

• Função normalizada  $\equiv \langle 1 \rangle = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2}}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2}}$

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

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{a}}$  ;  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} = 0$  ;  $u = -\frac{ax^2}{2}$  ;  $du = -ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} du$   
 $= \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^u du = -\frac{1}{a} e^u = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{a} (0 - 0) = 0$

$\boxed{\langle x \rangle = 0}$

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

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

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

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x^3 e^{-\frac{ax^2}{2}}$  por parts  $u = x^3 \Rightarrow u' = 3x^2$   
 $dv = x e^{-\frac{ax^2}{2}} \Rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-\frac{ax^2}{2}}$   
 $= -\left[ \frac{1}{a} x^3 e^{-\frac{ax^2}{2}} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) 3x^2 e^{-\frac{ax^2}{2}} dx$   
 $= \frac{3}{a} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}}$

$\langle x^4 \rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{3}{a} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \frac{3}{a^2}$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x^6 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \quad \text{por parts} \quad \begin{cases} u = x^5 \\ v' = x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \Rightarrow u' = 5x^4 dx \\ v = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) x^5 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - 5 \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^4 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = 5 \left( \frac{1}{a} \right) \cdot 3 \left( \frac{1}{a} \right) \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}}$$

$$\langle x^6 \rangle = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{a^3}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x^8 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \quad \text{por parts} \quad \begin{cases} u = x^7 \\ v' = x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$= \cancel{\left[ \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) x^7 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty}} + 7 \left( \frac{1}{a} \right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^6 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} dx = 7 \left( \frac{1}{a} \right) \cdot 5 \left( \frac{1}{a} \right) \cdot 3 \left( \frac{1}{a} \right) \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}}$$

En general  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x^{2n-2} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2}$  por parts  $\begin{cases} u = x^{2n-1} \\ v' = x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \end{cases}$

$$= \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) x^{2n-1} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + (2n-1) \frac{1}{a} \cdot (2n-3) \frac{1}{a} \cdot (2n-5) \frac{1}{a} \cdots 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}}$$

$$\langle x^{2n} \rangle = (2n-1) \frac{1}{a} \cdot (2n-3) \frac{1}{a} \cdot (2n-5) \frac{1}{a} \cdots 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{a^{3/2}} \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} =$$

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

✓ todas las impares el promedio es 0.

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x^3 e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \quad \text{por parts} \quad \begin{cases} u = x^2 \\ v' = x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \Rightarrow u' = 2x dx \\ v = \int dx x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \left[ x^2 \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) \cdot 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2}$$

(1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x^2} = 0$  por ser antisimétrica a)