6.97

$$\psi(r) = A \cdot exp \left( \frac{-r}{r_1} \right) \qquad \qquad r_{cp} = \int_0^\infty r \cdot \psi \cdot \overline{\psi} \, dr = \int_0^\infty r \, dP \qquad \qquad (как мат. ожидание)$$
  $r_{Bep}$ 

Fcp 
$$dP = \psi(r)^{2} \cdot dV \qquad dV = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^{2} dr \qquad dP = \psi(r)^{2} \times 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^{2} dr = A^{2} \cdot exp \left( 2 \cdot \frac{-r}{r_{1}} \right) \times 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^{2} dr$$

$$U_{cp}$$

$$P(r) = A^{2} \cdot exp \left( 2 \cdot \frac{-r}{r_{1}} \right) \times 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^{2}$$

т. к.  $r_{\mbox{\footnotesize Bep}}$  - мода случайной велечины r с плотностью P(r), то она находится как экстремум фцнкции P(r)

$$\frac{d}{dr}P(r) = 0 \qquad \frac{d}{dr}A^{2} \cdot \exp\left(2 \cdot \frac{-r}{r_{1}}\right) \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^{2} \rightarrow -8 \cdot \frac{A^{2}}{r_{1}} \cdot \exp\left(-2 \cdot \frac{r}{r_{1}}\right) \cdot \pi \cdot r^{2} + 8 \cdot A^{2} \cdot \exp\left(-2 \cdot \frac{r}{r_{1}}\right) \cdot \pi \cdot r$$

$$-8 \cdot \frac{A^{2}}{r_{1}} \cdot \exp\left(-2 \cdot \frac{r}{r_{1}}\right) \cdot \pi \cdot r^{2} + 8 \cdot A^{2} \cdot \exp\left(-2 \cdot \frac{r}{r_{1}}\right) \cdot \pi \cdot r = 0 \qquad r_{Bep} = r_{1}$$

$$Z = 1$$

как мат. ожидания:

$$F(r) = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Z \cdot e^2}{r^2} \qquad F(r) = k \cdot \frac{e^2}{r^2} \qquad \qquad F_{cp} = \int_0^\infty F(r) \cdot P(r) dr$$

$$U(r) = \frac{-1}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Z \cdot e^2}{r} \qquad U(r) = -k \cdot \frac{e^2}{r} \qquad \qquad U_{cp} = \int_0^\infty U(r) \cdot P(r) dr$$

условие нормировки:

$$\int_0^\infty \psi \cdot \overline{\psi} \, dV = 1 \qquad \int_0^\infty A^2 \cdot \exp\left(2 \cdot \frac{-r}{r_1}\right) \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \, dr = 1$$

B интегралах будем производить замену 
$$2 \cdot \frac{r}{r_1} = z \qquad r = \frac{1}{2} \cdot z \cdot r_1 \quad dr = \frac{1}{2} r_1 \cdot dz$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} A^{2} \cdot \exp(-z) \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot z \cdot r_{1}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{r_{1}}{2} dz = 1 \rightarrow A^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{3} = 1 \qquad A^{2} = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}}$$

$$F_{cp} = \int_0^\infty F(r) \cdot P(r) dr = \int_0^\infty k \cdot \frac{e^2}{r^2} \cdot \psi(r)^2 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 dr = \int_0^\infty k \cdot e^2 \cdot \left(A^2 \cdot \exp\left(2 \cdot \frac{-r}{r_1}\right)\right) \cdot 4 \cdot \pi dr$$

$$F_{cp} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{2} \cdot \left( \mathbf{A}^{2} \cdot \exp(-z) \right) \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1} \right) dz \rightarrow F_{cp} = 2 \cdot \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1}$$
 
$$F_{cp} = 2 \cdot \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{2} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1} = 2 \cdot \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1}^{3}} \cdot \pi \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1} = \frac{2 \cdot \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{e}^{2}}{\mathbf{r}_{1}^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot \mathbf{r}_{1}^{3}} \cdot \frac{1$$

$$U_{cp} = \int_0^\infty U(r) \cdot P(r) dr = \int_0^\infty k \cdot \frac{-e^2}{r} \cdot \psi(r)^2 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 dr = \int_0^\infty -k \cdot e^2 \cdot \left(A^2 \cdot \exp\left(2 \cdot \frac{-r}{r_1}\right)\right) \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r dr$$

$$U_{cp} = \int_{0}^{\infty} -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot \left(A^{2} \cdot exp(-z)\right) \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot z \cdot r_{1}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot r_{1}\right) dz \rightarrow U_{cp} = -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot A^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{2} \quad U_{cp} = -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot A^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{2} = -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{2} = \frac{-k \cdot e^{2} \cdot A^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{2}}{r_{1}^{2}} = -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{2} = \frac{-k \cdot e^{2} \cdot A^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{2}}{r_{1}^{2}} = -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{2} = \frac{-k \cdot e^{2} \cdot A^{2} \cdot \pi \cdot r_{1}^{2}}{r_{1}^{2}} = -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} = -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} = -k \cdot e^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \cdot r_{1}^{3}} \cdot$$

$$U(x) = \kappa \cdot x^{2}$$

$$\psi(x) = A \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot x^{2}}$$

$$U_{cp} = \int_0^\infty U(x) \cdot \psi(x)^2 dx = \int_0^\infty \kappa \cdot x^2 \cdot A^2 \cdot e^{-2\alpha \cdot x^2} dx$$
 (находим как мат. ожидание)

