Métodos Matemáticos Taller Examen 3

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Chapter 1

Problema Sturm-Liouville

1.1 a

En este caso iniciamos:

$$\langle \mathcal{L}f|g\rangle = \int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{d}{dx}\left(p(x)\frac{df}{dx}\right) - q(x)f(x)\right]^{*}g(x)dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dx}\left(p(x)\frac{df^{*}}{dx}\right)gdx - \int_{a}^{b} q(x)f^{*}gdx$$

$$u = g; du = \frac{dg}{dx}dx$$

$$dv = \frac{d}{dx}\left(p(x)\frac{df}{dx}\right)dx; v = \left(p(x)\frac{df}{dx}\right)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dx}\left(p(x)\frac{df^{*}}{dx}\right)gdx = \left[p(x)\frac{df^{*}}{dx}g\right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} p(x)\frac{df^{*}}{dx}\frac{dg}{dx}dx$$

$$\left[p(x)\frac{df^{*}}{dx}g\right]_{a}^{b} = 0$$

$$= -\int_{a}^{b} p(x)\frac{df^{*}}{dx}\frac{dg}{dx}dx - \int_{a}^{b} q(x)f^{*}gdx$$

Ahora el lado contrario es muy similar

$$\langle f|\mathcal{L}g\rangle = \int_{a}^{b} f^{*} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dg}{dx} \right) - q(x)g(x) \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} f^{*} \frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dg}{dx} \right) - q(x)f^{*}g(x)dx$$

$$u = f^{*}; du = \frac{df^{*}}{dx} dx$$

$$dv = \frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dg}{dx} \right) dx; v = \left(p(x) \frac{dg}{dx} \right)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dg}{dx} \right) f^{*} dx = \left[p(x) \frac{df^{*}}{dx} g \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} p(x) \frac{df^{*}}{dx} \frac{dg}{dx} dx$$

$$\left[p(x) \frac{df^{*}}{dx} g \right]_{a}^{b} = 0$$

$$= -\int_{a}^{b} p(x) \frac{df^{*}}{dx} \frac{dg}{dx} dx - \int_{a}^{b} q(x) f^{*} g dx$$

Con lo que confirmamos que coinciden.

1.2 b

Primero iniciemos con que los valores propios son reales.

$$-\mathcal{L}u_n = \lambda_n \rho(x) u_n$$

$$\rho(x) u_n^*(x) (-\mathcal{L}u_n) = \rho(x) |u_n(x)|^2$$

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) u_n^*(x) (-\mathcal{L}u_n) dx = \lambda_n \int_a^b \rho(x) |u_n(x)|^2 dx$$

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) u_n^*(x) (-\mathcal{L}u_n) dx = \int_a^b \rho(x) u_n(x) (-\mathcal{L}u_n)^* dx$$

$$\int_a^b \rho(x) u_n(x) (-\mathcal{L}u_n)^* dx = \lambda_n^* \int_a^b \rho(x) |u_n(x)|^2 dx$$

$$\lambda_n \int_a^b \rho(x) |u_n(x)|^2 dx = \lambda_n^* \int_a^b \rho(x) |u_n(x)|^2 dx$$

$$\lambda_n = \lambda_n^*.$$

Ahora, para mostrar que las funciones propias son organales. Para esto imagine dos funciones propias con valores propios distintos. Por lo tanto, las ecuaciones quedarian como:

$$-\mathcal{L}u_n = \lambda_n \rho(x) u_n$$

$$-\mathcal{L}u_{n'} = \lambda_{n'} \rho(x) u_{n'}$$

Con lo que podemos desarrollar:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n'}^{*}(-\mathcal{L}u_{n})dx = \lambda_{n} \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n'}^{*}u_{n}dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n}^{*}(-\mathcal{L}u_{n'})dx = \lambda_{n} \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n}^{*}u_{n'}dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n'}^{*}(-\mathcal{L}u_{n})dx - \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n}^{*}(-\mathcal{L}u_{n'})dx = (\lambda_{n} - \lambda_{n'}) \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n}^{*}u_{n'}dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n'}^{*}(-\mathcal{L}u_{n})dx - \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n}^{*}(-\mathcal{L}u_{n'})dx = 0$$

$$(\lambda_{n} - \lambda_{n'}) \int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n}^{*}u_{n'}dx = 0$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)u_{n}^{*}u_{n'}dx = 0$$

