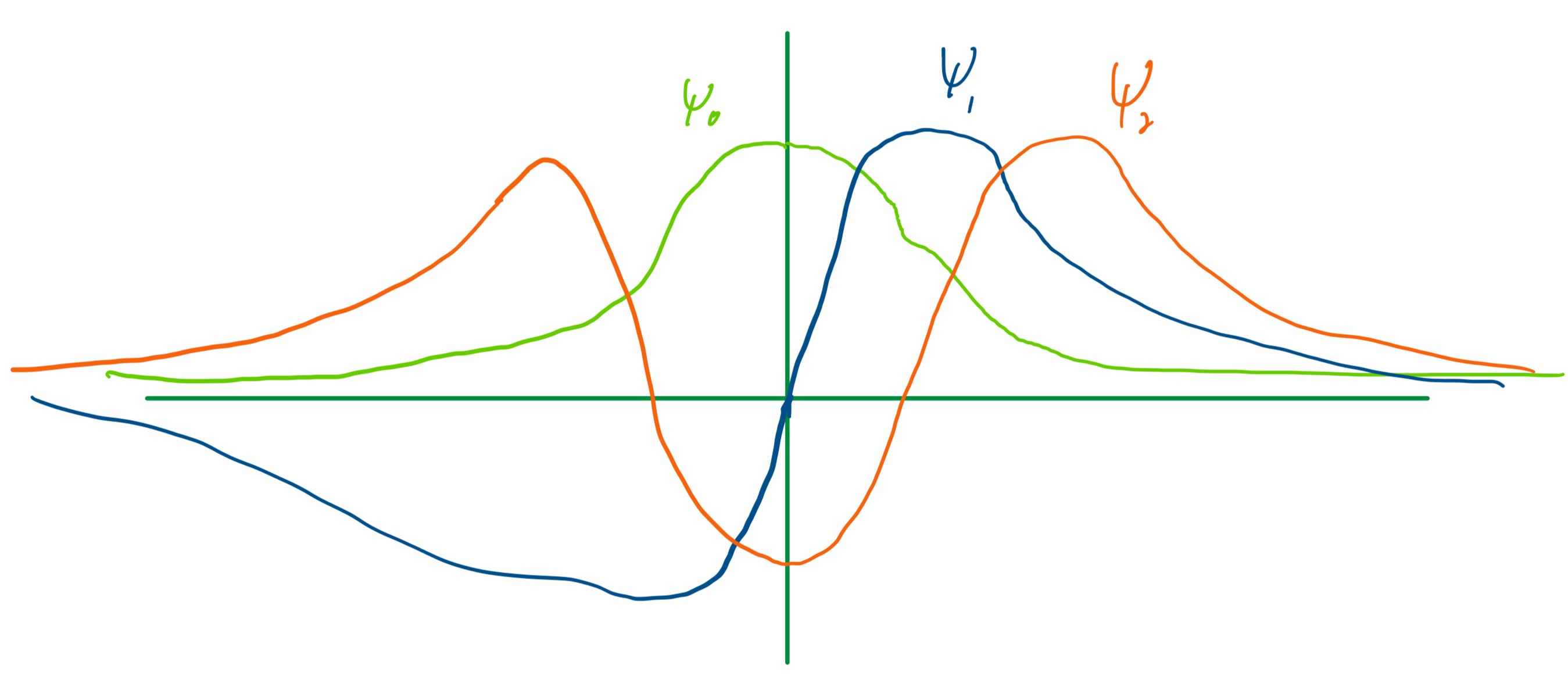


$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi_2(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}} (\hat{a}_+)^2 \psi_0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{a}_+ \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} (-i\hat{p} + m\omega x) \right) \psi_0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{a}_+ \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left( +i^2 \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + m\omega x \right) \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{a}_+ \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( +\frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} + m\omega x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{a}_+ \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( m\omega x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} + m\omega x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{a}_+ \left( \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left( -\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + m\omega x \right) \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} x e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar m\omega}} \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{2m\omega}{\hbar}} \left( -\hbar e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} + \hbar x^2 \frac{m\omega}{\hbar} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} + m\omega x^2 e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\hbar}} \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( -\hbar e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} + 2m\omega x^2 e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x^2 - 1 \right) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$\psi_0$  and  $\psi_2$  are even;  $\psi_1$  is odd

Thus  $\int \psi_0^* \psi_1 dx = 0 = \int \psi_2^* \psi_1 dx$

Then, it remains to show that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \psi_2^* \psi_0 dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi\hbar} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x^2 - 1 \right) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2} dx \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x^2 - 1 \right) e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi\hbar}} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} x^2 e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{m\omega}{\hbar} x^2} dx \right)$$

*Even integrals, so use standard integral for  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$  and multiply by 2*

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi\hbar}} 2 \left( \frac{2m\omega}{\hbar} \sqrt{\pi} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\hbar}}{2} \right)^3 - \sqrt{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\hbar}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{2\pi\hbar}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \hbar}{2\sqrt{m\omega}} - \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \hbar}{2\sqrt{m\omega}} \right) = 0, \text{ so } \psi_0 \text{ and } \psi_2 \text{ are also orthogonal}$$