

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}i\tau H\right)\psi_j^{n+1} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}i\tau H\right)\psi_j^n$$

$$H\psi_j = -\frac{1}{h^2}(\psi_{j+1} - 2\psi_j + \psi_{j-1}) + V_j\psi_j$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2h^2}{\tau}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left(1 \pm \frac{1}{2}i\tau H\right)\psi_j &= \psi_j \mp i\frac{\tau}{2h^2}(\psi_{j+1} - 2\psi_j + \psi_{j-1}) \pm i\frac{\tau}{2h^2}h^2V_j\psi_j \\ &= \psi_j \mp \frac{1}{\lambda}\psi_{j+1} \pm 2\frac{i}{\lambda}\psi_j \mp \frac{i}{\lambda}\psi_{j-1} \pm h^2\frac{i}{\lambda}V_j\psi_j \\ &= -\frac{i}{\lambda}(\pm\psi_{j-1} + (i\lambda \mp h^2V_j \mp 2)\psi_j \pm \psi_{j+1})\end{aligned}$$

Επαναληπτική σχέση: Θα έχει το  $-i / \lambda$  και στα δύο μέλη

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{j-1}^{n+1} + (i\lambda - h^2V_j - 2)\psi_j^{n+1} + \psi_{j+1}^{n+1} &= \\ = -\psi_{j-1}^n + (i\lambda + h^2V_j + 2)\psi_j^n - \psi_{j+1}^n\end{aligned}$$