

Solution.

PHYS.310

QUIZ # 2

Fall 212

Q. Infinite Potential Well $V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < x < a \\ \infty & x < 0; x > a \end{cases}$

We have shown in class that the eigenfunctions and associated eigenenergies are given by

$$\Psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{a}x\right); n = 1, 2, 3, \dots; E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2ma^2} n^2; H\Psi_n(x) = E_n \Psi_n(x); \int_0^a dx \Psi_n^*(x) \Psi_m(x) = \delta_{m,n}$$

Consider the wavefunction $\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\Psi_1(x) + \Psi_4(x))$

(a) Show that the above function is normalized i.e. $\int_0^a dx \Psi^*(x) \Psi(x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \Psi^*(x) \Psi(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a (\Psi_1^*(x) + \Psi_4^*(x)) (\Psi_1(x) + \Psi_4(x)) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^a \underbrace{\Psi_1^* \Psi_1}_{1} dx + \int_0^a \underbrace{\Psi_1^* \Psi_4}_{0} dx + \int_0^a \underbrace{\Psi_4^* \Psi_1}_{0} dx + \int_0^a \underbrace{\Psi_4^* \Psi_4}_{1} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1+1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Calculate the energy E associated with this state, i.e. $E = \int_0^a dx \Psi^*(x) H \Psi(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} (\Psi_1^*(x) + \Psi_4^*(x)) H (\Psi_1(x) + \Psi_4(x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a (\Psi_1^*(x) + \Psi_4^*(x)) (E_1 \Psi_1(x) + E_4 \Psi_4(x)) dx \\ E &= \frac{1}{2} E_1 \int_0^a \underbrace{\Psi_1^* \Psi_1}_{1} dx + \frac{1}{2} E_4 \int_0^a \underbrace{\Psi_4^* \Psi_4}_{1} dx = \frac{1}{2} (E_1 + E_4) = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{4ma^2} (1^2 + 4^2) = \frac{17\hbar^2 \pi^2}{4ma^2} \end{aligned}$$

(c) Shift the origin of coordinate to the center of the well i.e. $x' = x + \frac{a}{2}$ then show that

$\Psi_{2n}(x')$; $\Psi_{2n-1}(x')$ $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ have different parities.

(use $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$)

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_n(x') &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{a} \left(x' - \frac{a}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \left(\frac{n\pi x'}{a} - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x'}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x'}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{2n}(x') &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x'}{a}\right) \cos(n\pi) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x'}{a}\right) \sin(n\pi) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} (-1)^n \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x'}{a}\right) \quad \text{odd function of } x' \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi_{2n+1}(x') = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi x'}{a}\right) \cos\left((n+\frac{1}{2})\pi\right) - \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \cos\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi x'}{a}\right) \sin\left((n+\frac{1}{2})\pi\right)$$

$$\Psi_{2n+1}(x') = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} (-1)^n \cos\left(\frac{(2n+1)\pi x'}{a}\right) \quad \text{even function of } x'$$