

(Late policy: 0% credit)

1. (50 points)

**\*Problem 2.27** Consider the *double* delta-function potential

$$V(x) = -\alpha[\delta(x + a) + \delta(x - a)],$$

where  $\alpha$  and  $a$  are positive constants.

(a) Sketch this potential.

(b) How many bound states does it possess? Find the allowed energies, for  $\alpha = \hbar^2/ma$  and for  $\alpha = \hbar^2/4ma$ , and sketch the wave functions.

2. (50 points)

**\*Problem 2.22** The gaussian wave packet. A free particle has the initial wave function

$$\Psi(x, 0) = Ae^{-ax^2},$$

where  $A$  and  $a$  are constants ( $a$  is real and positive).(a) Normalize  $\Psi(x, 0)$ .(b) Find  $\Psi(x, t)$ . *Hint:* Integrals of the form

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2+bx)} dx$$

can be handled by “completing the square”: Let  $y \equiv \sqrt{a}[x + (b/2a)]$ , and note that  $(ax^2 + bx) = y^2 - (b^2/4a)$ . *Answer:*

$$\Psi(x, t) = \left(\frac{2a}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} \frac{e^{-ax^2/[1+(2i\hbar at/m)]}}{\sqrt{1+(2i\hbar at/m)}}.$$

(c) Find  $|\Psi(x, t)|^2$ . Express your answer in terms of the quantity

$$w \equiv \sqrt{\frac{a}{1+(2\hbar at/m)^2}}.$$

Sketch  $|\Psi|^2$  (as a function of  $x$ ) at  $t = 0$ , and again for some very large  $t$ . Qualitatively, what happens to  $|\Psi|^2$ , as time goes on?

- (d) Find  $\langle x \rangle$ ,  $\langle p \rangle$ ,  $\langle x^2 \rangle$ ,  $\langle p^2 \rangle$ ,  $\sigma_x$ , and  $\sigma_p$ . *Partial answer:*  $\langle p^2 \rangle = a\hbar^2$ , but it may take some algebra to reduce it to this simple form.
- (e) Does the uncertainty principle hold? At what time  $t$  does the system come closest to the uncertainty limit?