

## HW #5 Answers.

1. In atomic units

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} \right] \psi = E\psi \quad \text{inside the box}$$

$$\text{If } \psi = \frac{\sin(kr)}{r}$$

$$\psi' = \frac{k \cos(kr)}{r} - \frac{\sin(kr)}{r^2}$$

$$\psi'' = -\frac{k^2 \sin(kr)}{r} - \frac{2k \cos(kr)}{r^2} + \frac{2 \sin(kr)}{r^3}$$

Substitute into the SE

$$\frac{k^2 \sin(kr)}{2r} + \frac{k \cos(kr)}{r^2} - \frac{\sin(kr)}{r^3} - \frac{k \cos(kr)}{r^2} + \frac{\sin(kr)}{r}$$

$$+ \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} \frac{\sin(kr)}{r} = E \frac{\sin(kr)}{r}$$

$$\text{The solution is } l=0, E = \frac{k^2}{2}$$

We require  $\frac{\sin(kr)}{r} = 0$  at  $r = r_0$

$$\Rightarrow kr_0 = n\pi, \quad k = \frac{n\pi}{r_0}$$

$$\text{So } E = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{2r_0^2}$$

in atomic units

$$E = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mr_0^2}$$

2.  $E_{1s} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ a.u.}$

$$V = -\frac{1}{r}$$

So the classical turning point is  $r = 2 \text{ a.u.}$

$$\Psi_{1s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-r}$$

Probability of being inside the classically allowed region is

$$\frac{4\pi}{\pi} \int_0^{2} r^2 e^{-2r} dr = 4 \left[ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{13}{4e^4} \right] = 4 (0.1905)$$

$$= 0.7620$$

So the probability of being in the classically forbidden area is 0.238 (i.e., 23.8%).

two noninteracting ~~the~~ electrons in He

$$E_{1s} = -\frac{Z^2}{2} \quad (\text{for energy in a.u.})$$

$$\text{So } E = -2 \left(\frac{4}{2}\right) = -4 \text{ au} \rightarrow -108.84 \text{ eV}$$

$$\psi_{NI} = \frac{2^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-2r_1} \frac{2^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-2r_2} = \frac{2^3}{\pi} e^{-2r_1} e^{-2r_2}$$

Now suppose that the electrons interact via a  $\delta(r_1 - r_2)$  potential

$$\langle \psi_{NI} | V | \psi_{NI} \rangle = \left(\frac{2^3}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty r_1^2 r_2^2 e^{-4r_1} e^{-4r_2} \delta(r_1 - r_2) dr_1 dr_2$$

$$= \frac{64}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty r_1^4 e^{-8r_1} dr_1 = \frac{64}{\pi^2} \frac{3}{4096} = \frac{64}{\pi^2} (-0.00732)$$

Actually there is an additional factor of  $(4\pi)^2$  due to the angular integration

$$\text{So } E^{(1)} = \frac{64(16)3}{4096} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ au} \rightarrow 20.41 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{So } E^{(0)} + E^{(1)} = -108.84 + 20.41 = -88.43 \text{ eV}$$