

Notes on Lesson 1

Notes on Lesson 2

- **1. Bohr-Sommerfeld Quantization (Old quantum theory)**

$$\oint p dq = nh$$

While p is the momentum of a particle, which is a function of position of particle q . This equation constrains the movement of a particle in a specific potential field $V(q)$.

Notes on Lesson 3

- **1. Born Statistical Interpretation of Wave Function**

The wave function $\Psi(x, t)$ describes the "Amplitude" of the probability finding the particle at coordinate (x, t) . While the probability density equals amplitude squared.

That is, the probability finding the particle among $x \in [a, b]$ at time t_0 is described as:

$$P(x \in [a, b], t = t_0) = \int_a^b |\psi|^2 dx = \int_a^b \psi^* \psi dx$$

Or, to say, the *Probability Density* can be written as:

$$p(x, t) = |\psi(x, t)|^2 = \psi^*(x, t)\psi(x, t)$$