Srala Vencel HGACPS

. A hieggveny alter less réggretesen integrallaté, la

 $\int_{0}^{1} dx ||f(x)||^{2} < \infty \qquad \qquad \int_{0}^{1} ||f(x)||^{2} = x^{0}$

 $\int_{\delta} dx \ x^{2\sigma} = \frac{x^{2\sigma+1} \int_{\delta} dx}{2\sigma+1} \int_{\delta} dx$

 $0^{5}=0$ $1^{5}=1$ nirden 0^{-1} $\frac{1}{2\sigma+1}$ dell virsgálri.

20 +1 >0 esetén hopark najd éstelnerteté erednényt (higgseing absolut éstelierel a réggretet virsgalgal).

10 > -1 estén régy retesen integnalhaté len a higgving.

A v : 1 setten an integnil;

 $\int_{0}^{1} (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{1} dx \times - \times^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} = 1$

N=1 seténa függveng eleme sen a Rilbert-tének. $g(x) = x \cdot f(x) = x \cdot x^{x} = x^{x+1}$

 $\int_{0}^{1} dx \quad x = \frac{2v+3}{2v+3} \int_{0}^{1}$ $\int dx \left(x^{0+1}\right)^2 < \infty$

A samla lé negint 1 les.

20+3>0

X= 1 petén ar integral;

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} dx \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} dx x^{3} = \frac{x^{4}}{4} \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Noggis g(x) eleme a flittert -timeh. $h(x) = \frac{df(x)}{dx} = v \times v - 1$ $v = \frac{1}{2} \text{ esetein } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

Ar integralt doigerve

 $\int dx \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2 = \int dx \left(\frac{1}{4}x^{-1}\right) = \int \frac{1}{4x} dx$

Er a higgwerneg O-lan etsnell a vegtelenbe, égyar integnil rem honvergal.

$$\langle p \rangle = m \frac{d\langle x \rangle}{dt} = m \frac{d}{dt} \int x |\psi|^2 dx =$$

$$m \int_{X}^{\infty} \frac{\partial |\Psi|^2}{\partial t} dx$$

Leagen mot
$$\frac{\partial |\psi|^2}{\partial t} = -\delta j$$

$$\langle P \rangle = -m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{\partial j}{\partial x} dx = m \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} j dx$$

$$\langle p \rangle = -\frac{i'\hbar}{2} \int \left(\varphi^* \frac{3\varphi}{3x} - \frac{3\varphi^*}{3x} \varphi \right) dx =$$

$$-ch \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^{*} \frac{d\psi}{dx} dx$$

A storathinggveny integrala sat hibast milva;

$$\frac{d\langle p\rangle}{dt} = -i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3\psi^*}{3t} \frac{3\psi}{3x} + \psi^* \frac{3^i\psi}{3^i\psi} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \left[\left(c_{1} + \frac{34}{34} \right)_{1} + \frac{34}{34} + \frac{34}{34} + \frac{34}{34} \right] \int_{1}^{1} x$$

A Schrödinger - eggen literel belelyetteritoe;

$$\frac{d }{dt} = \int \left[-\frac{t^2}{2m} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right) + V(x) \frac{d\psi^*}{dx} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V(x) \frac{\partial |Y|^2}{\partial x} dx$$

$$\frac{d }{dt} = -\int \frac{dV}{dx} |Y|^2 dx = -\left\langle \frac{dV}{dx} \right\rangle$$

Ar egyerlet vaggon hasorlo alahat ålt Newton II.

lgyerleteler (er a hvanturmerlanshassan rem

teljesiel, ar Elverlest-tøfel belyettesiti.

1-es Poladat

$$-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{2m} \varphi''(x) + U(x) \varphi(x) = E \varphi(x)$$

$$\varphi''(x) = \frac{2m}{\hbar^{2}} U(x) \varphi(x) - \frac{2m}{\hbar^{2}} E \varphi(x)$$

A poterial O-lan vegtelen igg - E-til E-ig hell integraleunt.

$$\int dx \ \psi''(x) = \frac{2m}{h^2} \int -\Delta S(x) \ \psi(x)$$

$$-2 \sum_{h^2} \left(\frac{2m}{h^2} \right) = \frac{2m}{h^2} \int \psi(x) dx$$

$$|q = \int dx - \int \int (x) \psi(x) = - \int \psi(0)$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \int dx \ \varphi(x) \ dx = \psi(0) \cdot 2\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \int dx \ \varphi(x) \ dx = \psi(0) \cdot 2\varepsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \int dx \ \varphi(x) \ dx = \psi(0) \cdot 2\varepsilon$$

alatti terii let foglalap-nidrerel

Sla E 50 4(0). 28 50

A potenial middet terfélen O, égy V(x) elter set.

Mindle't téfélre Ezo iĝg

4"(x) = - 2m E4(x)

Ezo eggeregg portio hifejorés

$$\psi''(x) = \frac{-2m}{\hbar^2} E \psi(x)$$

deggen $M = \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}} E$

Steressie e-ados alablon a negaldast. 4(x) = 3(2 4(x)

alallan a negalda's t.

