

Ejercicio 2

German Velandia

Por definición tenemos que

$$\langle \square \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \square e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}$$

$\langle \square \rangle \equiv$ valor medio de \square

Encontrar:

a) $\langle x \rangle$

b) $\langle x^2 \rangle$

c) $\langle x^{2m} \rangle$

Desarrollamos:

a) $\langle x \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}$

La integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx$ tiene un argumento de simetría impar y sabemos que dado el caso la integral es igual a 0.

$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = 0$ en general $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n+1} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = 0$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

PA

(2)

Por tanto

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx} = \frac{0}{\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{a}}} = 0$$

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{0}{\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\sqrt{a}}} = 0$$

Ver tambien video on youtube
16 - Integrals gaussianas
por Javier Garcia.

b)

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}$$

Sabemos que:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{1/2}}$$

por tanto

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{1/2}}} = \frac{a^{1/2}}{a^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{a}$$

RA

→ $\boxed{\langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{a}} \quad a > 0$

c) $\langle x^{2n} \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx} \quad n: 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Sabemos que $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{1/2}} \quad \text{para } n=0$

para $n=1$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{(2n+1)/2}}$$

para $n=2$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx \Rightarrow$$

siguiendo como referencia
el video 3 de Teoría Cuán-
tica de Campos →

efectuamos la derivación respecto de a dos veces a la
expresión

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{1/2}} \quad \text{veamos:}$$

MA

(4)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{1/2}} \right)$$

puesto que $e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2}$ converge rápidamente es posible introducir la derivada al integrando, así:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \right) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{1/2}} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \right) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\sqrt{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} a^{-3/2} \right) \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \right) dx = \sqrt{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(a^{-3/2} \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \right) dx = \sqrt{2\pi} \left(-\frac{3}{2} a^{-5/2} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = 3\sqrt{2\pi} a^{-5/2}}$$

n=2

V.A.

Podemos reescribir por comodidad la anterior ⁽⁵⁾ ecuación así:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2 \cdot 2} e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} dx = 1.3 \sqrt{2\pi} a^{-(2 \cdot 2 + 1)/2}$$

con $n=2$ sería $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} dx = (2n-1)(2n-3) \sqrt{2\pi} a^{-(2n+1)/2}$

Si reemplazamos $n=2$ obtenemos la ecuación inicial.

Para $n=3$ realizamos tres derivadas:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\sqrt{2\pi} a^{-1/2} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} \right) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\sqrt{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} a^{-3/2} \right) \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(x^2 e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} \right) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\sqrt{2\pi} a^{-3/2} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(x^2 \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} \right) \right) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\sqrt{2\pi} \left(-\frac{3}{2} a^{-5/2} \right) \right) \rightarrow$$

RA

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(x^4 e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} \right) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\sqrt{2\pi} 3 a^{-5/2} \right) \rightarrow \quad (6)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} \right) dx = \sqrt{2\pi} 3 \left(-\frac{5}{2} a^{-7/2} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^6 e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} dx = 15 \sqrt{2\pi} a^{-7/2} \quad n=3}$$

Si observamos este resultado se corresponde con la expresión

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} dx = (2n-1)(2n-3)(2n-5) \sqrt{2\pi} a^{-(2n+1)/2}$$

para $n=3$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^6 e^{-\frac{a}{2} x^2} dx = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \sqrt{2\pi} a^{-7/2} = 15 \sqrt{2\pi} a^{-7/2}$$

por tanto podemos generalizar para cualquier n así:

RA

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = [(2n-1)(2n-3)(2n-5)\dots 5\cdot 3\cdot 1] \sqrt{2\pi} a^{-(2n+1)/2}$$

por tanto:

$$\langle x^{2n} \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} [(2n-1)(2n-3)(2n-5)\dots 5\cdot 3\cdot 1] a^{-(2n+1)/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi} a^{1/2}} =$$

$$= (2n-1)(2n-3)\dots 3\cdot 1 a^{-(2n+1-1)/2} = \frac{1}{a^n} (2n-1)(2n-3)\dots 3\cdot 1$$

para $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

\Rightarrow

$$\boxed{\langle x^{2n} \rangle = \frac{1}{a^n} (2n-1)(2n-3)(2n-5)\dots 5\cdot 3\cdot 1}$$

nmr