

PROBLEM II

$$1) \left[ \frac{\hat{p}_r^2}{2M} + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2Mr^2} + V(r) \right] \frac{u(r)}{r} Y_l^m(\theta, \phi) = E \frac{u(r)}{r} Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

no  $\theta, \phi$  dependence  $\Downarrow$

$$Y_l^m \frac{\hat{p}_r^2}{2M} \frac{u(r)}{r} + \frac{u(r)}{r} \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2Mr^2} Y_l^m + V(r) \frac{u(r)}{r} Y_l^m = E \frac{u(r)}{r} Y_l^m(\theta, \phi)$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}_r^2 \frac{u(r)}{r} &= -\hbar^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{u(r)}{r} \\ &= -\hbar^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} u(r) \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\boxed{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} u(r) + \left( \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2Mr^2} + V(r) \right) u(r) = E u(r)}$$

2) For  $l=0$ :

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} u(r) + V(r) u(r) = E u(r)$$

$a < r < b$ :  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} u(r) = E u(r) \Rightarrow u(r) = A \cos kr + B \sin kr$ ,  
with  $E = \hbar^2 k^2 / 2M$

boundary conditions: ~~at~~  $u(r=a) = 0 \Rightarrow A \cos ka + B \sin ka = 0$  (i)  
 $u(r=b) = 0 \Rightarrow A \cos kb + B \sin kb = 0$  (ii)

Eliminate B from (ii) and plug back to (i):

$$0 = A \cos ka - A \frac{\cos kb}{\sin kb} \sin ka \Rightarrow \cos ka \sin kb - \cos kb \sin ka = + \sin k(b-a) = 0$$