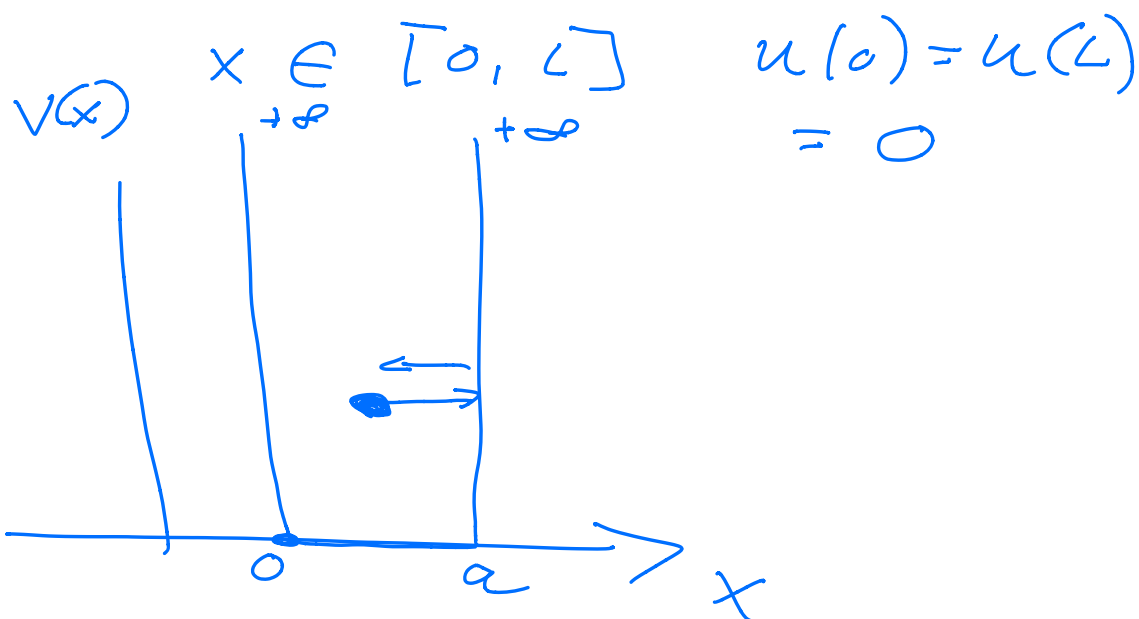


Thursday June 24

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$$\gamma \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = -Fu$$



Quantum much kin energy

$$\boxed{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2}} = Eu$$

$$p = -\hbar i \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$u(0) = u(a) = 0$$

Two-point boundary value problem

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

$$y = \frac{x}{a} \quad y \in [0, 1]$$

$$u(0) = u(1) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} = - \frac{E 2m}{\hbar^2} u(y)$$

