

## Applications of the Schrödinger's Wave Equation

	<b>1</b>
	<b>2</b>
	<b>3</b>
	<b>4</b>
	<b>5</b>
	<b>5.1</b>
( )	<b>5.2</b>
	<b>5.3</b>
	<b>6</b>
	<b>7</b>
	<b>2.A</b>

$\psi$

(1926)

( )

...  $E$   $V$   $T$

-1

$\psi$

( )

"r"

$|\psi(r,t)|^2$

"t"

$\psi$

(a,b)

$\psi$

(Single valued)

(Finite and bounded)

(Continuous everywhere)

( )

-

( )

$$\int_{\text{all space}} \psi_m^*(r) \psi_n(r) d\tau = \delta_{mn}, \quad \delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = n \\ 0 & \text{if } m \neq n \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$\delta_{ij} = 1$

$\delta_{ij}$

$\psi$

$\psi^*$

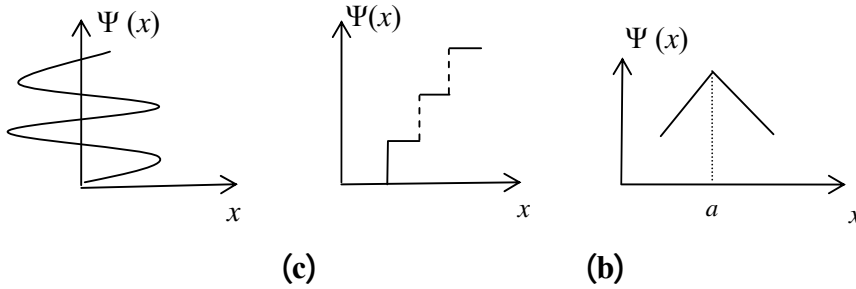
$\delta_{ij} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob. } \{a \leq x \leq b\} &= \int_a^b \psi_n^*(x) \psi_n(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b |\psi_n(x)|^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$\{a \leq x \leq b\} \equiv (a, b)$$



شروط ميكانيكا الكم

:

(a)  $\Psi(x)$  ( )

(b)  $\Psi(x)$

(c)  $\Psi(x)$

- (a)  $\psi_1 = e^{-x} \quad (-\infty, 0),$
  - (b)  $\psi_2 = e^{-|x|} \quad (-\infty, \infty),$
  - (c)  $\psi_3 = \frac{1}{x-4} \quad (0, 5).$
- (a)  $\psi_1 \rightarrow \infty \quad x \rightarrow -\infty$
- (b)  $\psi_2 \quad x=0$
- (c)  $\psi_3 \rightarrow \infty \quad x \rightarrow 4$

(0, L) ( )

$$\psi(x) = c \sin(bx)$$

:  $b = \pi/L$

c -

0  $\rightarrow$  0.5L -

. 0.25L  $\rightarrow$  0.75L -

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^L \psi_n^*(x) \psi_n(x) dx = c^2 \int_0^L \sin(bx) \sin(bx) dx \\
 &= c^2 \int_0^L \sin^2(bx) dx = \frac{c^2}{2} \left[ x - \frac{\sin(2bx)}{(2b)} \right]_0^L \\
 &= \frac{c^2}{2} (L)
 \end{aligned}$$

: " I = 1 "

$$c^2 \left( \frac{L}{2} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}}$$

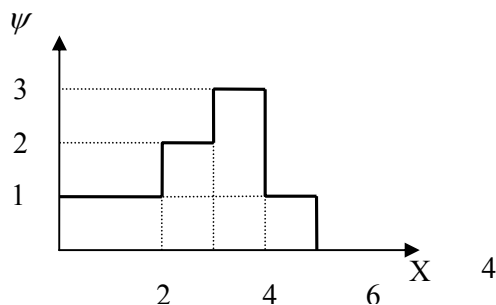
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Prob. } \{a \leq x \leq b\} &= \int_a^b \psi_n^*(x) \psi_n(x) dx = \int_a^b \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{L} \int_a^b \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right) dx = \left[ \frac{x}{L} - \frac{1}{2\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{L}\right) \right]_a^b
 \end{aligned}$$

: 0 → 0.5L -

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Prob. } \{0 \leq x \leq L/2\} &= \left[ \frac{x}{L} - \frac{1}{2\pi n} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{L}\right) \right]_0^{L/2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{for all } n)
 \end{aligned}$$

: 0.25L → 0.75L -

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Prob. } \{0.25L \leq x \leq 0.75L\} &= \left[ \frac{x}{L} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \right]_{0.25L}^{0.75L} \\
 &= 0.818
 \end{aligned}$$



. X = {2,4}

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$: X = \{2, 4\}$$

$$I = \sum_{i=2}^4 \psi_i^2 = 9 + 4 = 13$$

$$: X = \{0, 5\}$$

$$II = \sum_{i=1}^5 \psi_i^2 = 1 + 1 + 4 + 9 + 1 = 16,$$

$$\text{Prob. } \{2 \leq X \leq 4\} = \frac{I}{II} = \frac{\sum_{i=2}^4 \psi_i^2}{\sum_{i=0}^5 \psi_i^2} = \frac{13}{16}$$

" (Operator) "

.... (-) (+)

: " ^ "

$$\overset{\text{operator}}{\hat{A}} \overset{\text{eigenfunction}}{\hat{\varphi}} = \underset{\text{eigenvalue}}{a} \overset{\text{eigenfunction}}{\hat{\varphi}} \quad (2)$$

a ( ) (Eigenfunction)  $\hat{\varphi}$  (Eigenvalue)

