

# Introduction to Quantum Mechanics

## Useful Info Sheet

Version: September 8, 2020

Micha Bosshart

### Values Of Some Physical Constants

Constants	Symbol	Value	Unit
Avogadro's number	$N_0$	$6.02205 \times 10^{23}$	$mol^{-1}$
Proton charge	$e$	$1.60219 \times 10^{-19}$	$C$
Planck's constant	$h$	$6.62618 \times 10^{-34}$	$J \cdot s$
	$\hbar$	$1.05459 \times 10^{-34}$	$J \cdot s$
Speed of light (vac.)	$c$	$2.997925 \times 10^8$	$m \cdot s^{-1}$
Atomic mass unit	$amu$	$1.66056 \times 10^{-27}$	$kg$
Electron rest mass	$m_e$	$9.10953 \times 10^{-31}$	$kg$
Proton rest mass	$m_p$	$1.67265 \times 10^{-27}$	$kg$
Boltzmann constant	$k_B$	$1.38066 \times 10^{-23}$	$J \cdot K^{-1}$
		0.69509	$cm^{-1}$
Molar gas constant	$R$	8.31441	$JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$
Permittivity of vac.	$\varepsilon_0$	$8.854188 \times 10^{-12}$	$C^2s^2kg^{-1}m^{-3}$
	$4\pi\varepsilon_0$	$1.112650 \times 10^{-10}$	$C^2s^2kg^{-1}m^{-3}$
Rydberg const.	$R_\infty$	$2.179914 \times 10^{-23}$	$J$
		1.097373	$cm^{-1}$
First Bohr radius	$a_0$	$5.29177 \times 10^{-11}$	$m$
Bohr magneton	$\mu_B$	$9.27409 \times 10^{-24}$	$JT^{-1}$
Stefan-Boltzmann const.	$\sigma$	$5.67032 \times 10^{-8}$	$Jm^{-2}K^{-4}s^{-1}$

### Useful Integrals

$$\int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \int_0^a \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \delta_{nm}$$

$$\int \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin(2x) + \text{Constant}$$

$$\int \sin^2(kx) dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4k}\sin(2kx) + \text{Constant}$$

$$\int_0^a x(a-x) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) dx = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{a}{n\pi}\right]^3 [1 - \cos(n\pi)]$$

$$\int_0^a x \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$\int_0^a x^2 \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \left(\frac{a}{2n\pi}\right)^3 \left(\frac{4\pi^3 n^3}{3} - 2n\pi\right)$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{4a}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-(ax^2+bx+c)} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \cdot e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}-c}$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^{2n} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2^{n+1} a^n} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{1/2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^{2n+1} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{n!}{2a^{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

### Mathematical Formulas

#### Trigonometric Identities

$$\sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha - \beta) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha - \beta) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha) \cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha) \sin(\beta)$$

$$e^{\pm ix} = \cos(x) \pm i \cdot \sin(x)$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$$

$$\sin(x) = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$$

#### Taylor Series

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(a)(x-a)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(a)(x-a)^3 + \dots$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots, \quad x^2 < 1$$

$$(1 \pm x)^n = 1 \pm nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 \pm \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots, \quad x^2 < 1$$

### Spherical Harmonics

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = \varepsilon \sqrt{\frac{(2l+1)}{4\pi} \frac{(l-|m|)!}{(l+|m|)!}} \cdot e^{im\varphi} \cdot P_l^m(\cos(\theta))$$

where  $\varepsilon = (-1)^m$  for  $m \geq 0$  and  $\varepsilon = 1$  for  $m \leq 0$

#### Associated Legendre function

$$P_l^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{|m|}{2}} \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^{|m|} \cdot P_l(x)$$

#### Legendre polynomial defined by the Rodrigues formula

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l \cdot l!} \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^l (x^2-1)^l$$

