$$\int_{0}^{1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi mx}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi nx}{L}\right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \sin m = n$$

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$$\int_{0}^{1} \sin x dx = \int_{0}^{1} \sin x dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \sin x dx = \int_{0}^{1} \sin x dx = \int_{0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_{0}^{L} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{2}\right) \hat{A} \sin\left(\frac{\pi nx}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} L E \int_{m}^{\infty}$$

4 definiendo
$$H$$
 b matriz con dementos

 $H_{mn} = \frac{2}{L} \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi m x}{L} \right) \hat{H} \sin \left(\frac{\pi n x}{L} \right) dx \right)$

$$= \frac{z}{L} \int_{0}^{L} \sin\left(\frac{\pi mx}{L}\right) \left[-\frac{h^{2}}{2\mu} \frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}} + V(x)\right] \sin\left(\frac{\pi nx}{L}\right) dx$$
La euxación de Schrödinger se puede escribir de forma matricial como

$$\| \psi \|_{2} = \| \psi \|_{\infty} \quad \psi = (\psi_{1}, \psi_{2}, \dots)$$

Demos
La ecuación de Schrödinger es MY=EY con Y=ZCnYn
recordando ave Cn no => mas ave la proyección, podemos hacer Cn=ZYmIYn> le provecerán de Yn en Pon Como û es un operador lineal, la podemas sacar de la integral,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \int_{0}^{L} \sin \left(\frac{n \pi x}{L} \right) dx$$

$$\left(\int_{0}^{\infty} \sin \left(\frac{m \pi x}{L} \right) \hat{A} \sin \left(\frac{n \pi x}{L} \right) dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{H} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{V_{in}} \int_{0}^{1} \sin \left(\frac{m \pi T x}{L} \right) \sin \left(\frac{n \pi T x}{L} \right) dx \quad \text{pero si } m=n=>$$

Hmn Yn = Em Ym Pox lo ace

Por lo que podemos construir una matriz | M con dementos H_{mn} (b) SI $V(x) = \frac{ax}{L} =>$ $\frac{2}{L} Sin(\frac{\pi mx}{L}) \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{ax}{L} \right] Sin(\frac{\pi nx}{L}) dx$ $= \frac{7}{2} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \sin \left(\frac{17mx}{2} \right) \left(+ \frac{\hbar^{2}}{2M} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{3}}{2^{2}} \sin \left(\frac{17nx}{2} \right) dx + \frac{a}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x \sin \left(\frac{17mx}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{17nx}{2} \right) dx \right] \right]$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi mx}{L}\right) \left(+\frac{\hbar^{2}}{zm} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{2} z}{L^{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi nx}{L}\right) dx + \frac{a}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x \sin\left(\frac{\pi mx}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi mx}{L}\right) dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \frac{\hbar^{2}}{zm} \frac{\prod^{2} n^{2}}{L^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi mx}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi mx}{L}\right) dx + \frac{za}{L^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} x \sin\left(\frac{\pi mx}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi nx}{L}\right) dx$$

Con by conditiones de integrals

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{1}{5}\sin\left(\frac{m_{X}}{L}\right)\sin\left(\frac{m_{X}}{L}\right)dx = \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}$$

 $= 9.3773 \times (0^{18} \frac{eV^2}{J} y 1 = 6.242 e^{18} eV :$

(a) Demostra que la solvaión a las avadanes -x + ay + x²y =0 [1] y b-ay-x2y=0[2] cs

 $\chi = b$ [3] $y y = \frac{b}{a+b^2}$ [4] respectivemente.

$$\chi^2 g = b - a g$$
 y de [1] vernos are $\chi^2 g = \chi - a g$:

$$b-ay=x-ay=>x=b$$
 y de [1] vemos ave

$$-b+ay+b^{2}y=0 \Rightarrow -b+y(a+b^{2})=0 \Rightarrow y=\frac{b}{a+b^{2}}$$

$$X = y(a + x^{2}), \quad y = \frac{b}{a + x^{2}}$$

$$S_{1} \quad y = \frac{b}{y} \quad y = y(a + x^{2})$$

(b) Dernvestra que los cavaciones se rueden reorganizar como

Si
$$y = \frac{b}{a+b^2}$$
 $y = \frac{b}{a+x^2}$ $y = \frac{b}{a+x^2}$ $y = \frac{b}{a+x^2}$

