

# The Answer of Assignment 1

## Problem 1 Solution

(1) In the position representation, from the eigenvalue equation  $\hat{H}\psi(x) = h_n\psi(x)$  and the Hamiltonian operator  $\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2$ , we have:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2\psi(x) = h_n\psi(x)$$

The general solution is:

$$\psi(x) = c_1 e^{w_1 x} + c_2 e^{w_2 x}, \quad w_1 = i\sqrt{\frac{2mh_n}{\hbar^2}}, \quad w_2 = -i\sqrt{\frac{2mh_n}{\hbar^2}}$$

Given  $p_n = \frac{2\pi\hbar n}{L}$ ,  $h_n = \frac{2\pi^2\hbar^2 n^2}{Lm}$ . Take  $\psi_n(x) = e^{\frac{ip_n x}{\hbar}}$  as an example, the eigenvalue corresponding to  $|\psi_n\rangle$  is  $\frac{2\pi^2\hbar^2 n^2}{Lm}$ .

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\psi_{n_1}|\psi_{n_2}\rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_{n_1}^*(x) \psi_{n_2}(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{ip_{n_1}x}{\hbar}} e^{\frac{ip_{n_2}x}{\hbar}} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{i(p_{n_2}-p_{n_1})x}{\hbar}} dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{i2\pi(n_2-n_1)x}{L}} dx \\ &= \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-l}^{+l} e^{\frac{i2\pi(n_2-n_1)x}{L}} dx \\ &= \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{L \sin\left[\frac{2\pi(n_2-n_1)l}{L}\right]}{\pi(n_2-n_1)} \end{aligned}$$

When  $n_2 = n_1$ ,  $\langle\psi_{n_1}|\psi_{n_2}\rangle \rightarrow \infty$  and

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(lx)}{x} dx = \pi$$

So,

$$\langle\psi_{n_1}|\psi_{n_2}\rangle = L\delta_{n_1 n_2}$$

(3) When  $L \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $p_n$  becomes continuous and  $\psi_n(x)$  becomes a plane wave.

$$\langle \psi_{p_1} | \psi_{p_2} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{ip_1 x}{\hbar}} e^{\frac{ip_2 x}{\hbar}} dx = \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2\hbar \sin \left[ \frac{(p_2 - p_1)l}{\hbar} \right]}{(p_2 - p_1)} = 2\pi \delta \left( \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\hbar} \right) = 2\pi \hbar \delta(p_2 - p_1)$$

(4) In the position representation,  $|\psi_{x_0, \epsilon}\rangle = \int_{min}^{max}$

$$\langle \delta | \delta \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x\psi_{x_0, \epsilon}(x) - x_0\psi_{x_0, \epsilon}(x))^* (x\psi_{x_0, \epsilon}(x) - x_0\psi_{x_0, \epsilon}(x)) dx$$

Considering the Gaussian wave packet  $\psi_{x_0, \epsilon}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon^2}\right)^{1/4} e^{-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{4\epsilon^2}}$