

1. $\psi(x) = \frac{A}{x^2 + \alpha^2}$ $A = ?$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{x^2 + \alpha^2} \cdot \frac{A}{\alpha^2 - x^2} dx = A^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(\alpha^2 - x^2)(x^2 + \alpha^2)} \quad \ominus$$

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha - x)(\alpha + x)(\alpha^2 + x^2)} = \frac{A}{\alpha - x} + \frac{B}{\alpha + x} + \frac{C}{\alpha^2 + x^2}$$

$$A(\alpha + x)(\alpha^2 + x^2) + B(\alpha - x)(\alpha^2 + x^2) + C(\alpha - x)(\alpha + x) = 1$$

$$x=0 \quad A\alpha^3 + B\alpha^3 + C\alpha^2 = 1$$

$$x=-\alpha \quad B4\alpha^3 = 1 \quad B = \frac{1}{4\alpha^3}$$

$$x=\alpha \quad A4\alpha^3 = 1 \quad A = \frac{1}{4\alpha^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + C\alpha^2 = 1 \quad C = \frac{1}{2\alpha^2}$$

$$\ominus - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A^2 dx}{4\alpha^3(x-\alpha)} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A^2 dx}{4\alpha^3(x+\alpha)} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A^2 dx}{2\alpha(\alpha^2 + x^2)} = -\frac{A^2}{4\alpha^3} \ln|x-\alpha| \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} +$$

$$+ \frac{A^2}{4\alpha^3} \ln|x+\alpha| \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{A^2}{2\alpha^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\alpha} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{A^2}{4\alpha^3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left| \frac{x+\alpha}{x-\alpha} \right| +$$

$$+ \frac{A^2}{2\alpha^3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{A^2}{4\alpha^3} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln \left| \frac{x+\alpha}{x-\alpha} \right| = \frac{\pi A^2}{2\alpha^3} = 1 \quad A^2 = \frac{2\alpha^3}{\pi}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+\alpha}{x-\alpha} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad (\ln 1 = 0)$$

Числитель

2. $\psi(x) = \frac{B}{x + i\beta}$ $B = ?$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{B}{x + i\beta} \frac{B}{x - i\beta} dx = B^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{B^2}{\beta} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\beta} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} =$$

$$= \frac{B^2 \pi}{\beta} = 1 \quad B^2 = \frac{\beta}{\pi}$$

на границе
разрывов

3. $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = A \cdot B \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x - i\beta)(x^2 + \alpha^2)} dx = A \cdot B \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)(x - i\beta)} \frac{x + i\beta}{(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)(x^2 + \alpha^2)} \right)$

$$= \frac{AB}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x - i\beta} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x + i\beta}{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx \right) = \frac{AB}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left(\ln|x - i\beta| \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{x^2 + \alpha^2} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{i\beta}{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{AB}{\alpha^2 - \beta^2} \left(\ln|x - i\beta| \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \frac{\ln|x^2 + \alpha^2|}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \frac{i\beta}{\alpha} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{\alpha} \right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \right) \quad \ominus$$

$x \rightarrow \infty \quad \sim \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$\ominus \frac{ABi\sqrt{b}}{a(b^2-a^2)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} A = \sqrt{\frac{2ab^3}{\pi}} \text{ из 1-го уравнения} \\ B = \sqrt{\frac{b^3}{\pi}} \text{ из 2-го уравнения} \end{array} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{2ab^3}{\pi a^4 \pi}} \frac{ib}{(b^2-a^2)} = \frac{\sqrt{2ab^3} i}{b^2-a^2}$$

4. $\delta(f(x)) = \sum_{x_i} \frac{1}{|f'(x_i)|} \delta(x-x_i)$ x_i - корни первого порядка $f(x)$

$$f(x) = \sum_{x_i} (f(x_i) + f'(x_i)(x-x_i))$$

$$\delta(f'(x_i)(x-x_i)) = \sum_{x_i} \frac{1}{|f'(x_i)|} \delta(x-x_i)$$

$f(x_i) > 0$ $\int_{c(f(x_i))}^{df'(x_i)} \delta(s) \frac{ds}{f'(x_i)} = \frac{1}{f'(x_i)}$ \uparrow $s = f'(x_i)(x-x_i)$

$f(x_i) < 0$ $-\int_{df'(x_i)}^{df'(x_i) \cdot \pi x} \delta(s) \frac{ds}{f'(x_i)} = -\frac{1}{f'(x_i)}$

5. $f_1(x) = d_1 e^{\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}}$ $f_2(x) = d_2 e^{-\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}}$ $x \in [0, \alpha]$

a) $\langle f_1 | f_2 \rangle = \int_0^\alpha d_1 e^{-\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}} d_2 e^{\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}} dx = d_1 d_2 \frac{\alpha}{2i\pi} e^{-\frac{2i\pi x}{\alpha}} \Big|_0^\alpha =$

$$= -\frac{d_1 d_2 \alpha}{2i\pi} (e^{-2i\pi} - 1) = 0$$

$e^{-2i\pi} = \cos(2\pi) - i \sin(2\pi) = 1$

b) $\langle f_1 | f_1 \rangle = \int_0^\alpha d_1 e^{\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}} d_1 e^{-\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}} dx = d_1^2 x \Big|_0^\alpha = d_1^2 \alpha = 1 \quad d_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$

$\langle f_2 | f_2 \rangle = \int_0^\alpha d_2 e^{-\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}} d_2 e^{\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}} dx = d_2^2 x \Big|_0^\alpha = d_2^2 \alpha = 1 \quad d_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$

б) $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{\alpha}$ $|\psi\rangle = c_1 |f_1\rangle + c_2 |f_2\rangle$

а) $\langle f_1 | \psi \rangle = \int_0^\alpha \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} e^{\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{\alpha} dx = \text{вычисляем}$

2-й способ $f_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} e^{\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}}$ $f_2(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}} e^{-\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\alpha}} \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}} - e^{-\frac{i\pi x}{\alpha}}}{2i}$$

$$\frac{c_1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{2}} \quad c_1 = \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{c_2}{\sqrt{a}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}i\sqrt{a}}$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}} |f_1\rangle - \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}} |f_2\rangle$$