

$$i\hbar \frac{d\psi}{dt} = \hat{H} |\psi\rangle$$

| Задача № 1 |

Зуп. вар. для баскет. фн.
зарядка - ?

YPC - ? C - ?

$$Z_{\text{норм}} = \sum_{p_i} g_p e^{-\frac{p^2}{2mT}} = \int e^{-\frac{p^2}{2mT}} \frac{dp}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}$$

чтобы
убедиться
важно

$$= \frac{V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int e^{-\frac{p^2}{2mT}} dp^3 = \frac{4\pi r}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{p^2}{2mT}}$$

$$dp^3 = p^2 dp d\theta = p^2 dP_{\text{ан}} d\theta d\varphi \quad - \text{Видимо, можно}$$

$\frac{1}{2\pi} \text{ ноль убрать}$

$$\varphi \in [0; 2\pi]$$

$$\theta \in [0, \pi]$$

$$(1) = \frac{\hbar\pi V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \frac{dx}{2\pi T} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \cdot \frac{e m^2 T^2}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi T}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi V}{(2\pi t)^3} \sqrt{\frac{m^2 V^2}{2\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sqrt{x+} dx =$$

$$= \frac{16m^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{V} \sqrt{\frac{V}{2\pi t}}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{8(m\sqrt{V})^{\frac{5}{2}}}{(2\pi t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{2}}$$

$$Z_{\text{noct}} = \frac{V}{(2\pi m)^3} \cdot (2\pi m \sqrt{V})^{\frac{3}{2}} = \pi \sqrt{V}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \left(\ln \frac{V}{(2\pi t)^3} + \right.$$

$$+ \ln \left(2\pi m \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \ln \left(\frac{V}{(2\pi t)^3} \right) \left. \right)$$

$$G = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{V}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln \sqrt{V} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{V}$$

$$F = -\nabla V \ln \frac{e^2}{V} = -\nabla V \ln \left(\frac{e \sqrt{V(2\pi m)^3}}{N(2\pi t)^3} \right)$$

Ch. pressure:

$$Z_{\text{noct}} = \frac{V}{(2\pi m)^3}$$

Results: 1. nochnachtelijke energie: $\rho = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} = \nabla V \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln V + \nabla V \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln \left(f(V) \right) =$

$$= \frac{\nabla V}{V}$$

$$\frac{V}{V} = h$$

$$Z_{\text{noct}} = \frac{V}{(2\pi m)^3} \left(2\pi m \sqrt{V} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{V}{h^3}$$

$$h_5 = \frac{2\sqrt{k}}{(2\pi m \sqrt{V})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\text{Onderg.: } \rho = n \sqrt{V} - h$$

Bij sp. diep nacht:

$$2 - \rho_c = \rho = n(h_5) \sqrt{V} \quad \begin{cases} \text{geen u-vase} \\ \text{deugt.} \end{cases}$$

$$3. \text{ Schuinen nacht: } C = \frac{3}{2} h_5$$

lone products sterisch chiral, so type
reduces to enantiomers, i.e. reg. enantiomers

$$F = -\nabla \ln \frac{e^z}{e^{-z}}$$

enantiomeric symmetry

$$F = -\nabla \ln \left(\frac{e^z}{e^{-z}} \right)$$

$$E(T) - ?$$

$$C(T) - ?$$

$$= -\nabla \ln (e^z) + T \nabla \ln \mu$$

$$\omega = e_1 \omega_1 e_2 \omega_2$$

$$gpc - ?$$

$$\mu - ? \quad] \quad c \text{ resp. } g^p.$$

discrepancy

$$Z = Z_{\text{noct}} \cdot Z_{\text{Br}} \cdot \left(\frac{-\nabla \ln \mu}{T} \right) Z_{\text{Br}}$$

Xun. wrongman:

$$\mu = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = -\nabla \ln (e^{-z}) +$$

negligible free up. eng.

$$Z = \frac{2^N}{N!} \quad \text{reg. } Z - \text{discrepancy}$$

discrepancy

$$T \ln (N) + T \ln (e) = T \ln \left(\frac{N}{e} \right)$$

$$\text{negligible} \quad Z : \mu = T \ln \left(\frac{N}{2^N} \cdot \frac{1}{N!} \right) =$$

$$= T \ln \left(\frac{n^{N/2}}{Z_{\text{Br}}} \right)$$

$$Z = 2^N \cdot Z_{\text{Br}}$$

$$Z_{\text{Br}} = \sum_j g_j e^{-E_j/T}$$

$$E_{\text{Br}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_j E_j \frac{\partial \ln Z_{\text{Br}}}{\partial T}$$

paper 52

free corr. due. reason

$E_i \sim E_j - \text{eng. prep.}$

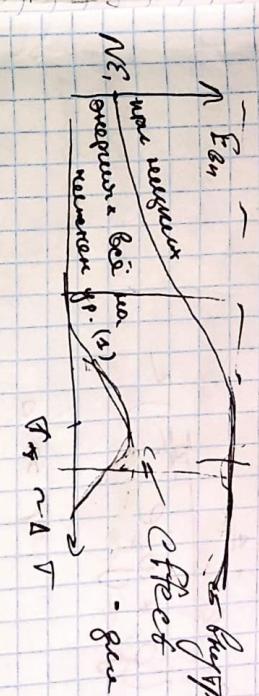
$g_i \sim g_j - \text{corr. free}$

$$C_{\text{an}} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial E}{\partial T}$$

Рассмотрим 2 случая:

