

## Normalization of Functions

### Example of Calculating Normalization Constants

In homework problem (9) you will be asked to normalize several functions. In class we will discuss the 'physical' meaning of normalizing quantum mechanical wavefunctions and do examples. The actual process of obtaining normalization constants is relatively straightforward; however, we may not quite have all of this done before problem (9) is due, so this handout works through an example.

$$\text{to normalize } f_{\text{unorm}}(x) = xe^{-bx} \quad \text{in } x = (0, \infty)$$

$$\text{set } f(x) = N f_{\text{unorm}}(x) = Nxe^{-bx} \quad \text{where } N \text{ is the normalization constant}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} [N^* f_{\text{unorm}}^*(x)][N f_{\text{unorm}}(x)]dx = \int_0^{\infty} N^2 f_{\text{unorm}}^2(x)dx = 1 \quad \text{since } f_{\text{unorm}}(x) \text{ is real}$$

$$N^2 \int_0^{\infty} (xe^{-bx})^2 dx = N^2 \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-2bx} dx = 1$$

$$\text{using the integral on the front cover of } McQ \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$N^2 \left[ \frac{2}{(2b)^3} \right] = 1$$

$$N^2 = 4b^3$$

$$N = 2b^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = 2b^{\frac{3}{2}} x e^{-bx}$$