

metodos computacionales teorico

Punto 6.

a. Considere

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -R(x)y + S(x), \text{ donde } R(x) \text{ es una función conocida y } S(x) \text{ es el término inhomogéneo}$$

Aplique el operador $\left[1 + \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}\right]$ a y , en x y $x+h$ tal que

tal que

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = -R(x)y + S(x) = -\frac{h^2}{12} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} R(x)y + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} S(x) \frac{h^2}{12}$$

\Rightarrow donde al expandir y en $(x+h)$ se tiene que

$$y(x+h) = y(x) + h y'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} y^{(2)}(x) + \frac{h^3}{3!} y^{(3)}(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!} y^{(4)}(x) + \frac{h^5}{5!} y^{(5)}(x) + O(h^6)$$

Adicionalmente

$$y(x-h) = y(x) - h y'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2!} y^{(2)}(x) - \frac{h^3}{3!} y^{(3)}(x) + \frac{h^4}{4!} y^{(4)}(x) - \frac{h^5}{5!} y^{(5)}(x) + O(h^6)$$

de forma que

$$y(x+h) + y(x-h) = 2y(x) + h^2 y^{(2)}(x) + \frac{1}{12} h^4 y^{(4)}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{(2)}(x) = \frac{y(x+h) + y(x-h) - 2y(x)}{h^2} - \frac{1}{12} h^2 y^{(4)}(x)$$

Reemplazando se tiene que:

\Rightarrow

$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{12} h^2 y^{(4)} + \frac{y(x+h) + y(x-h) - 2y(x)}{h^2} \right\} + \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = -R(x)y + S(x)$$

$$- \frac{h^2}{12} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} R(x)y + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} S(x) \frac{h^2}{12}$$

$$\frac{y(x+h) + y(x-h) - 2y(x)}{h^2} = \left\{ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \frac{h^2}{12} [-R(x)y + S(x)] - R(x)y + S(x) \right\}$$

aproxime la segunda derivada de $[-R(x)y(x) + S(x)]$ como:

$$\approx \frac{[-R(x+h)y(x+h) + S(x+h) + 2R(x)y(x) - 2S(x) - R(x-h)y(x-h) + S(x-h)]}{h^2}$$

Al Reemplazar y despejar se tiene que

$$\left[1 + \frac{h^2}{12} R(x+h)\right] y(x+h) = \left[1 - \frac{5h^2}{12} R(x)\right] 2y(x) - \left[1 + \frac{h^2}{12} R(x-h)\right] y(x-h) + \frac{h^2}{12} [S(x+h) + 10S(x) + S(x-h)]$$

tome un dominio discreto de nh puntos x espaciados de forma que

$$y_n = y(x_n), h = x_n - x_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{h^2}{12} R_{n+1}\right) y_{n+1} = \left(1 - \frac{5h^2}{12} R_n\right) 2y_n - \left(1 + \frac{h^2}{12} R_{n-1}\right) y_{n-1} + \frac{h^2}{12} (S_{n+1} + 10S_n + S_{n-1})$$

6.B

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

$$S(x) = 0$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$R(x) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} [V(x) - E]$$

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

Se tiene que la energía de un oscilador Armónico cuántico es:

$$E(x) = \hbar \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} (m \omega^2 x^2 - \hbar \omega (n + \frac{1}{2}))\right]$$

$$\text{Si } \hbar = m = \omega = 1 \Rightarrow R(x) = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - (2n+1))\right] = x^2 - 2n - 1$$

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{2K_1 y_n + K_2 y_{n-1}}{K_3}$$

$$K_7 = \left(1 + \frac{5h^2}{12} R_n \right)$$

\uparrow
 $R \text{ con } E_n$