1) $V \ll \Delta$ — настолько же на окрестности

2) $V \gg \Delta$, близкое к —



$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = N \left(g_1 e^{\frac{-E_1}{T}} + g_2 e^{\frac{-E_2}{T}} \right) + \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial T} \int \Theta \frac{\partial f(T)}{\partial T}$$

$$Z_{\text{an}} = g_1 e^{-\frac{E_1}{T}} + g_2 e^{-\frac{E_2}{T}}$$

$$E_{\text{an}} = N T^2 \frac{\partial \ln Z_{\text{an}}}{\partial T} = N T^2 \frac{1}{Z_{\text{an}}} \frac{\partial Z_{\text{an}}}{\partial T} =$$

$$= N \frac{g_1 e^{-\frac{E_1}{T}} + g_2 e^{-\frac{E_2}{T}}}{g_1 e^{-\frac{E_1}{T}} + g_2 e^{-\frac{E_2}{T}}} \cdot \left(g_1 e^{-\frac{E_1}{T}} + g_2 e^{-\frac{E_2}{T}} \right)^2 =$$

$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial T} = - \left(g_1 + g_2 e^{-\frac{\Delta}{T}} \right)^2 g_2 e^{-\frac{\Delta}{T}} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{T^2}$$

$$C_{\text{an}} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = \frac{1}{N} \left(g_1 e^{\frac{-E_1}{T}} + g_2 e^{\frac{-E_2}{T}} \right)^{-2} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{T^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_1^2 g_2^2 e^{-\frac{4\Delta}{T}}} \left(g_1 e^{\frac{-E_1}{T}} + g_2 e^{\frac{-E_2}{T}} \right)^{-2} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{T^2} +$$

$$F_{\text{an}} = N \cdot \left(g_1 e^{\frac{-E_1}{T}} + g_2 e^{\frac{-E_2}{T}} \right)^{-2} \cdot g_2 e^{\frac{-\Delta}{T}} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{T^2} + e^{-\frac{\Delta}{T}} \cdot \left(- \left(g_1 + g_2 e^{-\frac{\Delta}{T}} \right)^{-2} \cdot g_2 e^{\frac{-\Delta}{T}} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{T^2} \right)$$

$$= g_1 g_2 \left(\frac{\Delta}{T} \right)^2 \frac{e^{-\frac{\Delta}{T}}}{(g_1 + g_2 e^{-\frac{\Delta}{T}})^2}$$

$T \ll \Delta$

$$C_{BKT} \rightarrow 0 \quad C_{BKT}^2 = g_1 g_2 \left(\frac{\Delta}{T} \right)^2 (g_1 + g_2)^2 \quad \frac{\Delta}{T} \gg 0$$

$$C_{BKT} \rightarrow 0 \quad C_{BKT}^2 = g_1 g_2 \left(\frac{\Delta}{T} \right)^2 (g_1 + g_2)^2 \quad \frac{\Delta}{T} \gg 0$$

General appearance of Compton Scattering

for over temperature profited to quantization

General \sim factor. very low energy

temperature \sim factor. very low energy

relation, no relation

$$f_1 = f_2 = 1$$

$$C_{BKT} = f_1 f_2 \frac{e^{-1}}{(f_1 + f_2 e^{-1})^2} \approx \frac{1}{5}$$

Result: passenger not be profited

(but normal case)

- if passenger request temperature destroyer ~~passenger~~ decrease cost, be near freezing

• if passenger becomes temperature requester
passenger concern cost become in
shuttle or temperature

it is YTC an money generator

$$\overbrace{YTC}^{(Z_{BKT} \cdot N)} \quad Z_{BKT} - ?$$

not -? give up passenger
no passengers info

Passenger satisfaction \sim generalized factor

or Pass. satisfaction rises.

$$C_{BKT} = C_e + C_U + C_{ROT}$$

$$C = C_{ROT} + C_{BKT}$$

$$Z_{BKT} = Z_{ROT} \cdot Z_{UP} \cdot Z_U \quad ; \quad Z = Z_{ROT} \cdot Z_{ROT}$$

oper. cost

$$C = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

$$Z_{ROT} = \sum_n f_n e^{-\frac{C_n}{T}}$$

$$f_n = \beta(C_n + 1) \quad ; \quad f_2 = \beta(C_1 + 1) \quad \text{Passenger cost}$$

$$2 \mu_0 = \frac{1}{2} \pi \rho \sigma \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$$

Magnet momenten:

$$\mu_0 = (\rho \cdot \pi \cdot r^2) \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$$

$$\text{moment} = \mu_0 \cdot \text{current} \cdot \text{area}$$

$$A = \pi r^2 = 2 \pi r \cdot \frac{r}{2} = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \frac{B}{r}$$

$$B = \sqrt{\mu_0 \cdot \sigma \cdot r^2 + B_0}$$

Current density:

$$J = \frac{I}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\mu_0 = (2\pi)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$$

Figure 10.1 $\vec{B}_{\text{cuk}} = ?$

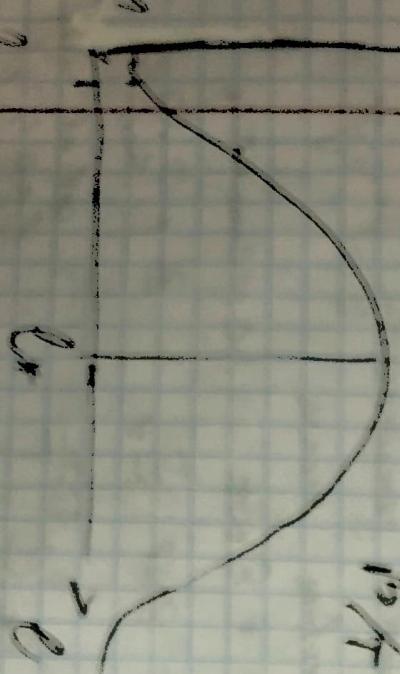
Cub.-? normal norm

$$E_c = \mu_0 (v + \frac{1}{2})$$

constant (~ 3000 eV/meter length, great
dangerous voltage)

