

Materiewellen und Formfaktoren

a)

b)

$$\begin{aligned} F(\mathbf{q}^2) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{\frac{i\mathbf{q}\mathbf{x}}{\hbar}} f(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\infty e^{\frac{iqr\cos(\theta)}{\hbar}} f(r)r^2 \sin(\theta) dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\infty f(r)r^2 \int_0^\pi e^{\frac{iqr\cos(\theta)}{\hbar}} \sin(\theta) d\theta dr = 2\pi \int_0^\infty f(r)r^2 \int_{-1}^1 e^{\frac{iqr u}{\hbar}} du dr \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^\infty f(r)r^2 \left(e^{\frac{iqr}{\hbar}} - e^{-\frac{iqr}{\hbar}} \right) \frac{\hbar}{2iqr} dr = 4\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin\left(\frac{qr}{\hbar}\right)}{\frac{qr}{\hbar}} f(r)r^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

c)

d) $f(r) = f_0 e^{-ar}$

e)

f)

g)

Stabilstes Nuklid einer Isobare

a)

b)

c)

Luminosität des LHC

a)

b)

c)