

## Operator

## Eigenfunctions and Eigenvalues

$$\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] \psi(x) = E \psi(x), \quad H = \frac{P_x^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

$$\hat{p}_x = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \hat{T} = \frac{\hat{p}_x^2}{2m} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x)$$

$\Rightarrow$  for 1D, one particle system  $\left[ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] \psi_i = E_i \psi_i$

## The 3-D, many-Particle Schrödinger Equation

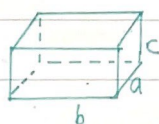
for one-particle  $H = T + V = \frac{1}{2} (P_x^2 + P_y^2 + P_z^2) + V(x, y, z)$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) + V(x, y, z) \Rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V\psi = E\psi$$

3D system with n particles  $T = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2m_i} (P_{x_i}^2 + P_{y_i}^2 + P_{z_i}^2), \quad \hat{T} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2$

$$\hat{H} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 + V(x_1, \dots, z_n)$$

## The Particle in a 3-D Box



$$V(x, y, z) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} 0 < x < a \\ 0 < y < b \\ 0 < z < c \end{cases}$$

$$V = \infty \quad \text{elsewhere}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right) = E\psi$$

assume the solution can be written as  $\psi(x, y, z) = f(x)g(y)h(z)$

$$\text{then } -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (f''gh + fg''h + fgh'') - E fgh = 0$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{f''}{f} + \frac{g''}{g} + \frac{h''}{h} \right) - E = 0 \quad \div fgh$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{g''(y)}{g(y)} + \frac{h''(z)}{h(z)} \right] + E$$

$$\Rightarrow E_x + E_y + E_z = E$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E_x f(x) = 0 \quad \frac{d^2 g(y)}{dy^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E_y g(y) = 0 \quad \frac{d^2 h(z)}{dz^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} E_z h(z) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n_x \pi x}{a}\right) \quad E_x = \frac{n_x^2 \hbar^2}{8ma^2}$$

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$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left( \frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{b^2} + \frac{n_z^2}{c^2} \right) \quad \psi(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\frac{8}{abc}} \sin\left(\frac{n_x \pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n_y \pi y}{b}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n_z \pi z}{c}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\psi|^2 dx dy dz = \int_0^a |\psi(x)|^2 dx \int_0^b |\psi(y)|^2 dy \int_0^c |\psi(z)|^2 dz = 1$$

### Degeneracy

for an n-fold degenerate energy level, there are n independent wave functions, each having the same energy eigenvalue  $w$

$$\hat{H} \psi_n = w \psi_n$$

$$\hat{H} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n C_i \psi_i \right) = \hat{H} (C_1 \psi_1) + \dots + \hat{H} (C_n \psi_n) = C_1 \hat{H} \psi_1 + \dots + C_n \hat{H} \psi_n = C_1 w \psi_1 + \dots + C_n w \psi_n = w \left( \sum_{i=1}^n C_i \psi_i \right)$$

### Average Values

many identical, noninteracting system each in the same state  $\Psi$ ,  $\langle B \rangle = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N b_i}{N}$  observed value  
number of system

when  $N$  is very large,  $\langle B \rangle = \sum_b \left( \frac{n_b}{N} \right) b = \sum_b P_b b$

$$= \frac{\sum_b n_b b}{N}$$

$$\langle A \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\Psi(x, y, z, t)|^2 A dx dy dz$$

$$\langle B(x, y, z) \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* B \Psi dx dy dz$$

consider the special case where  $\hat{B} \Psi = k \Psi$

$$\langle B \rangle = \int \Psi^* \hat{B} \Psi d\tau = \int \Psi^* k \Psi d\tau = k$$

$$\langle A+B \rangle = \langle A \rangle + \langle B \rangle \quad \langle cB \rangle = c \langle B \rangle \quad \langle AB \rangle \neq \langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle$$