

1a) The eigenfunctions are orthonormal:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^* \phi_m dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{2}{L} \cdot \frac{L}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(nu) \cdot \sin(mu) du$$

Bronstein p. 82,
equation 2.117

\downarrow

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos((n-m)u) - \cos((n+m)u)] du$$

$u = \frac{\pi x}{L}$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\pi}{L}$
 $dx = \frac{L}{\pi} du$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{n-m} \sin[(n-m)u]_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n+m} \sin[(n+m)u]_0^{\pi} \right\} = 0 \text{ for } m \neq n$$

For $m=n$: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\phi_n|^2 dx = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) dx = \frac{2}{L} \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{L}{4n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{L}\right) \right]_0^L = 1$ (normalized eigenfunctions!)

Bronstein p. 167
equation 275

These results can be written as $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^* \phi_m dx = \delta_{nm}$

b) For a given $X(x)$ we can obtain the decomposition into eigenfunctions by

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^*(x) X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^*(x) \left[\sum_m c_m \phi_m(x) \right] dx = \sum_m c_m \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^* \phi_m dx}_{=\delta_{nm}} = c_n$$

c) Goal: decompose initial state $\Psi(x, t=0)$ into eigenfunctions of the full-width square well potential ϕ_n , i.e. $\Psi(x, t) = \sum_n a_n \cdot \phi_n$

From b): $a_n = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_n^* \Psi(x, t=0) dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{L}} \int_{L/2}^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L} - \pi\right) dx$ (boundaries limited by Ψ)

\uparrow from ϕ_n \uparrow from Ψ

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)}{\downarrow} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{L} \int_{L/2}^L \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) dx = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin(nu) \cdot \sin(2u) du \\ & \stackrel{\text{Bronstein p. 82}}{\downarrow} \text{ eq. 2.117} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} [\cos((n-2)u) - \cos((n+2)u)] du \\ & = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{n-2} \sin[(n-2)u]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n+2} \sin[(n+2)u]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$u = \frac{\pi x}{L}$
 $du = \frac{\pi}{L} dx$

Distinguish different cases: (i) $n \neq 2$, n even \Rightarrow all terms have the form $\sin(\underbrace{\text{even} \cdot \pi}_{=0})$
 $\Rightarrow a_n = 0$ for n even, $n \neq 0$

(ii) $n=2$: $a_2 = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin^2(2u) du \stackrel{\text{Bronstein p. 1067, eq. 275}}{=} -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left[\frac{u}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin(4u) \right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 - 0 \right] = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(iii) n odd:

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{n-2} \sin(n\pi - 2\pi) - \frac{1}{n-2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} - \pi\right) - \frac{1}{n+2} \sin(n\pi + 2\pi) + \frac{1}{n+2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \pi\right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{1}{n-2} \sin(n\pi)}_{=0} + \frac{1}{n-2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{n+2} \underbrace{\sin(n\pi)}_{=0} - \frac{1}{n+2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{n-2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{n+2} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \right\} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right] = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{n^2-4} \\ &\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \frac{-4\sqrt{2}}{\pi(n^2-4)} \sin\left(m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{-4\sqrt{2}}{\pi(n^2-4)} \underbrace{\cos(m\pi)}_{=(-1)^m} = \frac{-4\sqrt{2}}{\pi(n^2-4)} \cdot (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$n=2m+1, m=0,1,\dots$

1d) $\Psi(x,t) = \sum_n a_n \cdot e^{-i\frac{E_n}{\hbar}t} \cdot \phi_n(x) = \frac{a_2}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\frac{4\pi^2\hbar^2}{2mL^2}t} \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right)}_{\phi_2(x)} + \frac{4}{\pi\sqrt{L}} \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{n^2-4} \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)}_{\text{from } \phi_n} \cdot e^{-i\frac{n^2\pi^2\hbar^2}{2mL^2}t}$
time dependence of eigenfunctions *time dependence of ϕ_n*

e) $P(E=E_1) = |a_1|^2 = \left| \frac{-4\sqrt{2}}{\pi(1-4)} \cdot (-1)^0 \right|^2 = \frac{16 \cdot 2}{\pi^2 \cdot 9} = \frac{32}{9\pi^2} \approx 0.36$

f) $\langle E \rangle = \sum_n P(E=E_n) \cdot E_n = \sum_n |a_n|^2 \cdot E_n = \frac{1}{2} E_2 + \sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{16 \cdot 2}{\pi^2(n^2-4)^2} \cdot E_n$
 $= \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{mL^2} + \frac{32}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2} \underbrace{\sum_{n \text{ odd}} \frac{n^2}{(n^2-4)^2}}_{\pi^2/16} \approx \frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{mL^2} (= E_2)$

2) Schrödinger equation: $i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = H\Psi \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} H\Psi; \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{\hbar} H\Psi^*$

$\langle \hat{p} \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* \underbrace{(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x})}_{\hat{p} \text{ in real space}} \Psi dx$

$\frac{\partial \langle \hat{p} \rangle}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \Psi dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t}}_{i\hbar(H\Psi^*)} (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \Psi dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* (-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}) \underbrace{\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}}_{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(H\Psi)} dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (H\Psi^*) \cdot \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (H\Psi) dx = \dots$ (next page)

summation and spatial derivative commute with time derivative

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi^*}{\partial x^2} + V(x) \psi^* \right] \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + V \psi \right] dx$$

explicitly:
Schrödinger eq.

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi^*}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial x^3} \right] dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \cdot \psi dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \cdot V \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx$$

partial integration:

$$fg - \int f'g dx = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \psi^* \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} dx$$

= 0 since
 $\psi^* \rightarrow 0$ for
 $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ (normalization)

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \psi dx - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \psi^*}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right] dx$$

another partial integration:

$$fg - \int f'g dx = \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial x} dx$$

= 0
(normalization)

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \psi dx \equiv - \left\langle \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right\rangle \stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle p \rangle$$

where we started