

$$E^{(1)} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{4Z^3}{a_0^3} \int_0^\infty \left| r_1 e^{-\frac{r_1}{a_0}} - e^{-\frac{r_1}{a_0}} \left(r_1 + \frac{Zr_1}{a_0} \right) \right| dr_1$$

+C omitted. Avoid division by 0. Most results can be extended to C.

Basic

$$\int (x+\alpha)^r dx = \frac{(x+\alpha)^{r+1}}{r+1} \qquad \int x(x+\alpha)^r dx = \frac{(x+\alpha)^{r+1}(rx+x-\alpha)}{(r+1)(r+2)} \qquad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} \qquad \int u\, dv = uv - \int v\, du$$

Rational

$$\int \frac{dx}{\alpha x + \beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln |\alpha x + \beta| \qquad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \arctan \frac{x}{\alpha} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \ln \left| \frac{x-\alpha}{x+\alpha} \right| \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\alpha^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha+x}{\alpha-x} \right|$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4\alpha\gamma - \beta^2}} \arctan \frac{2\alpha x + \beta}{\sqrt{4\alpha\gamma - \beta^2}} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{(x+\alpha)(x+\beta)} = \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha+x}{\beta+x} \right|$$

Roots

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} + \alpha^2 \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{|\alpha|} \right] \qquad \int \sqrt{x^2 - \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[x\sqrt{x^2 - \alpha^2} - \alpha^2 \ln |\sqrt{x^2 - \alpha^2} + x| \right]$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+\alpha)^2}} = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{|\alpha|} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-(x+\alpha)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{|\alpha|} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-\alpha)^2}} = \ln |\sqrt{(x^2 - \alpha^2) + x}|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(x+\alpha)^2}} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{|\alpha|} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(x^2 + \alpha^2)}} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 + \alpha^2)} + \alpha}{|x|} \right| \qquad \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{(x^2 - \alpha^2)}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 - \alpha^2)}}{\alpha}$$
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm \alpha^2)} } dx = \sqrt{(x^2 \pm \alpha^2)} \qquad \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{-(x^2 + \alpha^2)}} dx = -\sqrt{-(x^2 + \alpha^2)}$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + \alpha^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 \sqrt{(x^2 + \alpha^2)}} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{(-x^2 + \alpha^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{\alpha \sqrt{-(x^2 + \alpha^2)}}$$
$$\int \frac{x}{(x^2 + \alpha^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + \alpha^2)}} \qquad \int \frac{x}{(x^2 \pm \alpha^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{(x^2 \pm \alpha^2)}}$$

Trigonometric ($\mu, \nu > 0$, $\chi \equiv x\alpha$, $\gamma \equiv \alpha + \beta$, $\delta \equiv \alpha - \beta$)

$$\int \sin x\, dx = -\cos x \qquad \int \cos x\, dx = \sin x \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\tan^2 x} = -\cot x - x$$
$$\int \sinh x\, dx = \cosh x \qquad \int \cosh x\, dx = \sinh x \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} = -\coth x \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \tanh x \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\tanh^2 x} = -\coth x + x$$
$$\int \tan x\, dx = -\ln |\cos x| \qquad \int \tan^2 x\, dx = \tan x - x \qquad \int \tanh x\, dx = \ln \cosh x \qquad \int \tanh^2 x\, dx = -\tanh x + x$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = -\ln \left| \frac{1}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{\tanh x} \right| \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \left| \frac{1}{\cos x} + \tan x \right| \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\tan x} = \ln |\sin x|$$

$$\int \sin^n \alpha x\, dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{n\alpha} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} \alpha x\, dx \qquad \int \cos^n \alpha x\, dx = +\frac{\cos^{n-1} \alpha x \sin \alpha x}{n\alpha} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} \alpha x\, dx$$