1.3 c

Para iniciar, solucionemos la ecuación diferencial

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \lambda_n u = 0$$

Lo cual tiene como solución

$$u(x) = A \sin\left(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x\right) + B \cos\left(\sqrt{\lambda_n}x\right)$$

Sin embargo, podemos encontrar las constantes como

$$u(0) = 0$$

$$u(0) = A\sin(0) + B\cos(0) = B = 0$$

$$u(L) = 0$$

$$u(L) = A\sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}L) = L$$

$$A \neq 0$$

$$\sin(\sqrt{\lambda_n}L) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda_n}L = n\pi$$

$$\lambda_n = \frac{n^2\pi^2}{L^2}$$

$$u_n(x) = A_n\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right), \ n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Ahora teniendo

$$\langle u_n, u_{n'} \rangle = \int_0^L u_n(x) u_{n'}(x) dx$$

$$n \neq n'$$

$$= \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n'\pi x}{L}\right) dx = 0$$

$$n = n'$$

$$= \int_n^L \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L 1 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = 0$$

$$= \frac{L}{2} - 0$$

$$A_n^2 \int_0^L \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = A_n^2 \frac{L}{2} = 1$$

$$A_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}}$$

Por lo tanto, las funciones propias normalizadas es

$$u_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

Ahora para comprobar el teorema de Tellez simplemente tenemos que notar que en el intervalo (0,L) hay

$$x = \frac{L}{n}, \frac{2L}{n}, \frac{3L}{n}, \dots, \frac{(n-1)L}{n}$$

Que son (n-1) lo que confirma lo que esperabamos.

1.4 d

0 en

Si expandimos estas funciones en series nos quedan:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n u_n(x)$$

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n u_n(x)$$

Ahora bien, tenemos

$$-\mathcal{L}f = \rho g$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f u_{n} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \rho g u_{n} dx$$

$$-(Lu_{n}|f)\rho = (u_{n}|\rho g)\rho$$

$$-\mathcal{L}u_{n} = \lambda_{n}\rho u_{n}$$

$$\lambda_{n}f_{n} = g_{n}$$

Chapter 2

Aplicación 1

2.1 a

Tenemos la ecuación:

$$\frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

Con lo que podemos encontrar:

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial t^{2}}\right\} = s^{2} \mathcal{L}\left\{f\right\} - s f\left(x,0\right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\left(x,0\right)$$

$$0 = \frac{s^{2}}{c^{2}} \mathcal{L}\left\{f\right\} - \frac{s f\left(x,0\right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\left(x,0\right)}{c^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}\left\{f\right\}}{\partial x^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \mathcal{L}\left\{f\right\}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{s^{2}}{c^{2}} \mathcal{L}\left\{f\right\} = \frac{-s f\left(x,0\right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\left(x,0\right)}{c^{2}}.$$

Esto es una ecuación diferencial de segundo orden que podemos poner como:

$$L_{s}\mathcal{L}\left\{f\right\} = \tilde{g}$$

$$\tilde{g} = \frac{-sf\left(x,0\right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}\left(x,0\right)}{c^{2}}.$$

2.2 b

En este caso recordemos

$$u_n(0) = u_n(L) = 0$$

$$u_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$\lambda_n = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_n(s) u_n(x)$$

$$\tilde{g}(x,s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{g}_n(s) u_n(x).$$