: ( )

$$\hat{A}[f(x) + g(x)] = \hat{A}f(x) + \hat{A}g(x),$$

$$\hat{A}[kf(x)] = k\hat{A}f(x) \quad (3)$$

. f(x) g(x) k

$\hat{x} = x$	$x$	

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$\hat{p}_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	$p_x$	
$\hat{\mathbf{p}} = -i\hbar \nabla$	$\mathbf{p}$	
$\hat{K} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2$	$K = p^2 / 2m$	
$\hat{\mathbf{L}} = \hat{\mathbf{r}} \times \hat{\mathbf{p}}$	$\mathbf{L}$	
$\hat{V} = V$	$V$	
$\hat{E} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$	$E$	

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} [\sin(ax)] = -a^2 \sin(ax)$$

(a)  $\sqrt{()}$       (b)  $\sin()$       (c)  $e^{()}$       (d)  $\frac{d}{dx}()$

(a)  $\sqrt{(\psi_1 + \psi_2)} \neq \sqrt{(\psi_1)} + \sqrt{(\psi_2)}$   
 (b)  $\sin(\psi_1 + \psi_2) \neq \sin(\psi_1) + \sin(\psi_2)$   
 (c)  $e^{(\psi_1 + \psi_2)} \neq e^{(\psi_1)} + e^{(\psi_2)}$   
 (d)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\psi_1 + \psi_2) = \frac{d}{dx}(\psi_1) + \frac{d}{dx}(\psi_2)$

(d)

$$\hat{A} = \frac{d}{dx} - 2x$$

## Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$: \quad \hat{A} \psi = a \psi \quad :$$

$$\left( \frac{d}{dx} - 2x \right) \psi = a \psi$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \psi = (a + 2x) \psi$$

:

$$\int \frac{d\psi}{\psi} = \int (a + 2x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\psi = c e^{ax+x^2}}$$

.

c

$$\hat{D} x \equiv \frac{d}{dx} x \quad :$$

$$: \quad \frac{d}{dx} x \quad \psi \quad :$$

$$\left( \frac{d}{dx} x \right) \psi = \frac{d}{dx} (x \psi) = x \frac{d\psi}{dx} + \psi \frac{dx}{dx} = \left( x \frac{d}{dx} + 1 \right) \psi$$

$$\boxed{(\hat{D} x) \equiv (x \hat{D} + 1)}$$

$$. \hat{D} = \frac{d}{dx} \quad (\hat{D} + \hat{x})^2 \quad :$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{D} + \hat{x})^2 &= (\hat{D} + \hat{x})(\hat{D} + \hat{x}) \\ &= \hat{D}^2 + \hat{x} \hat{D} + \underbrace{\hat{D} \hat{x}}_{\hat{x} \hat{D} + 1} + \hat{x}^2 = \hat{D}^2 + \hat{x} \hat{D} + \hat{x} \hat{D} + 1 + \hat{x}^2 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\hat{D}^2 + 2\hat{x} \hat{D} + \hat{x}^2 + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\bar{\hat{A}} \equiv \langle \hat{A} \rangle = \frac{\int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi d\tau}{\int \psi^* \psi d\tau} \quad (4)$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1}{19}}}_{a_1} |\varphi_1\rangle + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{4}{19}}}_{a_2} |\varphi_2\rangle + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2}{19}}}_{a_3} |\varphi_3\rangle + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{3}{19}}}_{a_4} |\varphi_4\rangle + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{5}{19}}}_{a_5} |\varphi_5\rangle$$

$$H |\varphi_n\rangle = E_n |\varphi_n\rangle, \quad E_n = n \varepsilon_o$$

$$\langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n \rangle = \delta_{mn}$$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \sum a_n^2 \langle \varphi_n | \varphi_n \rangle = \sum a_n^2 = \frac{1}{19} + \frac{4}{19} + \frac{2}{19} + \frac{3}{19} + \frac{5}{19} = \frac{15}{19}$$

$$P_i = \frac{\langle \varphi_i | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$$

$$P_1 = \frac{|a_1|^2}{15/19} = \frac{1/19}{15/19} = \frac{1}{15}, \quad P_2 = \frac{4}{15}, \quad P_3 = \frac{2}{15}, \quad P_4 = \frac{3}{15}, \quad P_5 = \frac{5}{15}$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \sum_n P_n E_n = \frac{1}{15}(\varepsilon_o) + \frac{4}{15}(2\varepsilon_o) + \frac{2}{15}(3\varepsilon_o) + \frac{3}{15}(4\varepsilon_o) + \frac{5}{15}(5\varepsilon_o) = \frac{52}{15} \varepsilon_o$$

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\langle \psi | H | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} = \frac{\sum a_n^2 \langle \varphi_n | H | \varphi_n \rangle}{15/19} = \frac{19}{15} \left( \frac{1}{19} + \frac{8}{19} + \frac{6}{19} + \frac{12}{19} + \frac{25}{19} \right) \varepsilon_o = \frac{52}{15} \varepsilon_o$$

## 2.2

$T$

$:(x$

)

$E$



Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$\psi = e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = e^{i(p_x x - Et)/\hbar} = e^{ip_x x/\hbar} e^{-iEt/\hbar} = f(x)f(t) \tag{1}$$

$$p_x = \hbar k \quad E = \hbar \omega$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} E \psi \Rightarrow i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi = E \psi \tag{2}$$

$$\hat{E} \psi = E \psi$$

$$\boxed{\hat{E} = i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \tag{3}$$

$$\hat{p}_x \tag{1} \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{i}{\hbar} p_x e^{i(p_x x - Et)/\hbar} = \frac{i}{\hbar} p_x \psi \tag{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{p}_x \psi = -i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{p}_x = -i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}}$$

$$\hat{p}_x \psi = p_x \psi$$

$$\hat{p}_x^2 = \hat{p}_x \hat{p}_x = -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\hat{K} = \frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2, \quad \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \tag{5}$$

$$\hat{H} \psi = \hat{E} \psi$$

$$\boxed{\hat{H} = \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \hat{V} \right)}, \quad \boxed{\hat{E} = i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}} \tag{6}$$