$$\int \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x\, dx = -\frac{\sin \gamma x}{2\gamma} + \frac{\sin \delta x}{2\delta} \qquad \int \cos \alpha x \cos \beta x\, dx = +\frac{\sin \gamma x}{2\gamma} + \frac{\sin \delta x}{2\delta} \qquad \int \sin \alpha x \cos \beta x\, dx = -\frac{\cos \gamma x}{2\gamma} - \frac{\cos \delta x}{2\delta}$$

$$\int x \sin \alpha x\, dx = \frac{\sin \chi}{\alpha} - \frac{x \cos \chi}{\alpha} \qquad \int x \cos \alpha x\, dx = \frac{\cos \chi}{\alpha} + \frac{x \sin \chi}{\alpha} \qquad \int x \sin^2 \alpha x\, dx = \mp \frac{2\chi \sin 2\chi + \cos 2\chi \mp 2\chi^2}{8\alpha^2}$$

$$\int x \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x\, dx = \mp \frac{x \sin \gamma x}{2\gamma} \mp \frac{\cos \gamma x}{2\gamma^2} + \frac{x \sin \delta x}{2\delta} + \frac{\cos \delta x}{2\delta^2} \qquad \int x \sin \alpha x \cos \beta x\, dx = -\frac{x \cos \gamma x}{2\gamma} + \frac{\sin \delta x}{2\delta^2} - \frac{x \cos \delta x}{2\delta} + \frac{\sin \gamma x}{2\gamma^2}$$

Definite integrals (m !! = $m(m-2)(m-4)\dots$, -1 !! = 0 !! = 1 !! = 1)

$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^\mu x\, dx = 0 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^\mu x\, dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{B}\left(\frac{\mu+1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if } \mu=n \text{ even} \\ 1 & \text{if } \mu=n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } m=n \text{ even} \\ -1 & \text{if } m=n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(m\pi x) \sin(\tilde{m}\pi x) \, dx = \delta_{m,\tilde{m}}$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin(\frac{m\pi x}{\alpha}) \sin(\frac{\tilde{m}\pi x}{\alpha})}{\cos(\frac{m\pi x}{\alpha}) \cos(\frac{\tilde{m}\pi x}{\alpha})} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \delta_{m,\tilde{m}} \qquad \int_0^1 \sin(\frac{m\pi x}{\alpha}) \cos(\frac{\tilde{m}\pi x}{\alpha}) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m+\tilde{m} \text{ even} \\ \frac{2m\alpha}{m^2-\tilde{m}^2} \frac{1}{\pi} & \text{if } m+\tilde{m} \text{ odd} \end{cases} \int_0^1 \sin x\, dx = 2$$

also valid $m = 1/2$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin^n x \cos^n x\, dx = 0 \, \forall \, \tilde{n} \text{ odd} \qquad \int_0^\pi \mu \frac{\sin^2 \alpha x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \frac{1}{4\alpha} [2\pi\alpha \mp \sin(2\pi\alpha)] \text{ if } \mu \overset{!}{=} \frac{n}{\alpha} \qquad \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = 0 \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \cos x\, dx = 0 \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \cos^n x\, dx = 0 \text{ if } n, \tilde{n} \text{ not both even} \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos x)^n \sin nx\, dx = 0 \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos x)^n \cos nx\, dx = (-1)^n \frac{\pi}{2^{n-1}}$$

Parity *Even* $: f_e(-x) = f_e(x)$ sym w.r.t. Y-axis *Odd* $: f_o(-x) = -f_o(x)$ sym w.r.t. (0,0)

$$\int_{-\alpha}^{+\alpha} f_e(x)\, dx = 2 \int_0^{\alpha} f_e(x)\, dx \qquad \int_{-\alpha}^{+\alpha} f_o(x)\, dx = 0$$

$$f_e : \cos x, \cosh x, x^{2n}, e^{-x^2}, |x|, \delta_{ij}, \delta(x), \mathbb{R}, 1/f_e, f'_o, f_e \pm f_e, f_e \cdot f_e, f_o \cdot f_o, \mathcal{F}\{f_e(x)\}(\xi), \dots$$

$$f_o : \sin x, \sinh x, x^{2n+1}, \tan x, \operatorname{erf} x, \operatorname{sign} x, \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right), 1/f_o, f'_e, f_o \pm f_o, f_e \cdot f_o, \mathcal{F}\{f_o(x)\}(\xi), \dots$$

