

# Tarea 2 Herramientas Computacionales

August 30, 2014

## Punto 1

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V\right)|\psi\rangle = i\hbar\frac{d|\psi\rangle}{dt} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (2)$$

$$(\beta mc^2 + c(\alpha_1 p_1 + \alpha_2 p_2 + \alpha_3 p_3))\psi(x, t) = i\hbar\frac{\partial\psi(x, t)}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{P}{A} = \frac{2\pi(kT)^4}{h^3 c^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15 h^3 c^2} T^4 \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_i \vec{F}_i = m\vec{a} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

## Punto 2

**6.1 Definition** Let  $[a, b]$  be a given interval. By a *partition*  $P$  of  $[a, b]$  we mean a finite set of points  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$ , where

$$a = x_0 \leq x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_{n-1} \leq x_n = b \quad (8)$$

We write

$$\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n) \quad (9)$$

## Punto 3

**With fame I become more and more stupid, which of course is a very common phenomenon.**

A. Einstein to Heinrich Zannger, December 24, 1919

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