1)

longueur d'onde	λ (nm)	578	546	436	365	254
fréquence d'onde	v(.10 ¹² Hz)	519	549	688	822	1181
Energie cinétique	Ec (éléctron) (eV)	0,21	0,33	0,9	1,46	2,94
	Ec (éléctron) (J)	3,36E-20	5,29E-20	1,44E-19	2,34E-19	4,71E-19
vitesse	v (éléctron) (m/s)	2,72E+05	3,41E+05	5,63E+05	7,17E+05	1,02E+06

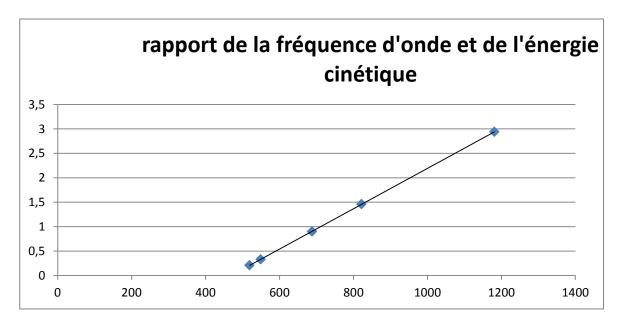
V de la fréquence d'onde noté f (car v est chiant à écrire :D)

F= 1/T or T= λ/c avec c la célérité = 3.10^8 m/s donc f = c/λ

Ec est en eV on le passe en J (Joule) pour obtenir des kg.m²/s² (c'est ça que l'on appelle des « Joules »).

$$Ec(J) = 1,602.10^{-19}(J) \times Ec(eV)$$

La vitesse v est donnée par $v^2 = \frac{2Ec}{me}$ ce qui donne $v = \frac{\overline{2Ec}}{me}$ avec Ec en Joule et m_e la masse de l'électron = 9,109.10⁻³¹kg



2) Ec = fh donc h est le coefficient directeur de la courbe. Donc h = $y_{x+1} - y_x / x_{x+1} - x_x$

constante de Planck expérimentale	h	6,43333E-34	6,554E-34	6,7164E-34	6,6017E-34
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Le travail = Wcs = hf-Ec avec f (le v bizarre) la fréquence d'onde, h la constante de Planck et Ec l'énergie cinétique

W _{c8} (cst de Planck)	W _{c8}	3,10E-19	3,11E-19	3,11E-19	3,10E-19	3,11E-19
W _{c8} (cst de Planck expérimentale)	W _{c8}	7,43E-17	9,31E-17	1,54E-16	1,96E-16	2,78E-16

3)

E(J) = hc/w	en nano joule	4,73E-28	4,73E-28	4,73E-28	4,73E-28	4,73E-28
	en joule	4,73E-19	4,73E-19	4,73E-19	4,73E-19	4,73E-19
	en Ev	2,95E+00	2,95E+00	2,95E+00	2,95E+00	2,95E+00

1.
$$E_{c} = (1/2) \frac{m_{e} V^{2}}{h_{eg}}$$

$$= (1/2) \times 9,1 \times 10^{-3.1} \times V^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V^{2} = E_{c}/(1/2 \times 9,1 \times 10^{-3.1})$$

$$= \frac{h}{\rho} = \frac{h}{m_{e} V} \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^{2}}{c^{2}}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \frac{h}{\rho} = \frac{h}{m_{e} V} \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^{2}}{c^{2}}} \rightarrow 0$$

⇒ V = Ec/(1/1 × 9,1×10-31) = (7×1,602×10-19 J)/(-) = 2,465×10+2 => V=1,570×106m/p

deglis
$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\rho} = \frac{h}{m_0 V} \int 1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}$$
 deitersor
> mome on regar

> glanck

$$\lambda = \frac{6162 \times 40^{-34}}{911 \times 10^{-34} \times 1570 \times 40^{6}} \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{21465 \times 10^{12}}{3 \times 10^{8}}} = 4163 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