Log/Exp ($r \neq -1$)

$$\int x^r \ln x\, dx = x^{r+1} \left(\frac{\ln x}{r+1} - \frac{1}{(r+1)^2} \right) \qquad \int (\ln x)^n\, dx = (-1)^n n! x \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-\ln x)^k}{k!} \qquad \int \frac{dx}{(e^{-x}/\alpha + 1)} = \alpha \ln(e^x/\alpha + 1)$$
$$\int x e^{\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{e^{\alpha x^2}}{2\alpha} \qquad \int x^n e^{\alpha x} dx = e^{\alpha x} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!(-1)^k}{(n-k)!} \frac{x^{n-k}}{\alpha^{k+1}} \qquad \int \frac{x^\alpha}{x^\pi} dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(-\frac{x^\alpha}{x^{n-1}} + \alpha \int \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{x^{n-1}} dx \right)$$

Definite integrals ($r-1, \alpha > 0$ $\gamma \equiv$ Euler-Mascheroni constant)

$$\int_0^\infty x^r e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{r+1}{2})}{2\alpha \frac{r+1}{2}} = \begin{cases} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1} \alpha^n} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} & \text{if } r=2n \\ \frac{n!}{2 \alpha^{n+1}} & \text{if } r=2n+1 \end{cases} \qquad \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} \qquad \int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^3}}$$
$$\int_0^\infty x^r e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(r+1)}{\alpha^{r+1}} \text{ if } \overset{!}{=} \frac{n}{\alpha} \qquad \frac{n!}{\alpha^{n+1}} (r>-1, \Re(\alpha)>0) \qquad \int_0^\infty \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \qquad \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{x-1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha x^b} dx = a^{-1/b} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{b} + 1\right) \qquad \int^{+\infty}_{-\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2 + \beta x} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}} e^{\frac{\beta^2}{4\alpha}} \qquad \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(m-\tilde{m})\phi} d\phi = 2\pi \delta_{m,\tilde{m}}$$
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) dx = \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \qquad \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha x} \cos(\beta x) dx = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \qquad \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln x}{e^x} dx = \int_1^\infty \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{[x]} \right) dx = -\gamma$$

Error function integrals ($\varphi = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $\mu \equiv$ mean, $\sigma^2 \equiv$ variance) $\operatorname{erf}(\pm\infty) = \pm 1$ $i \operatorname{erfi}(z) = \operatorname{erf}(iz)$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt = \operatorname{erf}(z) \qquad \int \varphi dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) \qquad \int \sqrt{e^x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha} - \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{erfi}(\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{x})}{2\alpha^{3/2}}$$

Integrales/trig usadas en ejercicios:

$$\int_{-a}^{+a} \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi n}{2a}\right) u^4 du = \frac{\pi^2 - 20\pi^2 + 120}{5\pi^4} a^5 \text{ (En pot. cuártico, } V = \xi x^4)$$

$$\int \Omega e^{iqr} \cos \theta d\Omega = 4\pi \frac{\sin(qr)}{qr} \qquad \arctan(x \rightarrow \infty) = \pi/2 \qquad \sqrt{a-x} \frac{x \rightarrow 0}{\sqrt{a-x}} \rightarrow \sqrt{a} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{a}}$$
$$\tan(ka + \delta) = \frac{\tan(ka) + \tan \delta}{1 - \tan(ka) \tan \delta} \qquad u = \tan(ka) \qquad v = \tan(\delta) \qquad 1 + \tan^2 \delta = \frac{1}{\cos^2(\delta)} \qquad e^{i2\delta} = \frac{1+i \tan \delta}{1-i \tan \delta}$$
$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1+\cos(2x)}{2} \qquad \sin^2(x) = \frac{1-\cos(2x)}{2} \qquad \sin(ka) \cos(ka) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2ka)$$
$$\tan(ka) - \tan(ka + \delta) = \Omega \Rightarrow \tan(\delta) = \frac{-\frac{\Omega}{2} [1+\cos(2ka)]}{1 - \frac{\Omega}{2} \sin(2ka)} = \frac{-\Omega}{1+\tan^2(ka) - \Omega \tan(ka)}$$
$$\cot(ka + \delta) - \cot(ka) = \Omega \Rightarrow \tan(\delta) = \frac{-\frac{\Omega}{2} [1-\cos^2(2ka)]}{1 + \frac{\Omega}{2} \sin(2ka)} = \frac{-\Omega \tan^2(ka)}{1+\tan^2(ka) + \Omega \tan(ka)}$$