### Tables of Solutions

#### The First Few Spherical Harmonics

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$Y_0^0 = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$Y_2^{\pm 2} = \left(\frac{15}{32\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cdot e^{\pm 2i\varphi}$$

$$Y_1^0 = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \theta$$

$$Y_3^0 = \left(\frac{7}{16\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (5 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta)$$

$$Y_1^{\pm 1} = \mp \left(\frac{3}{8\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \theta \cdot e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$Y_3^{\pm 1} = \mp \left(\frac{21}{64\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \theta (5 \cos^2 \theta - 1) e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$Y_2^0 = \left(\frac{5}{16\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$$

$$Y_3^{\pm 2} = \left(\frac{105}{32\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \cdot e^{\pm 2i\varphi}$$

$$Y_2^{\pm 1} = \mp \left(\frac{15}{8\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot e^{\pm i\varphi}$$

$$Y_3^{\pm 3} = \mp \left(\frac{35}{64\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \cdot e^{\pm 3i\varphi}$$

#### The first few radial wave functions for hydrogen

$$R_{nl}(r)$$

$$R_{10} = 2a^{-3/2} \exp(-r/a)$$

$$R_{20} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{r}{2a}\right) \exp(-r/2a)$$

$$R_{21} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} a^{-3/2} \frac{r}{a} \exp(-r/2a)$$

$$R_{30} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{27}} a^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{2r}{3a} + \frac{2}{27} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2\right) \exp(-r/3a)$$

$$R_{31} = \frac{8}{27\sqrt{6}} a^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{r}{6a}\right) \left(\frac{r}{a}\right) \exp(-r/3a)$$

$$R_{32} = \frac{4}{81\sqrt{30}} a^{-3/2} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 \exp(-r/3a)$$

$$R_{40} = \frac{1}{4} a^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{3r}{4a} + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{192} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^3\right) \exp(-r/4a)$$

$$R_{41} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{16\sqrt{3}} a^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{r}{4a} + \frac{1}{80} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2\right) \frac{r}{a} \exp(-r/4a)$$

$$R_{42} = \frac{1}{64\sqrt{5}} a^{-3/2} \left(1 - \frac{r}{12a}\right) \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2 \exp(-r/4a)$$

$$R_{43} = \frac{1}{768\sqrt{35}} a^{-3/2} \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^3 \exp(-r/4a)$$