(green dre do) toltus

Distance interatomique enicene: acm = 2,556 × 40 m = (Vm) 1/3 (Reu/Na) = (Peu/Na) + [7,24 × 10]

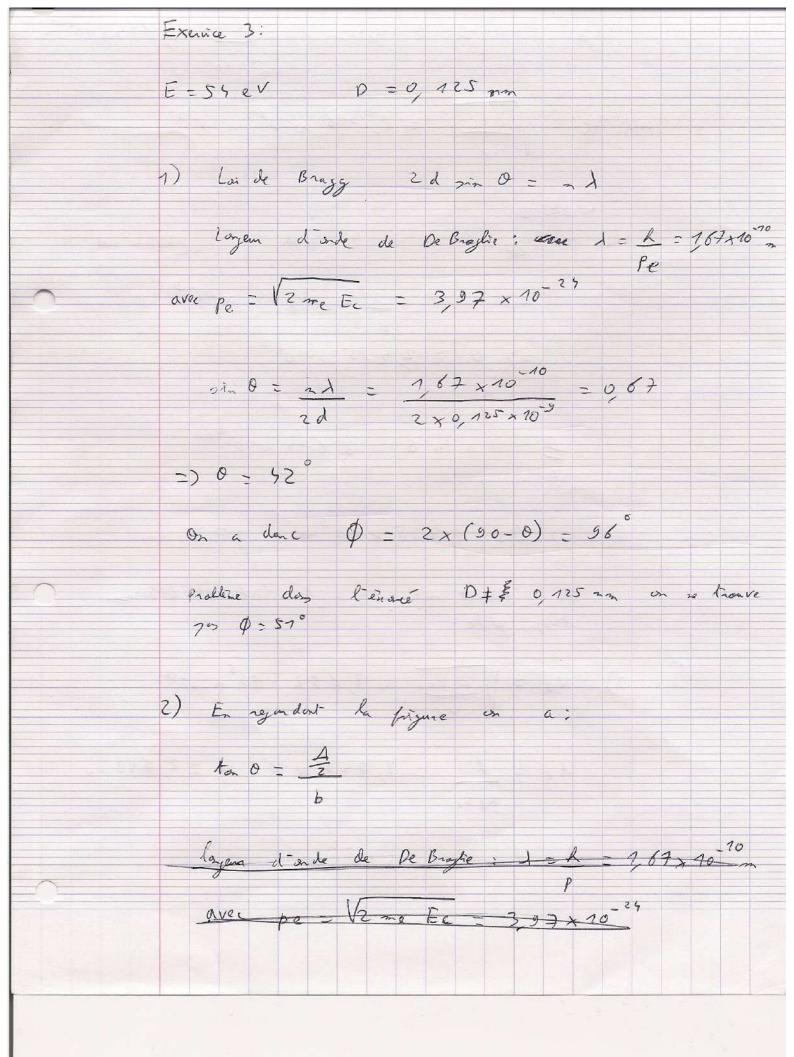
On remargue que λ_e et a_{ex} sont le même ordre de guardeur danc $h/\rho = \lambda$ sussi (comme $\alpha P/h = 0,48 \sim 1$) danc l'électron a des juognietes ondulatoires.

