

1D Infinite Square Well Eigenstates Are Orthonormal

Matt Kafker

Exercise:

We demonstrate that the 1D infinite square well eigenstates are orthonormal.

Solution:

We consider the potential

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < x < a \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The eigenstates are given by

$$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

We verify the orthonormality of these states.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_n | \psi_m \rangle &= \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \frac{2}{a} \int_0^a \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \left[\cos\left(\frac{(n-m)\pi x}{a}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{(n+m)\pi x}{a}\right) \right] dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-m)\pi} \sin\left(\frac{(n-m)\pi x}{a}\right) \Big|_0^a - \frac{1}{(n+m)\pi} \sin\left(\frac{(n+m)\pi x}{a}\right) \Big|_0^a = \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-m)\pi} \sin((n-m)\pi) = \delta_{nm} \implies \\ &= \boxed{\langle \psi_n | \psi_m \rangle = \delta_{nm}.} \end{aligned}$$