

particle in a 1D box

none

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Abstract

Generated by the [Physics Derivation Graph](#).

Eq. 1 is an initial equation.

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\psi(x) = -k^2\psi(x) \quad (1)$$

Judicious choice as a guessed solution to Eq. 1 is Eq. 2,

$$\psi(x) = a \sin(kx) + b \cos(kx) \quad (2)$$

A boundary condition for Eq. 1 is Eq. 3

$$\psi(x = 0) = 0 \quad (3)$$

A boundary condition for Eq. 1 is Eq. 4

$$\psi(x = W) = 0 \quad (4)$$

LHS of Eq. 3 is equal to LHS of Eq. 2; yields Eq. 5.

$$0 = a \sin(0) + b \cos(0) \quad (5)$$

Simplify Eq. 5; yields Eq. 6.

$$0 = b \quad (6)$$

Substitute RHS of Eq. 6 into Eq. 2; yields Eq. 7.

$$\psi(x) = a \sin(kx) \quad (7)$$

LHS of Eq. 4 is equal to LHS of Eq. 7; yields Eq. 8.

$$0 = a \sin(kW) \quad (8)$$

Eq. 9 is an identity.

$$0 = a \sin(n\pi) \quad (9)$$

Eq. 8 is valid when Eq. 9 occurs; yields Eq. 10.

$$kW = n\pi \quad (10)$$

Divide both sides of Eq. 10 by W ; yields Eq. 11.

$$k = \frac{n\pi}{W} \quad (11)$$

Substitute RHS of Eq. 11 into Eq. 7; yields Eq. 12.

$$\psi(x) = a \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right) \quad (12)$$

Normalization condition is Eq. 13.

$$\int |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1 \quad (13)$$

Conjugate ψ in Eq. 12; yields Eq. 14.

$$\psi(x)^* = a \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right) \quad (14)$$

Swap LHS of Eq. 13 with RHS; yields Eq. 15.

$$1 = \int |\psi(x)|^2 dx \quad (15)$$

Expand $\psi(x)$ in Eq. 15 with conjugate; yields Eq. 16.

$$1 = \int \psi(x)\psi(x)^* dx \quad (16)$$

Substitute LHS of Eq. 12 into Eq. 16; yields Eq. 17.

$$1 = \int_0^W a \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right) \psi(x)^* dx \quad (17)$$

Substitute LHS of Eq. 14 into Eq. 17; yields Eq. 18.

$$1 = \int_0^W a^2 \left(\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right)\right)^2 dx \quad (18)$$

Eq. 19 is an identity.

$$(\sin(x))^2 = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} \quad (19)$$

Change variable $\frac{n\pi}{W}x$ to x in Eq. 19; yields Eq. 20.

$$\left(\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right)\right)^2 = \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right)}{2} \quad (20)$$

Substitute RHS of Eq. 20 into Eq. 18; yields Eq. 21.

$$1 = \int_0^W a^2 \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right)}{2} dx \quad (21)$$

Divide both sides of Eq. 21 by a^2 ; yields Eq. 22.

$$\frac{1}{a^2} = \int_0^W \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right)}{2} dx \quad (22)$$

Expand integrand of Eq. 22; yields Eq. 23.

$$\frac{1}{a^2} = \int_0^W \frac{1}{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^W \cos\left(2\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right) dx \quad (23)$$

Eq. 24 is an identity.

$$\int \cos(ax) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax) \quad (24)$$

Change variable $\frac{2n\pi}{W}$ to a in Eq. 24; yields Eq. 25.

$$\int \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{W}x\right) dx = \frac{W}{2n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{W}x\right) \quad (25)$$

Eq. 26 is an identity.

$$\int a dx = ax \quad (26)$$

Change variable $1/2$ to a in Eq. 26; yields Eq. 27.

$$\int \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}x \quad (27)$$

Substitute LHS of Eq. 27 into Eq. 23; yields Eq. 28.

$$\frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2}W - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^W \cos\left(2\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right) dx \quad (28)$$

Substitute RHS of Eq. 25 into Eq. 28; yields Eq. 29.

$$\frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{1}{2}W - \frac{1}{2} \frac{W}{2n\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{W}x\right) \Big|_0^W \quad (29)$$

Simplify Eq. 29; yields Eq. 30.

$$\frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{W}{2} \quad (30)$$

Multiply both sides of Eq. 30 by $a^2 \frac{2}{W}$; yields Eq. 31.

$$\frac{2}{W} = a^2 \quad (31)$$

Take the square root of both sides of Eq. 31; yields Eq. 32 and Eq. 33.

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{W}} = a \quad (32)$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{2}{W}} = a \quad (33)$$

Substitute LHS of Eq. 32 into Eq. 12; yields Eq. 34.

$$\psi(x) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{W}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right) \quad (34)$$

Substitute LHS of Eq. 33 into Eq. 12; yields Eq. 35.

$$\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{W}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{W}x\right) \quad (35)$$

Eq. 35 is one of the final equations. Substitute RHS of Eq. 1 into Eq. 2; yields Eq. 36.

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} (a \sin(kx) + b \cos(kx)) = -k^2 (a \sin(kx) + b \cos(kx)) \quad (36)$$

Simplify Eq. 36; yields Eq. 37.

$$a \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \sin(kx) + b \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \cos(kx) = -ak^2 \sin(kx) + -bk^2 \cos(kx) \quad (37)$$

Simplify Eq. 37; yields Eq. 38.

$$-ak^2 \sin(kx) + -bk^2 \cos(kx) = -ak^2 \sin(kx) + -bk^2 \cos(kx) \quad (38)$$

Thus we see that LHS of Eq. 38 is equal to RHS.

References