

Worksheet 3B Solutions

Jonathan Sarker

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The probability of finding a 1-D quantum mechanical particle in a range from x and $x + dx$ is given by:

$$\int_x^{x+dx} \Psi_n^*(x)\Psi_n(x)dx \quad (1)$$

The eigenfunctions obtained for the particle in a box is

$$\Psi_n(x) = B \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \quad (2)$$

where n is the quantum number, a is the length of the box, and B is a constant.

1. (a) What is the most simplified expression for the probability density for particle in a box?
The *probability density* is given by:

$$P(x) = \Psi_n^*(x)\Psi_n(x) = B^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \quad (3)$$

- (b) What is the general expression for the probability of finding the particle in a box of length a for any quantum level n ?

The probability of finding a particle in a box between b and c is given by:

$$P(b : c) = \int_c^b \Psi_n^*(x)\Psi_n(x) = \int_c^b B^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \quad (4)$$

- (c) Intuitively, if the particle is in the box, what is the probability of finding the particle in that box?

The probability is 1.

2. The general solution for the integral of $\sin^2()$ over all space is:

$$\int \sin^2(kz)dz = \frac{1}{2}z - \frac{1}{4k} \sin(2kz) \quad (5)$$

- (a) Find the numeric value for the probability that the particle is in the box using the above expression.

For our case, $k = \frac{n\pi}{a}$, so we have:

$$P(\text{in box}) = \int_0^a B^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) = B^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x \Big|_0^a - \frac{a}{4n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{a}\right) \Big|_0^a \right) = B^2 \frac{a}{2} \quad (6)$$

Without a specific value for the normalization constant, we cannot obtain a numerical value. However, the value should be 1.

3. (a) For equation (6) to be normalized, we must have $B = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}$

(b) What is the normalized eigenfunction for particle in a box?

The normalized eigenfunction is:

$$\Psi_n(x) = B \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \quad (7)$$

(c) Using the normalized eigenfunction, what is the probability of finding the particle in the box, between 0 and a ?

As before we have:

$$P(\text{inbox}) = \int_0^a B^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) = B^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}x \Big|_0^a - \frac{a}{4n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi z}{a}\right) \Big|_0^a \right) = \frac{2}{a} \frac{a}{2} = 1 \quad (8)$$

which makes physical sense.