(a) Demuestra diferenciando que lo longitud de onda /1 a la que la radiación emitida alcanza su mayor intensidad es la solvara de

Setituge
$$V = hc/MBT$$
 y demiestro are la longitud de onda de

Sustituge $W = hC/h_{U_{13}}T$ y demuestro cue lo longitud de ondo de la radicieión máxima obedece al desplazamiento de Wienley $\lambda = \frac{b}{T}$ donde

le constante de desplazamiente de vien es: b= hc/Upx y z cs la solvain de

Si
$$T(\lambda) = \frac{2 T h C^2 \lambda^{-5}}{e^{hC/h U BT} - 1}$$
 y averemos la longitud de onda maxima

$$= \frac{d}{d\lambda} I(\lambda) = 0 \quad \text{Sea} \quad 2\pi h C^2 = \alpha \quad \text{g} \quad \frac{h c}{\mathcal{K}_B T} = \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} T(\lambda) = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda^{-5}}{e^{\frac{B}{\lambda}} - 1} \right) = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda^{-5}}{e^{B/\lambda} - 1} \right) = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda^{-5}}{e^$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = 0.$$

$$= \frac{-5\lambda^{-6}(e^{\beta/\lambda}-1)+\beta e^{\beta/\lambda}\lambda^{-7}}{(e^{\beta/\lambda}-1)^{2}} = 0$$

factorizando tenemos
$$\frac{\lambda^{-6}}{3!} = 5(e^{\beta/3} - 1)$$

$$\frac{\lambda^{-6}}{\left(c^{\beta/\lambda}-1\right)^{2}}\left[-5\left(e^{\beta/\lambda}-1\right)+\frac{\beta e^{\beta/\lambda}}{\lambda}\right]=0.$$

$$\left(c^{\beta/\lambda}-1\right)^{2}\left[-5\left(e^{\beta/\lambda}-1\right)+\frac{\beta e^{\beta/\lambda}}{\lambda}\right]=0.$$

$$-5e^{\beta/\lambda}+5+\frac{\beta}{\lambda}e^{\beta/\lambda}=0, \quad e^{\beta/\lambda}\left[-5+\frac{\beta}{\lambda}\right]+5=0.$$

$$-5 + \frac{B}{2} = -5$$

$$-5+\frac{B}{\lambda}=-5e$$

$$-5+\frac{B}{\lambda}=-5e$$

$$5 + \frac{B}{\lambda} = -5e$$

$$-5 + \frac{B}{\lambda} = -5 e^{-\beta/\lambda} = 5 e^{-\beta/\lambda} + \frac{hc}{\lambda k_{\rho}T} - 5 = 0$$

le longitud de onde de la radiación máxima es:

 $\lambda = \frac{b}{T}$

$$-5 + \frac{B}{\lambda} = -5e^{-\beta/\lambda} \Rightarrow 5e^{-\beta/\lambda} + \frac{Kc}{\lambda k_{B}T}$$
So hacemos $\chi = \frac{kc}{k_{B}T\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{k_{B}T\lambda} \Rightarrow 6e^{-\beta/\lambda} + \frac{kc}{\lambda k_{B}T} \Rightarrow 6e^{-\beta/\lambda} + \frac{hc}{\lambda k_{B}T} \Rightarrow 6e^{-\beta/\lambda k_{B}T} \Rightarrow$

Problema 6

(a) Si en d ponto 21, hay on movimiento con reconstante, entonces la sequindo ley de Newton cs:

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{51} = F_{51} \hat{r}$$
 $\overrightarrow{F}_{51} = F_{51} \hat{r}$
 $\overrightarrow{F}_{51} = F_{51}$

 $\frac{GM}{r^2} - \frac{GM}{(R-r)^2} = r\omega^2$

radial.