

Taking an inner product with  $\psi_e^0$ :

$$\sum_{m \neq n} (E_m^0 - E_n^0) c_m^{(n)} \langle \psi_e^0 | \psi_m^0 \rangle = - \langle \psi_e^0 | H' | \psi_n^0 \rangle + E_n^0 \underbrace{\langle \psi_e^0 | \psi_n^0 \rangle}_{\delta_{en}}$$

If  $\langle \psi_e^0 | \psi_m^0 \rangle = \delta_{em}$  so nonzero when  $e=m$  but left hand side will be zero when  $e=n \neq m$ . for  $n \neq e$ :

$$(E_e^0 - E_n^0) c_e^{(n)} = - \langle \psi_e^0 | H' | \psi_n^0 \rangle + 0 \Rightarrow c_n^{(n)} = \frac{\langle \psi_n^0 | H' | \psi_n^0 \rangle}{E_n^0 - E_m^0}$$

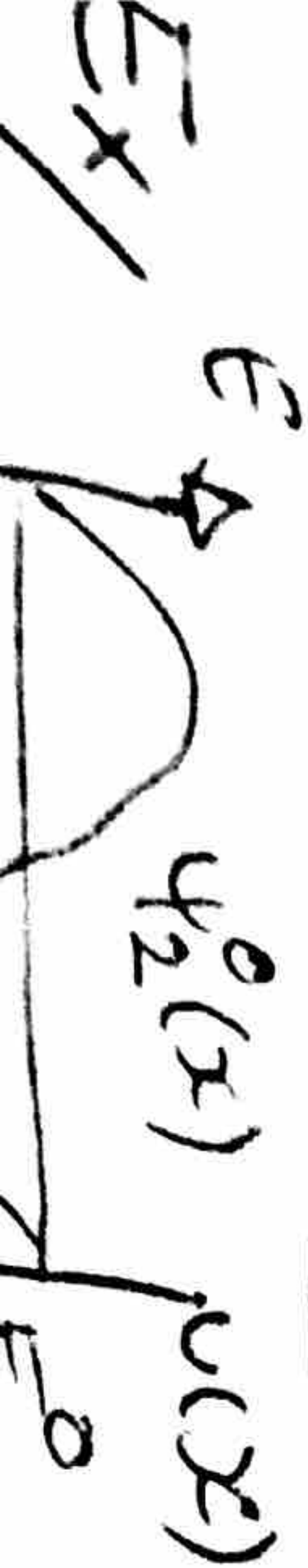
$$\text{so } \psi_n' = \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{\langle \psi_m^0 | H' | \psi_n^0 \rangle}{(E_n^0 - E_m^0)} \psi_m^0$$

\*  $E_n^0 \neq E_m^0$  as long as the unperturbed energy spectrum is nondegenerate

HW (Bonus)

$$|\psi_n'\rangle = \sum_{m \neq n} c_m^{(n)} |\psi_m^0\rangle = C |\psi_n^0\rangle$$

$\langle \psi_m^0 | \psi_n' \rangle = \langle \psi_m^0 | C | \psi_n^0 \rangle \Rightarrow$  what property operator  $C$  has? (Hermitian? unitary?)  
(or matrix)



$$H = H_0 + H' = 0 + V_0 \Theta(x - \frac{a}{2})$$