Sraló Vencel HGACPG Ivantummechariba A 1. leadandó

$$B_{3}$$
 $M = \begin{cases} 2 & i & 1 \\ -i & 2 & i \\ 1 & -i & 2 \end{cases}$

A natrix levnikhus, ha

aij = aji vagyis ha ar

aij elem ar aji elem
humplex hungaltja.

$$-\hat{c}^* = \hat{c}$$
 $d^* = (-\hat{c}^* = \hat{c}$ $2^* = 2$

A natricunh igg lemilihus.

A notrix determinousa;

$$2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -i & 2 \end{bmatrix} - i \begin{bmatrix} -i & i \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -i & 2 \\ 1 & -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2 \cdot (24-1) - i(-3i) + 1(-1-1) = 2-3 - 3 - 3 = 0$$

A natrix determinana O.

$$T_{+} H = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \lambda_{i}$$
 $3+3+0=6$

Az állifas igaz len.

det M =0 = 3-3.0 igg ar a'llita's igar lesz

Az M mitrix projektorfellontisa;

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-3 & i & 1 \\ -c & 2-3 & i \\ 1 & -i & 2-3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & i & 1 \\ -c & -1 & i \\ 1 & -i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Nagyis a sajálochtowk a hovetheről lenrek;

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \lambda_2 = 3 \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3$$
 $\frac{1}{vz'} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Litetie bogg de es de ren otogoralis eggnisse. A projekter kolontiisker Renessiil an $\frac{1}{Vi}$ (1) welkern orkeyerilis veltort.

A hompler honjogilais miatt (-bi+c) abellan

heressie a welfort.

-bi+c+c=0 Reggen b=i shor $C=-\frac{1}{2}$ (34) a welker $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

Even let ochter segétségével a projekterfollontés a hovetkerő len;

$$\frac{3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2}i & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2}i & 1 & \frac{1}{2}i \\ -\frac{1}{4}i & \frac{1}{4}i & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i & 1 \\ -i & 2 & i \\ 1 & -i & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Nagyis errel meghaptul a heresett projektor fellontaist.

Szoló Nencel HGACPG

2. b feladat

Gombi hoordintahna atternes

A {0, TT} tostomoregiel az {1,-1} tostomorgan térint at

a negativ előjel miatt ar integrálási latárokat negesirégül.

$$2\pi \int dr \int db r^3 e^{i4rb-ra} = 2\pi \int dr r^3 e^{-ra} \int e^{i4rb}$$

$$2\pi \int dr r^3 e^{-r\alpha} \int db e^{iQ_r rb} = 2\pi \int dr r^3 e^{-r\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{iQ_r} \left(e^{iQ_r r} - e^{-iQ_r} \right) \right)$$

Ar integnilt het nésere lanton;

$$\frac{2\pi}{iR} \int_{0}^{\infty} dr r^{2} e^{-r(\alpha-iR)} - \frac{2\pi}{iR} \int_{0}^{\infty} dr r^{2} e^{-r(\alpha+iR)}$$

. Leggen $n^2 = r dr = 2ndn$

$$\frac{2\pi}{cR} \int_{CR} dn \quad 2nn^{4} e^{-n^{2}(\alpha-iR)} = \frac{4\pi}{cR} \int_{CR} dn \quad n^{5} = \frac{n^{2}(\alpha-iR)}{cR}$$

Somest, bogy $\int x^{2n+1} e^{-bx^2} dn = \frac{n!}{2b^{n+1}}$

Az integral cas
$$\frac{4\pi}{iR}$$
. $\frac{2!}{2\cdot(\alpha-iR)^3} = \frac{4\pi}{iR} \frac{1}{(\alpha-iR)^3}$

$$-\frac{4\pi}{c_2}\int dn \ n^5 e^{-n^2} \left(\alpha + i^2\right) = -\frac{4\pi}{i^2} \frac{1}{\left(\alpha + i^2\right)^3}$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{i^2 l} \left(\frac{1}{(a-i^2 l)^3} - \frac{1}{(a+i^2 l)^3} \right) = a \quad \text{hövether} \quad \text{alahra} \quad \text{londato};$$

$$\frac{8\pi}{(a^2 + 2^2)^3}$$

2-a, Leggen y'= p.p'

A'tima ar eggenletet:

$$\frac{\rho \cdot d\rho}{dy} + \rho y = 0 \qquad \frac{\rho \cdot d\rho}{dy} = -\rho y$$

$$p \cdot dp = -py dy$$

$$P\left(\frac{dP}{dy} + y\right) = 0$$

Sla p=0 akkor a trivialis henskorskiggeingt kapjuls.

A rangiben um O, obhor levertholung vele.

$$\int dp = \int -dy \, y \qquad p = -\frac{1}{2} \, y^2 + C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2}(y^2 + c^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{9^2+c^2} = -\frac{1}{2} dx \qquad \text{wogg} \qquad \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{c^2-y^2}$$

Stienten rolov a løvet kend negolden skat harjak;

$$-\frac{1}{2} \times + c = \frac{\arctan(\frac{y}{\sqrt{c}})}{\sqrt{c}}$$
 es $\frac{1}{2} \times + c = \operatorname{ordonh}(\frac{yz}{\sqrt{c}})$

Elevel fejerräh hi y-t.

less.

Y" = 1 A3 ton (A (B- =1)) rec2 (A(B-=1))

A nó síh lelet séges negoldásra lábuh logg a tanh linggolneg en. eg Rifegerése - Penticaque aronos, and for lelyth tout -timent.

1.) A Jacobi-formala felirheto;

A Jaholi-hormela alter is igar mond. La A. + [A. C]-re esenigisk.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}, c \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \bar{B}, 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{D}, \bar{A}, c \end{bmatrix}, \bar{B} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}, c \end{bmatrix}, \bar{B} \end{bmatrix}, \bar{D} \end{bmatrix}$$

Valanint

$$[D, [A, C]] = [[D, A], C] + [[C, O], A]$$

$$\left[\overline{O}, \left[A, C\right], B\right] = \left[\left[C, 0\right], A\right], B\right] + \left[\left[D, A\right], C\right], B\right]$$

Stommetakoraronssay, bogy [A+B, C] = [A, C] + [B, C]

$$[[c, [b, A]] 0] = -[[b, A], c], 0] = [[A, B], c], 0]$$

Be hell neg låfrunk, bogy

$$\begin{bmatrix} [D,A],c],B \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} A, [c,B],D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [B,c],D,A] + \\ \begin{bmatrix} [D,A],B],c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} [D,A], C \end{bmatrix}, B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [D,A], [C,B] \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} [C,[B],[D,A]] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [C,[B],A,D]] \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} [B,[D,A], C] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [D,A],B],C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \text{ libition: neglialisable a circumsibonic engageretem is.}$$

$$Be \text{ little limitionic body}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [D,A],[C,B] \end{bmatrix} = + \begin{bmatrix} [A,[C,B],D] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [B,C],D],A \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [D,A],C \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} [A,C],D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [A,[C,D]] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C \text{ libition}$$

$$C \text{ libition}$$

$$[[D,A],C] + [[A,C],D] = [A,[C,D]]$$

$$C \text{ libition}$$

$$[[D,A],C] + [[D,A],[C,B]] = [A,[C,B],D] = [[C,B],D] = [[C,B],D],A = [[C,B],$$