abangen zer lachtenmechanik I

$$\frac{1}{P^3} I_{\varepsilon}(x_0) = \int_{0}^{\infty} dx \sqrt{\pi \varepsilon} x_0 \left(-\frac{x^2}{\varepsilon^2}\right) (x-x_0)^{4}$$

Definiere erzengende Fanktion

where extendence the form
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{x^2}{\xi^2} + G(x-x_0) \right]$$

P2
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \sqrt{12} \times \sqrt{12} - a \times 0$$

$$= Mr \left(\frac{\alpha^2 \xi^2}{4} - \alpha x_0 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_{\xi \to 0} & (\alpha) = \Lambda_{XP} \left(-\alpha \times_{0} \right) \\
\mathcal{F}_{\xi \to 0} & (\alpha) = \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \mathcal{F}_{\xi \to 0} & (\alpha) \\
\mathcal{F}_{\xi \to 0} & (\alpha) = \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} \mathcal{F}_{\xi \to 0} & (\alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

 $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \mathbb{I}_{\varepsilon} (x_{0}) = \frac{d^{m}}{dx^{m}} \mathbb{I}_{\varepsilon \to 0} (x_{0}) = (-x_{0})^{M}$

[P4] Wenn du Beharptung gilt, folgt

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dr}{2\pi} \, \widetilde{J}(h) \, Mar(ih \times)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dn}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx! \, f(x) \, dx \, \left[i \, \Re(x - x^{l})\right]$$

Wenn wil also Zeize a kinner, daß im Sinne verally en whenter Funktionic gilt

haber wir der Un kehrformet bewiesen. Vir setzu der Einfeilheit helber X=0 und zeigen also G1. (8) and dun Blath Es gilt FE(h)= d'x SEIN UN (- Chx) = 1 - 1 dx 1 (- x2 - ihx) $= MRP \left(-\frac{\epsilon^2 h^2}{4}\right)$ Prifu wir nu die Umkehrformel nach $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dh}{2\pi} \, \widetilde{\delta_{\epsilon}}(\lambda) \, dm(ihx) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dh}{2\pi} \, dm \left(-\frac{\epsilon h^2}{4} + ihx\right)$ $\frac{P_{2}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{\chi^{2}}{\xi^{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{\chi^{2}}{\xi^{2}}\right)$ = SECXI qui Im schracher sonne gilt also 8001 = wlim $\delta_{\epsilon} \times 1 = u \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} \int_{\delta_{\epsilon}} \frac{dh}{2h} \int_{\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (h) \, lm(ihx)$ = $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{d^{2}r}{2\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \widetilde{S}_{\epsilon}(h) \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (i hx) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dh}{2\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (i hx)$ gul.

folge

folge

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} d\lambda \left[(h, h) + \widetilde{\psi}(h, h) \right] \left((h, h) + \widetilde{\psi}(h, h) \right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} d\lambda \left[(h, h) + \widetilde{\psi}(h, h) \right] \left((h, h) + \widetilde{\psi}(h, h) \right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} d\lambda \left[(h, h) + \widetilde{\psi}(h, h) \right] d\lambda e^{-(h, h)} d\lambda e^{-(h, h)}$$

$$+\frac{t_1^2h^2}{2m}$$
) the (chx)

Da die Fouriertrafo unkehrber ist, un Balso

Diege DGL låßt soch durch "Trunce der Variablen" lösen

$$\frac{d\widetilde{Y}}{\widetilde{Y}} = -dt \frac{i\hbar \, \hat{N}}{2m}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\Psi} = -\partial U = 2m$$

$$= \frac{(4 + 1)^{2} + (4 + 1)^{2} + (4 + 1)^{2}}{(4 + 1)^{2} + (4 + 1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \Psi}{\Psi} = -\partial U = 2m$$

$$= \frac{\partial \Psi}{\Psi} = -\partial U = 2$$

Die allgenwne Lösung lantet also

Physikalische Interpretation: Da die Schrödingung leichung von 1. Ordnung in der Zuit ist, benötigt man eine Anfangsbedingung

$$(=) \overline{f_b(H)} = \int_0^\infty dx \, f_b(x) \, uxp(-ihx)$$

Bei vorgegebener Anfangsbedingung ("Praparation") ist die Vellen fer le bion te aller zuten dered die Schrödinger gleichung ein deutig bestimmt.

ext dentity best with
$$V(x,t)$$

$$V(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left| \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{x_1 t}{x_1 t} \right) \right|^2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dh}{2\pi} \widetilde{\psi}(h,t) \exp(ihx)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dh!}{2\pi} \widetilde{\psi}(h,t) \exp(ihx)$$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{d\Omega}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{d\Omega}{2\pi}\widetilde{\tau}^{*}\left(\Omega,t\right)\widetilde{\tau}\left(\Omega,t\right).$$

$$N(h) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dh}{2\pi} \, \widetilde{\varphi}^{*}(h, t) \, \widetilde{\varphi}(h, t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dh}{2\pi} \, |\widetilde{\varphi}(h, t)|^{2}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dh}{2\pi} \, |\widetilde{\varphi}(h, t)|^{2}$$

(c)
$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[4^*(x_1 t) + (x_1 t) \right]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} dx \left[\frac{\partial + x(x)}{\partial t} + (x) + 4x(x) + \frac{\partial + x}{\partial t} \right]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \left[-\frac{i\pi}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 + v(x_1t)}{\partial x^2} + (x_1t) \right]$$

$$=-\frac{i\hbar}{2m}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}dx\left[\frac{\partial^{2}\psi^{\prime\prime}(x_{i}t)}{\partial x^{2}}\psi(x_{i}t)-\psi^{\prime\prime}(x_{i}t)\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{i}t}{\partial x^{2}}\right]$$