

$c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
 $e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
 $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$
 $\hbar = 1.054 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$
 $k_B = 1.381 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$
 $m_e = 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
 $m_p = 1.6726 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
 $m_n = 1.6749 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
 $4\pi\epsilon_0 = 1.11265 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}^{-1} \text{ C}^2 \text{ m}^{-1}$
 $1 \text{ hartree} = 4.3597 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$

$\delta_{ij} = \delta_{ji}$
 $\hat{A}(f+g) = \hat{A}f + \hat{A}g$ linear
 $\langle \psi | \hat{A} | \phi \rangle = \langle \phi | \hat{A}^\dagger | \psi \rangle^*$
 $\int dx \psi^*(x) \hat{A} \phi(x) = \left(\int dx \phi^*(x) \hat{A} \psi(x) \right)^*$ Hermitian, eigen

$\vec{U} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{z^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$ $R_H = 1.097 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

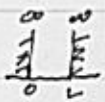
$[x, \frac{d}{dx}] f(x) = x \frac{d}{dx} f - \frac{d}{dx} x f = -f = -1$
 $\hat{p} = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{d}{dx}$ $\langle x \rangle = \int dx |\psi(x,t)|^2 x$
 $\langle p \rangle = \frac{\hbar}{i} \int dx \psi^*(x,t) \frac{d\psi(x,t)}{dx}$

$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V} = \hat{T} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m}$ $V(x) = -\frac{e^2}{r}$
 $V(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 x^2$

$i\hbar \partial \psi / \partial t = \hat{H} \psi$ $\psi(x,t) = f(t) \cdot \varphi(x)$ $i\hbar df/dt = E f$ $f(t) = C \cdot e^{-iEt/\hbar}$

$\Delta A = \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2}$ $\Delta X \cdot \Delta p \geq \hbar/2$ $\Delta A \Delta B \geq \frac{1}{2} |\langle [A, B] \rangle|$

$d\langle x \rangle / dt = \frac{i}{\hbar} \langle [\hat{H}, \hat{x}] \rangle = \frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\langle \hat{p}(\hbar - i\hbar \hat{p}) \rangle}{2m} = \frac{\langle \hat{p} \rangle}{m}$ Ehrenfest $d\langle \hat{p} \rangle / dt = \langle \frac{dV}{dx} \rangle = \langle \hat{F} \rangle$
 $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dx^2} = E \varphi$ $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} e^{i2\pi n x / L}$ $E_n = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{2n\pi}{L} \right)^2$



$\varphi(0) = \varphi(L) = 0$ $\varphi(0) = 0$ $C=0$ $\varphi(x) = D \sin Kx$ $\varphi(L) = D \sin KL = 0$ $KL = n\pi$ $E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 K^2}{2m}$ $K = \frac{n\pi}{L}$
 Z.p.e. $\Delta E = E_1 - V_{min} = \hbar^2 \pi^2 / 2m L^2$ $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin Kx$

finite well: $E > 0$ continuous not bound
 $E < 0$ bound (can normalize)

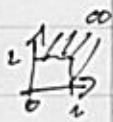
H.O. $\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} kx^2$ $\varphi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n! X_0}} H_n \left(\frac{x}{X_0} \right) e^{-x^2 / 2X_0^2}$ $E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$
 $2 \text{ level (part. theo)}$ $\psi = a_1 \psi_1(0) + a_2 \psi_2(0)$ $H \psi = E \psi$

$H = \hbar \omega (b^\dagger b + \frac{1}{2})$
 $x = \frac{X_0}{\sqrt{2}} (b + b^\dagger)$ $b |n\rangle = \sqrt{n} |n-1\rangle$
 $p = \frac{-i\hbar}{X_0 \sqrt{2}} (b - b^\dagger)$ $b^\dagger |n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1} |n+1\rangle$

$H_{nn} = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 + V_{11} & V_{12} \\ V_{21} & E_2 + V_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{E}_n = E_n + V_{nn}$
 $\begin{vmatrix} H_{11} - E & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$
 $\begin{vmatrix} \tilde{E}_1 - E & V_{12} \\ V_{12} & \tilde{E}_2 - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$
 $(E - \tilde{E}_1)(E - \tilde{E}_2) - |V_{12}|^2 = 0$

$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ $[H, L_z] = 0$ $d\langle L_z \rangle / dt = 0$

$E_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{E}_1 + \tilde{E}_2) \pm \Delta$ $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\tilde{E}_1 - \tilde{E}_2)^2 + 4|V_{12}|^2}$



$E_{n_x, n_y} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2L^2} (n_x^2 + n_y^2)$ 3D $E_{n_x, n_y, n_z} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2} \left(\frac{n_x^2}{L_x^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{L_y^2} + \frac{n_z^2}{L_z^2} \right)$

2phere

$E = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} l(l+1) \Rightarrow L^2 = l(l+1) \hbar^2$ $E = \frac{L^2}{2I}$

Variational $\langle \psi_T | \hat{H} | \psi_T \rangle \geq E_0$ $\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = 0$

Virial $2T = \langle x dV/dx \rangle$

$W = dp/dt$

$W = 2\pi \hbar |V_{fi}|^2 \rho(E_{fi})$ Fermi's golden rule.

$\psi_{ph} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L}$
 $E_{n,ph} = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m L^2}$
 $L=1$ $\hbar=1$ $m=1$
 $l_z = -\frac{1}{2}$

* Postulates: Operators hermitian to every property correspond one.

$|\psi|^2 = \text{Prob. density}$
 ψ square integrable, continuous
 $\langle \hat{Q} \rangle = \frac{\langle \psi | \hat{Q} | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle}$

boxes

$$E_n = \frac{h^2 k^2}{8mL^2}$$

$$= \frac{h^2 k^2}{8mL^2}$$

$$\psi = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

$$E_{\psi} = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left(\frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$E_r = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left(\frac{n_x^2}{a^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$\psi = \sqrt{\frac{8}{ab}} \sin \frac{n_x \pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n_y \pi y}{b}$$

Rigid Rotor $\rightarrow J(J+1) \frac{h^2}{2I} = E_{rot.}$

$p^3 \rightarrow$

$l_1=1, l_2=1$	$1+1, 1+1-1, \dots, 1-1 \Rightarrow 2, 1, 0$
$l_3=2, l_2=1$	$2+1, 2+1-1, \dots, (2-1) \Rightarrow 3, 2, 1$
$l_3=1, l_2=1$	$1+1, 1+1-1, \dots, 1-1 \Rightarrow 2, 1, 0$
$l_3=0, l_2=1$	$0+1, 0+1-1, \dots, 0-1 \Rightarrow 1, 0, 1 \rightarrow 1$

$L = 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0 \rightarrow F, 2P, 3P, S \quad \checkmark$