```
12. (Del libro)
                         \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \varphi_{a}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{u^{2}}{x^{2}-u^{2}}\right), |x| \leq \alpha
0 \qquad |x| \geq \alpha
                                                                                                                    1x13Q
                 Es bien sabido que (G∈DUR). "
               Supersonance gue \exists \psi \in L_{R_{c}}(\mathbb{R})

t.q. \forall \psi \in V(\mathbb{R}) \ \langle \psi, \psi \rangle = \langle \delta, \psi \rangle = \psi(0)
                          \int_{[-a,a]} \psi(x) \psi(x) dx \leq \sup_{\chi \in [a,a]} \psi(\chi) d\chi
So prode ver que sup P_{\alpha}(x) = \overline{e}^{\dagger}, \forall a

x \in [-a, a]

For otra parte \int \psi(x) (\varphi_{\alpha}(x) dx = \int S(x) (\varphi_{\alpha}(x) dx = \psi_{\alpha}(0))

[-a, a]

[-a, a]

[-a, a]

[-a, a]

[-a, a]

[-a, a]

Tananah limite.
         Tomanob Simite,
                                  \lim_{\alpha \to 0} 1 \leq \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \psi(x) dx = 0
1 \leq 0 \quad (\rightarrow \leftarrow)
                 S es singular.
```