$\frac{\cos\theta+1}{-\sin\theta\cdot e^{-i\varphi}} = -e^{i\varphi} \cdot \frac{1}{tg(\frac{e}{2})}, \quad \overrightarrow{\psi}_{-1} = -e^{i\varphi} \cdot \frac{1}{tg(\frac{e}{2})}$   $|\overrightarrow{\psi}_{-1}| = \sqrt{(\overrightarrow{\psi}_{-1}^* \cdot \overrightarrow{\psi}_{-1}^*)}| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{-e^{i\varphi}}{tg(\frac{e}{2})} \cdot \frac{-e^{-i\varphi}}{tg(\frac{e}{2})}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{+e^{\circ}}{tg^{\circ}(\frac{e}{2})}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{+e^{\circ}}{tg^{\circ}(\frac{e}{2})}}} = \sqrt{$  $=\sqrt{1+clg^2(\frac{\theta}{2})}^7=\sqrt{\frac{1}{sin^2(\frac{\theta}{2})}}=\frac{\frac{1}{t_1}}{sin(\frac{\theta}{2})}=\frac{1}{sin(\frac{\theta}{2})}$  $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = \frac{e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \cdot \sin(\frac{\theta}{2})}{\operatorname{sin}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$   $\frac{1 + \operatorname{olg}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})}}{\operatorname{sin}^{2}(\frac{\theta}{2})} = -e^{i\theta} \cdot \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$ (2)  $\lambda_1 = \Delta$ ;  $\|\cos \theta - 1 + \sin \theta \cdot \hat{e}^{i\varphi}\| \cdot \|\psi_i^i\| = 0$  $(\cos\theta - 1) \psi_1^1 + \sinh\theta e^{-i\psi}\psi_2^1 = 0. \text{ Nyme } \psi_1^1 = 1, \text{ marga } (\cos\theta - 1) = -\sinh\theta \cdot e^{-i\phi}\psi_2^1$   $(1 - \cos\theta) = \frac{\sinh\theta}{e^{i\phi}} \psi_2^1 = 7 \psi_2^1 = \frac{(1 - \cos\theta)}{\sinh\theta} = tg(\frac{\theta}{2})e^{i\phi}$  $|\vec{\psi}_{1}| = \sqrt{(\vec{\psi}_{1} \cdot \vec{\psi}_{2}^{*})} = \sqrt{1 + tg^{2}(\frac{\rho}{2}) \cdot e^{i\vec{\rho}} \cdot e^{i\vec{\rho}}} = \sqrt{1 + tg^{2}(\frac{\rho}{2})} = \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\rho}{2})}$  $V_{2}$  morning =  $\cos(\frac{\theta}{2})$ .  $\left\|\frac{1}{\sinh(\frac{\theta}{2})}e^{i\varphi}\right\| = \left\|\cos(\frac{\theta}{2})\right\|$ ηροθερκα ορποιομαισμούπιι  $(\langle \vec{\psi}^{\dagger} | \vec{\psi}^{-4} \rangle = 0?$  $\langle \sqrt{1} | \sqrt{2} \rangle = \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \cdot \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \cdot \tilde{e}^{i\varphi} \cdot (-e^{i\varphi}) \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) = 0$ 

 $|V^{\circ}2| |V^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |V^{\circ}|$   $V^{\circ} = |$  $147 = C_{2}1 \psi^{4} > + C_{-2}1 \psi^{-4} >$   $147 = C_{2}1 \psi^{4} > + C_{-2}1 \psi^{-4} >$   $147 = C_{2}1 \psi^{4} > + C_{-2}1 \psi^{-4} >$   $147 = C_{2}1 \psi^{4} > + C_{-2}1 \psi^{-4} >$   $142 = C_{2}1 \psi^{4} + C_{2}1 \psi^{4} >$   $142 = C_{2}$  $\langle \psi^{1} | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \| \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \cdot \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \cdot e^{i\varphi} \| \cdot \| \cdot \| \cdot \| \cdot \| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \cdot e^{i\varphi} \right] = C_{1}$  $\langle \psi^{-1} | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \| \sin \frac{1}{2} - \cos \frac{1}{2} e^{i\phi} \| \cdot \|_{1}^{1} \| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \sin \frac{1}{2} - e^{i\phi} \cos \frac{1}{2} \right] = C_{-1}$  $|P_4| = |C_4|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \cdot e^{i\varphi} \left( \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = 0$  $=\pm\left(\cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}+\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}+\sin(\frac{\theta}{2})\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)e^{i\theta}+\sin^2(\frac{\theta}{2})e^{i\theta}=$  $=\frac{1}{2}\left[1+\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta\right]\left[e^{i\varphi}+e^{-i\varphi}\right]=\frac{1}{2}\left[1+\sin\theta\right]\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$  $P_2 = |G_2|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - e^{-i\varphi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \left[ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - e^{-i\varphi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right] =$ = = = ( fin = - e fin = cos = - e fin = cos = + cos = ] =  $=\frac{1}{2}\left[1-\sinh\frac{\theta}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\left[e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta}\right]\right]=\frac{1}{2}\left[1-\frac{1}{2}\sinh\theta\cdot\cos\phi\right]$ Museuma: py+Pz=1 V

