Q2 b) i)

Compare $V_0 = 0$ and $V_0/E_1^0 = 2000000$

0.2

0.0

0.4

x/a

0.6

0.8

```
In [71]: import numpy as np
          import numpy.linalg as la
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          def eigenstate(size, v):
              n = 0
              matrix1 = np. zeros((size, size))
              while n < size:
                  \mathbf{m} = 0
                  while m < size:
                      if m == n:
                          elem = (n+1)**2 + v/5 + 2*v*(2/5)*np. sinc(2*(n+1)*(2/5))
                          matrix1[n, m] = elem
                      else:
                          elem1 = np. sinc(((n+1)-(m+1))*2/5)-np. sinc((n+1+m+1)*2/5)
                          elem = -(2*v*2/5*(elem1)*(((-1)**(n+m+2)+1)/2))
                          matrix1[n, m] = elem
                      m += 1
                  n = n + 1
              eigenValues, eigenVectors = la.eig(matrix1)
              eigenValues = np.real(eigenValues)
              index = np.linspace(0, size, size)
              idx = eigenValues.argsort()[::1]
              eigenValues = eigenValues[idx]
              eigenVectors = eigenVectors[:,idx]
              return eigenValues, eigenVectors, index
          def numerical(eigenV, order):
              x = np. linspace(0, 1, 1000)
              n = 1
              psi = 0
              while n < order:
                  basis = np. sqrt(2)*np. sin(n*np. pi*x)
                  ci = eigenV[n-1]
                  psi = psi+ basis*ci
                  n = n+1
              return x, psi
          e0, ev0, n = eigenstate(500, 0)
          e200, ev200, n = eigenstate(500, 2000000)
          x0, psi0 = numerical(ev0[:, 0], 500)
          x, psi = numerical(ev200[:, 0], 500)
          x1, psi1 = numerical(ev200[:, 1], 500)
          plt.plot(x0, psi0**2, label = r' V_0 = 0)
          plt.plot(x, psi**2, label = r' V_0/E_{1}^{(0)} = 200000)
          plt.xlabel("x/a")
          plt. ylabel (r' a \mid Psi_{n=1} \mid \{2\}')
          plt.xlim(0, 1)
          plt.legend()
          plt.grid()
          print ('EigenValue of VO= 0 is', e0[0:6])
          print('EigenValue of VO/E1 = 2000000 is', e200[0:6])
          EigenValue of V0= 0 is [ 1. 4. 9. 16. 25. 36.]
          EigenValue of V0/E1 = 2000000 is [ 6.24965743 6.24971522 24.99863117 24.9988624 56.24692565
            56. 24744613]
              2.5
                                      V_0 = 0
                                      V_0/E_1^{(0)} = 200000
              2.0
              0.5
              0.0
```

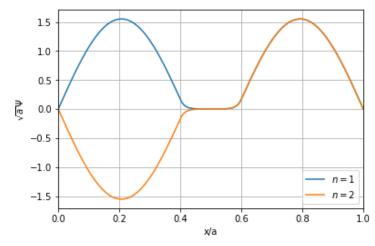
For $V_0=0$, the solutions energy are simply infinte square well eigenvalue. And for $V_0/E_1^0=2000000$. The gound state energy are in the ratio of $a^2/w^2=1^2/0.4^2=6.25$, which agrees with analytical energy in (a) . $V_0/E_1^0=2000000$ have two degeneracies with same eigenvalue.

Q2 b) ii)

```
For V_0/E_1^0 = 500
```

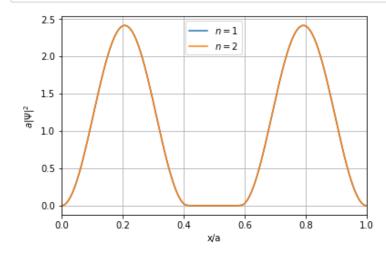
```
In [63]:
    e500, ev500, n = eigenstate(500, 500)
    x0, psi0 = numerical(ev500[:, 0], 200)
    x1, psi1 = numerical(ev500[:, 1], 200)

    plt.plot(x0, psi0, label = r' $n=1$')
    plt.plot(x1, psi1, label = r' $n=2$')
    plt.xlabel("x/a")
    plt.ylabel(r' $\sqrt{a}\Psi$')
    plt.ylabel(r' $\sqrt{a}\Psi$')
    plt.zlim(0, 1)
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid()
```



n=1 is the even solution and n=2 is the odd solution respect to center.

```
In [64]: plt.plot(x0, psi0**2, label = r'$n=1$')
plt.plot(x1, psi1**2, label = r'$n=2$')
plt.xlabel("x/a")
plt.ylabel(r'$a|\Psi|^{2}$')
plt.xlim(0, 1)
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
```



The probability density functions distribute in a similar way, and the difference between them are small.