2. \ = h/mV de glus 1 mole -> 6,02 × 1023 stomes lt Mo = 16 g. md - 1 done

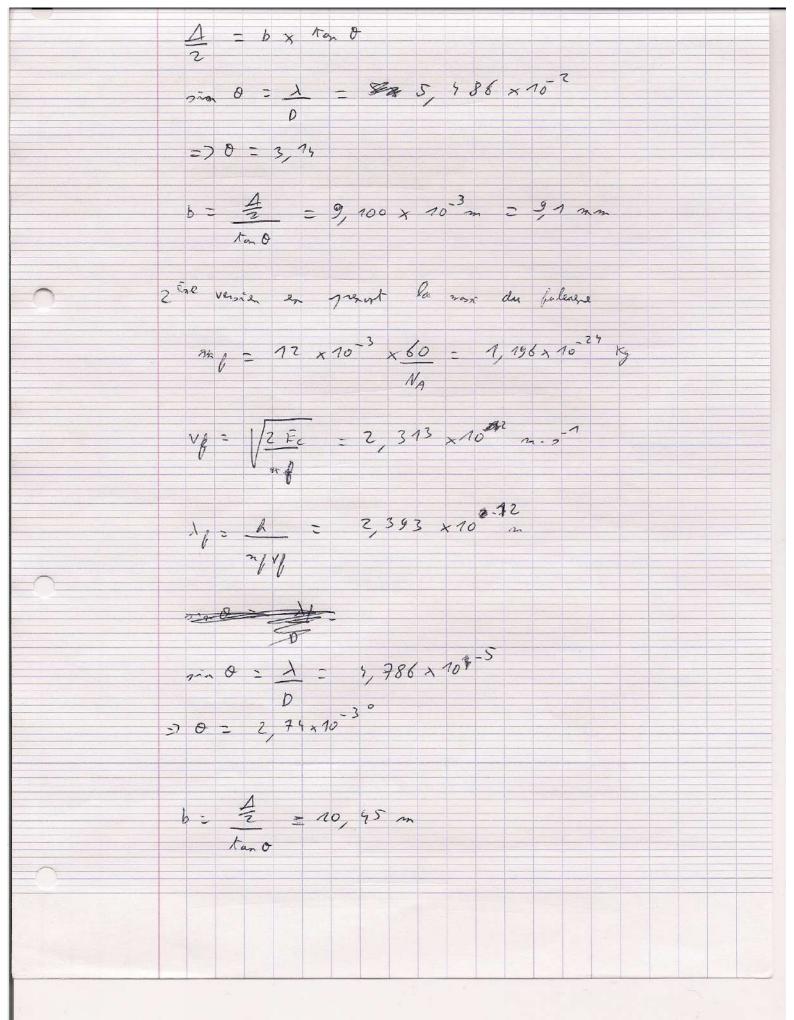
 $m_{0} = \frac{16}{6},02 \times 10^{23} = 2,66 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg} \Leftrightarrow m_{0z} = 2 \times m_{0} = 5,32 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg} \text{ et on a}$ $E_{c} = 25 \text{ meV} \Rightarrow V^{2} = E_{c} / (112 \times 5,32 \times 10^{-26}) = (25 \times 10^{-3} \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19}) / (-) = 1,50 \times 10^{5}$ $= V = 3,88 \times 10^{2} \text{ m/n fore}$

λ= 6,62×10-34/5,32×10-26 × 3,88×10² ≈ [3,21×10-14 m]
Distance extre 2 molecules dans l'ain: a ain = (Vm) 1/3 = (22, 4×10⁻³ m) = [3,34×10⁻⁹ m)

