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Bohr radius

$$\oint = Kr$$

$$K = \frac{me^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2\oint_0} \quad \oint_0 = 2\pi$$

wave number
 $= \frac{1}{\text{length}} = \frac{1}{2\pi r}$

$$\leftarrow K = \frac{me^2}{2\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2 2\pi} = \boxed{\frac{me^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2 n}}$$

$$\frac{me^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2 n} = \frac{1}{2r_n}$$

$$r_n = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2 n^2}{me^2} = 0.529 \text{ \AA} \text{ when } n = 1$$

$$S = kr \quad k = \frac{1}{a_n}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{a_n} r = \boxed{\frac{r}{a_n}} \quad (*)$$

$$\therefore \Psi_{nlm} = R_{nl} Y_l^m \quad (*)$$

When $n=1$

replace n with 1 to get ground state wave function

$$n=1 \quad l=(1-1) \quad m=0 \\ =0$$

$$\Psi_{(1)(0)(0)} = R_{(1)(0)} Y_{(0)}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$$

Ex :- calculate R_{10} & normalise it

$$\boxed{R_{nl} = \frac{1}{r} u} \quad (*)$$

$$u = e^{-\rho} \int_0^{\rho} \rho^{l+1} v(\rho) d\rho$$

$$R_{nl} = \frac{1}{r} \left[e^{-\rho} \int_0^{\rho} \rho^{l+1} v(\rho) d\rho \right] \quad (*) \quad u = Rr$$

$$\boxed{R_{(10)} = \frac{1}{r} \left[e^{-\rho} \int_0^{\rho} \rho v(\rho) d\rho \right]} \quad (*)$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} n=1 \\ l=0 \\ j=0 \end{matrix} \right\} \therefore C_{j+1} = \frac{2(j+l+1-n)}{(j+1)(j+2l+2)} C_j \quad (*) \text{ recursion relation}$$

$$C_{j+1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(j+1+1-n)}{(j+1)(j+2)} C_j$$

$$n=1 \quad l=0$$

$$\psi(\delta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} C_j \delta^j \quad (*) \text{function equation}$$

$$\psi(\delta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} C_j \delta^j = C_0 \delta^0 + C_1 \delta^1 + C_2 \delta^2 + C_3 \delta^3 + \dots$$

$$C_0 \neq 0$$

$$\psi(\delta) = C_0$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$C_2 = (\text{same weve}) \times 0$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

$$C_3 = (\text{weve}) \times C_2 = (\text{weve}) \times 0 = 0$$

$$R_{n1} = \frac{1}{r} [e^{-\delta} \delta^{\frac{n+1}{2}}] \psi(\delta) \quad \text{entire thing is } 0$$

$$R_{n2} = \frac{1}{r} [e^{-\delta} \delta^{\frac{n+1}{2}}] C_0$$

$$R_{10} = \frac{1}{r} [e^{-\delta} \delta] C_0 = \frac{C_0}{2} e^{-r/2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi|^2 d\tau = 1$$

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$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |R|^2 r^2 dr = 1$$

$$= \frac{C_0^2}{2^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2r/2} r^2 dr = 1$$

derivation

$$R_{10} = C_0 \frac{1}{r} e^{-r/2}$$

$$R_{10} = C_0 e^{-r/2}$$

$$= \frac{C_0^2}{2^2} \left[\frac{2^3}{4} \right] = 1$$

$$C_0^2 \left[\frac{2}{4} \right] = 1 \quad C_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$R_{10} = \frac{C_0}{a} e^{-r/2a}$$

$$R_{10} = \frac{2}{a\sqrt{2}} e^{-r/2a}$$

$$\Psi_{(100)} = R_{10} Y_0^0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi_{(100)} = \left[\frac{2}{a\sqrt{2}} e^{-r/2a} \right] \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \right]$$

$$\Psi_{100} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} a^3} e^{-r/2a}$$

Helroy