CSE300 Assignment1
Introduction to LaTeX
Enumeration via Euler Characteristic Integrals

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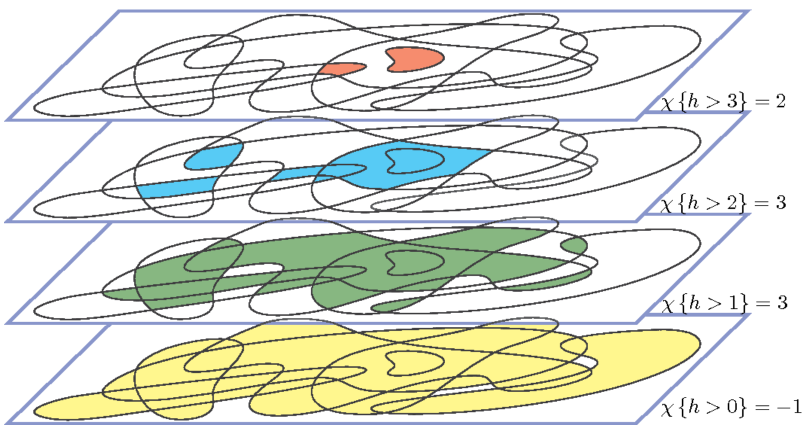
1 Time-dependent equation

The form of the Schrdinger equation depends on the physical situation (see below for special cases). The most general form is the time-dependent Schrdinger equation (TDSE), which gives a description of a system evolving with time:

$$i\hbar\frac{\delta}{\delta t}|\psi(r,t)>= \hat{\mathbf{H}}|\psi(r,t)> \tag{1}$$

where i is the imaginary unit,$\hbar$ is the reduced Planck constant which is: $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$, the symbol $\frac{\delta}{\delta t}$ indicates a partial derivative with respect to time t,ψ(the Greek letter psi) is the wave function of the quantum system, r and t are the position vector and time respectively, and $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$ is the Hamiltonian operator (which characterises the total energy of the system under consideration). The most famous example is the nonrelativistic Schrdinger equation for a single particle moving in an electric field (but not a magnetic field; see the Pauli equation).



The equation 1 is a typical power series. this is fig