

## Worksheet 2. Fundamental Postulates of Quantum Mechanics and the Particle-in-a-box.

1. Which of the following functions are eigenfunctions of the momentum operator,

$$\hat{p}(x) = -i\hbar \frac{d}{dx} ?$$

(a) $\sin(kx)$	(d) $\cos(2kx)$	(g) $kx$	(j) $e^{+2ikx}$
(b) $\sin(2kx)$	(e) $e^{-kx}$	(h) $2kx$	(k) $e^{-x^2}$
(c) $\cos(kx)$	(f) $e^{-2kx}$	(i) $e^{-ikx}$	(l) $e^{-2kx^2}$

2. For the functions in #1 that *are* eigenfunctions of the momentum, what are the eigenvalues?

3. The ground-state vibrational state of a quantum mechanical oscillator is given by  $\Psi(x) = e^{-x^2}$ . Which of the following functions are orthogonal to this wavefunction.

(a) $\sin(kx)$	(e) $e^{-k x }$	(i) $e^{-ikx}$	(m) $xe^{-x^2}$
(b) $\sin(2kx)$	(f) $e^{-2k x }$	(j) $e^{+2ikx}$	(n) $x^2 e^{-x^2}$
(c) $\cos(kx)$	(g) $kx$	(k) $e^{-x^2}$	(o) $(1-x^2)e^{-x^2}$
(d) $\cos(2kx)$	(h) $2kx$	(l) $e^{-2kx^2}$	(p) $\sin(kx)e^{-kx^2}$

4. Which of the following are not linear, Hermitian, operators?

(a) $\frac{d}{dx}$ (the derivative)	(f) $g_-(x) = f(x) - f^*(x)$ (multiplication by $g_-(x)$ , where $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}$ is any complex-valued function.
(b) $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ (2 <sup>nd</sup> derivative)	(g) $g(x) = f(x)f^*(x)$ (multiplication by $g(x)$ , where $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}$ is any complex-valued function.
(c) $\frac{d^4}{dx^4}$ (4 <sup>th</sup> derivative)	(h) $ig(x) = if(x)f^*(x)$ (multiplication by $ig(x)$ , where $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}$ is any complex-valued function.
(d) $x$ (multiplication by $x$ )	
(e) $g_+(x) = f(x) + f^*(x)$ (multiplication by $g_+(x)$ , where $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}$ is any complex-valued function.	

5. Which of the following is/are not an allowable wavefunction(s) for a system that is defined on the one-dimensional interval  $0 \leq x < \infty$ ? Note: just because some of these wavefunctions are not normalized does not mean they are not allowable.

(a) $\Psi(x) = 1$ .	(e) $\Psi(x) = \sin(x)$
(b) $\Psi(x) = x$	(f) $\Psi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ e^{-x} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$
(c) $\Psi(x) = x^{-1}$	
(d) $\Psi(x) = e^{-x}$ .	