Задание г., Принцип нашиенниего действия. Рашистрии двушер ини ощишетор, homeruguauoman энетие которого даётия вирапинием  $U(x,y) - \frac{m\omega^2}{2}(x^2+y^2)$ ; м.у.:  $\begin{cases} x(0) = a \\ \dot{x}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} y(0) = 0 \\ \dot{y}(0) = v_0 \end{cases}$ 1) Найти траскторию ощишетора, пользучае уравнениями двинения  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = 0$  $\mathcal{L} = \frac{m(x^2 + \dot{y}^2)}{2} + \frac{m\omega^2}{2}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + \frac{m\dot{y}^2}{2} - \frac{m\omega^2x^2}{2} - \frac{m\omega^2y^2}{2}$  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = \frac{m}{2} \cdot 2\dot{x} = m\dot{x} ; \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{u}} = \frac{m}{2} \cdot 2\dot{y} = m\dot{y}$  $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(m\dot{x}\right) = m\ddot{x}'; \quad \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(m\dot{y}'\right) = m\ddot{y}'$  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = -\frac{m\omega^2 \cdot 2x}{2} = -m\omega^2 x$ ;  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -m\omega^2 y$  $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = m\ddot{x} + m\omega^2 \dot{x} ; \quad \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} = m\ddot{y} + m\omega^2 \dot{y}$ Thalmenus glumenus:  $\begin{cases} m\dot{x} + m\omega^2 x = 0 \implies \ddot{x} = -\omega^2 x \\ m\ddot{y} + m\omega^2 y = 0 \implies \ddot{y} = -\omega^2 y \\ x(0) = \alpha \\ \dot{x}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$ Of  $\dot{x} = -60^2 \dot{x}$  Nymb  $\dot{x} = 0$   $\dot{x$ 

 $p = 0, q = \omega^2$ , when  $\alpha$  parame puem veckero y par puem  $\omega$ 

$$k^{2} + pk + q = 0 \Rightarrow f + p + q = 0 \qquad k^{2} = -q', \quad k^{2} = -\omega^{2}$$

$$2 = p^{2} + q = 0 - 4\omega^{2} - 4\omega^{2} - 2\omega$$

$$2 = \omega \qquad k = \pm i\omega$$

$$2 = \psi^{2} + (c_{1} - \cos(pt) + c_{2} - \sin(pt))$$

$$k_{1} = d + \beta_{1} \qquad d = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-t} = s$$

$$x(t) = c_{1} \cos(\omega t) + c_{2} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$x(0) = a \Rightarrow c_{1} \cdot \omega + c_{2} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$x(0) = c_{3} \cdot \omega - \sin(\omega t) + c_{2} \cdot \omega \cdot \cos(\omega t) = 0$$

$$c_{2} \omega = 0 \Rightarrow c_{2} = 0$$

$$x(t) = a \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$x(t) = a \cdot \cos$$

Найти траскторию осщинотора пользули принципени Монертной S=Spdq -> max S=Spxdx+Spydy  $p_{x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}$ ;  $p_{y} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} = m\dot{y}$  $S = \{m \times dx + \{m y \mid dy = m\} \frac{d}{dx} \times dx + m\} \frac{d}{dx} y dy = \}$  $\int \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{x}{dx} \left| \frac{du = \dot{x}}{v = x} \right| = \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot x - \int x \cdot \dot{x}$ C = m x Sdx + my Sdy H = E Pkqk - L G  $E = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{dt^2} + \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) \right] \frac{2E}{m} - \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{dt^2}$  $dt = \sqrt{\frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{\frac{3E - 60^2(x^2 + y^2)}{2}}}, Torga uunyubeta: Px = m \frac{dx}{dt} =$  $P_{x} = m \frac{dx}{\sqrt{dx^{2} + dy^{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{xE}{m} - \omega^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} / p_{y} = m \frac{dy}{\sqrt{-11 - 1}} \sqrt{-11 - 1}$   $hogenabewaleu \quad BS: S = \int m \frac{dx^{2} + dy^{2}}{\sqrt{dx^{2} + dy^{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m} - \omega^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} = \begin{vmatrix} x' = dx \\ dy \end{vmatrix} = \frac{dy}{dy}$  $= \int m \frac{x^{12} dy^2 + dy^2}{\left[x^{12} dy^2 + dy^2\right]} \left[\frac{2E}{m} - \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2)\right] = \int m \frac{dy^2 (x^{12} + 4)}{dy \sqrt{x^{12} + 5}} \int \dots =$ = \int m(dy) \sqrt{x12+1} \left\{ \frac{2E}{m} - \omega^2 (x2+y2) \right\} Ром каномической координать 2 здесь изграет и х, ром between y, a darpaymman  $L(x,x,y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} (x^{n}+1)(\frac{2E}{m}-\omega^2(x^2+y^2))$ 