( ) -3

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \hat{V} \right) \Psi(x, t) = i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) \tag{1}$$

)

.(

:

$$\Psi(x, t) \tag{-1}$$

$$\Psi(x, t) = \psi(x) \psi(t) \tag{2}$$

$$\psi(x) \psi(t)$$

$$\tag{2} \tag{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) = \psi(x) \frac{\partial \psi(t)}{\partial t} \tag{3a}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \Psi(x, t) = \psi(t) \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x)}{\partial x^2} \tag{3b}$$

$$\psi(x) \psi(t) \tag{1} \tag{3b} \tag{3a} \tag{-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\psi(x)} \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x)}{\partial x^2} + \hat{V} \right\} = \frac{1}{\psi(t)} \left\{ i \hbar \frac{\partial \psi(t)}{\partial t} \right\} \tag{4}$$

$$\tag{4} \tag{-4}$$

"t"

"c"

$$i \hbar \frac{\partial \psi(t)}{\partial t} = c \psi(t) \tag{5a}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x)}{\partial x^2} + \hat{V} \psi(x) = c \psi(x) \tag{5b}$$

$$\tag{5a} \tag{-5}$$

$$\psi(t) = e^{-ict/\hbar} \tag{16}$$

$$E \tag{5} \tag{6} \tag{-6}$$

.( )

$$\tag{-7}$$

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla_x^2\psi(x)+V(x)\psi(x)=E\psi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2}+\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}[E-V(x)]\psi(x)=0$$

(2.17)

-4

$$\psi^* \quad \psi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi=i\hbar\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t}$$

(1)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi^*=-i\hbar\frac{\partial\psi^*}{\partial t}$$

(2)

$$\psi \quad \psi^* \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}(\psi^*\nabla^2\psi-\psi\nabla^2\psi^*)=i\hbar\left(\psi^*\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t}+\psi\frac{\partial\psi^*}{\partial t}\right)$$

(3)

$$(\psi^*\nabla^2\psi-\psi\nabla^2\psi^*)=\nabla\cdot(\psi^*\nabla\psi-\psi\nabla\psi^*)$$

(4)

$$\psi^*\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t}+\psi\frac{\partial\psi^*}{\partial t}=\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\psi^*\psi)$$

(5)

$$\mathbf{J} = -\frac{i\hbar}{2m}(\psi^*\nabla\psi - \psi\nabla\psi^*)$$

$$\rho = \psi^*\psi$$

(3)

$$\nabla\cdot\mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

(6)

( )

$$\psi(x) = A e^{ikx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J} &= -\frac{i\hbar}{2m}(\psi^* \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \psi^*) = \frac{\hbar}{m} I_m \left( \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi \right) \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{m} I_m \left( A^* e^{-ikx} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} A e^{ikx} \right) = \frac{\hbar k}{m} |A|^2 = v |A|^2 \end{aligned}$$

---


$$A, B \quad \psi(x) = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx} \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{J} = v(|A|^2 - |B|^2)$$


---

-5

( $V = 0$  ) 5.I

:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi(x)}{\partial x^2} = E \psi(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} = -k^2 \psi,$$

$k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$

$\psi(x) = A e^{\pm i k x / \hbar}$

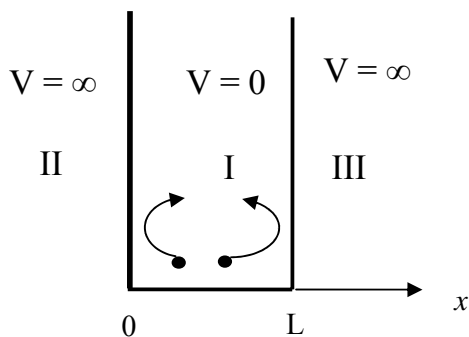
-5.II

:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x \leq L \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

(6)

$$V = \infty \quad 0 \leq x \leq L$$



(6)

:

:

:

(I)

(6)

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi_I}{dx^2} &= E \psi_I \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi_I}{dx^2} &= -k^2 \psi_I, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

(II), (III) .  $E$   $m$   $k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$

$x = 0$   $V = \infty$  :  $x = L$

$\psi_{II}(x = 0) = \psi_{III}(x = L) = 0$

(2) . ( ) :

ψ<sub>I</sub>(x) = A sin(kx) + B cos(kx) (3)

ψ<sub>I</sub>(x) = a e<sup>ikx</sup> + b e<sup>-ikx</sup> (4)

a, b, A, B i = √-1

(3) :

ψ<sub>I</sub>(0) = 0 (5)

(3) B

ψ<sub>I</sub>(x) = A sin(kx) (6)

A, k :

ψ<sub>I</sub>(x = L) = 0 k -

∴ ψ<sub>I</sub>(x = L) = 0 } ⇒ k<sub>n</sub> =  $\frac{n\pi}{L}$ , n = 1, 2, 3, ... (7)

∴ A sin(kL) = 0

∴  $\int_0^L |\psi_I|^2 dx = 1$  } ⇒ A = √2/L (8)

∴  $A^2 \int_0^L \sin^2(k_n x) dx = 1$  }  $\frac{L}{2}$

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$\psi_I(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right), \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (9)$$

$$: \quad E_n \quad k_n \quad -1$$

$$E_n = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{(\hbar k_n)^2}{2m} = n^2 \underbrace{\left(\frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2}\right)}_{E_1} = n^2 E_1, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (10)$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2} \quad .( \quad )$$

$$n = 0 \quad -2$$

$$|\psi_I(0 < x < L)|^2 = 0$$

-3

$$. n^2 \quad -4$$

$$: \quad n \quad " \Delta E " \quad -5$$

$$\Delta E = E_{n+1} - E_n = (n+1)^2 E_1 - n^2 E_1 = (2n+1)E_1 \quad (7-a) \quad )$$

