

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ a) } \hat{H}' = -V_0 \quad \text{for } x=0 \rightarrow L/2.$$

$$\therefore E_1^{(1)} = \langle \psi_1 | \hat{H}' | \psi_1 \rangle \quad \text{and } \psi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)$$

$$\therefore E_1^{(1)} = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^{L/2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) (-V_0) \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx = -\frac{2V_0}{L} \int_0^{L/2} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx$$

note: integration is between 0 and $L/2$ $\therefore \hat{H}' = 0$ for $x > L/2$

From tables: $\int \sin^2(ax) dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \left(\frac{1}{4a}\right)\sin(2ax)$

$$\therefore E_1^{(1)} = -\frac{2V_0}{L} \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{L}{4\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) \right]_0^{L/2}$$

$$= -\frac{2V_0}{L} \left[\frac{L}{4} - 0 - \left(\frac{L}{4\pi} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi L}{2L}\right) - \frac{L}{4\pi} \sin(0) \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2V_0}{L} \left[\frac{L}{4} - \left(\frac{L}{4\pi} \sin(\pi) - \frac{L}{4\pi} \sin(0) \right) \right] = -\frac{2V_0 L}{4L}$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{V_0}{2} = E_1^{(1)}}$$

b) From spectral results

$$\psi_1^{(1)} = \sum_{k \neq 1} a_k \psi_k^{(0)}$$

$$a_k = \frac{H_{k1}^{(1)}}{E_1^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}$$

First evaluate $H_{k1}^{(1)} = -\frac{2V_0}{L} \int_0^{L/2} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi x}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx \quad (k \neq 1)$

From tables: $\int \sin(mx) \sin(nx) dx = \frac{\sin(m-n)x}{2(m-n)} - \frac{\sin(m+n)x}{2(m+n)}$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2V_0}{L} \int_0^{L/2} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi x}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) dx = -\frac{2V_0}{L} \left[\frac{\sin\left[\frac{(k-1)\pi x}{L}\right]}{\frac{2\pi}{L}(k-1)} - \frac{\sin\left[\frac{(k+1)\pi x}{L}\right]}{\frac{2\pi}{L}(k+1)} \right]_0^{L/2}$$

$$= -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin\left[\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2}\right] - \phi}{k-1} - \left\{ \frac{\sin\left[\frac{(k+1)\pi}{2}\right] - \phi}{k+1} \right\} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin\left[\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2}\right]}{k-1} - \frac{\sin\left[\frac{(k+1)\pi}{2}\right]}{k+1} \right]$$

Looks bad? Not really. Evaluate $H_{k1}^{(1)}$ for $k=2, 3, 4, 5$.

$$k=2 \quad H_{2,1}^{(1)} = -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}{3} \right] = -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \left[1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \right] = -\frac{4V_0}{3\pi}$$

$$k=3 \quad H_{3,1}^{(1)} = -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(\pi)}{2} - \frac{\sin(2\pi)}{4} \right] = \phi$$

$$k=4 \quad H_{4,1}^{(1)} = -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}{3} - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{2}\right)}{5} \right] = -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right] = +\frac{8V_0}{15\pi}$$

$$k=5 \quad H_{5,1}^{(1)} = -\frac{V_0}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin(2\pi)}{4} - \frac{\sin(3\pi)}{6} \right] = \phi$$

\therefore only 2 terms are necessary.

$$\therefore \Psi_1^{(1)} = a_2 \Psi_2^{(0)} + a_4 \Psi_4^{(0)}$$

$$a_2 = -\frac{4V_0}{3\pi} \left[\frac{1}{E_1^{(0)} - E_2^{(0)}} \right] \quad \text{but } E_n^{(0)} = \frac{n^2 h^2}{8mL^2} \Rightarrow E_n^{(0)} = n^2 E_1^{(0)}$$

$$\therefore a_2 = -\frac{4V_0}{3\pi} \left[\frac{8mL^2}{(1-2^2)h^2} \right] = -\frac{4 \times 8 V_0 L^2 m}{3 \times (-3) \pi h^2} = +\frac{32 V_0 L^2 m}{9 \pi h^2}$$

$$\text{and } a_4 = +\frac{8V_0}{15\pi} \left[\frac{1}{E_1^{(0)} - E_4^{(0)}} \right] = \frac{8V_0}{15\pi} \left[\frac{8mL^2}{(1-4^2)h^2} \right] = -\frac{64 V_0 L^2 m}{225 \pi h^2}$$

$$\therefore \Psi_1^{(1)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \left[\frac{32 V_0 L^2 m}{9 \pi h^2} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) - \frac{64 V_0 L^2 m}{225 \pi h^2} \sin\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L}\right) \right]$$

$$\boxed{\Psi_1^{(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2} L^{1.5} V_0 m}{\pi h^2} \left[\frac{32}{9} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) - \frac{64}{225} \sin\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L}\right) \right]}$$

note : complete wavefn is $\Psi_1^{(0)} + \Psi_1^{(1)}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2} L^{1.5} V_0 m}{\pi h^2} \left[\frac{32}{9} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right) - \frac{64}{225} \sin\left(\frac{4\pi x}{L}\right) \right]$$