

Properties and Structure of Schrodinger's Wave Mechanics

The QM analysis we can do by this juncture is to look for solutions $\Psi = \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$ that obey Schrödinger's Eqn: $i\hbar \partial \Psi / \partial t = \mathcal{H} \Psi$, ^w $\mathcal{H} = \mathbf{p}^2 / 2m + V(\mathbf{r}, t)$, and $\mathbf{p} = -i\hbar \nabla$. The wave fcn Ψ specifies the evolution of the QM system in an external potential V ... finding Ψ is as close as we can come to specifying the system's classical trajectory $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)$, but Ψ can only give us "most probable" values for the system's dynamical variables $q(\mathbf{r}, t)$, via the so-called expectation values: $\langle q \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \{q(\mathbf{r}, t)\} \Psi(\mathbf{r}, t) d^3r$. The exercise of finding the wave fcn Ψ for a particular potential V , and then calculating $\langle q \rangle$ -values for relevant quantities q as they evolve in time, is called "wave mechanics."

Before we plunge into detailed wave-mechanical solutions, we shall look at some general aspects of the theory--namely, what kind of solutions Ψ can we expect, what restrictions might there be on the Ψ 's, what is the detailed time-evolution of the $\langle q \rangle$'s? Also, in developing the QM formalism a bit further, we will be able to state the uncertainty relations (the driving engine of QM) in a much more precise fashion--we do this for "fun". In this section, we treat the following topics...

- General Properties of the QM System's Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} .
- Functional Conditions on Acceptable QM WaveFns Ψ .
- The QM Version of an Equation-of-Motion for $q = q(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}; t)$.
- Heisenberg's Version of the Uncertainty Relations: $\Delta p \Delta x \sim \hbar$, $\Delta E \Delta t \sim \hbar$.

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When we are finished with this list, we will: (A) feel better about QM in general, (B) have some new tricks up our sleeve, (C) be ready to do some wave mechanics.