Ahora, si lo metemos en $-L_s\tilde{f}=\tilde{g}$

$$-L_s u_n = \left(\frac{s^2}{c^2} + \lambda_n\right) u_n$$

$$\left(\lambda_n - \frac{s^2}{c^2}\right) \tilde{f}_n(s) = \tilde{g}_n(s)$$

$$\tilde{f}_n(s) = \frac{\tilde{g}_n(s)}{\lambda_n - \frac{s^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\tilde{g}_n(s) = \int_0^L \tilde{g}(x, s) u_n(x) dx$$

$$\tilde{g} = \frac{-sf(x, 0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x, 0)}{c^2}$$

$$\tilde{g}_n(s) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \int_0^L \left[sf(x, 0) + f_t(x, 0)\right] u_n(x) dx.$$

Ahora, para finalizar

$$f_{n}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \tilde{f}_{n}(s) \right\}$$

$$\tilde{f}_{n}(s) = \frac{-\frac{sF_{n} + F_{t,n}}{c^{2}}}{\lambda_{n} - \frac{s^{2}}{c^{2}}}$$

$$F_{n} = \int_{0}^{L} f(x,0) u_{n}(x) dx$$

$$F_{t,n} = \int_{0}^{L} f_{t}(x,0) u_{n}(x) dx$$

$$f(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{n}(t) u_{n}(x).$$

2.3 c

Para iniciar, tenemos

$$-L_{s}\tilde{f}(x,s) = \tilde{g}(x,s)$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{f}_{n}(s) u_{n}(x)$$

$$\tilde{g}(x,s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{g}_{n}(s) u_{n}(x)$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{g}_{n}(s)}{\lambda_{n}(s)} u_{n}(x)$$

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Lo que nos deja con una base para G:

$$\tilde{g}_{n}(s) = \int_{0}^{L} \tilde{g}(x',s) u_{n}(x') dx'$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda_{n}(s)} u_{n}(x) \int_{0}^{L} \tilde{g}(x',s) u_{n}(x') dx'$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,s) = \int_{0}^{L} \tilde{g}(x',s) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u_{n}(x) u_{n}(x')}{\lambda_{n}(s)} \right) dx'$$

$$G_{s}(x,x') = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u_{n}(x) u_{n}(x')}{\lambda_{n}(s)}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,s) = \int_{0}^{L} G_{s}(x,x') \, \tilde{g}(x',s) dx'.$$

Ahora bien, para encontrar el valor concreto de G podemos encontrar

$$u_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$\lambda_n(s) = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2 - \frac{s^2}{c^2}$$

$$G_s(x, x') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x'}{L}\right)}{\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2 - \frac{s^2}{c^2}}$$

$$G_s(x, x') = \frac{1}{2L} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}|x - x'|\right) - \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}(x + x')\right)}{\left(\frac{k\pi}{L}\right)^2 + \frac{s^2}{c^2}}.$$

2.4 d

Teniendo

$$G_{s}(x,x') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x'}{L}\right)}{\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^{2} - \frac{s^{2}}{c^{2}}}$$

$$u_{n}(x) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$\lambda_{n} = \left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u_{n}(x)}{\partial x^{2}} = -\lambda_{n}u_{n}(x)$$

$$-L_{s}u_{n}(x) = \left(\lambda_{n} - \frac{s^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)u_{n}(x)$$

$$-L_{s}G_{s}(x,x') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\lambda_{n} - \frac{s^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)u_{n}(x)u_{n}(x')}{\lambda_{n} - \frac{s^{2}}{c^{2}}}$$

$$-L_{s}G_{s}(x,x') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_{n}(x)u_{n}(x')$$

$$-L_{s}G_{n}(x,x') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x'}{L}\right)$$

$$-L_{s}G_{n}(x,x') = \frac{L}{2}\delta(x-x').$$

Para esto iniciemos por ver la ecuación no homogénea

$$\frac{1}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial t^{2}}-\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial x^{2}}=h\left(x,t\right).$$

Para iniciar, sabemos que tanto f como h pueden expandirse y quedar como:

$$f(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) u_n(x)$$

$$h(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(t) u_n(x).$$

Si sustituimos esto queda:

