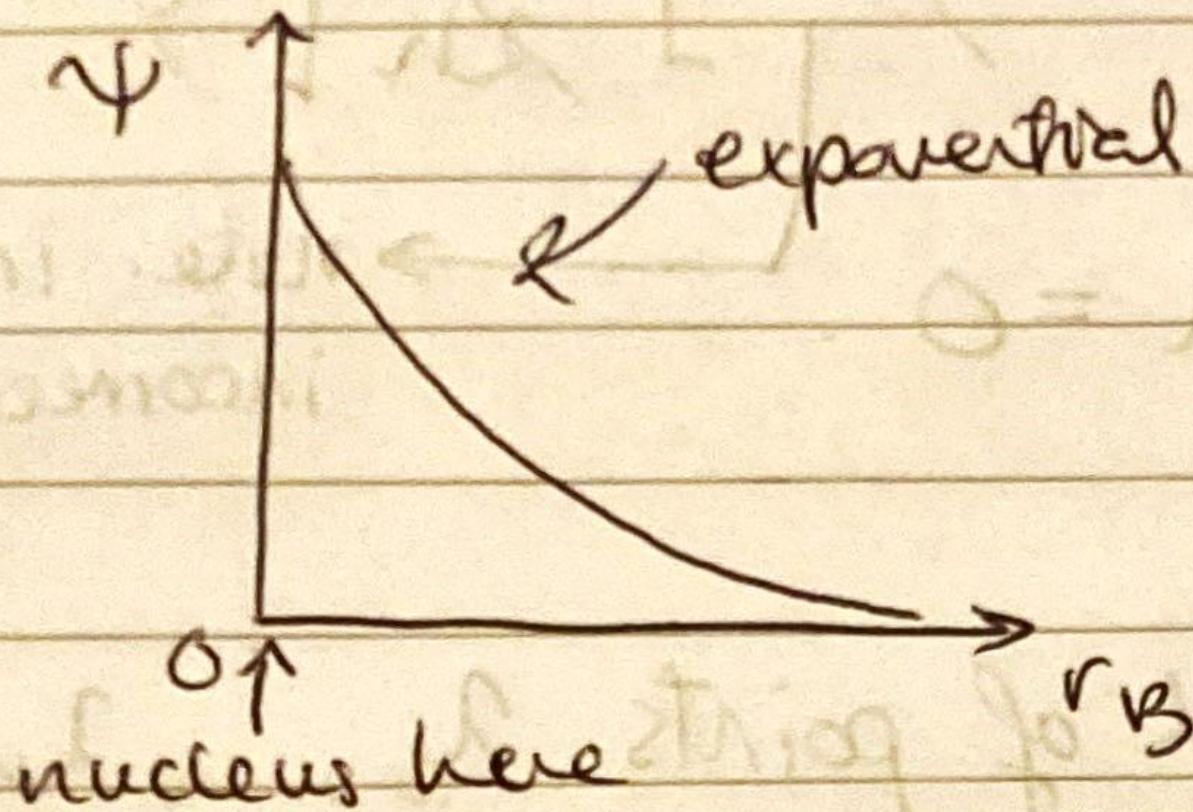


Egn 7: $\psi = C_1 e^{-a_1 r_B}$



- sufficient for describing a bound electron about a nucleus in ground state
- symmetric spherically.

Egn 8: similar arguments hold

General approximations in finite difference methods of function $f(x)$ at points x_0, \dots, x_n on a grid, with spacing h : ($x_{i+1} = x_i + h$)

$$f'(x_i) \approx \frac{f(x_i + h) - f(x_i - h)}{2h} \quad [\text{central difference}]$$

$$f''(x_i) \approx \frac{f(x_i + h) - 2f(x_i) + f(x_i - h))}{h^2}$$

Therefore, for grid of points μ_0, \dots, μ_n of spacing h :

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \left[(1-\mu^2) \frac{dM}{d\mu} \right] + \left[\beta - \frac{m_e^2}{1-\mu^2} - c^2 \mu^2 \right] M = 0 \quad \# \text{ take } \mu = \mu_i \text{ here}$$

$$= \frac{d^2 M}{d\mu^2} (1-\mu^2) - 2\mu \frac{dM}{d\mu} + \left[\beta - \frac{m_e^2}{1-\mu^2} - c^2 \mu^2 \right] M = 0$$

$$\frac{(1-\mu^2)}{h^2} \left[M(\mu+h) - 2M(\mu) + M(\mu-h) \right] - \frac{2\mu}{2h} \left[M(\mu+h) - M(\mu-h) \right]$$

$$+ \left[\beta - \frac{m_e^2}{1-\mu^2} - c^2 \mu^2 \right] M = 0.$$

note: in report this is incorrectly shown as a +

Similarly for grid of points $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_n$, spacing h :

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \left[(\lambda^2 - 1) \frac{d\Lambda}{d\lambda} \right] + \left[2R\lambda + c^2 \lambda^2 - \frac{m_e^2}{\lambda^2 - 1} - \beta \right] \Lambda = 0$$

$$= (\lambda^2 - 1) \frac{d^2 \Lambda}{d\lambda^2} + 2\lambda \frac{d\Lambda}{d\lambda} + \left[2R\lambda + c^2 \lambda^2 - \frac{m_e^2}{\lambda^2 - 1} - \beta \right] \Lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2 - 1}{h^2} \left[\Lambda(\lambda+h) - 2\Lambda(\lambda) + \Lambda(\lambda-h) \right] + \frac{2\lambda}{2h} \left[\Lambda(\lambda+h) - \Lambda(\lambda-h) \right]$$

$$+ \left[2R\lambda + c^2 \lambda^2 - \frac{m_e^2}{\lambda^2 - 1} - \beta \right] \Lambda = 0$$

again for $\lambda = \lambda_i$ here. Due to co-ordinate system, this grid of λ, μ points would look like (very roughly)

