

a) algoritmo de Numerov

consideramos el paso $h = x_n - x_{n-1} = x_{n+1} - x_n$
y expandimos en serie de Taylor a $y(x)$

$$y(x_{n+1}) = y(x_n) + y'(x_n)h + \frac{y''(x_n)}{2!}h^2 + \frac{y'''(x_n)}{3!}h^3 + \frac{y^{(4)}(x_n)}{4!}h^4 + \frac{y^{(5)}(x_n)}{5!}h^5 + \frac{y^{(6)}(x_n)}{6!}h^6$$

$$y(x_{n-1}) = y(x_n) - y'(x_n)h + \frac{y''(x_n)}{2!}h^2 - \frac{y'''(x_n)}{3!}h^3 + \frac{y^{(4)}(x_n)}{4!}h^4 - \frac{y^{(5)}(x_n)}{5!}h^5 + \frac{y^{(6)}(x_n)}{6!}h^6$$

con negativo en potencias impares

$$\text{por tanto } y(x_{n+1}) + y(x_{n-1}) = 2y(x_n) + y''(x_n)h^2 + \frac{2y^{(4)}(x_n)}{4!}h^4 + \mathcal{O}(h^6)$$

$$\text{y sabemos que } y''(x_n) = R_{x_n}y(x_n) + S(x_n)$$

$$h^2 y''(x_n) = R_{x_n}y_{n+1} + S_{x_{n+1}} - 2R_{x_n}y_n - 2S_{x_n} + R_{x_{n-1}}y_{n+1} + S_{x_{n-1}} + \mathcal{O}(h^4)$$

reemplazamos en la ecuación

$$y_{(n+1)} + y_{(n-1)} = 2y_{(n)} + (R_{x_{n+1}}y_{x_{n+1}} + S_{x_{n+1}} - 2R_{x_n}y_{x_n} - 2S_{x_n} + R_{x_{n-1}}y_{x_{n-1}} + S_{x_{n-1}})\frac{h^2}{12} + \mathcal{O}(h^6)$$

$$y_{x_{n+1}} \left[1 - \frac{h^2}{12} R_{x_{n+1}} \right] - 2y_{x_n} \left[1 + \frac{5h^2}{12} \right] + y_{x_{n-1}} \left[1 - \frac{h^2}{12} R_{x_{n-1}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{12} (S_{x_{n+1}} + 10S_{x_n} + S_{x_{n-1}}) + \mathcal{O}(h^6)$$

b) tenemos

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

Si usamos unidades naturales $m=1$ $\omega=1$ $\hbar=1$

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

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

$$R_n = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} (V(x) - E) = -\frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 x^2 - E \right)$$

$$R_n = -x^2 + E \quad S_n = 0$$