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ddot{f}_n(t) u_n(x) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) \frac{\partial^2 u_n(x)}{\partial x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n(t) u_n(x)$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 u_n(x)}{\partial x^2} = -\lambda_n u_n(t)$$
$$\implies \frac{1}{c^2} \ddot{f}_n(t) + \lambda_n f_n(t) = h_n(t).$$

Donde esta ultima es la ecuación diferencial para cada termino. Esta ecuación se soluciona con la convolución de la solución homogénea y otra función de la forma:

$$f_n(t) = \gamma_n(t) * h_n(t).$$

Ahora, para determinar γ_n podemos solucionar la ecuación homogenea asociada

$$\ddot{\gamma}_{n}(t) + c^{2}\lambda_{n}\gamma_{n}(t) = 0$$

$$\gamma_{n}(t) = A_{n}\cos(\omega_{n}t) + B_{n}\sin(\omega_{n}t)$$

$$\gamma_{n}(0) = A_{n}\cos(0) + B_{n}\sin(0)$$

$$A = 0$$

$$\dot{\gamma}_{n}(t) = B_{n}\omega_{n}\cos(\omega_{n}t)$$

$$\dot{\gamma}_{n}(0) = B_{n}\omega_{n} = 1$$

$$B_{n} = \frac{1}{\omega_{n}}$$

$$B_{n} = \frac{L}{n\pi c}$$

$$\gamma_{n}(t) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi c}{L}t\right)}{c^{\frac{n\pi}{L}}}.$$

Ahora para volver a plantear f nos queda como:

$$f_{n}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} \gamma_{n}(t - t') h_{n}(t') dt'$$

$$f(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_{n}(t) u_{n}(x)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_{0}^{t} \gamma_{n}(t - t') h_{n}(t') dt' \right) u_{n}(x)$$

$$G(x,x',t-t') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma(t - t') u_{n}(x) u_{n}(x')$$

$$\implies f(x,t) = \int_{0}^{L} dx' \int_{0}^{t} dt' G(x,x',t-t') h(x',t').$$

Chapter 3

Aplicación 2

3.1 a

En este caso, partimos de

$$-\frac{\hbar}{2m}\nabla^2\psi + V(r)\psi = E\psi.$$

Donde el laplaciano es:

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\right) - \frac{1}{r^2}\left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2}\right]..$$

Lo que nos permite proponer la solución

$$\psi(r,\theta,\phi)=R_{nl}(r)P_l^m(\cos\theta)e^{im\phi}.$$

De tal modo que al sustituir y dividir por psi separamos las variable en tres ecuaciones independientes

$$\frac{1}{R}\frac{1}{r^2}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{dR}{dr}\right) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} = \frac{1}{P}\left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{d}{d\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{dP}{d\theta}\right) + \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta}\right] = \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}\left(E - V(r)\right).$$

1. $e^{im\phi}$

$$\frac{d^2Y}{d\phi^2} + m^2Y = 0. \implies Y(\phi) = e^{im\phi},$$

Table 3.1: caption		
Nombre	Valor	
Operador	$L = \frac{d^2}{d\phi^2}$	
Función peso	$\rho(\phi) = 1$	
Valores propios	$\lambda = -m^2$	

2. $P_l^m(\cos\theta)$

$$\frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{d}{d\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{dP}{d\theta}\right) + \left[l(l+1) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2\theta}\right]P = 0.$$

Que es una ecuación de de polinomios de Legendre asociados

$$P_l^m(\cos\theta)$$
.