$$E_c = v - \sum_{i=1}^n E_i = v - \frac{e}{m}$$

Induction no longer valid:



$$Z_{\text{tot}} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (2e^{\beta E_i}) e^{-\frac{\beta E_i}{k}}$$

$$= \sum_{l=1}^m k_l = 0$$

Muscarine receptor:

$$= \int_{(2\ell+1)}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{p(x+\ell+1)}{\tau}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{B(\ell+1)}{\pi} d\ell =$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = 2e^{-\frac{B(r)}{r}} - (2e^r)e$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T e^{-\lambda k} dk = \frac{1}{T} \left[\frac{e^{-\lambda k}}{-\lambda} \right]_0^T = \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-\lambda T}}{\lambda} \right) = \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda T}}{T \lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + z^2} \right)$$

$$C_m = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \right)_{V=0}$$

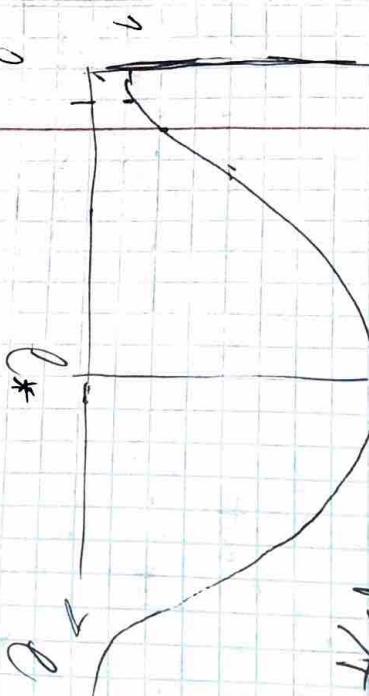
Bogaro N.Y.

Crib -? known. n. G. C. C. S.

$$E_v = \frac{1}{2} \omega (v + \frac{L}{2})$$

Konec červen (~3000c)
= 1 - $\frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\text{receptorová frekvencia} - \text{konst})}}$

\cup \cap \in \subseteq ∞ \emptyset



Jacelle McLean was born 6 Aug. 1910:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n x^n$$

$$= \frac{h_{cu}}{2} + \frac{\sigma - \frac{f_{ck}}{T} h_{cu}}{1 - e^{-\frac{h_{cu}}{2}}} = \frac{h_{cu}}{2} + \frac{h_{cu}}{e^{\frac{h_{cu}}{2}} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{t_1}{2T}}}{1 + e^{-\frac{t_1}{2T}}} + e^{-\frac{t_2}{2T}}$$

$$C = \frac{t_{\text{eq}}}{2\pi} \left(1 + e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}} + e^{-\frac{h\nu}{kT}} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + x^3 - \frac{1}{x} \quad 120\pi$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad e^{-\frac{t_0}{kT}}$$

$$C_{\text{vis}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{T^2 \ln 2 \pi e}{C} \right) = \frac{1}{C} \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (T^2 \ln 2 \pi e)$$

greenhouse "green box"
greenhouse
greenhouse

Pregnant now. Keeping me 1 factory

Receptor for sex steroid

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\omega}{m}} \left(-\frac{\hbar\omega}{2\Gamma} - \mu \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\hbar\omega}{\Gamma}} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \right)$$

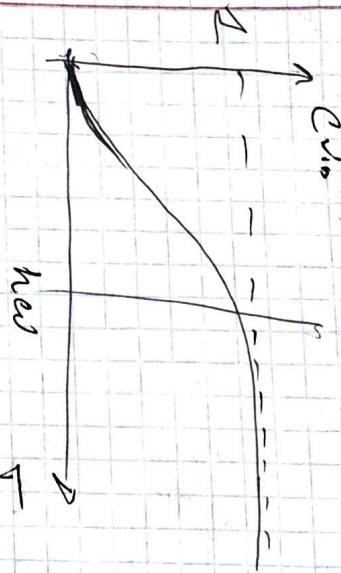
heterodontidae *semipraedatori*

$$= \left(\frac{5\omega}{4} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{10\omega}{4}} = \left(\frac{25\omega^2}{16} \right) \left(1 + \frac{4\omega^2}{25} + \dots \right)^{-2}$$

paramagnetic ($\approx 2000 \mu$ magneton per molecule)

Loparite $\text{Mn}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$

Oxygen Bonding &
new energy



$T = \text{low}$

$E = \text{high}$

ΔE

E_1

E_2

E_3

E_4

E_5

E_6

E_7

E_8

E_9

E_{10}

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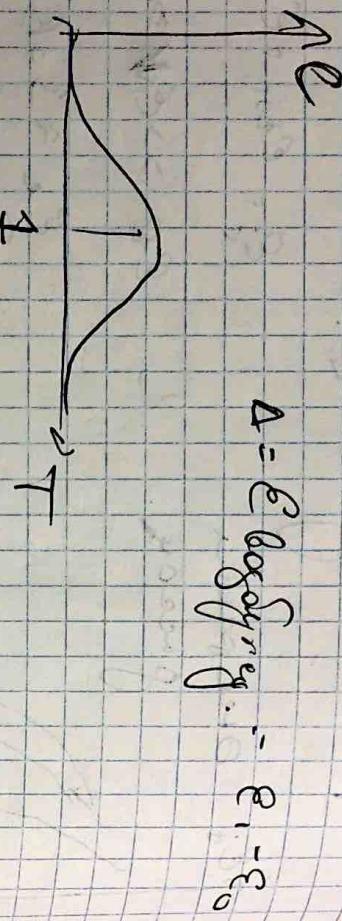
E_{266}