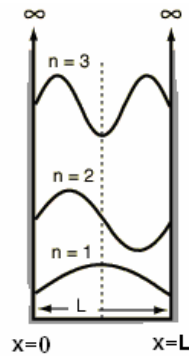
$$: \quad \langle x \rangle \quad -6$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_0^L x |\psi_I|^2 dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L x \sin^2(k_n x) dx = \frac{2}{L} \left(\frac{L^2}{4}\right) = \frac{L}{2} \quad (11)$$

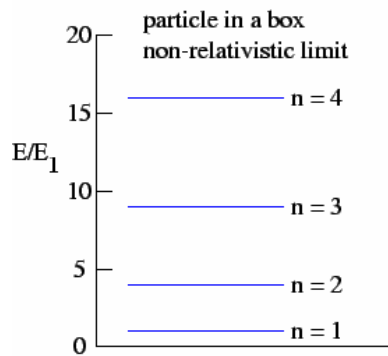
$$\frac{L}{2}$$

$$( \quad )$$

$$(7-b) \quad ) .$$



(b)



(a)

-b

-a (6)

(7)

:

$\langle \hat{p} \rangle$

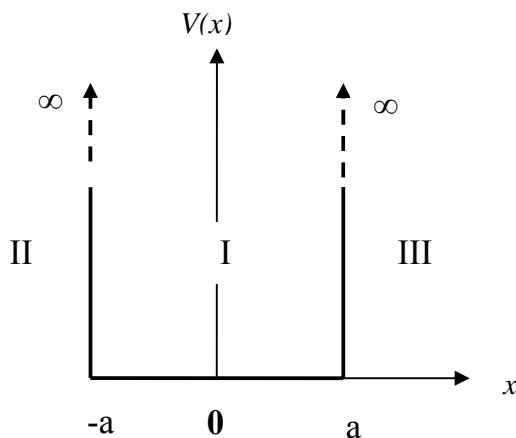
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$$\langle \hat{p} \rangle = \int_0^L \psi_1^* \hat{p} \psi_1 dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \sin(k_n x) \left( -i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sin(k_n x) \right) dx = 0 \quad (12)$$

(12)

:

:



$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| < a \\ \infty, & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_1(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2a} x\right) & n \text{ is even} \\ B \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2a} x\right) & n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

$$E = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2, \quad A = B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$$



(III) (II)

(I)

:

(I)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi_I}{dx^2} = E\psi_I$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi_I}{dx^2} = -k^2\psi_I, \tag{1}$$

$$k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\psi_I(x) = A \sin(kx) + B \cos(kx) \tag{2}$$

(-a) (a)

B A

:

$$\psi_I(a) = 0 \Rightarrow A \cos(ka) + B \sin(ka) = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$\psi_I(-a) = 0 \Rightarrow A \cos(ka) - B \sin(ka) = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$: \tag{4} \tag{3}$$

$$2A \cos(ka) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0 \text{ or } \cos(ka) = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$: \tag{4} \tag{3}$$

$$2B \sin(ka) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 0 \text{ or } \sin(ka) = 0 \tag{6}$$

$\psi_I(x)$

B A

k

$\cos(ka) \sin(ka)$

:

.E

$$A = 0 \quad B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sin(ka) = 0, \tag{i}$$

$$B = 0 \quad A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \cos(ka) = 0 \tag{ii}$$

:

$$\sin(ka) = 0 \Rightarrow ka = \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots = n \frac{\pi}{2},$$

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$$\cos(ka) = 0 \Rightarrow ka = \frac{\pi}{2}, 3\frac{\pi}{2}, 5\frac{\pi}{2}, \dots = n\frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\psi_I(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2a}x\right) & n \text{ is even} \\ B \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2a}x\right) & n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

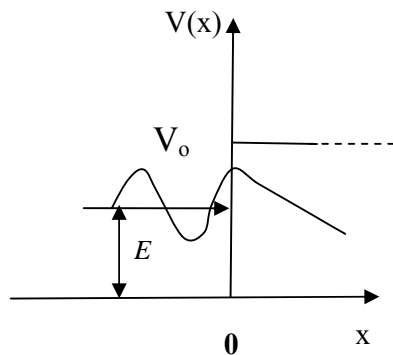
$$k_n^2 = \frac{2mE_n}{\hbar^2}, \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_n = \frac{k_n^2 \hbar^2}{2m} = n^2 \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} = n^2 E_1$$

$$A = B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$$

-5.III

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ V_o, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

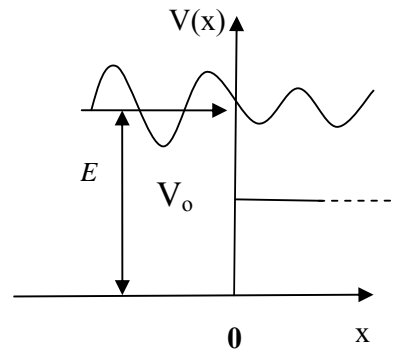
$$V_o \quad V_o \quad V_o \quad E \quad (2.III.1)$$



(b)

$E < V_0$

(b)



(a)

$E > V_0$

(a) 2.III.1

:

$E > V_0$

$E$

$V_0$

$E < V_0$

.