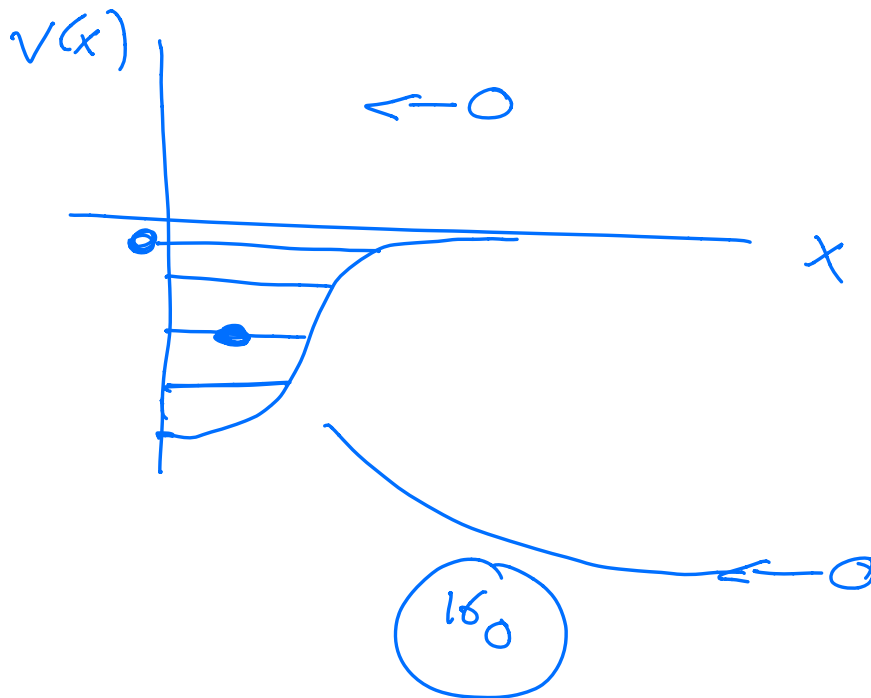
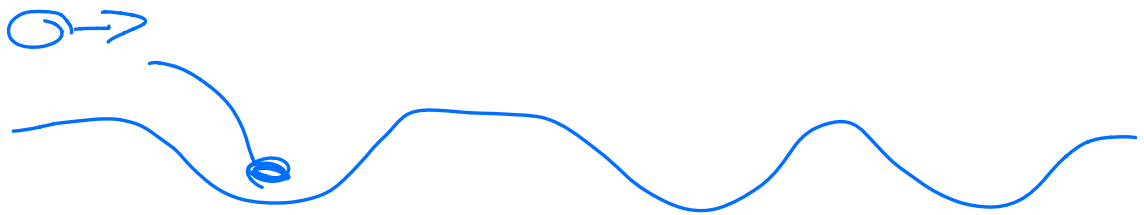
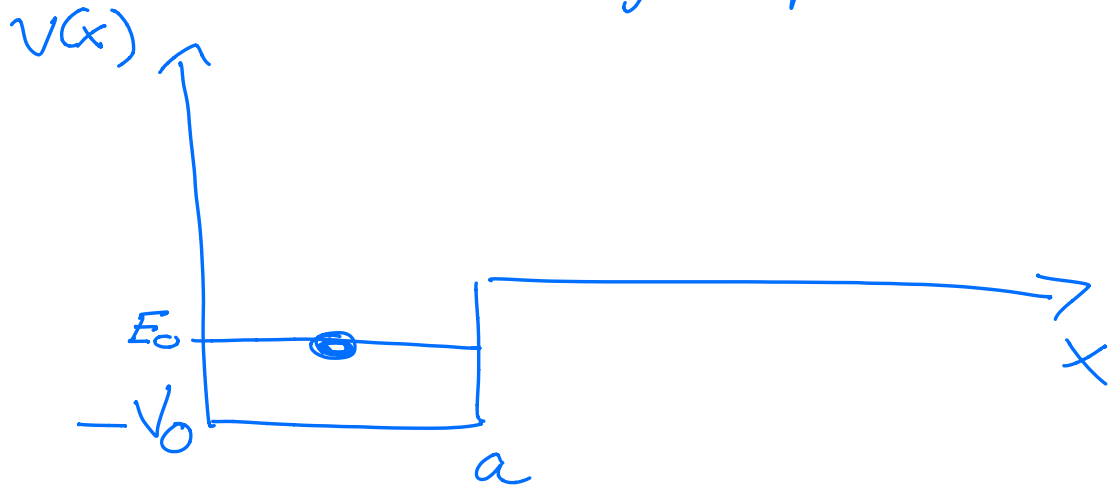
$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} = -\lambda u(y)}$$

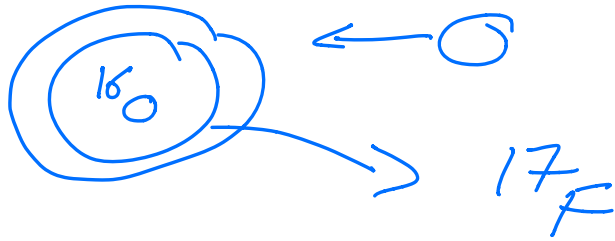
$$\lambda = \frac{E 2m}{\hbar^2} a^2$$

$\lambda$  takes only discrete  
(quantized value)

$$\lambda \Rightarrow \underline{\lambda_j} = E_j \left( \frac{2ma^2}{\hbar^2} \right)$$

