

Answers to HW #1

$$1. \psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2 = e^{-ax^2} + xe^{-ax^2}$$

a) Normalize ψ .

$$\langle \psi_1 + \psi_2 | \psi_1 + \psi_2 \rangle = \langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle + \langle \psi_2 | \psi_2 \rangle + 2 \underbrace{\langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle}_{\phi}$$

$$\langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}}$$

$$\langle \psi_2 | \psi_2 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4a^{3/2}}$$

$$\psi = \frac{e^{-ax^2}(1+x)}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}}(1+\frac{1}{4a})}}$$

b) what is the probability of the particle being between -1 and 1.

$$\int_{-1}^1 (\psi_1 + \psi_2)^2 dx / \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\psi_1 + \psi_2)^2 dx$$

$$= \left[e^{-2ax} (\sqrt{2ax}) - \frac{e^{-2ax}}{2a(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2a}})(1+\frac{1}{4a})} \right]$$

c)

$$\langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle$$

$$= 0$$

since it is an

integral over an odd function

$$2. \begin{array}{l} V = \infty \\ \hline V = 0 \\ \hline x = a \end{array}$$

$$\psi = A e^{ikx} + B e^{-ikx}$$

$$\psi(a) = A e^{ika} + B e^{-ika} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B = -A e^{2ika}$$

$$\psi(x) = A (e^{ikx} - e^{2ika} e^{-ikx})$$

$$= A e^{ika} (e^{ik(x-a)} - e^{-ik(x-a)})$$

$$= 2iA e^{ika} \sin k(x-a)$$

$$E = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$$

where k is any positive real number.

3. What is the ZPE of an electron in a box with $L = 10$ Bohr.

$$E = \frac{\pi^2}{2(1)(100)} = 0.0493 \text{ a.u.}$$

$\rightarrow 1.34 \text{ eV}$