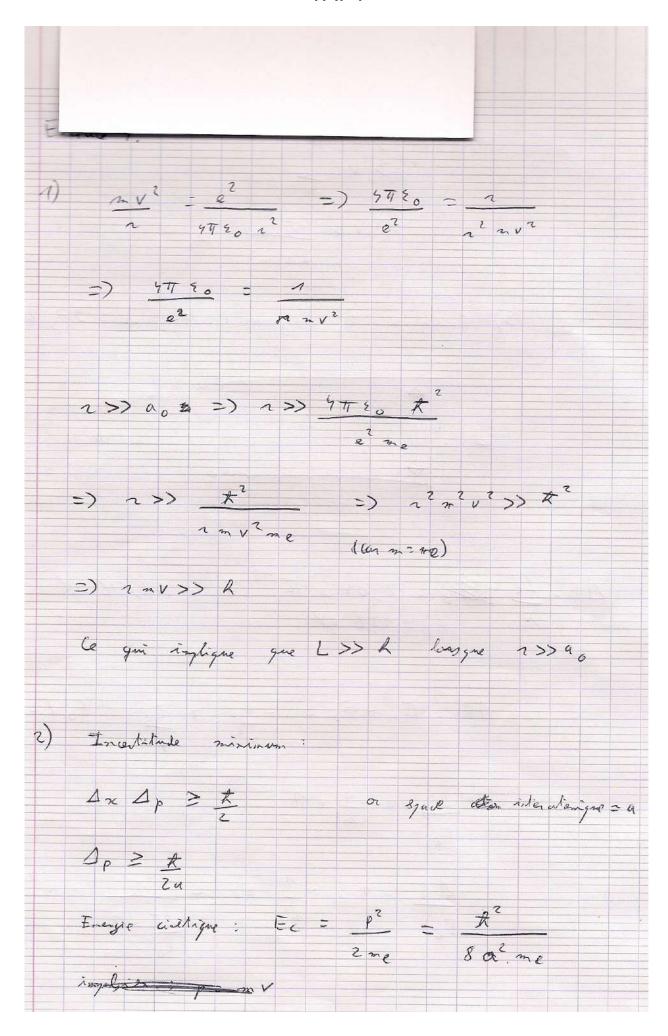
Di on memorque que $\alpha P/R = \alpha_{sin}/_{10} \approx 1.04 \times 10^2$ donc somme la n'est pos étés ordinatoimes.

