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<p>DEFINITION</p> <p><i>statistical interpretation of the wave function</i></p> <p>QUANTUM MECHANICS</p>	<p>FORMULA</p> <p><i>Euler's formula</i></p> <p>QUANTUM MECHANICS</p>
<p>EQUATION</p> <p><i>time-independent Schrödinger equation</i></p> <p>QUANTUM MECHANICS</p>	<p>DEFINITION</p> <p><i>Hamiltonian operator</i></p> <p>QUANTUM MECHANICS</p>

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + V\Psi$$

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$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\int_a^b |\Psi(x, t)|^2 dx =$$

probability of finding the particle between a and b , at time t

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V$$

The simplest way to write the time-independent Schrödinger equation is $H\psi = E\psi$, however, with the Hamiltonian operator expanded it becomes:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 \psi}{dx^2} + V\psi = E\psi$$