- 1. By choosing an appropriate trial function, find the energy of the first excited state of harmonic oscillator.
- 2. For the Schrödinger equation with a potential V(x) = g|x| (g > 0), use an exponential trial function to estimate the ground state energy. Compare with the estimate from the gaussian trial function.
- 3. Use the variational principle to estimate the ground state energy of Hydrogen atom using a trial function $\exp(-\gamma r)$.
- 4. Use the variational principle to estimate the ground state energy for the anharmonic oscillator

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + \lambda x^4.$$

Compare with the exact result

$$E_0 = 1.060 \lambda^{1/3} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\right)^{2/3}$$

Use a gaussian trial function.

- 5. Use the variational principle to show that a one-dimensional attractive potential will always have a bound state.
- 6. Using a gaussian trial function, $e^{-\lambda x^2}$ for a potential well represented by

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} - V_0 e^{-\alpha x^2}$$

where V_0 and $\alpha > 0$, find ground state energy.

7. Find the ground state energy of double oscillator described by potential

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^{2}(|x| - a)^{2}$$

(*Hint*: See section 8.5 in Quantum Mechanics by Merzbacher.)

- 8. Atomic Units: The mass of electron (m_e) , the charge of electron (e), the Bohr radius (a_0) and Planck's constant (\hbar) are set to 1 in the scheme of atomic units. Show that the 1 au of time is 2.42×10^{-17} s and that the speed of light is 137.036 a.u.
- 9. **Prolate Ellipsoidal Coordinates**: Show that the prolate ellipsoidal coordinate system is orthogonal and find the volume element.
- 10. In ionized Hydrogen molecule (H_2^+) calculation (refer to class notes), show that

$$\nabla^2 \phi_a = \left(\gamma^2 - \frac{2\gamma}{r_a}\right) \phi_a$$

where $\phi_a = (\gamma^3 / \pi)^{1/2} e^{-\gamma r_a}$.

11. In ionized Hydrogen molecule (H_2^+) calculation (refer to class notes), evaluate

$$C = \frac{\gamma^3}{\pi} \int d\tau \frac{e^{-2\gamma r_a}}{r_b}$$

and

$$D = \frac{\gamma^3}{\pi} \int d\tau \frac{e^{-\gamma(r_a + r_b)}}{r_b}$$