E_{267}

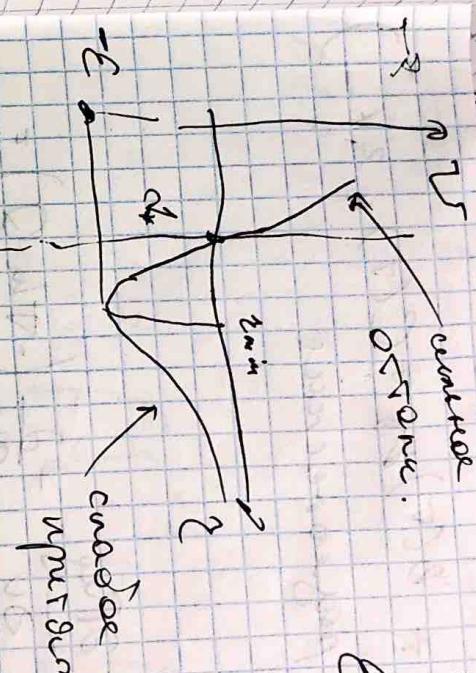
E_{268}

(2)

$$\rho_0 \cdot e^{\frac{-3000}{T}} \approx \int_0^\infty$$



$$\Delta = e^{\text{Log} \sigma_g} - e_1 - e_0$$



$$B(\gamma) = \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}\gamma^2}{T}})^{\frac{N-2}{2}} dT$$

$$Z = Z^{\text{up}} \quad (Q) = 1 - \frac{N^2}{V} \mu(\bar{T})$$

up-lage: $Z^{\text{up}} = \frac{N!}{2^N}, Z = 2^N Z^{\text{up}}$

$$C_v = N^2 \frac{\partial \ln g^0}{\partial T}$$

Temperatura Esperada
equilibrada constante

temperatura media. Pjuntades.

$$T = T^{\text{up}}$$

$$Z = Z^{\text{up}}$$

$$Q = 1 - \frac{N^2}{V} \mu(\bar{T})$$

presumptions: $\mu = \mu_0 + \frac{NkT}{V}$
isotropia: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 + \frac{NkT}{V}$

isotropia

$$P = u \Delta \left(b(\Delta) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + C(\tau) \right) h_2 \chi -$$

Bernardine presented

No progress;

$$P = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial V} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\text{sys}}}{\partial V}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{P_{inj}}{\sigma V} + \frac{C_{\text{heat}}}{\rho c} \frac{\partial T}{\partial m}$$

$$\frac{V_L}{\sqrt{\beta}}(\tau) \approx \frac{V}{\sqrt{\tau}} - \tau \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \frac{V^2}{\sqrt{\beta}}$$

$$= \sqrt{N} \sigma + \frac{N}{\sqrt{2}} \beta(\tau)$$

$$= f(\Delta) \left(1 + \beta(\bar{t}) \right)^n$$

Wieber Young Foster

Oxyurus *gobionaceus* B. (▼)
mangeron na ob. cursive

$$B(\vec{r}) = \rho - \frac{Q}{r}$$

Konst. "fakt. nævnt" skrivs ut "et"

$$n \leftarrow n \cdot \text{Grensg. værdi} ; \text{m} \leftarrow 5^* \text{KST}) \text{af. } P_0$$

Res. Falun

$$\frac{P}{n\sqrt{n}} = 1 + \left(\theta - \frac{\alpha}{\tau}\right)n$$

$$\int_{r_*}^{r_0} \left| V_n(r) \right|^n dr = Q \leq \text{const} > 0$$

Inde udspredt, udelukkende

$$\text{Formel 1. udg. } \text{Udspredt } \text{med } \frac{1}{2^{3+d}}$$

$$\frac{\beta_{\text{afgr. } N \text{ af }}}{\beta_{\text{afgr. } N \text{ af }}} / \text{Som fakturacalcs}$$

$$\beta(\tau) \text{ upr. regnereut}$$

Omprove. Afprøvo nogen givent

$$\beta(\tau) = 2^q \int_{r_*}^{\infty} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{V_n(r)}{\tau}} \right) dr$$

\rightarrow værdi ved $r = r_0$

Bem. - gør - Daaedig:

klarer udspredt

2. udg. Begrundet ved udspredt

(Konst. nævnt \times fakt.)

$$P = \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{(v - N_0)} - Q n^2 =$$

udspredt ved udspredt

Begrundet ved udspredt

$\frac{1}{1 - \beta_n}$

$$Q n^2 \approx h\sqrt{1 + \beta_n} - Q n^2$$

Opnævnt ved udspredt.

