

The inverse scattering problem

---

1. Consider the Schrödinger equation

$$\psi'' + (\lambda - u(x))\psi = 0. \tag{1}$$

Suppose that  $u(x)$  is reflectionless and that we are given the discrete spectra  $\lambda_n = -\kappa_n^2$  and eigenfunctions  $\psi_n(x)$ ,  $n = 1, \dots, N$  where  $N$  is finite. Moreover, we have

$$\psi_1(x) \sim c_1 \exp(-\kappa_1 x), \dots, \psi_N(x) \sim c_N \exp(-\kappa_N x) \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty. \tag{2}$$

(a) Determine the two  $N$ -vectors  $E(x)$  and  $B(x)$  and the  $N \times N$ -matrix  $A(x)$  such that

$$K(x, x) = -E^T(x)A^{-1}(x)B(x), \tag{3}$$

where  $K(x, x)$  is the solution of the Marchenko equation

$$K(x, z) + F(x + z) + \int_x^\infty K(x, y)F(y + z)dy = 0, \quad z > x > -\infty \tag{4}$$

and

$$F(X) = \sum_{n=1}^N c_n^2 \exp(-\kappa_n X) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^\infty b(k)e^{ikX} dk; \tag{5}$$

(b) prove that

$$u(x) = -2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \log \det A. \tag{6}$$

[Hint: Use the formula

$$(A^{-1})_{ij} = \frac{1}{\det A} \frac{\partial \det A}{\partial A_{ji}}. \tag{7}$$

(Note the order of the indices!)]

2. Consider the solution of the Schrödinger equation

$$\psi'' + (\lambda - u(x))\psi = 0 \tag{8}$$

given by

$$\psi_-(x) = e^{-ikx} + \int_{-\infty}^x L(x, z)e^{-ikz} dz, \tag{9}$$

with  $L(x, z) = 0$  for  $z > x$  and  $L(x, z), L_z(x, z) \rightarrow 0$  for  $z \rightarrow -\infty$ . Prove that

$$L_{xx}(x, z) - L_{zz}(x, z) - u(x)L(x, z) = 0 \quad \text{for } z < x \tag{10}$$

and

$$u(x) = 2 \frac{dL(x, x)}{dx}. \tag{11}$$

[Hint: Use integration by parts to show that

$$\psi_-(x) = e^{-ikx} \left( 1 + \frac{iL(x, x)}{k} + \frac{L_z(x, x)}{k^2} \right) - \frac{1}{k^2} \int_{-\infty}^x L_{zz}(x, z)e^{-ikz} dz. \tag{12}$$