridan biri bo‘lib, u bilan bog‘liq savollar hali ham ilmiy tadqiqotlar mavzusi bo‘lib qolmoqda. Masalan, kvant mexanikasi va umumiy nisbiylik nazariyasini birlashtirishda dualizmning rolini to‘liq tushunish hali ham muhim vazifalardan biridir. Bu g‘oya mikro dunyoning tabiatini anglashda fundamental qadam bo‘lib, u nafaqat nazariy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham fizikani yangi bosqichga olib chiqdi.

XULOSA

Mikrozarralarning korpuskulyar-to‘lqin dualizmi kvant mexanikasining muhim nazariy asosidir. Shredinger tenglamasi esa ushbu nazariyaning amaliy yondashuvini taqdim etadi. Ushbu tamoyillar zamonaviy fizika, kimyo va texnologiyaning ko‘plab sohalarida inqilobiy yangiliklarni yaratishga imkon berdi. Kelajakda bu sohadagi tadqiqotlar ilm-fan rivojida muhim rol o‘ynashi kutilmoqda.

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