$$\beta(\tau) =$$

klar

klar

klar

1. "reikan" exima

$$= 2\pi \frac{d^*}{3} - 2\pi \left(e^{\frac{D}{2}} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{D^3}{2} - \frac{d^*}{3} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{d^*}{3} + 2\pi \frac{D^3}{3} - 2\pi \frac{D^3}{3} - \frac{2\pi d^*}{3}$$

$$= \cancel{2\pi \frac{D^3}{3}} - \frac{2\pi d^*}{3} = \cancel{2\pi \frac{D^3}{3}} - \frac{2\pi d^*}{3} = \cancel{2\pi \frac{D^3}{3}} - \frac{2\pi d^*}{3}$$

$$\alpha = \text{const}$$

$$U_{12} = \int_0^{d^*} \rho(r) dr < r < \infty$$

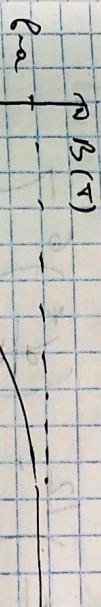
$$B(r) = 2\pi \left(\int_0^{d^*} r dr + \int_{d^*}^{\infty} r^2 dr \right) = 2\pi \int_{d^*}^{\infty} r^2 dr +$$

$$+ 2\pi \int_0^{d^*} 0 dr = \frac{2\pi}{3} \frac{d^*}{3} = \text{const}$$

$$l = l - \alpha e^{-\alpha r}$$

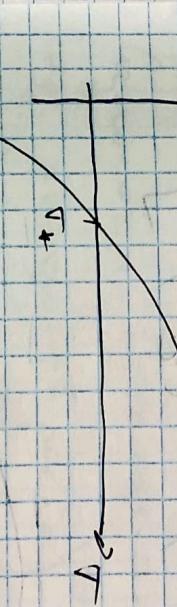
$$\beta = \text{const}$$

$$U_{12} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\alpha r dr, d^* < r < d^*$$



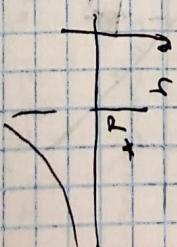
$$\frac{\rho}{kT} = 1 + \beta(\tau), \quad \tau > 0$$

2. konfig. sumo

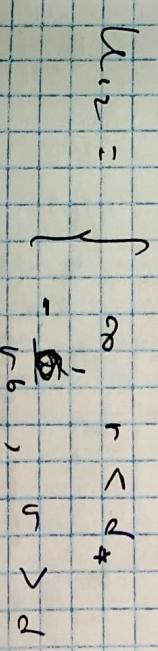


$$B_2(\tau) = 2\pi \left(\int_0^{d^*} r^2 dr + \int_{d^*}^{\infty} r^2 dr \right) = 2\pi \int_{d^*}^{\infty} r^2 dr +$$

3) Lennard-Jones



$$U_{12} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{1}{r^6}, \quad r > d^*$$



Resume: $\int_{\text{cylinder}} \rho^2 r dr d\theta$ on $r = R \sin \theta$, $\theta = 0$ to π

$\rho = \text{constante}$ e $R = \text{constante}$

≈ 20

$$B(r) = \mu_0 \left(\int_0^r + \int_r^\infty \right) = 2\mu_0 \int_r^\infty r^2 dr,$$

$$2\mu_0 \int_r^\infty \left(1 - e^{-\frac{r}{R}} \right) \frac{C}{r^2} r^2 dr = \frac{C}{r} \approx \frac{C}{R}$$

Aproximadamente
se despeja

$$\left[\text{Sagaria No 8} \right] \quad \text{Despejando } r \text{ de la ecuación}$$

numero de repartición pros

medida

$$J_n = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot e^2}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

función. normalizada $\varphi(r)$

(ex.: "electrostat. poten.
tial")

$$n_a = \frac{e^2 \pi a^2}{2}$$

- Gásparrini

- Fórmula: poten.
cial

$$\nabla \tilde{E} = h \int_0^r (1) \left(\text{maxwell} \right)$$

$$E = - \nabla \varphi (2)$$

$$J_n = \sum n_a e^{2a} (3) \quad \text{No. } e^{2a}, \tilde{I}_a$$

gásparrini e
3º Regalo a
menos de 10%

(5) $\sum e^{2\varphi} \langle n_a \rangle = 0$ ~ reziproker eff

masse,

Magnetstreue: quadra. β -term. negat.

$$\Delta \varphi = h\pi \sum \langle n_a \rangle \frac{e^{2\varphi}}{T_a} \varphi$$

$$= h\pi e^2 \left(\sum \frac{\langle n_a \rangle z_a^2}{T_a} \right) \varphi$$

Magnet streue

$$\delta^2 = h\pi e^2 \sum \frac{\langle n_a \rangle p_a^2}{T_a}$$

$$0 - \frac{e^{2\varphi} \varphi}{T_a} \sim f - \frac{e^{2\varphi} \varphi}{T_a}$$

div $\propto \int \varphi$: $\nabla \cdot \nabla = \Delta$

$$\Delta \varphi = \Delta \varphi \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\Delta_n = \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = - \nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = - \Delta \varphi$$

$$\Delta \varphi = - h\pi \sum p_a = - h\pi \sum n_a e^{2\varphi} =$$

$$= - h\pi \sum \langle n_a \rangle \left(1 - \frac{e^{2\varphi} \varphi}{T_a} \right)$$

$$= - h\pi \left(\sum \langle n_a \rangle e^{2\varphi} - \sum \langle n_a \rangle \cdot \frac{e^{2\varphi} \varphi}{T_a} \right)$$

$$\varphi(r) = \frac{f(r)}{r^2}$$

$$\varphi(r) = \frac{f(r)}{r^2}$$

ausgegängt normieren

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{y''(r)}{y'(r)} \right) \right) = \frac{d}{dr} \frac{y''(r)}{y'(r)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(-r^2 \frac{y''(r)}{y'(r)} \right) = \frac{d}{dr} \frac{y''(r)}{y'(r)}$$

$$(y''(r))' = r^2 y'(r)$$

$$y^{(n)} = x^n y(x)$$

$$y = C_1 e^{rx} + C_2 e^{-rx}$$

$$y(r) = \frac{C_1 e^{rx}}{r} + \frac{C_2 e^{-rx}}{r}$$

vor: no quatum:

n -part. of
modus fundamen-

spur; noengen

$$1) r \rightarrow \infty \quad C_1 = 0$$

exp.