Table 3.2: caption

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Nombre	Valor	
Operador	$L = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{d}{d\theta} \right) - \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \theta}$	
Función peso	$\rho(\theta) = \sin \theta$	
Valores propios	$\lambda = l(l+1)$	

3. $R_{nl}(r)$

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{dR}{dr}\right) + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}\left[E - V(r) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{l(l+1)}{r^2}\right]R &= 0.\\ \frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\frac{dR}{dr}\right) + \left[\frac{2mr^2}{\hbar^2}(E - V(r)) - l(l+1)\right]R &= 0. \end{split}$$

Table 3.3: caption

Mamalana	Valor
Nombre	v aloi
Operador Función peso Valores propios	$L = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d}{dr} \right) - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2}$ $\rho(r) = r^2$ $\lambda = E_{n,l}$

La energía es

$$E_{n,l} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} k_{n,l}^2 + V_0,$$

Donde $k_{n,l}$ son los valores propios del problema radial y V_0 es el valor promedio del potencial. Ahora, para la constante de normalización necesitamos:

$$\int |\psi_{n,l,m}(r,\theta,\phi)|^2 dV = 1$$

$$dV = r^2 \sin\theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi$$
Por separación de Variables
$$|A_{n,l,m}|^2 \int_a^b |R_{nl}(r)|^2 r^2 dr \int_0^\pi |P_l^m(\cos\theta)|^2 \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} |e^{im\phi}|^2 d\phi = 1$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |e^{im\phi}|^2 d\phi = 2\pi$$

$$\int_0^\pi |P_l^m(\cos\theta)|^2 \sin\theta d\theta = 1$$

$$\int_a^b |R_{nl}(r)|^2 r^2 dr = N_r$$

$$|A_{n,l,m}|^2 2\pi N_r = 1$$

$$|A_{n,l,m}|^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi N_r}.$$

3.2 b

Partimos de la función de onda:

$$\psi_{n_\rho,n_z,m}(\rho,\phi,z) = A_{n_\rho,n_z,m} R_{n_\rho,m}(\rho) \sin\left(\frac{(n_z+1)\pi z}{c}\right) e^{im\phi},$$

Con lo que podemos desarrollar para cada variable:

1. $e^{im\phi}$

$$\frac{d^2Y}{d\phi^2} + m^2Y = 0. \implies Y(\phi) = e^{im\phi},$$

Table 3.4: caption		
Nombre	Valor	
Operador	$L = \frac{d^2}{d\phi^2}$	
Función peso	$\rho(\phi) = 1$	
Valores propios	$\lambda = -m^2$	

2.
$$\sin\left(\frac{(n_z+1)\pi z}{c}\right)$$

$$\frac{d^2Z}{dz^2} + \left(\frac{(n_z+1)\pi}{c}\right)^2 Z = 0 \implies Z(z) = \sin\left(\frac{(n_z+1)\pi z}{c}\right), \quad n_z \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Table 3.5: caption		
Nombre	Valor	
Operador	$L = \frac{d^2}{dz^2}$	
Función peso	$\rho(z) = 1$	
Valores propios	$\lambda_{n_z} = \left(\frac{(n_z + 1)\pi}{c}\right)^2$	

3.
$$R_{n_{\rho},m}\left(\rho\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{d}{d\rho}\left(\rho\frac{dR}{d\rho}\right) + \left[\frac{2m}{\hbar^{2}}\left(E - V(\rho)\right) - \frac{m^{2}}{\rho^{2}}\right]R = 0.$$

$$\frac{d}{d\rho}\left(\rho\frac{dR}{d\rho}\right) + \left[\frac{2m\rho}{\hbar^{2}}\left(E - V(\rho)\right) - \frac{m^{2}}{\rho^{2}}\right]R = 0..$$

Table 3.6: caption		
Nombre	Valor	
Operador	$L = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{d}{d\rho} \right) - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2}$ $\rho(\rho) = \rho$	
Función peso	$\rho(\rho) = \rho$	
Valores propios		

Ahora bien, para relacionar estos valores con la energia tenemos

$$\begin{split} E_{n_{\rho},n_{z},m} &= E_{\rho} + E_{z} + E_{\phi} \\ E_{z} &= \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \left(\frac{(n_{z}+1)\pi}{c} \right)^{2} \\ E_{\phi} &= \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \frac{m^{2}}{\rho^{2}}. \end{split}$$

