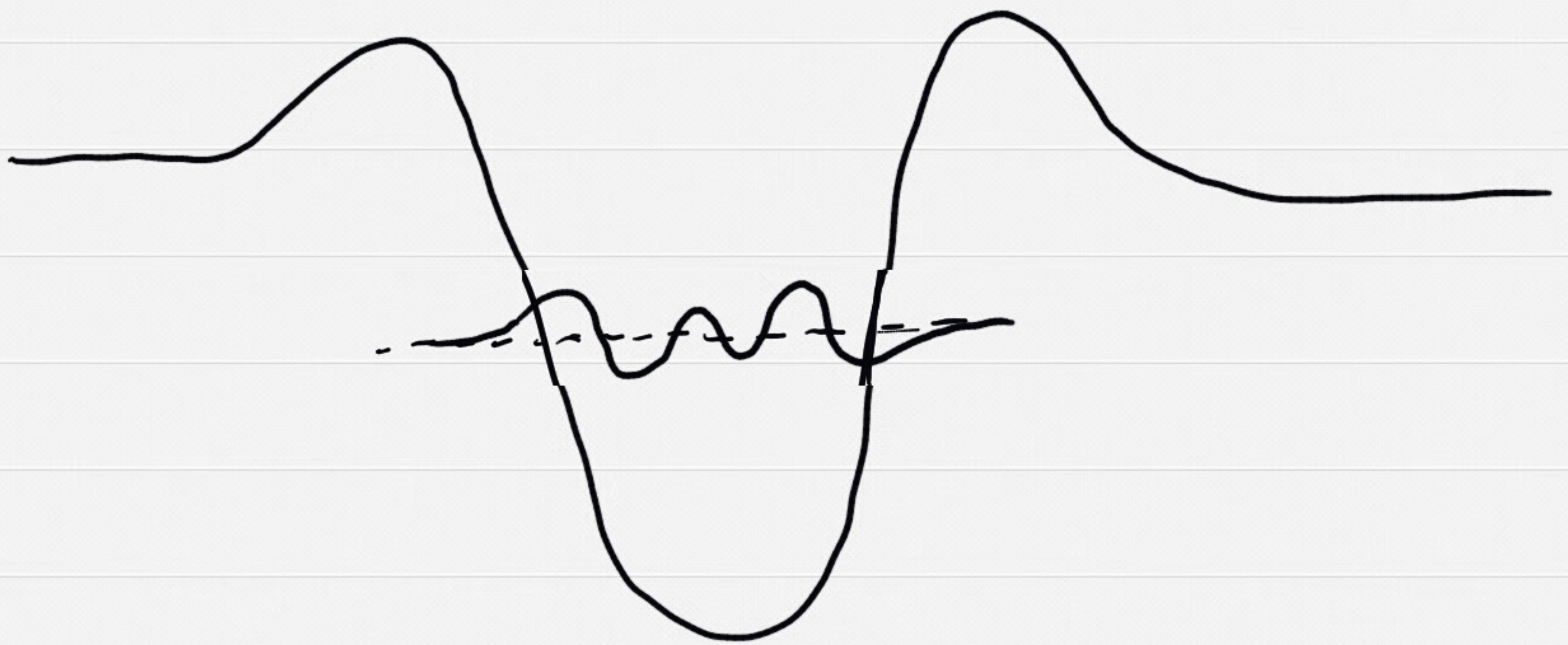


1. a.



b.



- shorter  $\lambda$ , lower amplitude  
where well is deeper

- exponential decay at edges

2.

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = A e^{-ax^2} + Ax \cdot -2ax e^{-ax^2}$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = A \cdot -2ax e^{-ax^2} - 2Aa - 2x e^{-ax^2} - 2Aax^2 - -2ax e^{-ax^2}$$
$$= Ax e^{-ax^2} (-2a - 4a + 4a^2 x^2)$$
$$= \psi (-6a + 4a^2 x^2)$$
$$= \frac{2\hbar^2}{m} (1/2 ax^2 - E) \psi //$$

$$\boxed{E = 3 \frac{\hbar^2 a}{m} = 3/2 \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \sqrt{m}}$$

$$26. \int |\psi|^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A^2 x^2 e^{-2ax^2} dx = 1$$

$$3. E_n = -13.6 - \frac{z^2}{n^2}$$

$$\Delta E_{12} = (1 - \frac{1}{4}) \cdot 13.6 z^2$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 13.6 z^2$$

$$= 10.2 - z^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{z=2}$$

$$4. a. r^2 R^2 = A^2 \frac{r^4}{a_0^2} e^{-r/a_0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} (r^2 R^2) = \frac{A^2}{a_0^2} (4r^3 e^{-r/a_0} - r^4/a_0 e^{-r/a_0})$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if} \quad r/a_0 = 4$$

$$\text{or} \quad \boxed{r = 4a_0}$$

$$b. (n, l, m_l, m_s)$$

$$= (2, 1, \pm 1, \pm 1/2)$$

$$\text{or} (2, 1, 0, \pm 1/2)$$

$$\boxed{6 \text{ states}}$$

5. Quantization condition comes from continuity of standing de Broglie waves. This doesn't account for ground state or the difference between  $L_z$  and  $L$ , but does explain the energy levels of Hydrogen