$$2) r \rightarrow 0 \quad y \sim e^{rx} \quad \text{oder} \quad \text{zu defekt}$$

(Bragg WSG)

wor. def. "occlusion" \Rightarrow
ausgangsobjekt blockiert

$$C_2 = e^{2r}$$

Bragg'sche Reflexion
Lösung: restringer

$$\Delta x = \frac{c \lambda}{2D} \approx \frac{c n \lambda}{2Z_0}$$

- normalisieren
Distanz

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} = \sqrt{D} -$$

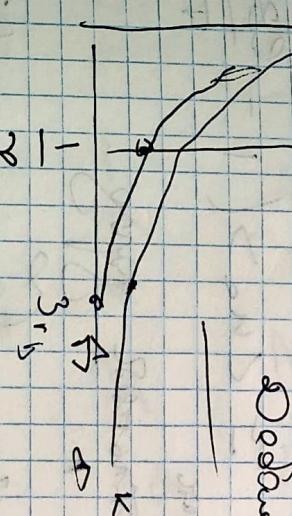
page

kanalisiert

Distanz

ausbreite

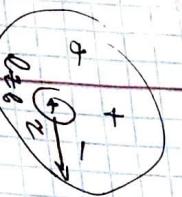
restringer



Cumulative sum?

Spur auslösende

Orte:



$$Q = \int_0^\infty p_c(r) d^3r$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dr \left[\sum n_{\text{at}} > e^{2a} \right] r^2$$

$$\int d^3r = 2\pi r^2 dr$$

Wegnahme:

$$Q = -e^{2a}$$

Spannungswellen

auslösende Welle

$$n_a(2) = \sum n_a > e^{\frac{r^2}{r_a}}$$

$$\approx \langle n_a \rangle \left(1 - \frac{e^{2a}}{\sqrt{r_a}} \right)$$

(Wagungswellen)

$$Q = -\sigma \left(4\pi \sum \frac{e^{2a}}{\sqrt{r_a}} \langle n_a \rangle \int_0^\infty dr p_c(r) \cdot r^2 \right)$$

$$Q = \int_0^\infty \left(\sum n_a e^{2a} \right) d^3r = \int_0^\infty e^{2a} \sum n_{\text{at}} \frac{-e^{2ar}}{r_a} dr$$

$$\approx$$

$$e^{2a}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_a}$$

$$\approx$$

$$<<$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{parametrisch}$$

Lasung: Spurwelle kann nicht

$$e^{2x} \int e^{-x} x dx =$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{e^2}{Z_\alpha \Gamma}$$

Γ (Protagonist)
nugae

$$\int e^{-x} x^n dx = h! \quad \{ = -e^{2x}$$

humeur négatif : négatif. Zappar & ochain
dans lequel il préfère

$$d(\Gamma) - ?$$

échec succès.

Zappar, Γ, V, u_4, u_5 ,
nugae

$$A \rightleftharpoons A + k$$

Xun. vénération

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N_a} \right)_{V, T}$$

nugae - cert. susceptibilité (échec na vocation)

$$\Gamma = \frac{e^2}{Z_\alpha \Gamma}$$

peur ou jalousie

b. nég. nage

$$F = F(T, V, N_a) \quad dF = -SdT - \int dV + \mu_a dN_a$$

$\Gamma = 271828$

Z_α - consigne négative

$$Z_\alpha = Z_{\text{nug}} \cdot Z_{\text{ex}}$$

Nugae \rightarrow nég. Désir $\Gamma = \underline{\text{nugae}}$

$$\frac{Z_{\text{nug}}}{Z_{\text{ex}}} = \frac{\sqrt{Z_\alpha}}{X_\alpha}$$

ϵ_{CoA} - clay-coat. much car.

decreased phreac

soil creeps

$$\mu_s = \frac{2\pi k}{(2\pi n)^{\frac{3}{2}}} h_a = \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\ln \left(\frac{h_a \Delta a^3}{2\pi n} \right)}$$

$$Z_{Co} = \sum g_i e^{-\frac{\epsilon_i}{T}} = g_0 e^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{T}} + g_1 e^{-\frac{\epsilon_1}{T}} + \dots = e^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{T}} (g_0 + g_1 e^{-\frac{(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0)}{T}})$$

$$\sqrt{\ln \left(\frac{n_A \sqrt{n_B}}{e^{-\frac{\epsilon_{CoA}}{T}} Z_{Co}} \right)} = \sqrt{\ln \left(\frac{n_A \sqrt{n_B}}{e^{-\frac{\epsilon_{CoB}}{T}} Z_{Co}} \right)}$$

$$Z_{Co} = e^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{T}} \sum g_i e^{-\frac{\epsilon_i}{T}} = e^{-\frac{\epsilon_0}{T}} (g_0 + g_1 e^{-\frac{(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0)}{T}})$$

