

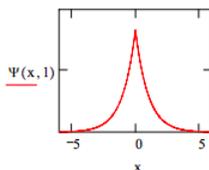
## 10.30: The Variation Method in Momentum Space

The following normalized trial wavefunction is proposed for a variational calculation on the harmonic oscillator.

$$\psi(x, a) := \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \exp\left(-\frac{|x|}{a}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(x, a)^2 dx \quad \text{assume, } a > 0 \rightarrow 1$$

However, the graph below shows a cusp at  $x = 0$ , indicating that the wavefunction is not well-behaved and therefore cannot be used for quantum mechanical calculations.

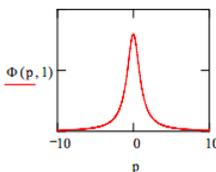


Therefore, the wavefunction is Fourier transformed into the momentum representation.

$$\Phi(p, a) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\exp(-ipx)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}} \exp\left(-\frac{|x|}{a}\right) dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{assume, } a > 0 \\ \text{simplify} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow (-a^{\frac{1}{2}}) \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(ipa - 1)\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}(ipa + 1)}$$

Normalization is checked and the function is graphed.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(p, a)^2 dp \quad \text{assume, } a > 0 \rightarrow 1$$



The momentum wavefunction appears to be well-behaved, so a variational calculation will be carried out in momentum space.

Assuming a  $m = k = 1$  and  $\hbar = 2\pi$ , we have for the harmonic oscillator in momentum space.

- Momentum space integral:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \blacksquare dp$
- Momentum operator:  $p \blacksquare$
- Kinetic energy operator:  $\frac{p^2}{2}$
- Position operator:  $i \frac{d}{dp} \blacksquare$
- Potential energy operator:  $\frac{-1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dp^2} \blacksquare$

Evaluate the energy integral in the momentum representation:

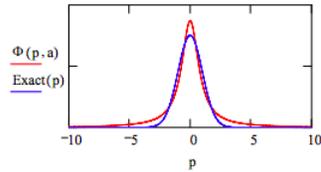
$$E(a) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(p, a) \frac{p^2}{2} \Phi(p, a) dp \dots + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(p, a) \frac{-1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dp^2} \Phi(p, a) dp \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{simplify} \\ \text{assume, } a > 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \frac{2 + a^4}{a^2}$$

Minimize energy with respect to the variational parameter:

$$a := 1 \quad a := \text{Minimize } (E, a) \quad a = 1.189 \quad E(a) = 0.707$$

Display optimum wavefunction along with exact wavefunction:

$$Exact(p) := \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{1}{4}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}p^2}$$



Naturally the agreement with the exact solution is not favorable because of the poor quality of the original coordinate space wavefunction.

$$\frac{E(a) - 0.5}{0.5} = 41.421$$

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