$\cot(ka) = 1/\tan(ka)$ Condición de resonancia: $\cot(\delta) = 0 \rightsquigarrow ka = \eta$, defino:

$k_{\text{res}} a = \eta - \epsilon$. Despeja ϵ , sust. en k_{res} , $E_{\text{res}} = \frac{\hbar^2 k_{\text{res}}^2}{2m}$ $\Gamma = -2 \left\{ \frac{d(\cot \delta)}{dE} \right\}_{E=E_{\text{res}}}^{-1}$

$r \int \frac{a}{k} \sqrt{k^2 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} dx = \sqrt{k^2 r^2 - a^2} - a \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{k^2 r^2 - a^2}}{a} \right) \text{ con } \begin{cases} a = \sqrt{l(l+1)}, \\ r_0 = a/k \end{cases} \text{ (WKB)}$

Coordinate Systems

Spherical ($\theta \in [0, \pi]$, $\phi \in [0, 2\pi)$)

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos \theta \cos \phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \sin \phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos \theta \sin \phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \cos \phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \cos \theta \hat{\mathbf{r}} - \sin \theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \theta = \arctan(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}/z) \\ \phi = \arctan(y/x) \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \cos \theta \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \cos \theta \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos \theta \sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{y}} \end{cases}$$

Cylindrical ($\rho \in [0, \infty)$, $\phi \in [0, 2\pi)$)

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \phi \\ y = \rho \sin \phi \\ z = z \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \cos \phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} - \sin \phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \sin \phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} + \cos \phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \phi = \arctan(y/x) \\ z = z \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} = \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{z}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{cases}$$

Vector Derivatives

Cartesian ($d\mathbf{l} = dx \hat{\mathbf{x}} + dy \hat{\mathbf{y}} + dz \hat{\mathbf{z}}$, $dV = dx\, dy\, dz$)

Gradient: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} f = \partial_x f \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \partial_y f \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \partial_z f \hat{\mathbf{z}}$

Divergence: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{F} = \partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z$

Curl: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{cases} \partial_y F_z - \partial_z F_y & \text{in } \hat{\mathbf{x}} \\ \partial_z F_x - \partial_x F_z & \text{in } \hat{\mathbf{y}} \\ \partial_x F_y - \partial_y F_x & \text{in } \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{cases}$

Laplacian: $\nabla^2 f = \partial_x^2 f + \partial_y^2 f + \partial_z^2 f$

Spherical ($d\mathbf{l} = dr \hat{\mathbf{r}} + r d\theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + r \sin \theta d\phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$, $dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr\, d\theta\, d\phi$)

Gradient: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} f = \partial_r f \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \frac{1}{r} \partial_\theta f \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\phi f \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$

Divergence: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r (r^2 F_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\theta (\sin \theta F_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \partial_\phi F_\phi$

Curl: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\partial_\theta (\sin \theta F_\phi) - \partial_\phi F_\theta \right] & \text{in } \hat{\mathbf{r}} \\ \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \partial_\phi F_r - \partial_r (r F_\phi) \right] & \text{in } \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \\ \frac{1}{r} \left[\partial_r (r F_\theta) - \partial_\theta F_r \right] & \text{in } \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \end{cases}$