Пусть 
$$2 \cdot \alpha \cdot x^2 = z$$
  $x = \sqrt{\frac{z}{2\alpha}}$   $dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{z \cdot \alpha}}$ 

$$U_{cp} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \kappa \cdot \left( \sqrt{\frac{z}{2 \cdot \alpha}} \right)^{2} \cdot A^{2} \cdot e^{-z} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{z \cdot \alpha}} \right) dz \rightarrow U_{cp} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{16 \cdot \alpha^{2}}} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \psi(x)^2 \, dx = 1 \qquad \int_0^\infty A^2 \cdot e^{-2\alpha \cdot x^2} \, dx = 1 \qquad (условие нормировки)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} A^{2} \cdot e^{-z} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{z \cdot \alpha}}\right) dz = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 1$$

$$U_{cp} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \pi^{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{$$

$$U_{cp} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha}} \cdot \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \kappa \cdot A^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \alpha} \cdot \kappa$$

$$4 \cdot \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

обозначим 
$$\xi = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

Уравнение 
$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\psi + \frac{2m}{\xi^2}\cdot (E-U)\cdot \psi = 0$$
 Шредингера

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}A \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot x^2} + \frac{2m}{\xi^2} \cdot \left(E - \kappa \cdot x^2\right) \cdot \left(A \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot x^2}\right) = 0 \\ \rightarrow -2 \cdot A \cdot \alpha \cdot exp\left(-\alpha \cdot x^2\right) + 4 \cdot A \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot exp\left(-\alpha \cdot x^2\right) + 2 \cdot \frac{m}{\xi^2} \cdot \left(E - \kappa \cdot x^2\right) \cdot A \cdot exp\left(-\alpha \cdot x^2\right) = 0$$

$$-\alpha + 2 \cdot \alpha^2 \cdot x^2 + \frac{m}{\xi^2} \cdot \left( E - \kappa \cdot x^2 \right) = 0 \qquad \left( 2 \cdot \alpha^2 - \frac{m}{\xi^2} \cdot \kappa \right) \cdot x^2 - \alpha + \frac{m}{\xi^2} \cdot E = 0 \qquad 2 \cdot \alpha^2 - \frac{m}{\xi^2} \cdot \kappa = 0$$

$$\left(2 \cdot \alpha^2 - \frac{m}{\xi^2} \cdot \kappa\right) x^2 - \alpha + \frac{m}{\xi^2} \cdot E = 0$$

$$2 \cdot \alpha^2 - \frac{m}{\xi^2} \cdot \kappa = 0$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\left(m \cdot \kappa\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\xi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{m \cdot \kappa}}{\xi}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\mathbf{m} \cdot \kappa\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\xi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{m} \cdot \kappa}}{\xi}$$

$$U_{cp} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{m} \cdot \kappa}}{\xi}\right)} \cdot \kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \xi \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{m}}$$

6.102

 $E < U_0$ 

 $E > U_0$ 

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\psi + \frac{2m}{\xi^2} \cdot (E - U) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
E > U_0 \\
(1) & x < 0 & U = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\psi_1(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{B}_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}^{-\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}}$$

где, мнимый компонент  $B_1 \cdot e$  определяет волну, которая распространяется в обратном направлении (отражается от барьера).

(2) 
$$x > 0$$
  $U = U_0$   $\sqrt{\frac{2m}{\xi^2} \cdot (E - U_0)} = k$   $\psi'' + k^2 \psi = 0$ 

$$\psi_2(x) = A_2 \cdot e^{i \cdot k_2 \cdot x} + B_2 \cdot e^{-i \cdot k_2 \cdot x} \qquad \qquad B_2 = 0 \qquad \text{(за барьером нет отраженной волны)}$$

$$B_2 = 0$$
 (за барьером нет отраженной волны

$$R = \frac{{I_{otp.}}^2}{{I_{mag.}}} \qquad \begin{tabular}{ll} $\mathsf{T}$. К. $R$ имеет смысл & $I_{otp.} = B_1$ & \\ & \mathsf{Т}_{mag.} & \mathsf{T}_{mag.} & \mathsf{T}_$$

$$I_{\text{OTP.}} = B_1$$
$$I_{\text{DRR}} = A_1$$

$$R = \left(\frac{B_1}{A_1}\right)^2$$

Рассматриваем условия непрерывности  $\psi(x)$  на барьере (x = 0)

$$\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0)$$

$$A_1 + B_1 = A_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\psi_1(0) = \frac{d}{dx}\psi_2(0) \qquad A_1 \cdot k_1 - B_1 \cdot k_1 = A_2 \cdot k_2 \qquad A_2 = k_1 \cdot \frac{\left(A_1 - B_1\right)}{k_2}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1 \cdot \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{B}_1 \cdot \mathbf{k}_1 = \mathbf{A}_2 \cdot \mathbf{k}_2$$

