Finite well

V(x)

V(xc) A B A

U

O

L

1

9

$$\frac{- + \frac{1}{2} d^2 \Psi(\infty)}{2m dx^2} + U \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{- + \frac{1}{2} d^2 \Psi(x)}{2m dx^2} = (E - U) \Psi(x)$$

Two cases: i) $E> \times U$ ii) E< U (E-U) < 0

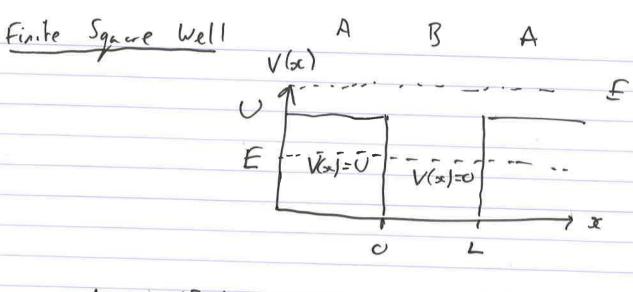
RHS of * is -ve RHS of * is +ve.

$$\frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} = ABe^{(Bx+c)} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = AB^2e^{(Bx+c)}$$

$$= g^2 \psi(x)$$

$$\frac{dx^2}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2m(E-U)}\psi(x) = B^2\psi(x)$$

$$\rightarrow B^2 = -2m(E-U) = 2m(U-E)$$



In region A:
$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2} U + U \Psi(x) = E \Psi(x)$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2} dx^{2}}{2m \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2} dx^{2}} = (E - U) \Psi(x)$$

(ox ii) Recall:
$$de^{x} = e^{x}$$

Ux frial solution:
$$\psi(x) = Ae^{Bx+C}$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dx} = ABe^{Bx+C}$$

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = AB^2e^{Bx+C}$$

$$B = 2m (U-E)$$

$$= \frac{2m(U-E)}{k^2}$$