```
ln[\bullet] := S_n := D[\#, \{x, n\}] \&;
        In[•]:= SS := Sin[#] &
        ln[\bullet]:= P := -I \hbar \partial_x \# \&
       \hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V(x).
                                                                                                                                          (2.11)
       ln[\bullet]:= H := \frac{-\hbar^2}{2 \text{ m}} D[\#[x], \{x, 2\}] + V[x] \times \#[x] \&;
        In[\bullet]:= H@\psi == T\psi[x] // TraditionalForm
Out[•]//TraditionalForm=
                        V(x) \psi(x) - \frac{\hbar^2 \psi''(x)}{2m} = T \psi(x)
        In[ • ]:=
                 Using Operators on Harmonic Oscillator
        \ln[\circ] := V(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2
                                                                                                                             (2.44)
       ln[\bullet] := V[x_{-}] := \frac{1}{2} m \omega^{2} x^{2}
        \hat{a}_{\pm} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left( \mp i\,\hat{p} + m\omega x \right)
                                                                                                                                                                           (2.48)
       \ln[\bullet]:= a_{+} := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \hbar \omega m}} \left( \frac{-I}{\omega m} P@\# + X \# \right) \&;
        ln[-]:= a_{n_{-}} := NestList[a_{+}, #, n][n + 1] &;
       ln[\bullet]:= a_{-} := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \, \hbar \, \omega \, m}} \left( \frac{I}{\omega \, m} \, P@\# + X \, \# \right) \, \&;
        ln[-]:= b_{n_{-}} := NestList[a_{-}, #, n][n + 1] &;
                                    \hat{a}_{-}\psi_{0}=0.
                                                                                                                                                                                               (2.59)
        In[•]:=
                                 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left( \hbar \frac{d}{dx} + m\omega x \right) \psi_0 = 0,
        In[•]:=
                                                           \frac{d\psi_0}{dx} = -\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x \psi_0.
        In[\bullet]:= DSolve[a_@(\phi[x]) == 0, \phi[x], x][[1][1]] /. Rule \rightarrow Equal // FullSimplify
      Out[\bullet] = \phi[X] = e^{-\frac{m x^2 \omega}{2 \hbar}} c_1
       ln[\bullet]:= \eta [X_] := A e^{-\frac{m x^2 \omega}{2 \hbar}}
        In[•]:= Solve [Normal@ \int_{\infty}^{\infty} (\psi[x])^2 dx == 1, A]
       Out[•]= { }
       ln[\bullet]:= \eta[x_{-}] := \frac{\left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{1/4}}{\pi^{1/4}} \star e^{-\frac{mx^{2}\omega}{2\hbar}}
       |\psi_0(x)| = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar}x^2}.
                                                                                                                                                                                       (2.60)
        ln[\bullet]:= \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{1}; \; \hbar = \mathbf{1}; \; \omega = \mathbf{1};
        ln[\bullet]:= Plot[\{\eta[x] + .5, V[x]\}, \{x, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{Alack, Dashed\}\}
                            PlotLabels \rightarrow \{ "\eta"_{0}, "V(x)" \} ]
       Out[•]=
                                                                   -2
                                                                                                                           2
        ln[\bullet]:= a_+@\eta[x]
     Out[\bullet] = \frac{\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x}{\pi^{1/4}}
        In[•]:= Solve [Normal@ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 (a_+@\eta[x])^2 dx == 1, A]
       Out[\bullet]= \{\{A \rightarrow -1\}, \{A \rightarrow 1\}\}
       ln[\bullet]:= Plot\left[\left\{\frac{\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} x}}{\pi^{1/4}} + 1 + .5, V[x]\right\}, \{x, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{A, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{A, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{A, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{A, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{A, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{A, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{A, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, \{A, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 7\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\emptyset, PlotRange \rightarrow 
                           PlotLabels \rightarrow \{ "\eta"_2, "V(x)" \} 
       Out[•]=
                                                                   -2
                                       -4
       ln[\bullet]:= V[x_{-}] := \frac{1}{2} m \omega^{2} x^{2}
        ln[\bullet]:= A[n_]:= A/. Solve[Normal@ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 (a_n@\eta[x])^2 dx == 1, A] [2] [1]
        In[\bullet]:= Manipulate[Plot[{Evaluate[(a_{+n}@(A[n] \times \eta[x])) + (n + .5) *\hbar*\omega], V[x], Table[(i+.5) *\hbar*\omega, {i, 0, 5}]},
                                \{x, -5, 5\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{0, 7\}, PlotStyle \rightarrow \{Blue, Red, \{Black, Dashed\}\}, PlotLabels \rightarrow \{"\eta"_n "E"_n, "V(x)"\}],
                            {n, 0, 5, 1}]
                                                                                                                                                                                           V(x)
       Out[•]=
                                                                                                                                                                                            E_2 \eta_2
                                                                           -2
                                                                                                                                   2
                                                                                                                                                              4
                                                 -4
                 Particle in a Box
                                                                               -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = E\psi,
        In[ • ]:=
                                                                                                           where k \equiv \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{L}.
       Out[•]=
                                       \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = -k^2\psi, where k \equiv \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}.