Laplacian: $\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r (r^2 \partial_r f) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \partial_\theta (\sin \theta \partial_\theta f) + \frac{\partial_\phi^2 f}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$

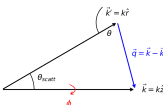
Cylindrical ($d\mathbf{l} = \rho d\boldsymbol{\rho} + \rho d\phi \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + dz \hat{\mathbf{z}}$, $dV = \rho d\rho\, d\phi\, dz$)

Gradient: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} f = \partial_\rho f \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} + \frac{1}{\rho} \partial_\phi f \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \partial_z f \hat{\mathbf{z}}$

Divergence: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{\rho} \partial_\rho (\rho F_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \partial_\phi F_\phi + \partial_z F_z$

Curl: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\rho} \partial_\phi F_z - \partial_z F_\phi & \text{in } \hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} \\ \partial_z F_\rho - \partial_\rho F_z & \text{in } \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \\ \frac{1}{\rho} \left[\partial_\rho (\rho F_\phi) - \partial_\phi F_\rho \right] & \text{in } \hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{cases}$

Laplacian: $\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{\rho} \partial_\rho (\rho \partial_\rho f) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \partial_\phi^2 f + \partial_z^2 f$



EDOS

$y'' + k^2 y = 0$ **Trig.:** $y(x) = A \sin(kx) + B \cos(kx)$ **Exp.:** $y(x) = C e^{ikx} + D e^{-ikx}$

Fase: $y(x) = \mathcal{A} \sin(kx + \delta)$ o $y(x) = \mathcal{B} \cos(kx + \delta)$ **escógela con** **misma paridad que $V(r)$** **o similar al otro trozo**

Ecuación Radial Libre:

$\left[\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + k^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] u_l(r) = 0 \implies u_l(r) = A r j_l(kr) + B r n_l(kr).$

Bessel Esf.: $\left[\frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{\rho^2} + 1 \right] (\rho \tilde{R}_l(\rho)) = 0 \qquad j_0 = \frac{\sin \rho}{\rho}; n_0 = -\frac{\cos \rho}{\rho}.$

$j_l(\rho) \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^l}{(2l+1)!!} \qquad n_l(\rho) \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow 0} -\frac{(2l-1)!!}{\rho^{l+1}}$

$j_l(\rho) \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\rho} \sin\left(\rho - \frac{l\pi}{2}\right) \qquad n_l(\rho) \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{\rho} \cos\left(\rho - \frac{l\pi}{2}\right).$

Hankel Esf.: $h_l^{(1,2)}(\rho) = j_l(\rho) \pm i n_l(\rho).$

$h_l^{(1)}(\rho) \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\rho} e^{i(\rho - \frac{l\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2})} \qquad h_l^{(2)}(\rho) \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\rho} e^{-i(\rho - \frac{l\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2})}.$

Pozo de Potencial ($r < a$): $\left[\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + k^2 + \gamma^2 - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right] u_l(r) = 0$

Solución regular: $u_l(r) = C r j_l(r \sqrt{k^2 + \gamma^2}).$

Pozo cosh $V(r) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{m r_0^2} \frac{1}{\cosh^2(r/r_0)}$

$\left[\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + k^2 + \frac{2}{\cosh^2 x} \right] y(x) = 0 \implies y(x) = e^{\pm i k x} (\tanh x \mp i k)$

Asintótica con Scattering: $u_l(r) \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} A_l \sin\left(kr - \frac{l\pi}{2} + \delta_l\right)$

$f(\theta) = \sum_{l=0}^\infty \frac{2l+1}{k} e^{i\delta_l} \sin \delta_l P_l(\cos \theta)$