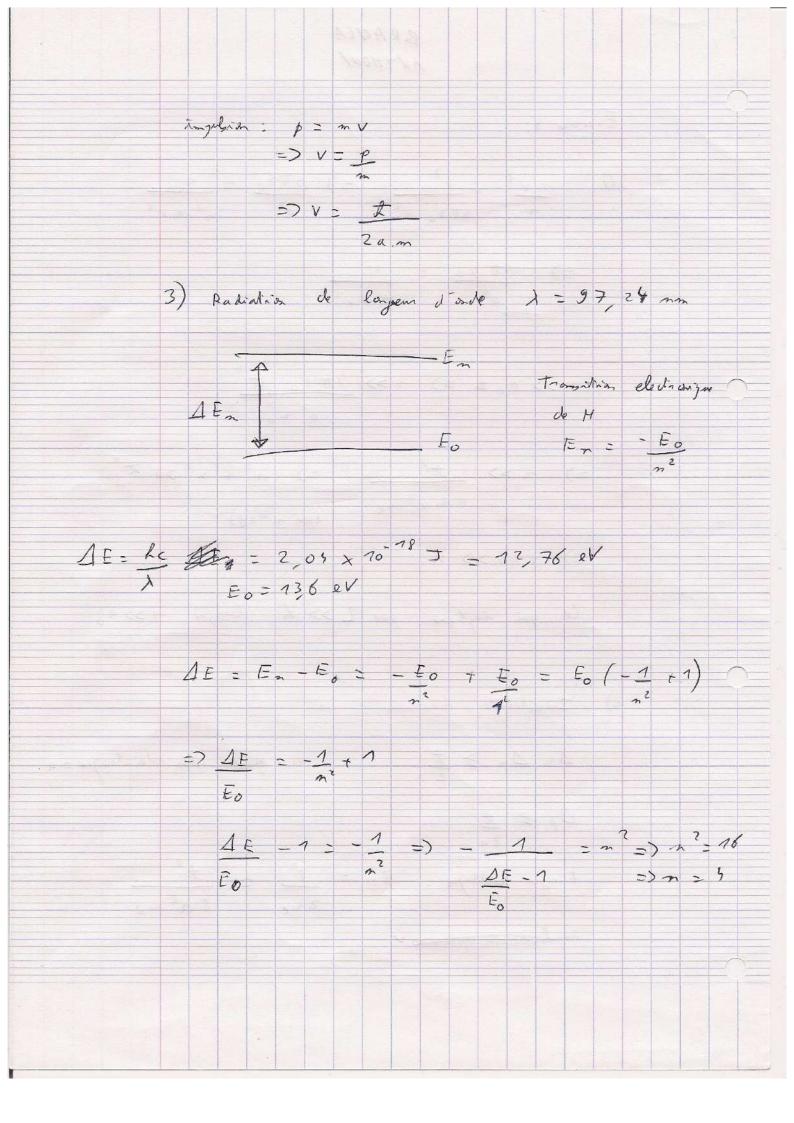


loyen d'orde de De Broghe: le = l = 8,679×10 m ONOR Ve = \[\frac{2E_c}{2E_c} = 8,386 \, 106 m. = 7 Loi de Bragg: 2 d sin 0 = x t avec ==1 =) nin 0 = 1 = 4,34 × 10 9 => 0 = 2 4 85 × 10 7 A = b x ta 0 = 8,674 x 70-70 => D= 1,735 x 10-9 m = 1,735 mm Ils n'abservat nie can la take et teleste tray getite 3) Ve = \2 Ec = 2,852 × 10 m., -1 1e= 1= 2,743 x 10 9 n = 2,743 man D = 1 mm = 1×10 m



TAI 4





TAI Nº5

1. Y solution de l'équotion de Schrödinger si:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\psi(x,t)=i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(x,t)$$

• $\psi_A(x,t) = A \cos(kx - ut)$

$$0:\frac{t^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\psi_{A}(x,t)=-\frac{At^2}{2m}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(-k\sin(kx-t\omega)\right)$$

$$= \frac{A h^2 k^2}{3 m^2} \left(\cos \left(k x - t \omega \right) \right)$$

On sais que
$$W = E/\hbar$$
 et $k = P/\hbar$ et $E_c = P^2/2m$ et $E = E_c + V = E_c$ (porticule likere)

①:
$$\frac{A \cdot \hat{k}^2 \times \frac{P^2}{k^2}}{2m} \cos(kx \cdot \hat{k}w) = \frac{AP^2}{2m} \cos(kx \cdot \hat{k}w) = \frac{AE_c \cos(kx \cdot \hat{k}w)}{2m}$$

②:
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\psi(x,t) = -i\hbar A w \sin(tw-kx) = -iA E_c \sin(tw-kx)$$

On a done 0 ± 2 done $\Psi_A(x,t)$ ne verifie pos l'equotion de Schrödinger

•
$$\Psi_B(x,t) = B \sin(kx - wt)$$

$$\underbrace{\partial: -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \, Y_8(x,t) = -\frac{8\hbar^2 k}{2m} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\cos \left(kx - tw \right) \right) = +\frac{8\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \sin \left(kx - tw \right)}_{2m} = \frac{8 P^2}{2m} \sin \left(kx - tw \right) = \frac{8 E_c \sin \left(kx - tw \right)}{2m}$$

②:
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi_{8}(x,t) = -i\hbar B w \cos(\hbar w - kx) = -iBE_{c} \cos(\hbar w - kx)$$

On a done ① \neq ② done $\Psi_{8}(x,t)$ ne recuise pas l'équation de Schrödinge

2. Tur une outre planète
$$\Psi(x,t) = A \exp\left(\frac{-i}{\hbar}(Px - Et)\right)$$
 donc it fait que:

$$X \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \psi(x,t) = X \frac{\partial \psi(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow AX \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{i\rho}{k} \exp(--) \right) = YA \left(\frac{E}{k} i \exp(--) \right)$$

$$(E) - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 (E = E_c \rightarrow pontiente libre)

Si on remplose X pour - the et y pour it on obtiens

$$\frac{\hbar^2 \rho^2}{2mh^2} \neq \underbrace{\frac{E_c h}{E_c h}}_{2m} \iff \underbrace{\frac{\rho^2}{2m}}_{2m} \neq -E_c \iff E_c \text{ done il font qu'on quend}$$

comme
$$X = +\frac{h^2}{2m}$$
 et $y = ih$ point accoin $-\frac{h^2 P^2}{2mh^2} = \frac{E_c h}{R} = E_c = E_c$

Donc sur une outre plonète la forme de l'équation de Schrödingen est:

$$+\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}\psi(x,t)=i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(x,t)$$

) Les fonctions dondes peuvent s'additionner donc des sommes de fonctions d'ondes forment un espace vectoriel La condition de normalisation permet donc de mathematiser ce fait en posant que l'onde se situe dans notre espace Hormaliser à comp sur. Donc l'intégrale de 0 à a = 1 nous donne une proba de 1 pour que notre onde soit dans notre espace $\int_{0}^{a} |Y(x)| dx \quad \text{or} \quad Y(x) = Nx(a-x) \quad donc$ $\int_{0}^{a} |Nx(a-x)| dx = |N|^{2} |xa-x|^{2} dx = 1 = |N|^{2} |(xa-x)|^{2} dx$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}$ $= |N|^2 \left[\frac{a^2 x^3}{3} - \frac{a x^4}{2} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^a = |N|^2 \left[\frac{a^5}{3} - \frac{a^5}{2} + \frac{a^5}{5} \right]_0^a$ $=\frac{1Nl^2a^5}{30}=1$ $N^2 = \frac{30}{a^5} \Rightarrow N = \sqrt{\frac{30}{a^5}}$

Exo 6 2/4

$$\begin{aligned}
(x) &= \int_{0}^{a} x |Y|x|^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{a} x |Nx(a-x)|^{2} dx \\
&= |N|^{2} \int_{0}^{a} x^{3} (a^{2} - 2ax - x^{2}) dx = |N|^{2} \int_{0}^{a} x^{3}a^{2} - 2ax^{4} + x^{5} dx \\
&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{x^{4}a^{2}}{4} - \frac{2ax^{5}}{5} + \frac{x^{6}}{6} \right]_{0}^{a} = |N|^{2} \left(\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{2a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right) \\
&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{x^{4}a^{2}}{4} - \frac{2ax^{5}}{5} + \frac{x^{6}}{6} \right]_{0}^{a} = |N|^{2} \left(\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{2a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right) \\
&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{2a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right] \\
&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{2a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right] \\
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&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right] \\
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&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right] \\
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&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right] \\
&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right] \\
&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right] \\
&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right] \\
&= |N|^{2} \left[\frac{a^{6}}{4} - \frac{a^{6}}{5} + \frac{a^{6}}{6} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\angle p > = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Psi^*(x) \left| -\frac{\hbar}{i} \left| \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right| dx \\
&= \int_{0}^{a} \left(N_X(a-x) \left| -\frac{\hbar}{i} \right| \left(-N(x-a) - N_X \right) \right) dx \\
&= -\frac{\hbar}{i} \int_{0}^{a} N^2 x(a-x) (2x-a) dx \\
&= N^2 \frac{\hbar}{i} \left[2x^2 a - 2x^3 \right]_{0}^{a} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Exo 6] $\frac{3}{4}$ 3) incertitude de position: $(-x^2) = \frac{a}{5} \Psi^*(x) \hat{x}$

$$Zx^{2} = \int_{0}^{a} \Psi^{*}(x) \frac{1}{x^{2}} \Psi(x) dx \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{x}^{2} = x^{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \Psi(x^{2}) x^{2} dx$$

$$= N^{2} \int_{0}^{a} x^{2} (a - x)^{2} x^{2} dx = N^{2} \int_{0}^{a} x^{4} (a - x)^{2} dx$$

$$= N^{2} \int_{0}^{a} x^{4} a^{2} - 2ax^{5} + x^{6} dx$$

$$= N^{2} \left[\frac{x 5a^{2}}{5} - \frac{2ax^{6}}{6} + \frac{x^{7}}{7} \right]_{0}^{a} = N^{2} \left(\frac{a^{7}}{5} \cdot \frac{2a^{7}}{6} + \frac{a^{7}}{7} \right)$$

$$= \frac{30a^{7}}{a^{5} \times 105} = \frac{2a^{2}}{7}$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{2x^{2}} - 4x^{2} = \sqrt{2a^{2}} - \frac{a^{2}}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{8a^{2} - 7a^{2}}{28}}$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{\frac{a^{2}}{23}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^{2}}{23}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^{2}}{23}}$$