Adding a potential

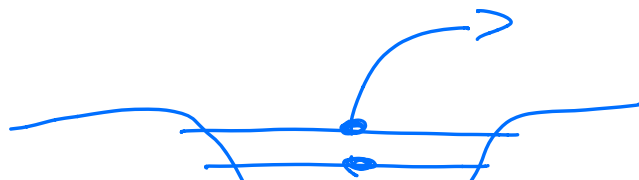
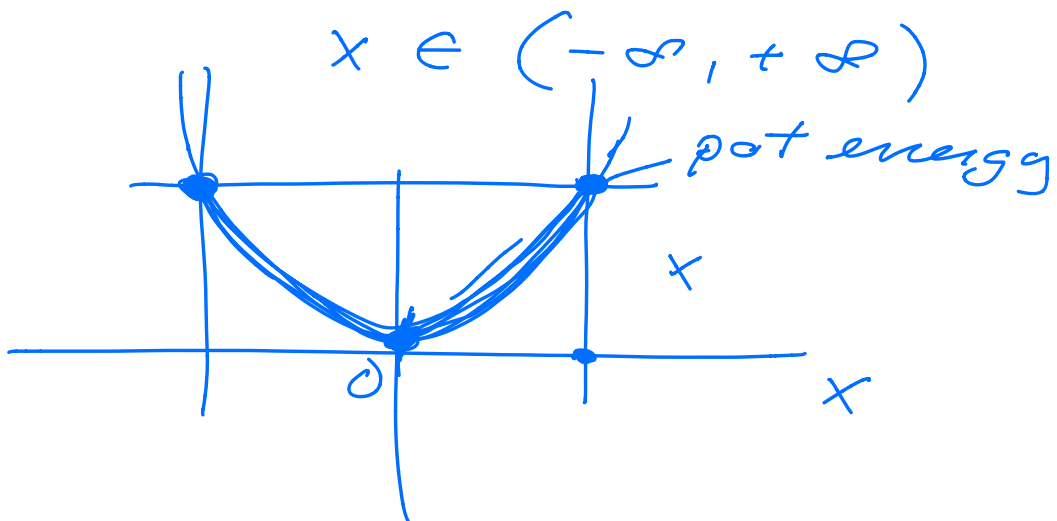


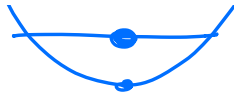


$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq a & -V_0 \\ x > a & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(0) = u(\infty) = 0$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2 = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$





Adding  $V(x)$  to  
Schrödinger's equation

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

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

Scale the equations-

$$\rho = \frac{x}{\alpha}$$

$\alpha$  has dimension  
length, its value is  
not specified.

$$V(x) = V(\rho) = \textcircled{\frac{1}{2} k \rho^2 \alpha^2} - V_0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m \alpha^2} \frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2}$$

$$m \alpha^2$$

$$\hbar^2$$

$$m^2$$

$$\times \frac{m u}{\hbar^2} \quad ; \quad - \frac{u}{2 m \alpha^2} \frac{d^2 u}{d \rho^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} k \rho^2 \alpha^2 u = E u$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 u}{d \rho^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{k m \alpha^4}{\hbar^2} \right] \rho^2 u = \lambda u \quad \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{E m \alpha^2}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\frac{k m \alpha^4}{\hbar^2} = 1$$

$$\alpha^4 = \frac{\hbar^2}{k m}$$

$$\alpha = \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{k m} \right)^{1/4}$$

$\rightarrow$  natural length scale

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$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} f^2 u = \lambda u$$

Exercise 1

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} -V_0 & 0 < x \leq a \\ 0 & x > a \\ +\infty & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Discretize :

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} \approx \frac{u_{i+1} + u_{i-1} - 2u_i}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} f^2 u \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} f_i^2 u_i$$

Discretized eq :

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{u_{i+1} + u_{i-1} - 2u_i}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{1}{2} u_i f_i^2 = \lambda u_i$$

Only change: Diagonal

mtx element

$$+ \frac{u_i'}{\Delta g^2} + \frac{1}{2} p_i'^2 u_i' \Rightarrow$$

Diag mtx element

$$\frac{1}{\Delta g^2} + \left( \frac{1}{2} p_i'^2 \right)$$

↑  
 $- \frac{z}{p_i}$