       ln[\bullet]:= \mathbf{k} == \sqrt{\frac{2 \,\mathrm{m} \,\mathrm{T}}{\hbar^2}};
        ln[\bullet] := V[X_] := 0
        \ln[\bullet] = \psi''[x] = -k^2 \psi[x] // TraditionalForm
                        \psi^{\prime\prime}(x) = -k^2 \, \psi(x)
        In[\bullet]:= DSolve\left[\left\{\psi''\left[\mathbf{x}\right] = -\mathbf{k}^2 \psi\left[\mathbf{x}\right], \psi\left[\mathbf{0}\right] = \mathbf{0}\right\}, \psi\left[\mathbf{x}\right], \mathbf{x}\right] [1] [1] /. Rule \rightarrow Equal
       Out[\bullet] = \psi[x] = \mathbb{C}_2 \sin[kx]
        In[@]:= Solve[A Sin[k L] == 0, k]
     \textit{Out[\bullet]=} \ \left\{ \left\{ k \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 \ \pi \ \mathbb{c}_1 \\ L \end{array} \right] \text{ if } \mathbb{c}_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right\}, \ \left\{ k \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \pi + 2 \ \pi \ \mathbb{c}_1 \\ L \end{array} \right] \text{ if } \mathbb{c}_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right\} \right\}
       ln[\bullet]:= \xi[x_{-}] := A Sin\left[\frac{n\pi}{n}x\right]
        In[•]:= Solve [Normal@ \int_{\Omega}^{L} (\xi[x])^2 dx == 1, A]
     Out[•]= \left\{\left\{A \rightarrow -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2 L - \frac{L \sin[2 n \pi]}{n \pi}}}\right\}, \left\{A \rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 L - \frac{L \sin[2 n \pi]}{n \pi}}}\right\}\right\}
        In[•]:= Assuming \left[ n \in \text{Integers, Solve} \left[ \text{Normal@} \left( \xi[x] \right)^2 dx = 1, A \right] \right]
     Out[\bullet]= \left\{\left\{A \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{L}}\right\}, \left\{A \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{L}}\right\}\right\}
     \ln[\bullet]:= \xi_{n_{-}}[x_{-}] := \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{L}} & Sin\left[\frac{n\pi}{L}x\right] & 0 \le x \le L \\ 0 & x > L \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}
        In[•]:=
        In[\bullet]:= Manipulate[Plot[Evaluate[\xi_n[x] /. L \rightarrow 1], \{x, -1, 2\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\{-1, 2\}, \{-2, 5.5\}\},
                                Epilog \rightarrow {HalfLine[{1, 0}, {0, 1}], HalfLine[{0, 0}, {0, 1}]}], {n, 1, 10, 1}]
       Out[•]=
                                                              -0.5
                                                                                                                                                                          1.5
                                                                                                                                                                                                     2.0
                                   -1.0
                                                                                       -1
                                                                                      -2
       Out[\bullet] = \frac{\mathbf{n} \, \pi}{\mathbf{I}}
       In[\bullet]:= Solve \left[k=\sqrt{\frac{2 \text{ m T}_n}{\tilde{n}^2}}, T_n\right] [1] [1] /. Rule \rightarrow Equal
                         Solve: Solutions may not be valid for all values of parameters.
     Out[\bullet] = T_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{2 L^2}
                 Example 2.2 in The book:
        ln[\bullet] := \psi[X_{\_}, \Theta] := A \times (L - X)
        In[•]:= Solve [Normal@ \int_0^L (\psi[x, \theta])^2 dx == 1, A]
     Out[•]= \left\{ \left\{ A \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{15/2} \right\}, \left\{ A \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{30}}{15/2} \right\} \right\}
       ln[\bullet] := \psi := \frac{\sqrt{30}}{15/2} \times (L - X)
       \int_{0}^{|n|} c_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \int_{0}^{a} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) \Psi(x,0) dx.
                                                                                                                                                                                            (2.40)
        ln[\bullet]:= $Assumptions = n \in Integers;
      \ln[\bullet] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \int_{0}^{L} \sin\left[\frac{n \pi}{L} x\right] \psi dx // \text{FullSimplify}
      Out[•]= -\frac{4\sqrt{15}(-1+(-1)^n)\sqrt{\frac{1}{L}}\sqrt{L}}{n^3\pi^3}
       ln[\bullet]:= C_{n_{-}} := -\frac{4\sqrt{15}(-1+(-1)^{n})}{n^{3}\pi^{3}}
      \ln[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ even,} \\ 8\sqrt{15}/(n\pi)^3, & n \text{ odd.} \end{cases}
        /n[*]:= C<sub>1</sub> // Simplify
     Out[\bullet] = \frac{8 \sqrt{15}}{-3}
       \Psi(x,t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right) e^{-i(n^2\pi^2\hbar/2ma^2)t}.
      \ln[\bullet] := \Psi[x_{-}, t_{-}] := \begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{8} C_{n} \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} & Sin\left[\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right] & Complex Expand\left[Re\left[Exp\left[\frac{-I n^{2} \pi^{2} * \hbar^{2} t}{2*m*L^{2}}\right]\right]\right] / \cdot n \rightarrow 2 n + 1 & 0 \le x \le L \\ 0 & x > L \\ 0 & x \le Q \end{cases}
        In[•]:= Manipulate[Plot[\Psi[x, t] /. L \rightarrow 1, \{x, -1, 2\}], {t, 0, 10, AnimationRate → 1}]
                                                                                                                    0.5
                                                                                                                                                1.0
                                                                                                                                                                          1.5
                                   -1.0
                                                             -0.5
                                                                                                                                                                                                    2.0
                                                                               -0.02
                                                                               -0.04
       Out[•]=
                                                                               -0.06
                                                                               -0.08
                                                                               -0.10
                                                                               -0.12
                                                                               -0.14
```

(2.23)

(2.24)

(2.23)

(2.24)

X < 0

How to define an operator: