## Chem 3322 homework \#7 solutions

## Problem 1 - harmonic oscillator wavefunctions

In class, we found that the stationary states of the 1 d harmonic oscillator have the form

$$
\begin{equation*}
\psi_{n}=A_{n} \times \mathrm{n}^{\text {th }} \text { order polynomial } \times e^{-\alpha x^{2}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $A_{n}$ is a normalization constant, and where

$$
\begin{equation*}
\alpha=\frac{m \omega}{2 \hbar} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

We did not derive a general formula for the polynomials, although we noted that each polynomial contains only even, or only odd, powers of $x$. These could, although its not very practical, be determined by orthogonality. For all of this question, express all your answers and do all your work in terms of the parameter $\alpha$ only. (You will need to use integral tables)
a) In particular, the second excited state $\psi_{2}$ has the form

$$
\begin{equation*}
\psi_{2}=A_{2}\left(x^{2}+c\right) e^{-\alpha x^{2}} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Find the constant $c$ by requiring that $\psi_{2}$ be orthogonal to the ground state $\psi_{0}$.
Solution:

$$
\begin{equation*}
0=\int \psi_{2} \psi_{0}^{*}=A_{0} A_{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\left(x^{2}+c\right) e^{-2 \alpha x^{2}} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

which means that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-2 \alpha x^{2}}=-c \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2 \alpha x^{2}} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

Evaluating the integrals gives

$$
\begin{equation*}
c=-\frac{1}{4 \alpha} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

b) $\psi_{2}$ is also orthogonal to the first excited state $\psi_{1}$. Why? (hint: symmetry)

Solution:
The orthogonality integral is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi_{1}^{*} \psi_{2}=A_{1} A_{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x\left(x^{2}+c\right) e^{-2 \alpha x^{2}} \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

which is zero because the integrand is an odd function of $x$ and the domain of integration is even (and because the integral from 0 to $\infty$ converges).
c) Determine the normalization constant $A_{0}$ for the ground state.

Solution:
We require that

$$
\begin{equation*}
1=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A_{0}^{2} e^{-2 \alpha x^{2}} \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

Evaluating the integral, we find that

$$
\begin{equation*}
A_{0}=\left(\frac{2 \alpha}{\pi}\right)^{1 / 4} \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Problem 2 - atomic orbitals

Do problem 6-21 from your textbook. Use Table 6.5 and the Jacobian (equation D.3).
Solution:
See the "solutions to Chapter 6 practice problems" link at the bottom of the course web page

## Problem 3 - atomic orbitals

Do problem 6-30 from your textbook.
Solution:
See the "solutions to Chapter 6 practice problems" link at the bottom of the course web page