$$A_2 = k_1 \cdot \frac{\left(A_1 - B_1\right)}{k_2}$$

$$A_1 + B_1 = k_1 \cdot \frac{(A_1 - B_1)}{k_2}$$
  $\frac{B_1}{A_1} = \frac{(-k_2 + k_1)}{(k_2 + k_1)}$   $R = \left(\frac{-k_2 + k_1}{k_2 + k_1}\right)^2$ 

$$\frac{B_1}{A_1} = \frac{\left(-k_2 + k_1\right)}{\left(k_2 + k_1\right)}$$

$$R = \left(\frac{-k_2 + k_1}{k_2 + k_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x > 0$$
  $U = U_0$   $\sqrt{\frac{2m}{\xi^2} \cdot (U_0 - E)} = k$   $\psi'' - k^2 \psi = 0$ 

Решение вида:

$$\psi(x) = A \cdot e^{k \cdot x} + B \cdot e^{-k \cdot x}$$

A = 0 (требование кончности в пределах от 0 до  $\infty$ )

$$\psi(x) = B \cdot e^{-k \cdot x}$$

$$p(x) = \psi(x)^2 = B^2 \cdot e^{-2kx}$$

$$\psi(x) = B \cdot e^{-k \cdot x} \qquad p(x) = \psi(x)^2 = B^2 \cdot e^{-2k \cdot x} \qquad \frac{p(0)}{p(x_{9\varphi})} = e \qquad \frac{B^2 \cdot e^{-2k \cdot 0}}{B^2 \cdot e^{-2k \cdot x}_{9\varphi}} = e$$

$$e^{2k \cdot x_{9\varphi}} = e$$
  $x_{9\varphi} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot k}$ 

## 6.103

E

 $U_0$ 

D

$$D = \exp\left[\frac{-2}{\xi} \cdot \int_{L_1}^{L_2} \sqrt{2m \cdot (U(x) - E)} \, dx\right]$$

$$(1) \qquad U(x) = U_0$$

Пусть левая стенка барьера совпадает с началом координат (x = 0), тогда  $L_1 = 0$   $L_2 = L$ 

$$D = \exp \left[ \frac{-2}{\xi} \cdot \int_{0}^{L} \sqrt{2 \cdot m \cdot (U_0 - E)} \, dx \right] = \exp \left[ \frac{-2}{\xi} \cdot L \cdot \sqrt{2 \cdot m (U_0 - E)} \right]$$

(2) 
$$U(x) = \frac{U_0}{L} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{U_0}{L} \cdot x > E \qquad \frac{U_0}{L} \cdot x - E > 0$$

Пусть  $L_2 = L$  и  $\frac{U_0}{L} \cdot L_1 - E = 0$  тогда левая стенка барьера  $L_1 = \frac{E}{U_0} \cdot L$ 

$$D = \exp \left[ \frac{-2}{\xi} \cdot \int_{\frac{E}{U_0} \cdot L}^{L} \sqrt{2m \cdot \left(\frac{U_0}{L} \cdot x - E\right)} dx \right] \rightarrow D = \exp \left[ \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{3 \cdot \xi} \cdot \frac{\left(m \cdot U_0 - m \cdot E\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{m \cdot U_0} \cdot L \cdot \sqrt{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{????}{}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \hline 6.104 \\ \\ U(x) = U_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{L^2}\right) \\ \\ E \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} D = \exp \left[\frac{-2}{\xi} \cdot \int_{L_1}^{L_2} \sqrt{2m \cdot (U(x) - E)} \, dx \right] \\ \\ L_1 \qquad L_2 \qquad \text{находим из условия:} \end{array}$$

$$U_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{L^2}\right) = E$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -L \sqrt{\frac{U_0 - E}{U_0}} \\ L \sqrt{\frac{U_0 - E}{U_0}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \exp\left[\frac{-2}{\xi} \cdot \int_{-L \cdot \sqrt{\frac{U_0 - E}{U_0}}}^{L \cdot \sqrt{\frac{U_0 - E}{U_0}}} \sqrt{2m \cdot \left[U_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{L^2}\right) - E\right]} dx\right] = \exp\left[\frac{-2}{\xi} \cdot 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{L \cdot \sqrt{\frac{U_0 - E}{U_0}}} \sqrt{2m \cdot \left[U_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{L^2}\right) - E\right]} dx\right]$$

$$2 \cdot \int_{0}^{L \cdot \sqrt{\frac{U_0 - E}{U_0}}} \sqrt{2 \cdot m \cdot \left[U_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{L^2}\right) - E\right]} dx = \frac{-1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot m \cdot \left(E - U_0\right) \cdot \frac{\ln(-1)}{\left(\sqrt{-m \cdot \frac{U_0}{L^2}}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot m \cdot \left(U_0 - E\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{U_0 - E}{L^2}}\right)} = \frac{\pi \cdot L}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2m}{U_0}} \cdot \left(U_0 - E\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\pi \cdot L}{\xi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot m}{U_0}} \cdot \left( U_0 \text{--E} \right) \\ D &= e \end{aligned}$$