

HARMONIC OSCILLATOR - THREE LOWEST STATIONARY STATES

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We've seen that the stationary states of the harmonic oscillator can be generated using the raising operator starting with the ground state. The process involves the spade-work of calculating the derivative of each function to find the next one, which after the first few gets to be quite tedious.

We've seen that the ground state is

$$\psi_0 = \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} e^{-m\omega x^2/2\hbar} \quad (1)$$

The raising operator is

$$a_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} [-ip + m\omega x] \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left[-\hbar \frac{d}{dx} + m\omega x \right] \quad (3)$$

Applying this to the ground state we can generate the first two excited states (I used Maple to do the derivatives, and also to calculate the normalization constant by doing the integral. We get

$$\psi_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi^{1/4}} \left(\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{3/4} x e^{-m\omega x^2/2\hbar} \quad (4)$$

To find ψ_2 we start with ψ_1 and apply the raising operator again:

$$\psi_2(x) = A_2 a_+ \psi_1(x) \quad (5)$$

$$= A_2 \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} (-ip + m\omega x) (x e^{-m\omega x^2/2\hbar}) \quad (6)$$

$$= A_2 \left(\frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{1/4} \left(2\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2 - 1\right) e^{-m\omega x^2/2\hbar} \quad (7)$$

where we have used $p = (\hbar/i)\partial/\partial x$.

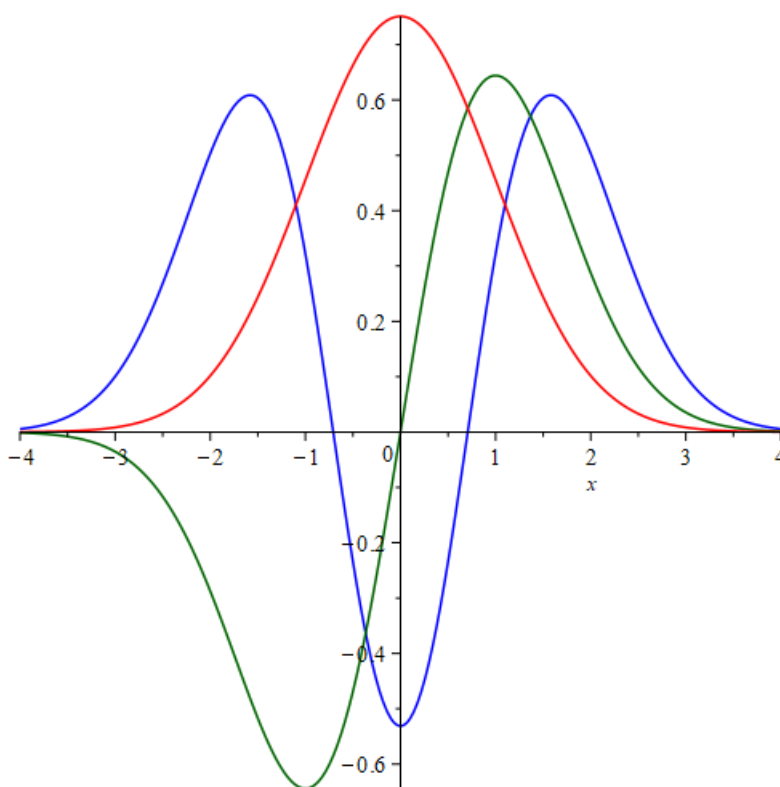


FIGURE 1. Three lowest stationary states, with $\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} = 1$. ψ_0 is red, ψ_1 is green and ψ_2 is blue.

By normalizing this function (use Maple to do the integral), we find $A_2 = 1/\sqrt{2}$.

We can sketch the first three stationary states (with $\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} = 1$) and get Fig. 1.

We note that since x is an odd function, and e^{-ax^2} and any constant are both even functions, and that the integral over any interval symmetric about the origin of an odd function multiplied by an even function is zero, then we can see that ψ_0 and ψ_2 are even, and ψ_1 is odd. Therefore, ψ_1 is automatically orthogonal to both ψ_0 and ψ_2 so the only thing that needs to be checked is that ψ_0 and ψ_2 are mutually orthogonal. This can be checked in Maple, by integrating with respect to x and using 'assuming positive' to make all the other constants positive. Defining $a = m\omega/2\hbar$, the integral we need to do is

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (4ax^2 - 1) e^{-2ax^2} dx \quad (8)$$

and this in fact zero.

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