Гогда и ушевий экетрешуша д-я будут просто ур-я  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - u \ln u$   $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} -$  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x'} = m \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} - \omega^2(x^2 + y^2) \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x' =$  $= \frac{m\sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} - \omega^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2})}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} x'$  $\frac{d}{dy} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x'} = \frac{mx'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2E}{m} - \omega^2 (x^2 + y^2)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \left(-\omega^2\right), \chi y =$  $=\frac{-mx'y'\omega^2}{\sqrt{x''+1'}\sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}-\omega^2(x'+y'')}$  $\frac{-\omega^{2}x\sqrt{x^{12}+y^{2}}}{\sqrt{2E}-\omega^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2})} = \frac{d\int x^{1}\sqrt{2E}-\omega^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2})}{dy} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{12}+y^{2}}} \right\}$  $\frac{-\omega^2 x \cdot x}{\varphi} = \frac{d}{dy} \varphi = -\omega^2 x x^1 = \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dy} = -\omega^2 x \frac{dx}{dy}$  $\frac{x^{12}\left(\frac{2E}{m}-\omega^{2}(x^{2}+y^{2})\right)=-\omega^{2}x^{2}+C}{x^{12}+4} = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{dx}{dt} / \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{x}{y} / \frac{y}{y} = 0 / v_{0} = 0$  $\frac{0}{3} = -\omega^2 a^2 + C = 7C = \omega^2 a^2 \quad \left( \text{ have un present } \beta \text{ more } k(0) = a \right)$ 

Задание 3. Частина со спином в однор, магн. поле макионен-  $\mathcal{H} = -\mu_{BS}$ , нам  $\psi$ , S-onepamon unum,  $\widetilde{S} = \|\cos\theta\|$  sin  $\theta \in \Psi$   $-\cos\theta$ (H): 14> (0) - ||1 || \hat{\mu} = - 4 B || case sint e i 4 ||

Deman ynaburum Ulhēguniena i nemenymo mampurum əkinonerima, найти вектор вестейние чантиза через вреше С, it of w= Hy it ot = - HBSAY  $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\hat{\mathcal{H}}}{i\hbar} \psi , \int \frac{d\psi^{k}}{\psi} = \int \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} dt = \int \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} d$  $e^{\hat{S}} = 1 + \frac{\hat{S}}{1!} + \frac{\hat{S}^2}{2!} + |\psi\rangle(t) = e^{i\pi} |\psi\rangle(0)$  $\hat{S}^{2} = \|\cos\theta + \sin\theta e^{i\varphi}\| \cdot \|\cos\theta + \sin\theta \cdot e^{i\varphi}\| = \|1 + 0\| = \hat{I}$   $\hat{S}^{2k} = \hat{I}, \hat{S}^{2k+4} = \hat{S}$ Pih = 1 + it 1 + i2t2 + i3t33! + ...  $=1+\frac{-\mu Bt}{i\pi 1!}\hat{S}+\frac{(-\mu Bt)^{2}}{i^{2}\pi^{2}2!}+\frac{(-\mu Bt)^{3}\hat{S}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\mu Bt)^{4}\hat{I}}{i^{3}\pi^{3}3!}+\frac{(-\mu Bt)^{4}\hat{I}}{(\mu H^{4})!}+\dots$  $=\widehat{I}\cos\left(\frac{\mu Bt}{\hbar}\right)+\widehat{i}\widehat{S}\sin\left(\frac{\mu Bt}{\hbar}\right), \quad ||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|\cdot||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|=||\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}\circ\widehat{I}|$ ett 14>(0) = 110 || cas ( 4Bt ) + i | case | sin ( 4Bt )

Baganue 4 n. 2  $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3\lambda^5}} x^2 e^{-x/\lambda}$ , x > 0Bannuamb bananenue gus benevemuoinu uzuenum koongunamy  $\theta$ uunepbaul [x, x + dx]  $\rho = |\psi(x)|^2 dx = \frac{4}{3\lambda^5} x^4 e^{-\frac{2x}{\lambda}} dx$ Baganue 4 n. 3 Haūmu gregnee zuwenud koongunama  $\theta$  gannou ecomorum.  $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{n} |a_n|^2$   $\langle x \rangle = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot \psi^{*}(x) \cdot \psi(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{5}{3\lambda^5} e^{-\frac{2x}{\lambda}} dx = \frac{4}{3\lambda^5} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^5 e^{-\frac{2x}{\lambda}} \frac{1}{3\lambda^5} e^{-\frac{2x}{\lambda}} dx = \frac{4}{3\lambda^5} \int_{0}^{\infty} x^5 e^{-\frac{2x}{\lambda}} \frac{1}{3\lambda^5} e^{-\frac{2x}{\lambda$