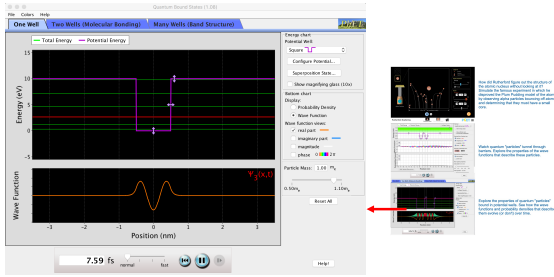


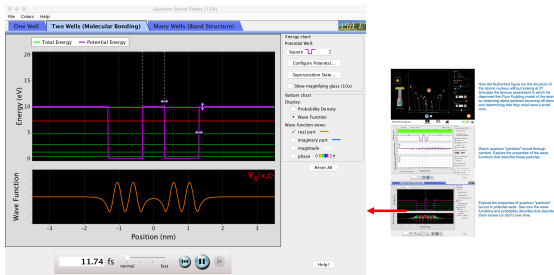
Explore properties of wavefunctions.



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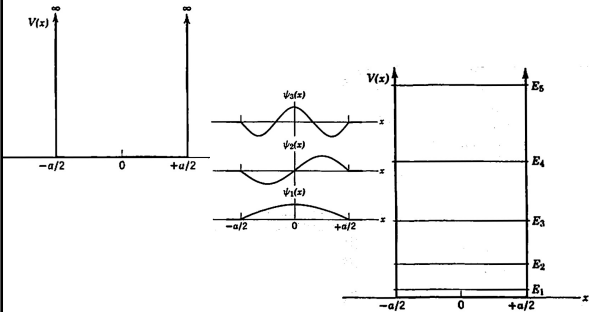
Explore properties of wavefunctions.



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The infinite well.



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Solutions in the infinite well.

$\psi_3(x)$
 $\psi_2(x)$
 $\psi_1(x)$

Classical predictions.

ψ_3^2
 ψ_2^2
 ψ_1^2

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4 Minute 42 Second Intermission.

- Since paying attention for 1 hour and 15 minutes is hard when the topic is physics, let's take a 4 minute 42 second intermission.
- You can:
 - Stretch out.
 - Talk to your neighbors.
 - Ask me a quick question.
 - Enjoy the fantastic music.

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Finite well.

$V(x)$
 V_0

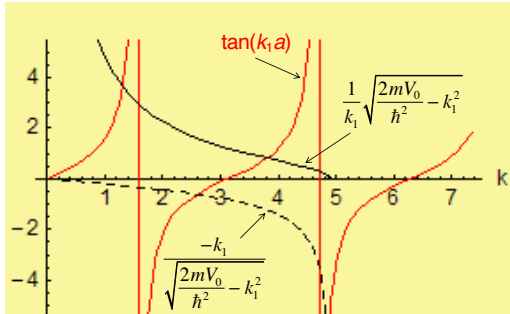
ψ_0
 ψ_1
 ψ_2

E_3
 E_2
 E_1
 0

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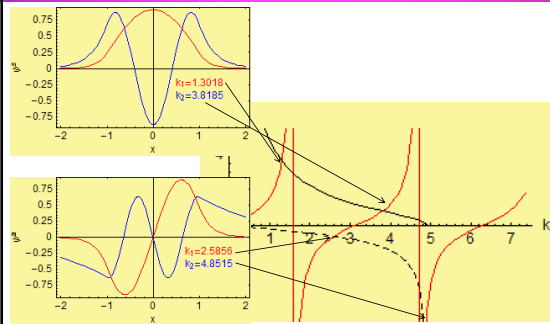
Finding eigen values.
 $V_0 = 12, a = 2.$



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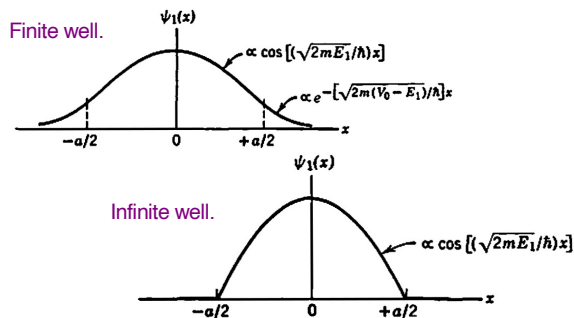
Finding eigen values.
 $V_0 = 12, a = 2.$



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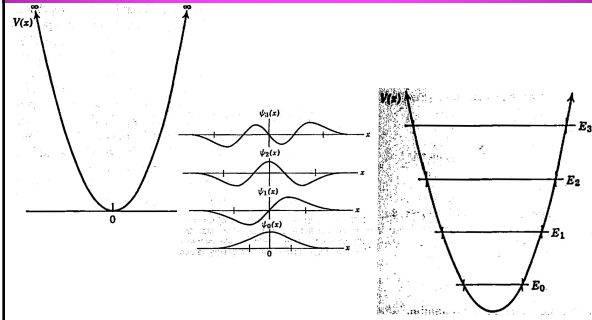
Differences between finite and infinite wells.



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Simple harmonic oscillator.



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Summary of systems studied in chapter 6.

Table 6.1. A Summary of the Systems Studied in Chapter 6

Name of System	Physical Example	Potential and Total Energies	Probability Density	Significance
Zero potential	Protons in beam from cyclotron	$V(x)=0$	$\psi(x) = e^{ikx}$	Results used for other systems
Step potential (energy below top)	Conductive interface of metal	$V(x) = -V_0$	$\psi(x) = e^{ik_1x}$	Penetration of forbidden region
Step potential (energy above top)	Nucleon being to escape nucleus	$V(x) = V_0$	$\psi(x) = e^{-k_2x}$	Partial reflection, potential discontinuity
Electric potential (energy below top)	α particle being to escape Coulomb barrier	$V(x) = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 e^2}{x}$	$\psi(x) = e^{-k_2x}$	Tunneling
Barrier potential (energy above top)	Electron sent through barrier	$V(x) = V_0$	$\psi(x) = e^{ik_1x}$	No reflection at certain energies
Finite square well potential	Nucleon bound in nucleus	$V(x) = -V_0$	$\psi(x) = \sin(kx)$	Energy quantization
Infinite square well potential	Molecule vibrating confined to box	$V(x) = \infty$	$\psi(x) = \sin(kx)$	Approximation to finite square well
Simple harmonic oscillator potential	Atom of vibrating diatomic molecule	$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$	$\psi(x) = e^{-\alpha x^2}$	Zero-point energy

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ENOUGH FOR TODAY?

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