Zona

$$\frac{N_{CoA}}{N_{CoB}} = \frac{n_A n_B}{e^{-\frac{\epsilon_{CoA}}{T}} Z_{Co}} = \frac{n_A n_B}{e^{-\frac{\epsilon_{CoB}}{T}} e^{-\frac{\epsilon_{CoA}-\epsilon_{CoB}}{T}} Z_{Co}}$$

$$\frac{n_A n_B}{N_{CoB}} = \frac{1}{e^{-\frac{\epsilon_{CoA}-\epsilon_{CoB}}{T}} Z_{Co}} = e^{-\frac{\epsilon_{CoA}-\epsilon_{CoB}}{T}} Z_{Co}$$

notched

$$Z_{CoB} = g_0 + g_1 e^{-\frac{(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0)}{T}}$$

$$Z_{CoA} = g_0 + g_1 e^{-\frac{(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_0)}{T}}$$

$$\frac{m_A}{m_B} = \frac{(2\pi k T)^{\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi m_A)^{\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi m_B)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2\pi m_B)^{\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi m_A)^{\frac{1}{2}}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{m_A}{m_B} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$Z_{AB}^1 = Z_x^1 Z_y^1 Z_z^1 = \frac{P_{AB}}{B(1 - e^{-\frac{h_{AB}}{kT}})} =$$

$$Z_x^1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\gamma_{AB}}$$

$$Z_y^1 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{h_{AB}}{kT}}}$$

no ground up.

$$Z_x^1 = \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$\frac{m_A}{m_B} = \left(\frac{2_A^1 2_B^1}{2_A^1 + 2_B^1} \right) \left(\frac{h_{PA} h_{PB}}{m_A + m_B} \right) \frac{T}{2\pi k^2} =$$

$$\frac{m_A}{m_B} = \frac{g_A^* g_B^* (1 - e^{-\frac{h_{AB}}{kT}})}{g_A^* + g_B^*} \frac{P_{AB}}{B \sqrt{m_A m_B}}$$

$$e^{-h_{AB}} = e^{-\frac{h_{AB}}{kT}} =$$

$$e^{-\frac{h_{AB}}{2\pi k^2}} =$$

Corresponding:

$$Z_A^1 = g_0^* r^* e^{-\frac{h_A^*}{kT}} + g_2^* \sim e^{-\frac{h_A^*}{kT}}$$

$B \ll \gamma \ll \epsilon_A^*$ corresponds

$2\pi k$ monoton

grossly decreasing probability).

Prob. of molecule can exist.

$$n_A = n_B, P = n(\kappa_S) = (n_A + n_B + n_S) \frac{T}{k}$$

Success / success

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - \mu_A \mu_B)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Conus praeconius = Necto prae. &

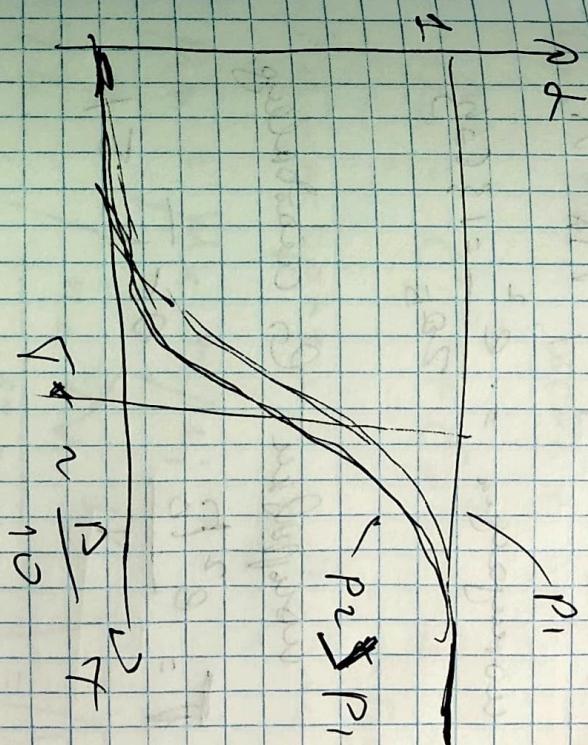
$$\alpha = \frac{h_A}{n_A r_{\text{NAs}}}.$$

$$h_2 = h_{AS} + h_A + h_S$$

$$n_0 = \frac{P}{(k_B) V}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{p_0}{kT}} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 - e^{-2}}{2e^{-10}}$$



~~Y344
Jungamazon seen near
origin
of river~~

$$n_A = \alpha n_A + \alpha n_{A\bar{S}}$$

$$n_A + 2n_A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d} n_A$$

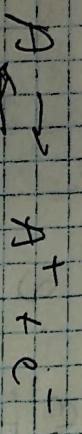
$$n_A = n_B = \left(\frac{2}{1+\alpha} \right) n_0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

W. S. L. } non-just. op. by Carter
a -repugn. Melina.
notenus. Worcester game

Cross-section - nuclear

Photoelectric waveguides:



$$m_e = m_i \quad m_e \approx m_i \quad \lambda_4 = \lambda_1$$

$$\text{Hence} \quad \omega_{\text{resonance}} = \frac{e^2}{2\sigma_5} = 13693$$

Dep. nuclear waveguide by cross-hatching.

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\mu_A = \mu_e + \mu_i$$

$$\text{The} \quad \left(\frac{n_A \lambda_A^3}{e^{-\frac{\rho_A}{T}} Z_A^1} \right) = \left[\sqrt{h_1} \left(\frac{\mu_i \lambda_i^3}{e^{-\frac{\rho_i}{T}} Z_i^1} \right)^{C_0} \right]$$

$$\frac{\Delta \mu_A}{T} = - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i Z_i^2$$

$$\frac{\delta \sigma}{\delta T} = - \frac{1}{6} \langle Z \rangle^2$$

$$h_1 \left(\frac{n_A \lambda_A^3}{e^{-\frac{\rho_A}{T}} Z_A^1} \right) = h_1 \left(\frac{n_i \lambda_i^3}{e^{-\frac{\rho_i}{T}} Z_i^1} \right) + \dots$$

$$X_2 = \frac{2\pi h}{(2\sigma n_A T)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Ans. loc. source:

$$C_A = C_i^0 + C_e^0 - T$$

Dyn. nuclear waveguide frequency.