Ex06 4/4

incertitude de impulsion:

$$\begin{aligned} & < p^{2} > = \int_{0}^{a} \Psi^{*}(x,t) \stackrel{\wedge}{p}^{2} \Psi(x,t) dx \\ & = \int_{0}^{a} (Nx(x-a)) \stackrel{\wedge}{p}^{2} \Psi(x,t) dx \\ & \stackrel{\wedge}{p}^{2} \Psi(x,t) = (-i\hbar \frac{1}{2})^{2} \Psi(x,t) dx \\ & \stackrel{\wedge}{p}^{2} \Psi(x,t) = (-i\hbar \frac{1}{2})^{2} \Psi(x,t) dx = -\hbar \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \Psi(x,t) \\ & o^{2} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\Rightarrow} \Psi(x,t) = -N(2x-A) \\ & \stackrel{\wedge}{p}^{2} \Psi(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$$

$$\Delta p = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 10}{a^2}} = \sqrt{10} \frac{\hbar}{a}$$

avec
$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$$
 et $N = \sqrt{\alpha^3/2}$

1). Probabilité de mouver la particule dans l'espace dx:

$$dP(x) = |Y(x)|^2 dx$$

$$P(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dP(x) (= 1)$$

Soit
$$dP(\alpha) = |\Psi(\alpha)|^2$$

$$= |\Psi(\alpha)| \wedge |\Psi(\alpha)|$$

ici
$$\Psi(x) = \Psi(x)$$

clone $\Psi(x) \wedge \Psi(x)$
 $= \Psi(x)$

$$(x^2) = \int_0^\infty x^2 |\Psi(x)|^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^3}{2} \times x^4 e^{-\alpha} dx$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^3}{2} \times \frac{4!}{\lambda^5}$$

$$= \frac{12}{\lambda^2}$$

$$|x = \int x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}} \rightarrow e^{-an(e)}$$

NB: Le formules sont dons le cours: 6. Exemple: (x), (P), (E)...

$$\begin{aligned}
& = i + \int_{0}^{\infty} (\Psi^{+} \frac{d}{dx} - \frac{d}{dx}) dx \\
& = i + \int_{0}^{\infty} (\Psi^{+} \times \frac{d}{dx} - \frac{d}{2} - \frac{d}{2}$$

= itNx (1 - 2x)

$$\langle \rho \rangle = \int_{\infty}^{+\infty} \rho^*(\alpha, t) \hat{\rho} \, \psi(\alpha, t) d\alpha$$

$$\langle \rho \rangle = \int_{\infty}^{+\infty} \rho^*(\alpha, t) \hat{\rho} \, \psi(\alpha, t) d\alpha \qquad \leftarrow \text{soin cours}$$

$$\langle \rho^2 \rangle = \left(\begin{array}{c} +\infty \\ +\infty \end{array} \right) \hat{\rho}^2 \, \psi(\alpha, t) \hat{\rho}^2 \, \psi(\alpha, t) d\alpha \qquad \leftarrow \text{soin cours}$$

$$\langle \rho^2 \rangle = \left(\begin{array}{c} +\infty \\ +\infty \end{array} \right) \hat{\rho}^2 \, \psi(\alpha, t) \hat{\rho}^2 \, \psi(\alpha, t) d\alpha \qquad \leftarrow \text{soin cours}$$

$$\langle \rho^2 \rangle = \left(\begin{array}{c} +\infty \\ +\infty \end{array} \right) \hat{\rho}^2 \, \psi(\alpha, t) \hat{\rho}^2 \, \psi(\alpha, t) d\alpha \qquad \leftarrow \text{soin cours}$$

 $\langle \rho \rangle = \int_{0}^{+\infty} p^{*}(\alpha,t) \hat{\rho} \, \psi(\alpha,t) d\alpha$ $\langle \rho^{2} \rangle = \int_{0}^{+\infty} p^{*}(\alpha,t) \hat{\rho}^{2} \, \psi(\alpha,t) d\alpha$

$$\hat{p}^2 = -h^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\hat{\rho} = \pm i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) dx \\
&= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) dx \\
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&= \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) dx \\
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&= \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) dx \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right) dx \\
&$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2}$$

shi zit po

DOCDP =
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
 A 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ A donc principe de Heisenberg respecté.

