

**Lecture Quiz**

Landau, Pàez &amp; Bordeianu,

**To Accompany: Bound States via Integral Equations***Computational Physics*, Wiley-VCH

1. What physical effect might lead to a *nonlocal* potential entering into a single-particle Schrödinger equation?
2. How does an integral equation differ from the straight-forward evaluation of an integral?
3. What is the crucial step in the conversion of an integral equation into a set of algebraic equations?
4. Why are matrix methods used to solve our integral equation?
5. What is the bound-state condition for the energy  $E$  in terms of the Hamiltonian matrix  $H$ ?