What feature of the Schrodinger equation implies that the sum of any two solutions is a solution?

- A) The fact that it has only one time derivative.
- B) The fact that each term has only a single Psi in it.
- C) Nothing in particular; this is true for any differential equation.
- D) The fact thaf Psi is a complex function.

E) The fact that it's a partial differential equation (meaning, it's a differential equation with partial derivatives in it).

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See the proof in the lecture notes; try to see what would happen if you replaced Psi with, say, Psi² in the Schrodinger equation.



The wavefunction for an electron involves two wavepackets traveling in opposite directions. When they meet, the wavepackets will...

- A) pass right through each other.
- B) repel each other and reverse direction.
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The principle of superposition says they will not interact with each other.

What equation in classical physics does the Schrodinger equation for a free particle replace?

A) Maxwell's equations

B) The classical wave equation

C) Newton's second law F = m a

D) Newton's first law, v = const. in the absence of forces

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It govers the behaviour of a free particle in quantum mechanics, just like the 1st law does in classical mechanics.



Which of the following diagrams best represents the potential energy of an electron moving along the x-axis between two positive charges?





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The electron is attracted to both charges.

If an electron is in an energy eigenstate, does the probability density for finding it at a position x vary with time?

- A) Yes
- B) No

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A) Yes
B) No
Recall that
$$|e^{i\Omega}| = |$$
 FOR ANY α (REA()
 $\Psi(x,t) = e^{-\frac{t}{\hbar}Et} \Psi_E(x)$
 $|\Psi(x,t)|^2 = |e^{-\frac{t}{\hbar}Et} \Psi_E(x)|^2 = |\Psi_E(x)|^2 = constructions$