$$\mu_2 = T / h \sqrt{\frac{n_A \lambda_A^3}{e^{-\frac{\rho_A}{T}} Z_A^1}}$$

$$+ h \left(\frac{ne \lambda e^3}{e^{-\frac{E_e}{k}} Z'_e} - \mu e \sigma \right)$$

$$\frac{n e \lambda_i}{n_a} = \left(\frac{Z'_e Z'_i}{Z_e Z_i} \right) \left(\frac{n_a}{\lambda_i \lambda_e} \right)^3$$

reaction

$$Z'_e = \rho_e +$$

net effusion

longer time. corr.

corr

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{c_a^0 - c_i^0 - E_e^0}{Z_a^0 - Z_i^0 + 1}}$$

$$Z'_a = \sum_{S_i} e^{-\frac{E_i}{kT}} = \rho_a \times S_a e^{-\frac{E_i}{kT}}$$

accr.

$$Z'_i = \sum_{S_i} e^{-\frac{E_i}{kT}} = \rho_i \times S_i e^{-\frac{E_i}{kT}}$$

$$\frac{n e \lambda_i}{n_a} = \frac{Z'_e Z'_i}{Z_e Z_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} C^{-\frac{T}{T_f} + 1}$$

Saha

Classical (use various meas.,

$T=0$, const. ord.

const.

$$\frac{n e \lambda_i}{n_a} = \left(\frac{\rho_e \rho_i}{\rho_a} \right) \left(\frac{n_a}{2 \pi k T^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{E_i}{kT}}$$

$$\frac{n e \lambda_i}{n_a} = \frac{Z'_e Z'_i}{Z_e Z_i} \left(\frac{n_a}{2 \pi k T^2} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\frac{E_i}{kT} + 1}$$

Peris

constant no. phys. sys.

haußberg wagen:

$$\exp\left(-\frac{I}{T} + \Gamma\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{I - \alpha \Sigma}{T}\right)$$

$$\alpha \Sigma = \Gamma$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2}{1 - \lambda^2} = \left(\frac{\text{ge-Z}}{Z_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m}{4\pi h^2}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{I}{T} + \Gamma}$$

"Chancenreiche" noteng.

Wertpapier

ypc geringe Rendite:

$$p = p_{\text{ug}} \left(1 - \frac{\Gamma}{6} < Z^2\right)$$

$$p_{\text{ug}} = n \sqrt{r}$$

Herg. \rightarrow geringe Cr.-Rendite

Cata

- \rightarrow hohe probablenz rückgang

probabilität

probabilität gering

$$\frac{\Delta P}{nT} = -\frac{\Gamma}{6} < Z^2$$

Zugang \wedge {3} Business Rend. für Werte.

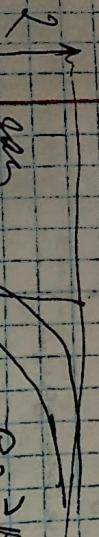
Probabilitätsschätzungen

$$\frac{\lambda^2}{1 - \lambda^2} = \left(\frac{\text{ge-Z}_0}{Z_0'}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m}{2\pi h^2}\right)^2 \rho e^{-\left(\frac{I}{T} + \Gamma\right)}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{n}{n + \alpha} \quad n = n_i = \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha} n_0$$

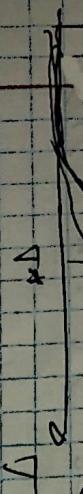
$$\lambda = \frac{n}{n + \alpha} \quad n = \left(\frac{1 - \alpha}{1 + \alpha}\right) n_0$$

Ap - ne konkrete Ergebnisse
(ggf. generell unterschieden nach oben)



$$P_2 > P_1$$

long
short



longresp short

$$= \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

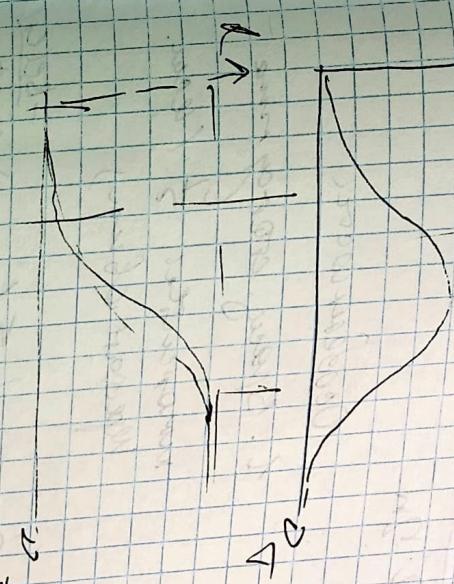
$$R_D = \left(\frac{\pi}{4 \rho^2 n^2} \right)^{1/2}$$

Cp. longer response:

$$\langle Z^2 \rangle^2 = \frac{\langle n^2 \rangle^2}{n^2} = \frac{n_{\text{exp}}}{n_{\text{theor}}}$$

$\langle Z^2 \rangle^2 \approx \text{longer response}$, i.e.
Or &

$$R = \alpha$$



$$1 - e^{-t/T}$$

longer resp. -> exponential

P

Y-axis being -> dimensionless distance.

$$T = \rho^2 / k_N$$

Space Δ^3 / h^3) generation length
of gas $\approx 2 \times 10^{-6}$ cm.

$C(T) - ?$ initial product prob.
of gas.

longer resp.
 $A^2 \approx A + A$

longer resp.
 $A^2 \approx A + A$

longer resp.
 $A^2 \approx A + A$

longer resp.

longer resp.

longer resp.

longer resp.

longer resp.