$E > V_0$

:  $x = 0$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi_I}{dx^2} = E \psi_I \tag{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi_I}{dx^2} = -k^2 \psi_I, \quad k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$$

:

$$\psi_I(x) = A \underbrace{e^{ikx}}_{\text{Incident wave}} + B \underbrace{e^{-ikx}}_{\text{Reflected wave}} \tag{2}$$

$e^{ikx}$   
 $e^{-ikx}$  (Incident wave)

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 $B$  $A$  . (Reflected wave)

$$: \quad (x=0)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} + V_o \psi_{II} = E \psi_{II}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} = -\alpha^2 \psi_{II}, \quad \alpha^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_o) \quad (3)$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{i\alpha x} + D e^{-i\alpha x} \quad (4)$$

(Transmitted wave)

$$: \quad x=0 \quad . D=0$$

$$\therefore \psi_I(x=0) = \psi_{II}(x=0)$$

$$\therefore A + B = C \quad (5)$$

$$\therefore \psi'_I(x=0) = \psi'_{II}(x=0)$$

$$\therefore ik(A - B) = i\alpha C \quad (6)$$

$$: \quad (6) \quad (5)$$

$$B = \left( \frac{k - \alpha}{k + \alpha} \right) A, \quad C = \left( \frac{2k}{k + \alpha} \right) A \quad (7)$$

$$v_1 |A|^2 = \frac{q}{m} |A|^2 =$$

$$v_1 |B|^2 = \frac{q}{m} |B|^2 =$$

$$v_2 |C|^2 = \frac{\alpha}{m} |C|^2 =$$

$$: \quad . v_i = \hbar k_i / m$$

$\left( \frac{k - \alpha}{k + \alpha} \right)^2 =$		$= (R)$
--	--	---------

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$\frac{4k\alpha}{(k+\alpha)^2} =$		$= (T)$
-----------------------------------	--	---------

$T + R = 1$  -1

$E > V_o$  -2

$E < V_o$

$x = 0$

$x = 0$  (2) (1)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi_{II}}{dx^2} + V_o\psi_{II} = E\psi_{II} \tag{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\psi_{II}}{dx^2} = \beta^2\psi_{II}, \quad \beta^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(V_o - E)$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{-\beta x} + D e^{\beta x} \tag{9}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\beta x} = \infty$   $\{0, \infty\}$   $e^{\beta x}$

$x = 0$  .  $D = 0$

$$\therefore \psi_I(x=0) = \psi_{II}(x=0) \tag{10}$$

$$\therefore A + B = C$$

$$\therefore \psi'_I(x=0) = \psi'_{II}(x=0) \tag{11}$$

$$\therefore k(A - B) = -\beta C$$

: (11) (10)

$$B = \left(\frac{ik + \beta}{ik - \beta}\right)A = \left(\frac{k - i\beta}{k + i\beta}\right)A, \tag{12}$$

$$C = \left(\frac{2ik}{ik - \beta}\right)A = \left(\frac{2k}{k + i\beta}\right)A$$

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$$k = r \cos \delta, \quad \beta = r \sin \delta,$$

$$r = \sqrt{k^2 + \beta^2}, \quad \delta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\beta}{k} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{V_o - E}{E}} \tag{13}$$

(12)

: B :

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} ik + \beta \\ ik - \beta \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} k - i\beta \\ k + i\beta \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \delta - i \sin \delta \\ \cos \delta + i \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} A$$

$$= \frac{re^{-i\delta}}{re^{i\delta}} A \tag{14}$$

$$= e^{-2i\delta} A$$

: C

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2ik \\ ik - \beta \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 2k \\ k + i\beta \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 2k \\ k + i\beta - 1 + 1 \end{pmatrix} A$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} k - i\beta \\ k + i\beta + 1 \end{pmatrix} A \tag{15}$$

$$= (e^{-2i\delta} + 1) A$$

:

: -1

$$|B|^2 = B^* B = \begin{pmatrix} k - i\beta \\ k + i\beta \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} k + i\beta \\ k - i\beta \end{pmatrix} |A|^2$$

$$= |A|^2$$

$$E < V_o$$

$$\therefore \left( R = \frac{|B|^2}{|A|^2} = 1 \right)$$

."T = 0"

: (14) (13) -2

$$\psi_I(x) = 2A e^{-i\delta} \cos(kx + \delta), \tag{16}$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = (2A \cos \delta e^{-i\delta}) e^{-\beta x} \tag{17}$$

(II) -3

$$. E < V_o \quad (T = E - V_o)$$

: (17) -4

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(II) -

: (II) -

$$P_{II}(x) = |\psi_{II}|^2 = (2A \cos \delta)^2 e^{-2\beta x} \quad (15)$$

b 2.III.1 . ( )  $x = 0$

:  $\psi_I(x)$   $V_o \rightarrow \infty$   $\psi_{II}(x)$  -5

$$\psi_I(x) = A \sin kx$$

.  $x = 0$

(7)  $i\alpha \rightarrow -\beta$  (12) -6

---

(Rectangular potential barrier) -5. IV

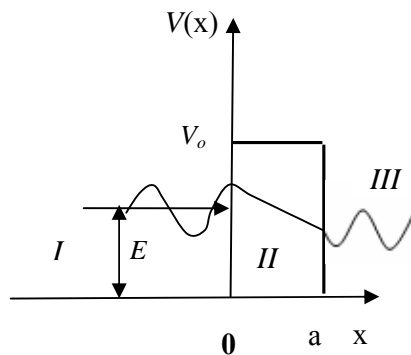
:

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} V_o, & 0 < x < a \\ 0, & a \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$V_o$   $V_o$   $V_o$   $E$

- - -

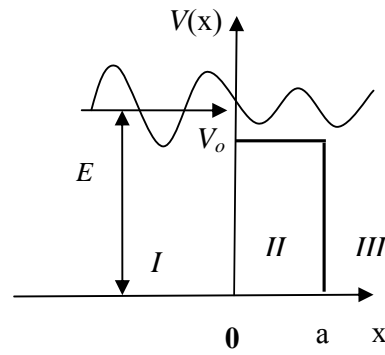
(2.III.1 )



(b)

$E < V_0$

(b)



(a)

$E > V_0$

(a) 2.III.1

$E < V_0$

:  $-\infty \leq x \leq a$  (I)

$$\frac{d^2 \psi_I}{dx^2} = -k^2 \psi_I, \tag{1}$$

: (1)  $k^2 = \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}$

$$\psi_I(x) = A \underbrace{e^{ikx}}_{\text{Incident wave}} + B \underbrace{e^{-ikx}}_{\text{Reflected wave}} \tag{2}$$

$e^{-ikx}$

$e^{ikx}$

A .