Para el caso de la contribución radial, dado que no encontré sus valores propios lo planteare como:

$$E_{n_\rho,n_z,m} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\lambda_{n_\rho,m} + \left(\frac{(n_z+1)\pi}{c} \right)^2 \right].$$

Lo que nos deja a la energía como:

$$E_{n_{\rho},n_{z},m} = \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \left(\frac{(n_{z}+1)\pi}{c} \right)^{2} + \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \frac{m^{2}}{\rho^{2}} + \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \left[\lambda_{n_{\rho},m} + \left(\frac{(n_{z}+1)\pi}{c} \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$E_{n_{\rho},n_{z},m} = \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \left(\left(\frac{(n_{z}+1)\pi}{c} \right)^{2} + \frac{m^{2}}{\rho^{2}} + \left[\lambda_{n_{\rho},m} + \left(\frac{(n_{z}+1)\pi}{c} \right)^{2} \right] \right)$$

Para finalizar, en el caso de la constante de normalización tenemos:

$$\int |\psi_{n_{\rho},n_{z},m}(\rho,\phi,z)|^{2}dV = 1$$

$$dV = \rho \, d\rho \, d\phi \, dz$$

$$|A_{n_{\rho},n_{z},m}|^{2} \int_{a}^{b} |R_{n_{\rho},m}(\rho)|^{2} \rho \, d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} |e^{im\phi}|^{2} d\phi \int_{0}^{c} \sin^{2}\left(\frac{(n_{z}+1)\pi z}{c}\right) dz = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} |e^{im\phi}|^{2} d\phi = 2\pi$$

$$\int_{0}^{c} \sin^{2}\left(\frac{(n_{z}+1)\pi z}{c}\right) dz = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} |R_{n_{\rho},m}(\rho)|^{2} \rho \, d\rho = N_{\rho}$$

$$|A_{n_{\rho},n_{z},m}|^{2} 2\pi \cdot \frac{c}{2} \cdot N_{\rho} = 1$$

$$|A_{n_{\rho},n_{z},m}|^{2} \pi c N_{\rho} = 1$$

$$|A_{n_{\rho},n_{z},m}|^{2} \frac{1}{\pi c N_{\rho}}.$$

3.3 c

Vamos a hacer el cambio de variable:

$$x = \frac{\rho - a}{b - a}$$
 para cilíndricas
$$x = \frac{r - a}{b - a}$$
 para esféricas.

Con esto entonces podemos sustituir y queda

$$\frac{d}{d\rho} \to \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{d}{dx}, \quad \rho \approx a \frac{d}{dr} \to \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{d}{dx}, \quad r \approx a.$$

Con eso podemos simplificar los operadores diferenciales del componente radial al mismo operador para ambos casos como:

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left(\rho \frac{d}{d\rho} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d}{dr}$$

$$\implies L \approx \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \kappa,.$$

Donde κ es una constante que depende de los valores iniciales Esto nos permite simplificar la ecuación radial a un problema de Sturm-Liouville:

$$\frac{d^2R}{dx^2} + (\lambda - \kappa)R = 0$$
$$R(0) = R(1) = 0.$$

La solución a esta ecuación es conocida y tiene valores propios dados por:

$$\lambda_n = \pi^2 n^2, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Por lo tanto, la energía para este caso seria:

$$E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\pi^2 n^2}{(b-a)^2} + \kappa \right) \dots$$

Con esta expresión podemos encontrar los valores de energía para cada uno de los casos

$$E_{n,l,m} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\pi^2 n^2}{(b-a)^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{a^2} \right) \quad \text{Para coordenadas esféricas}$$

$$E_{n_\rho,n_z,m} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\pi^2 n_\rho^2}{(b-a)^2} + \left(\frac{(n_z+1)\pi}{c} \right)^2 + \frac{m^2}{a^2} \right) \quad \text{Para coordenadas cilíndricas}.$$