W(x) = Ac Six + Be- 1/x

W(x) = Ce Shx + De - Kx

higgerenget romma et ut hell lunie, c'yy B=C=0

$$\Psi(x) = \delta e^{\int x} ha \times co$$

A denoutable agrasa negegyeril;

$$\sqrt{-\frac{2m}{h^2}E} = -\frac{m\lambda}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2}} = -\frac{m\lambda}{\hbar^2}$$

$$\frac{-2mE}{\hbar^2} = \frac{m\lambda^2}{\hbar^4} \qquad \frac{-2\hbar^2E}{m} = \lambda^2$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{\frac{-2\hbar^2}{m}E}$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda^2 m}{-2h^2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} e^{2\pi i k x} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\frac{e^{2\pi i k x}}{2\pi i k} \right]_{-\infty}^{0} = \frac{\delta^{2}}{2\pi i k}$$

$$\frac{\chi^2}{4k} = 1 \qquad \delta = \sqrt{3k} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{h^2}} \lambda$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{mk}}{h^2} e^{\int kx}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{mk}} e^{\int kx}$$

Az iskegrálak hisranitásaj

Erch segitségével

$$\sigma_{x}^{2} = \langle x^{2} \rangle - \langle x \rangle^{2}$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \sqrt{\langle x^{2} \rangle - \langle x \rangle^{2}}$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{0}^{a} x |\Psi_{n}(x)|^{2} dx$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{\mathcal{X}} \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \left(\frac{n\pi}{a} x \right) \right|^2 dx$$

$$\langle \times \rangle = \int_{0}^{\infty} \times \frac{2}{\alpha} \sin^{2}\left(\frac{n\pi}{\alpha}\right) dx$$

$$2^{in^2}(7) = \frac{1-\omega_3(7)}{2}$$

Ar integral a howethera alabla intolog.

$$\frac{2}{a} \int_{0}^{a} x \cdot \left(\frac{1-\cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{a}x\right)}{2}\right) dx =$$

$$\frac{2}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{2} \times dx - \int_{0}^{a} \frac{x}{a} \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{a}x\right) dx$$

$$\frac{2}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{2}{a} \left[\frac{1}{4} x^{2} \right]_{0}^{a} = \frac{2}{a} \frac{1}{4} a^{2} = \frac{1}{4} a$$

$$\int_{a}^{\infty} \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi}{a}\right) = \frac{a\left(2n\pi}{(2n\pi)^{2}}\sin\left(2n\pi\right) + \cos\left(2n\pi\right) - 1}{4\pi^{2}n^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha (1-1)}{4\pi^{2}n^{2}} = 0$$

I'gg a belges integnil little la less.

$$\langle x^{2} \rangle = \int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \sin^{2}\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) dx = \int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \frac{1-\cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{a}\right)}{a} dx = \int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \frac{1-\cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{a}\right)}{a} dx = \int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \frac{1-\cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{a}\right)}{a} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} dx - \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} \cos\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{a}\right) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{u^{3}} dx = \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{u^{2}}{3}$$

$$\int_{\alpha} \frac{x^{2} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi i Tx}{\alpha}\right)}{\alpha} dx =$$

$$\frac{a^{2}\left(\left(2\pi^{2}n^{2}-1\right)\sin\left(2n\pi\right)+2n\pi\cos\left(2n\pi\right)\right)}{4\pi^{3}n^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 \left(2n\pi\right)}{4\pi^3 n^3} = \frac{\alpha^3 7\pi}{4\pi^3 n^2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{2\pi^2 n^2}$$

Ar integnil endninge igg $\frac{a^2}{3} - \frac{a^2}{2n^2\pi^2}$

$$\langle p \rangle = \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi^{*}(x) \left(-i \frac{1}{h} \frac{1}{dx}\right) \psi(x) dx$$

$$\langle p \rangle = -i\hbar \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) \frac{d}{dx} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}}\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{a}\right) dx$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$
 $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}\right)\frac{d}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}}$ $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}\right)$

Ar integrál igy a livetherő lesz;

$$\langle p \rangle = -i\hbar \int_{a}^{a} \int_{a}^{\infty} \int_$$

$$= -i\hbar \frac{2}{2} \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}\right) dx$$

$$= -i\hbar \frac{2}{\alpha} \frac{n\pi}{\alpha} \left(\frac{\alpha \cdot \sinh^{2}(2n\pi)}{4\pi n}\right) = 0$$

$$\langle p^{2} \rangle = \int_{0}^{\infty} \psi^{2}(x) p^{2} \psi(x) dx$$

$$\langle p^{2} \rangle = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}\right) \left(-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{\alpha} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{\infty} (-\frac{\hbar^{2}}{\alpha}) \left(\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{n\pi x}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\alpha}\right) dx$$

$$\int \frac{4\pi \left(\frac{2\pi \pi x}{a}\right)}{2} = \frac{a \cdot \pi \left(2\pi \pi\right)}{4\pi n} = 0$$

$$J(gg) < p^2 > = \frac{2}{a} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$\sigma_{x} = \sqrt{\langle x^{2} \rangle} - \langle x \rangle^{2} = \sqrt{\frac{a^{2}}{3} - \frac{1}{16}a^{2}} = a \cdot \sqrt{\frac{39}{12}}$$

$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{\langle p^2 \rangle - \langle p \rangle^2} = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 \pi^2 h^2}{a^2} - o} = \frac{n \pi h}{a}$$

A htawrotlossige sland;

$$a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{30}}{12} = \frac{h}{a} = \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{39}{12}}$$
 $\sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sqrt{\frac{39}{6}}$ $\sqrt{\pi} = 1$