B

:  $0 \leq x \leq a$  (II)

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} + V_0 \psi_{II} = E \psi_{II}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} = \alpha^2 \psi_{II} \tag{3}$$

: (3)  $\alpha^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V_0 - E)$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{\alpha x} + D e^{-\alpha x} \tag{4}$$



$$C e^{\alpha x}$$

$$D e^{-\alpha x} \quad .x$$

$$a \quad 0 \quad x \quad .x$$

$$: \quad a \leq x \leq \infty \quad \text{(III)}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi_{III}}{dx^2} = -k^2 \psi_{III}, \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$: \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$\psi_{III}(x) = G \underbrace{e^{ikx}}_{\text{Transmitted wave}} + H \underbrace{e^{-ikx}}_{\text{Reflected wave}} \quad \text{(6)}$$

$$e^{ikx}$$

$$e^{-ikx} \quad . \text{(Transmitted wave)}$$

$$H \quad G$$

$$. H = 0 \quad \infty$$

.∞

:

$$\psi_I(x) = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx}$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{\alpha x} + D e^{-\alpha x} \quad \text{(4)}$$

$$\psi_{III}(x) = G e^{ikx}$$

$$: \quad x = 0 \quad :$$

$$\therefore \psi_I(x=0) = \psi_{II}(x=0)$$

$$\therefore A + B = C \quad \text{(5)}$$

$$\therefore \psi'_I(x=0) = \psi'_{II}(x=0)$$

$$\therefore ik(A - B) = \alpha C - \alpha D \quad \text{(6)}$$

:

$$x = a$$

$$\therefore \psi_{II}(x=a) = \psi_{III}(x=a)$$

$$\therefore C e^{\alpha a} + D e^{-\alpha a} = G e^{ika} \quad \text{(7)}$$

:

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$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \psi'_{II}(x=a) &= \psi'_{III}(x=a) \\ \therefore \alpha C e^{\alpha a} - \alpha D e^{-\alpha a} &= ik G e^{ika} \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

B A (8 7 6 5)

$$A = \left[ \cosh(\alpha a) + \frac{i}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{k} - \frac{k}{\alpha} \right) \sinh(\alpha a) \right] G e^{ika} \tag{9}$$

$$B = -\frac{i}{2} \left( \frac{\alpha}{k} + \frac{k}{\alpha} \right) \sinh(\alpha a) G e^{ika}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 |B|^2 &= & v_1 |A|^2 &= \\ \therefore (R) & & v_i = \hbar k_i / m & v_2 |G|^2 = \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{BB^*}{AA^*} = \left( \frac{B}{A} \right) \left( \frac{B^*}{A^*} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\alpha}{k} + \frac{k}{\alpha} \right)^2 \sinh^2(\alpha a)}{\cosh^2(\alpha a) + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\alpha}{k} - \frac{k}{\alpha} \right)^2 \sinh^2(\alpha a)} \tag{10}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{V_o^2}{4E(V_o - E)} \sinh^2(\alpha a)}{1 + \frac{V_o^2}{4E(V_o - E)} \sinh^2(\alpha a)} = \left[ 1 + \frac{4E(V_o - E)}{V_o^2 \sinh^2(\alpha a)} \right]^{-1}$$

$$T = \frac{GG^*}{AA^*} = \left( \frac{G}{A} \right) \left( \frac{G^*}{A^*} \right) = \left( 1 + \frac{V_o^2}{4E(V_o - E)} \sinh^2(\alpha a) \right)^{-1} \tag{11}$$

$$T + R = 1 \tag{11} \tag{10} \tag{-1}$$

$$\hbar = 0 \tag{-2}$$

$$E = 0 \quad T = 0 \quad T \rightarrow 0 \quad R \rightarrow 1 \tag{-3}$$

$$0 < E < V_o$$

$V_o$

$V_o$

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(Tunneling effect)

:

\*

(Tunnel diodes) ( )

\*

\*

$\alpha$

\*

\*

\*

$a$

$$T = \frac{4E(V_o - E)}{V_o^2 \sinh^2(\alpha a)} \quad (4)$$

$$T = \frac{16E(V_o - E)}{V_o^2 \sinh^2(\alpha a)} \quad (5)$$

$\alpha a \gg 1$

:

$\alpha a \gg 1$

:

$$e^{-\alpha a} \rightarrow 0, \quad \sinh^2(\alpha a) = \left( \frac{e^{\alpha a} - e^{-\alpha a}}{2} \right)^2 \approx \frac{1}{4} e^{2\alpha a}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \left( 1 + \frac{V_o^2}{4E(V_o - E)} \sinh^2(\alpha a) \right)^{-1} \\ &\approx \frac{4E(V_o - E)}{V_o^2} \sinh^{-2}(\alpha a) \approx \frac{16E(V_o - E)}{V_o^2} e^{-2\alpha a} \\ &= \frac{16}{V_o} \left( 1 - \frac{E}{V_o} \right) e^{-2\alpha a} \end{aligned}$$

$E > V_o$

(6) (2)

(III) (I)

:

$0 \leq x \leq a$  (II)

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} + V_o \psi_{II} = E \psi_{II}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 \psi_{II}}{dx^2} = -\beta^2 \psi_{II} \quad (12)$$

$$: \quad (12) \quad \beta^2 = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (E - V_o)$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{i\beta x} + D e^{-i\beta x} \quad (13)$$

