Three WKB Bound State Problems

1. A potential problem with two soft walls: Use the WKB method to calculate the bound state energies for an electron in the quartic oscillator potential

$$V(x) = Ax^4.$$

2. A potential problem with one hard wall and one soft wall: Use the WKB method to calculate the bound state energies for an electron in the "cut-in-half" quartic oscillator potential

$$V(x) = \infty \text{ for } x \le 0$$
$$V(x) = Ax^4 \text{ for } x > 0.$$

3. A potential problem with two hard walls: Use the WKB method to calculate the bound state energies for an electron in the infinite square well with a potential shelf V_0 halfway across the well

$$V(x) = \infty \text{ for } x \le 0$$
$$V(x) = V_0 \text{ for } 0 > x > a/2.$$
$$V(x) = 0 \text{ for } a/2 \ge x > a$$
$$V(x) = \infty \text{ for } x \ge a.$$

And Two WKB Tunneling Problems

4. Use the WKB method to calculate the transmission coefficient for an electron to tunnel through the triangular potential which is given by

$$V(x) = 0 \text{ for } x < 0$$
$$V(x) = V_0 - kx \text{ for } x \ge 0.$$

where V_0 and k are constants.

5. Use the WKB method to calculate the transmission coefficient for a proton to tunnel into a nucleus with charge Z. The potential here is given by the repulsive Coulomb barrier

$$V(r) = Ze^2/r.$$