

# Computational Physics (6810): Session 5

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- Diagonalization in coordinate representation

- Solve  $l = 0$  Schrödinger equation:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2 u^{(n)}(r)}{dr^2} + V(r)u^{(n)}(r) = E_n u^{(n)}(r) \text{ with } u^{(n)}(r=0) = 0$$

- normalization:  $\int_0^\infty |u^{(n)}(r)|^2 dr = 1$
  - Solve as *matrix* problem:  $H\Psi = E\Psi$  in discrete  $r$  basis
  - If we use the approximation:

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} \approx \frac{u(r+h) - 2u(r) + u(r-h)}{h^2} + \mathcal{O}(h^2)$$

what do the kinetic energy and potential matrices look like?

## Pointers once more

- You can stop listening if you are ok with pointers ...
- In `session05.zip` the file `derivative_test_new.cpp` gives a possible solution to the “Pointer Games” exercise
- Void pointers once more:

```
void * params_ptr; // pointer to something (holds an address)
double x = 5;
double * x_ptr = &x; // define as pointer; set to address of x
params_ptr = &x; // knows address of x but not the type
cout << *x_ptr << endl; // dereference --> prints 5
```

- recover in subroutine:

```
double x_passed; // NOT a pointer
\\ read the next statement from right to left:
\\ 1) "cast" as pointer to a double, 2) dereference,
\\ 3) assign to x_passed
x_passed = * (double *) params_ptr;
```

## Pointers once more (cont.)

- Now go through an example with structures ...

```
typedef struct
{
    double a;
    double b;
} new_struct;
```

```
struct new_struct my_struct; // new_struct is the data type;
                             // my_struct is the "instance"
```

- recover in subroutine:

```
double a_passed; // NOT a pointer
\\ read the next statement from right to left [note ()'s]:
\\ 1) dereference a pointer to a structure with ->,
\\ 2) "cast" as pointer to a new_struct structure,
\\ 3) assign to a_passed
a_passed = ((new_struct *) params_ptr)->a;
```