

In[44]:= (*Normalització de la funció:*)

$$\text{Solve}[N^2 \int_0^1 x(1-x)x(1-x) dx = 1, N]$$

Out[44]= {{N -> -\sqrt{30}}, {N -> \sqrt{30}}}

(*Triem la solució positiva i determinem el coeficients que permeten l'expansió d'aquesta funció en la base completa de funcions de la partícula en la caixa {\sqrt{2} Sin[n \pi x], n=1,2,3,...}*)

$$\text{In}[1]:= c[n_]= \int_0^1 \sqrt{30} x(1-x) \sqrt{2} \text{Sin}[n \pi x] dx$$

$$\text{Out}[1]= -\frac{2\sqrt{15}(-2+2\text{Cos}[n\pi]+n\pi\text{Sin}[n\pi])}{n^3\pi^3}$$

(* Determinem la forma compacta que presenten aquests coeficients *)

$$\text{In}[2]:= d[n_]= c[n_]/\sqrt{15}; \text{Print}[d[1], d[2], d[3], d[4], d[5]]$$

$$\frac{8}{\pi^3} 0 - \frac{8}{27\pi^3} 0 - \frac{8}{125\pi^3}$$

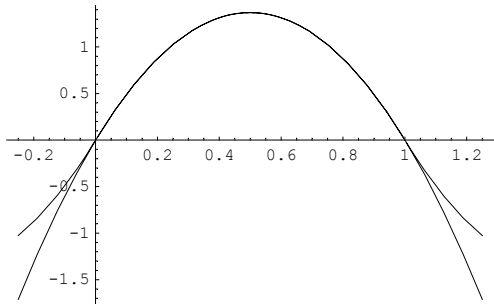
$$\frac{8}{\pi^3} 0 - \frac{8}{27\pi^3} 0 - \frac{8}{125\pi^3} \dots \dots \dots > c[2n+1] = \frac{8\sqrt{15}}{(2n+1)^3\pi^3}$$

(* L'expansió és doncs *)

$$\text{In}[26]:= \text{ClearAll}[f, c, d]; f[x_]= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{8\sqrt{30}}{(2n+1)^3\pi^3} \text{Sin}[(2n+1)\pi x]$$

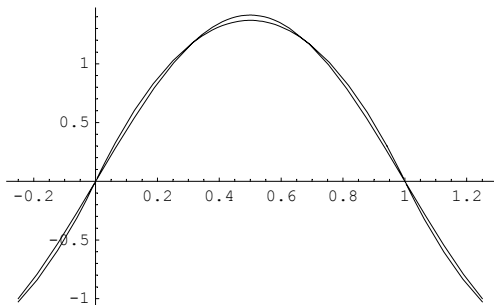
$$\text{Out}[26]= -\frac{1}{\pi^3} \left(i \sqrt{\frac{15}{2}} e^{-i\pi x} \left(8 e^{2i\pi x} \text{HypergeometricPFQ}\left[\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right\}, \left\{\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right\}, e^{2i\pi x}\right] - \text{LerchPhi}\left[e^{-2i\pi x}, 3, \frac{1}{2}\right] \right) \right)$$

In[4]:= Plot[{\sqrt{30} x(1-x), f[x]}, {x, -0.25, 1.25}]



Out[4]= - Graphics -

In[5]:= Plot[{\sqrt{2} Sin[\pi x], f[x]}, {x, -0.25, 1.25}]



Out[5]= - Graphics -

(* Determinem el valor mitja de l'operador H=-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} en l'estat \Psi(x)=\sqrt{30} x(1-x) *)

$$\text{In}[16]:= \int_0^1 \sqrt{30} x(1-x) \text{Simplify}\left[-\frac{1}{2} D[\sqrt{30} x(1-x), \{x, 2\}]\right] dx$$

Out[16]= 5

(* Determinem el valor mitja de l'operador H^2=\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^4}{dx^4} en l'estat \Psi(x)=\sqrt{30} x(1-x) *)

$$\text{In}[17] := \int_0^1 \sqrt{30} x (1-x) \text{Simplify}\left[\frac{1}{4} D[\sqrt{30} x (1-x), \{x, 4\}]\right] dx$$

$$\text{Out}[17] = 0$$

(* Determinem el valor mitja de l'operador $H = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ en l'estat $\Phi(x)$ expandit en termes de la base *)

$$(* \text{ recordem que } f[x_] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{8\sqrt{30}}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} \text{Sin}[(2n+1)\pi x];$$

$$\text{El terme } -\frac{1}{2} D[f[x], \{x, 2\}] \text{ és } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{8\sqrt{30}}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) ((2n+1)\pi)^2 \text{Sin}[(2n+1)\pi x]; *$$

(* Fem el producte i integre. Integral de la suma = suma d'integrals. Calculem primer les integrals que hi ha implicades*)

$$\text{In}[38] := \int_0^1 \text{Sin}[(2n+1)\pi x] \text{Sin}[(2m+1)\pi x] dx$$

$$\text{Out}[38] = \frac{\text{Sin}[2m\pi]}{4(m+m^2)\pi}$$

$$\text{In}[37] := \int_0^1 \text{Sin}[(2n+1)\pi x] \text{Sin}[(2n+1)\pi x] dx$$

$$\text{Out}[37] = \frac{1}{2}$$

(* aleshores,

si m no és igual a n la integral és zero. Si m=n aquesta val 0.5. Aleshores el valor mitjà queda: *)

$$\text{In}[39] := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{8\sqrt{30}}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} \frac{8\sqrt{30}}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) ((2n+1)\pi)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Out}[39] = 5$$

(* Determinem el valor mitja de l'operador $H^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^4}{dx^4}$ en l'estat $\Phi(x)$ expandit en termes de la base *)

$$(* \text{ definim } h[x] = \frac{1}{4} D[f[x], \{x, 4\}] \text{ ----> } h[x_] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{8\sqrt{30}}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) ((2n+1)\pi)^4 \text{Sin}[(2n+1)\pi x];$$

Anàlogament apleguem a que: *)

$$\text{In}[43] := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{8\sqrt{30}}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} \frac{8\sqrt{30}}{(2n+1)^3 \pi^3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) ((2n+1)\pi)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Out}[43] = 30$$