Comme nous avons une energie définie E, alors l'équation de Schrödinger se simplifie que est donne:

On isole
$$V(x)$$
:
=> $V(x) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{2} Nx e^{-\alpha x} + \frac{f^2}{2m} \times \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} Nx e^{-\alpha x}}{Nx e^{-\alpha x}}$

$$V(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2m}Nxe^{-\alpha x} + \frac{1}{2m}x\alpha Ne^{-\alpha x}(\alpha x - 2)}{Nxe^{-\alpha x}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac$$

$$= N_{5}(5x = -3\alpha x - 5x_{5}x = -3\alpha x)$$

$$= N_{5}(5x = -3\alpha x + 3x_{5}x (-3\alpha e - 3\alpha x))$$

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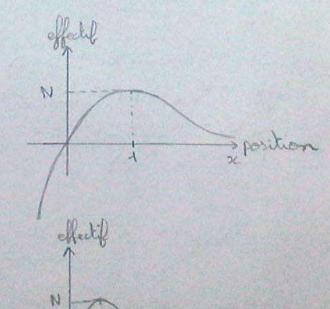
$$= N_{5}(5x = -3\alpha x + 3x_{5}x (-3\alpha e - 3\alpha x))$$

$$= N_{5}(5x = -3\alpha x + 3x_{5}x (-3\alpha e - 3\alpha x))$$

$$\frac{2xe^{-2\alpha x}}{2N^2e^{-2\alpha x}}\left(x-\alpha x^2\right)=0$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2N^2 e^{-2\kappa x} = 0 \\ 3c - \kappa x^2 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3c = 0 \\ 1 - \kappa x = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3c = 0 \\ x = \frac{1}{\kappa} \end{cases}$$

Pour
$$\alpha = 2$$
: $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$



V= - 2 - 2 - x

v'= - 2 a e

TAT NO 10

$$\Psi(a, t) = \frac{1}{(2)} \left[\overline{\Phi}_0 e^{\frac{i E_0 t}{\hbar}} + \overline{\Phi}_1 e^{\frac{-i E_0 t}{\hbar}} \right]$$

$$E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega$$

$$done \quad E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega \quad \text{of } E_1 = \frac{3}{2} \hbar \omega$$

$$V(a, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\overline{\Phi}_0 e^{\frac{i \omega t}{\hbar}} + \overline{\Phi}_1 e^{-\frac{3i \omega t}{2}} \right]$$

$$\Psi(a, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\overline{\Phi}_0 e^{\frac{i \omega t}{\hbar}} + \overline{\Phi}_1 e^{\frac{3i \omega t}{2}} \right]$$

$$\nabla_0 \quad \text{SATT QUE} \quad \overline{\Phi}_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{of} \quad \overline{\Phi}_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Psi(a, t) \Psi(a, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\overline{\Phi}_0 e^{\frac{i \omega t}{\hbar}} + \overline{\Phi}_1 e^{\frac{3i \omega t}{\hbar}} \right]$$

$$\Psi(a, t) \Psi(a, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\overline{\Phi}_0 e^{\frac{i \omega t}{\hbar}} + \overline{\Phi}_1 e^{\frac{3i \omega t}{\hbar}} \right]$$

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1) On altigra
$$\Psi(2k)\Psi^{*}(2k)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2}dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2}dx + \frac{1}{2}\cos(ux)\int_{0}^{\infty} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2}dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2}dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_$$

2)
$$(2) = \int \psi^* x \, \psi \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \psi_{12}^* x + \psi_{12}^* + \frac{1}{2} \int \psi_{12}^* x \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \psi_{12}^*$$

(a) - A cos(wt).