:

$$\psi_I(x) = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx}$$

$$\psi_{II}(x) = C e^{i\beta x} + D e^{-i\beta x} \quad (14)$$

$$\psi_{III}(x) = G e^{ikx}$$

:

$$\psi_I(x=0) = \psi_{II}(x=0)$$

$$\psi'_I(x=0) = \psi'_{II}(x=0)$$

$$\psi_{II}(x=a) = \psi_{III}(x=a) \quad (15)$$

$$\psi'_{II}(x=a) = \psi'_{III}(x=a)$$

$$: \quad (11) \quad (10) \quad \alpha = i\beta$$

$$R = \left[ 1 + \frac{4E(E - V_o)}{V_o^2 \sin^2(\beta a)} \right]^{-1} \quad (16)$$

$$T = \left( 1 + \frac{V_o^2}{4E(E - V_o)} \sin^2(\beta a) \right)^{-1} \quad (17)$$

:

$$T + R = 1 \quad (17) \quad (16) \quad -1$$

$$: \quad \sin(\beta a) \approx \beta a \quad E \rightarrow V_o \quad -2$$

$$T = \left( 1 + \frac{mV_o a^2}{2\hbar^2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$E (E > V_o) \quad -3$$

.(17)

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$$: \quad T = 1 \quad (17) \quad -4$$

$$\beta a = n\pi, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

:

$$\frac{2m(E - V_o)}{\hbar^2} a = n\pi$$

:

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a = n\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

:

$$E = V_o \left[ 1 + n^2 \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{8mV_o a} \right]$$

:

$$T \quad (17) \quad -5$$

$$\beta a = (2n + 1) \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

:

$$E = V_o \left[ 1 + (2n + 1)^2 \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{8mV_o a} \right]$$

:

$$T = T_{\min} = \left( 1 + \frac{V_o^2}{4E(E - V_o)} \right)^{-1}$$

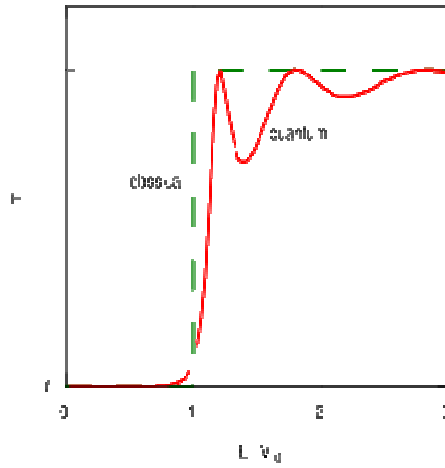
$$(E > V_o) \quad -6$$

$$\left( \frac{E}{V_o} \right)$$

$$\cdot \left( \frac{E}{V_o} < 1 \right)$$

Schrödinger equation and its applications

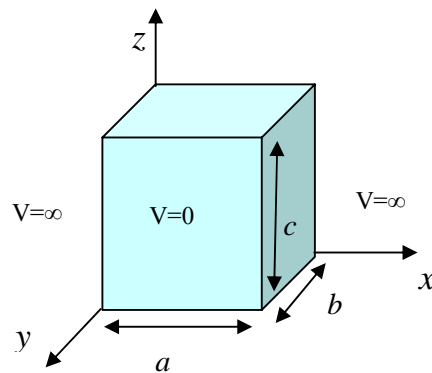
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- 5. V

:

$$V(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x < a, 0 < y < b, 0 < z < c \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



( ) 2.4 (V)

$$(0,0,0) < (x, y, z) < (a,b,c)$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi(x, y, z) = E \psi(x, y, z) \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad \psi(x, y, z)$$

$$\psi(x, y, z) = X(x)Y(y)Z(z) \quad (2)$$

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$E = E_x + E_y + E_z \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(0, y, z) &= \psi(a, y, z) \quad \text{for all } y, \text{ and } z \\ \psi(x, 0, z) &= \psi(x, b, z) \quad \text{for all } x, \text{ and } z \\ \psi(x, y, 0) &= \psi(x, y, c) \quad \text{for all } x, \text{ and } y \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2} + k_x^2 X(x) &= 0, \quad k_x^2 = \frac{2mE_x}{\hbar^2}, \\ \frac{d^2 Y(y)}{dy^2} + k_y^2 Y(y) &= 0, \quad k_y^2 = \frac{2mE_y}{\hbar^2}, \\ \frac{d^2 Z(z)}{dz^2} + k_z^2 Z(z) &= 0, \quad k_z^2 = \frac{2mE_z}{\hbar^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

(2.II.9)

:

$$\begin{aligned} X(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin k_x x, \quad k_x = \frac{n_x \pi}{a}, \quad n_x = 1, 2, \dots \\ Y(y) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{b}} \sin k_y y, \quad k_y = \frac{n_y \pi}{b}, \quad n_y = 1, 2, \dots \\ Z(z) &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{c}} \sin k_z z, \quad k_z = \frac{n_z \pi}{c}, \quad n_z = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$E = E_x + E_y + E_z = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m} \left( \frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{n_z^2}{c^2} \right) \quad (6)$$

:

$$\psi(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\frac{8}{abc}} \sin\left(\frac{n_x \pi}{a} x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n_y \pi}{b} y\right) \sin\left(\frac{n_z \pi}{c} z\right), \quad \begin{matrix} n_x = 1, 2, \dots \\ n_y = 1, 2, \dots \\ n_z = 1, 2, \dots \end{matrix} \quad (7)$$

:

$$( ) \quad (6) \quad -1$$

$$(n_x, n_y, n_z) \quad -2$$

.

