

$$\frac{-\hbar^2}{2m} \psi''(x) + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha^2 &= \frac{m k}{\hbar^2} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \\ d &= \frac{2mE}{\hbar^2 \alpha} & \psi_0(x) &= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \\ w &= \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} & E_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \hbar w \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\psi_1(x) = N_1 x e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{3}{2} \hbar w$$

$$\psi_2(x) = N_2 (x^2 - \alpha) e^{-\alpha x^2/2} \Rightarrow E_2 = \frac{5}{2} \hbar w \text{ et } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

De façon générale;

$$\psi_n(x) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}} \right)^{1/2} H_n(\sqrt{\alpha} x) e^{-\alpha x^2/2}$$

$H_n(\xi)$  = représente le Hermite polynomiale de degré  $n$ .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H_0(\xi) &= 1 \\ H_1(\xi) &= 2\xi \\ H_2(\xi) &= 4\xi^2 - 2 \\ H_3(\xi) &= 8\xi^3 - 12\xi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\text{et } E_n = \left( \frac{1}{2} + n \right) \hbar w$$

La résolution de l'éq. de Schrödinger d'un oscillateur harmonique.