

## Free particle wave function

Given that at time  $t = 0$

$$\psi(x) = C \exp\left(\frac{ipx}{\hbar}\right)$$

show that

$$\psi(x, t) = C \exp\left(\frac{ipx}{\hbar} - \frac{ip^2t}{2m\hbar}\right)$$

This is the free particle propagator.

$$K(x_b, t_b, x_a, t_a) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi i\hbar(t_b - t_a)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{im(x_b - x_a)^2}{2\hbar(t_b - t_a)}\right)$$

By definition of a propagator

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x_b, t_b) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(x_b, t_b, x_a, 0) \psi(x_a) dx_a \\ &= C \left(\frac{m}{2\pi i\hbar t_b}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{im(x_b - x_a)^2}{2\hbar t_b} + \frac{ipx_a}{\hbar}\right) dx_a\end{aligned}$$

Let

$$a = -\frac{im}{2\hbar t_b}, \quad b = -\frac{imx_b}{\hbar t_b} + \frac{ip}{\hbar}, \quad c = \frac{imx_b^2}{2\hbar t_b}$$

so that

$$\psi(x_b, t_b) = C \left(\frac{m}{2\pi i\hbar t_b}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-ax_a^2 + bx_a + c) dx_a \quad (1)$$

Solve the integral.

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x_b, t_b) &= C \left(\frac{m}{2\pi i\hbar t_b}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{b^2}{4a} + c\right) \\ &= C \exp\left(\frac{ipx_b}{\hbar} - \frac{ip^2t_b}{2m\hbar}\right)\end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Substitute  $x$  for  $x_b$  and  $t$  for  $t_b$ .

$$\psi(x, t) = C \exp\left(\frac{ipx}{\hbar} - \frac{ip^2t}{2m\hbar}\right)$$

Noting that  $E = p^2/2m$  we can also write

$$\psi(x, t) = C \exp\left(\frac{i(px - Et)}{\hbar}\right)$$