Límite $k \rightarrow 0$ (**Onda s**): $k \cot \delta_0 \approx -\frac{1}{a_s} + \frac{1}{2} r_0 k^2.$

a_s (atractivo): $\frac{1}{|\gamma|} (a|\gamma| - \tanh(a|\gamma|))$

a_s (repulsivo): $\frac{1}{|\gamma|} (a|\gamma| - \tanh(a|\gamma|))$

Resonancia B.W.: $\sigma(E) \approx \frac{2\pi\hbar^2(2l+1)}{mE} \frac{\Gamma^2/4}{(E-E_R)^2 + \Gamma^2/4}$		$\delta(E) \approx \delta_{bg} + \arctan\left(\frac{\Gamma/2}{E_R-E}\right)$	
Quantity	Symbol	Value	Unit
speed of light in vacuum	c	299 792 458	m s^{-1}
constant of gravitation	G	6.67430×10^{-11}	$\text{m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$
Planck constant	h	$6.62607015 \times 10^{-34}$	J Hz^{-1}
reduced Planck constant	\hbar	$1.054571817 \times 10^{-34}$	J s
elementary charge	e	$1.602176634 \times 10^{-19}$	C
vacuum magnetic permeability	$\mu_0 = 4\pi\alpha\hbar/e^2c$	$1.25663706127 \times 10^{-6}$	N A^{-2}
vacuum electric permittivity	$\epsilon_0 = 1/\mu_0c^2$	$8.8541878128 \times 10^{-12}$	F m^{-1}
vacuum impedance	$Z_0 = \mu_0c$	376.73031346177	Ω
Josephson constant	$K_J = 2e/h$	$483\,597.8484 \times 10^9$	Hz V^{-1}
von Klitzing constant	$R_K = 2\pi\hbar/e^2$	25 812.80745	
magnetic flux quantum	$\Phi_0 = 2\pi\hbar/2e$	$2.067833848 \times 10^{-15}$	Wb
conductance quantum	$G_0 = 2e^2/2\pi\hbar$	$7.748091729 \times 10^{-5}$	S
inverse conductance quantum	G_0^{-1}	12 906.40372	Ω
electron mass	m_e	$9.1093837139 \times 10^{-31}$	kg
proton mass	m_p	$1.67262192595 \times 10^{-27}$	kg
proton-electron mass ratio	m_p/m_e	1836.152673426	—
fine-structure constant	$\alpha = e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c$	$7.2973525643 \times 10^{-3}$	—
inverse fine-structure	α^{-1}	137.035999177	—
Bohr Radius	$a_0 = \hbar/m_e c \alpha$	$5.29177210544 \times 10^{-11}$	m
classical electron radius	$r_e = \alpha^2 a_0$	$2.8179403205 \times 10^{-15}$	m
Bohr Magneton	$\mu_B = e\hbar/2m_e$	$9.2740100657 \times 10^{-24}$	J T^{-1}
Nuclear Magneton	$\mu_N = e\hbar/2m_p$	$5.0507837393 \times 10^{-27}$	J T^{-1}
Rydberg frequency	$cR_\infty = \frac{\alpha^2 m_e c}{2\hbar}$	$3.28984196025 \times 10^{15}$	Hz
Hartree energy	$E_h = \alpha^2 \hbar c R_\infty$	$4.35974472221 \times 10^{-18}$	J
Boltzmann constant	k_B	1.380649×10^{-23}	J K^{-1}
Stefan–Boltzmann constant	$\sigma = \frac{\pi^2 k_B}{60\hbar^3 c^2}$	$5.670374419 \times 10^{-8}$	$\text{W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$
Avogadro constant	N_A	$6.02214076 \times 10^{23}$	mol^{-1}
molar gas constant	$R = N_A k_B$	8.314462618	$\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
Faraday constant	$F = N_A e$	96 485.33212	C mol^{-1}
Non-SI units			
h-bar c	$\hbar c$	197.3269804	$\text{eV nm} = \text{MeV fm}$
electron volt	eV	$1.602176634 \times 10^{-19}$	J
atomic mass unit	u	$1.66053906892 \times 10^{-27}$	kg
atomic mass unit	u	931.49410242	MeV c^{-2}
Fermi coupling constant	$G_F^0 = G_F/(\hbar c)^3$	1.1663787×10^{-5}	GeV^{-2}