#### The first few Laguerre polynomials

$$L_q(x)$$

$$L_0 = 1$$

$$L_1 = -x + 1$$

$$L_2 = x^2 - 4x + 2$$

$$L_3 = -x^3 + 9x^2 - 18x + 6$$

$$L_4 = x^4 - 16x^3 + 72x^2 - 96x + 24$$

$$L_5 = -x^5 + 25x^4 - 200x^3 + 600x^2 - 600x + 120$$

$$L_6 = x^6 - 36x^5 + 450x^4 - 2400x^3 + 5400x^2 - 4320x + 720$$

#### Some associated Laguerre polynomials

$$L_{q-p}^p(x)$$

$$L_0^0 = 1$$

$$L_0^2 = 2$$

$$L_1^0 = -x + 1$$

$$L_1^2 = -6x + 18$$

$$L_2^0 = x^2 - 4x + 2$$

$$L_2^2 = 12x^2 - 96x + 144$$

$$L_0^1 = 1$$

$$L_0^3 = 6$$

$$L_1^1 = -2x + 4$$

$$L_1^3 = -24x + 96$$

$$L_2^1 = 3x^2 - 18x + 18$$

$$L_2^3 = 60x^2 - 600x + 1200$$

hydrogen 1 H 1.0079												helium 2 He 4.0026						
lithium 3 Li 6.941	beryllium 4 Be 9.0122											boron 5 B 10.811	carbon 6 C 12.011	nitrogen 7 N 14.007	oxygen 8 O 15.999	fluorine 9 F 18.998	neon 10 Ne 20.180	
sodium 11 Na 22.990	magnesium 12 Mg 24.305											aluminium 13 Al 26.982	silicon 14 Si 28.086	phosphorus 15 P 30.974	sulfur 16 S 32.065	chlorine 17 Cl 35.453	argon 18 Ar 39.948	
potassium 19 K 39.098	calcium 20 Ca 40.078	scandium 21 Sc 44.956	titanium 22 Ti 47.867	vanadium 23 V 50.942	chromium 24 Cr 51.996	manganese 25 Mn 54.938	iron 26 Fe 55.845	cobalt 27 Co 58.933	nickel 28 Ni 58.693	copper 29 Cu 63.546	zinc 30 Zn 65.39	gallium 31 Ga 69.723	germanium 32 Ge 72.61	arsenic 33 As 74.922	selenium 34 Se 78.96	bromine 35 Br 79.904	krypton 36 Kr 83.80	
rubidium 37 Rb 85.468	strontium 38 Sr 87.62	yttrium 39 Y 88.906	zirconium 40 Zr 91.224	niobium 41 Nb 92.906	molybdenum 42 Mo 95.94	technetium 43 Tc [98]	ruthenium 44 Ru 101.07	rhodium 45 Rh 102.91	palladium 46 Pd 106.42	silver 47 Ag 107.87	cadmium 48 Cd 112.41	indium 49 In 114.82	tin 50 Sn 118.71	antimony 51 Sb 121.76	tellurium 52 Te 127.60	iodine 53 I 126.90	xenon 54 Xe 131.29	
caesium 55 Cs 132.91	barium 56 Ba 137.33	57-70 ✱	lutetium 71 Lu 174.97	hafnium 72 Hf 178.49	tantalum 73 Ta 180.95	tungsten 74 W 183.84	rhenium 75 Re 186.21	osmium 76 Os 190.23	iridium 77 Ir 192.22	platinum 78 Pt 195.08	gold 79 Au 196.97	mercury 80 Hg 200.59	thallium 81 Tl 204.38	lead 82 Pb 207.2	bismuth 83 Bi 208.98	polonium 84 Po [209]	astatine 85 At [210]	radon 86 Rn [222]
francium 87 Fr [223]	radium 88 Ra [226]	89-102 ✱ ✱	lawrencium 103 Lr [262]	rutherfordium 104 Rf [261]	dubnium 105 Db [262]	seaborgium 106 Sg [266]	bohrium 107 Bh [264]	hassium 108 Hs [269]	meitnerium 109 Mt [268]	ununnillium 110 Uun [271]	unununium 111 Uuu [272]	ununbium 112 Uub [277]		ununquadium 114 Uuq [289]				

\* Lanthanide series

\*\* Actinide series

lanthanum 57 <b>La</b> 138.91	cerium 58 <b>Ce</b> 140.12	praseodymium 59 <b>Pr</b> 140.91	neodymium 60 <b>Nd</b> 144.24	promethium 61 <b>Pm</b> [145]	samarium 62 <b>Sm</b> 150.36	europium 63 <b>Eu</b> 151.96	gadolinium 64 <b>Gd</b> 157.25	terbium 65 <b>Tb</b> 158.93	dysprosium 66 <b>Dy</b> 162.50	holmium 67 <b>Ho</b> 164.93	erbium 68 <b>Er</b> 167.26	thulium 69 <b>Tm</b> 168.93	ytterbium 70 <b>Yb</b> 173.04
actinium 89 <b>Ac</b> [227]	thorium 90 <b>Th</b> 232.04	protactinium 91 <b>Pa</b> 231.04	uranium 92 <b>U</b> 238.03	neptunium 93 <b>Np</b> [237]	plutonium 94 <b>Pu</b> [244]	americium 95 <b>Am</b> [243]	curium 96 <b>Cm</b> [247]	berkelium 97 <b>Bk</b> [247]	californium 98 <b>Cf</b> [251]	einsteinium 99 <b>Es</b> [252]	fermium 100 <b>Fm</b> [257]	mendelevium 101 <b>Md</b> [258]	nobelium 102 <b>No</b> [259]