$$: \quad -3$$

Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi|^2 dx dy dz = \int_0^a |X(x)|^2 dx \int_0^b |Y(y)|^2 dy \int_0^c |Z(z)|^2 dz = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$: (a=b=c=L) \quad -4$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2} \underbrace{(n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2)}_{n^2} = n^2 E_1, \quad E_1 = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2mL^2} \quad (9)$$

$$( \quad ) \quad ( \quad ) \quad (9) \quad -5$$

	$n^2$	$n_x$	$n_y$	$n_z$	$\psi_{n_x, n_y, n_z}$
<b>1</b>	3	1	1	1	$\psi_{1,1,1}$
<b>3</b>	6	1	1	2	$\psi_{1,1,2}$
	6	1	2	1	$\psi_{1,2,1}$
	6	2	1	1	$\psi_{2,1,1}$
<b>3</b>	9	1	2	2	$\psi_{1,2,2}$
	9	2	1	2	$\psi_{2,1,2}$
	9	2	2	1	$\psi_{2,2,1}$
<b>3</b>	11	1	1	3	$\psi_{1,1,3}$
	11	1	3	1	$\psi_{1,3,1}$
	11	3	1	1	$\psi_{3,1,1}$
<b>1</b>	12	2	2	2	$\psi_{2,2,2}$



## 7

: -1

$$(a) \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \quad (0, \infty) \quad (b) ax \quad (-5, 5) \quad (c) e^{-x} \quad (0, \infty)$$

: -2

$$(a) \left( \frac{d}{dx} + x \right)^2 = \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{d}{dx} + x^2 + 1 \right) \quad (b) \left( \frac{d}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} \right)^3 = \frac{d^3}{dx^3} + \frac{3}{x} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

$$(c) \left( x \frac{d}{dx} \right)^2 = x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x \frac{d}{dx} \quad (d) \left( \frac{d}{dx} x \right)^2 = x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + 3x \frac{d}{dx} + 1$$

$$(e) \left( \frac{d}{dx} \pm x \right) \left( \frac{d}{dx} \pm x \right) = \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} - x^2 \mp 1 \right)$$

-3

$$(a) \frac{d}{dx} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \quad (b) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) \quad (c) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{\alpha x} \quad (d) -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{ikx}$$

:  $\psi = 45xy^2$      $\hat{C} = \frac{1}{(\ )}$      $\hat{A} = \frac{d}{dx}(\ )$  -4

$$(a) \hat{A}(\hat{C}\psi) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{(45xy^2)} \right) = -\frac{1}{45x^2y^2}$$

$$(b) \hat{C}(\hat{A}(\psi)) = \hat{C} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{(45xy^2)} \right) \right) = \hat{C} \left( -\frac{1}{45x^2y^2} \right) = -45x^2y^2$$

-5

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -a \leq x \leq a \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\psi_I(x) = \begin{cases} A \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2a}x\right) & n \text{ is even} \\ B \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2a}x\right) & n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

$$E = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2} n^2, \quad A = B = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}}$$

-6

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} A, & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-a}}, \quad \langle x \rangle = \frac{b+a}{2}, \quad \langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{b^2 + ab + a^2}{3},$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \frac{\sqrt{b-a}}{\sqrt{12}}$$

$$\psi(x) = N e^{-x^2/2a}, \quad -\infty \leq x \leq \infty$$

-7

$$N = \left(\frac{1}{\pi a}\right)^{1/4}, \quad \langle x \rangle = 0, \quad \langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{a}{2}, \quad \langle p \rangle = 0, \quad \langle p^2 \rangle = \frac{\hbar^2}{2a},$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}, \quad \Delta p = \sqrt{\langle p^2 \rangle - \langle p \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{2a}}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\langle E = \frac{p^2}{2m} \rangle = \frac{1}{2m} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar^2}{2a}}, \quad \Delta x \Delta p = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^3}},$$

-8

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx(a-x), & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## Schrödinger equation and its applications

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$$c = \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}}, \quad \langle x \rangle = \frac{a}{2}, \quad \langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{2}{6}a^2, \quad \langle p \rangle = 0, \quad \langle p^2 \rangle = 10 \frac{\hbar^2}{a^2},$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14}a, \quad \Delta p = \sqrt{\langle p^2 \rangle - \langle p \rangle^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{a}\hbar, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\langle E = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \rangle = 5 \frac{\hbar^2}{ma^2}$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p = 0.6\hbar > \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$: \quad 0 \leq x \leq L \quad \psi_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{L}x\right) \quad -9$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{L}{2}; \quad \langle p \rangle = 0; \quad \langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{L^2}{6n^2} \left( \frac{2\pi^2 n^2 - 3}{\pi^2} \right); \quad \langle \hat{p}^2 \rangle = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2 \pi^2}{L^2}$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{6n^2} \left( \frac{2n^2 \pi^2 - 3}{\pi^2} \right) - \frac{L^2}{4}}$$

$$\Delta p = \sqrt{\langle p^2 \rangle - \langle p \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 \hbar^2 \pi^2}{L^2}}$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 n^2 - 2}{3}} = .57\hbar > \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

**1.A**

## Simple Differential Equation

:

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + k^2\Psi = 0 \quad (1)$$

:

$$\Psi = e^{mx} \quad (2)$$

$$i = \sqrt{-1} \quad m = \pm i k$$

$$m^2 + k^2 = 0$$

:

$$e^{-imx} \quad e^{imx} \quad (1)$$

$$\Psi = A e^{imx} + B e^{-imx} \quad (3)$$

:

$$e^{\pm ix} = \cos x \pm i \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &= (A + B) \cos(mx) + (A - B)i \sin(mx) \\ &= C \cos(mx) + D \sin(mx) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

.  $A, B, C, D$ 

:

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} - m^2\Psi = 0 \quad (5)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &= A e^{mx} + B e^{-mx} \\ &= C \cosh(mx) + D \sinh(mx) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$