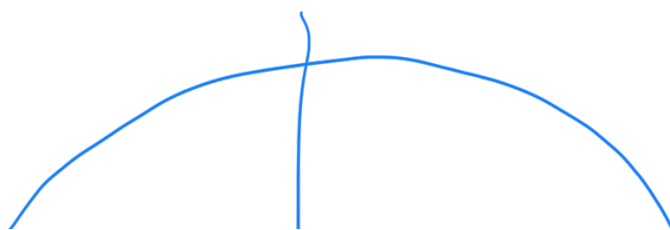
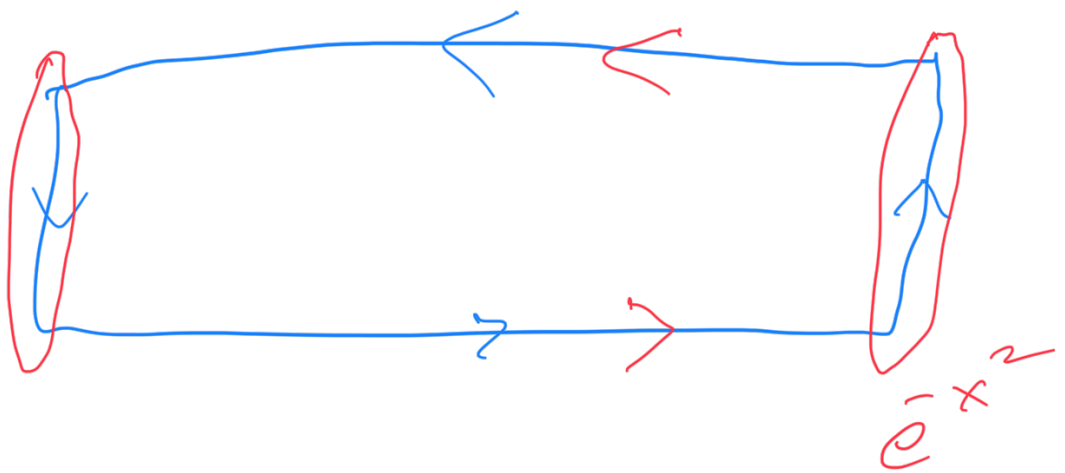
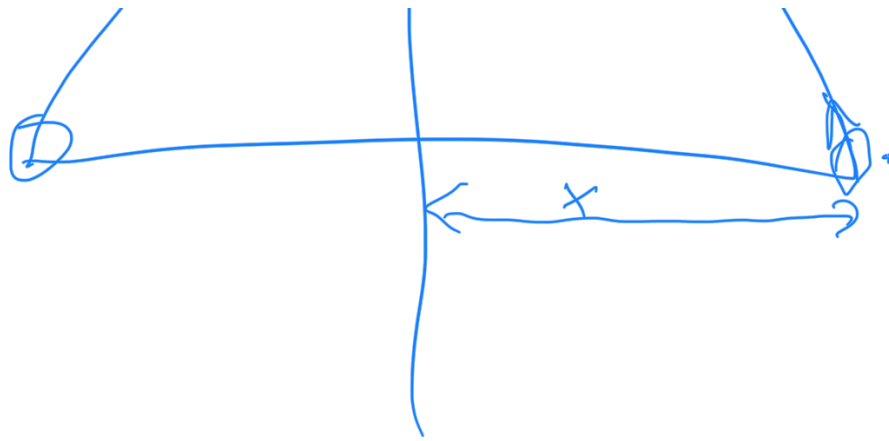


$$\left| \int_0^c \frac{f(r+iy)}{r+iy-z_0} dy \right| \leq \frac{|f(r+iy)|}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{G} \int_R \sqrt{g} dx$$

$\rightarrow (f(x+iy)) \rightarrow 0$ as $y \rightarrow \infty$





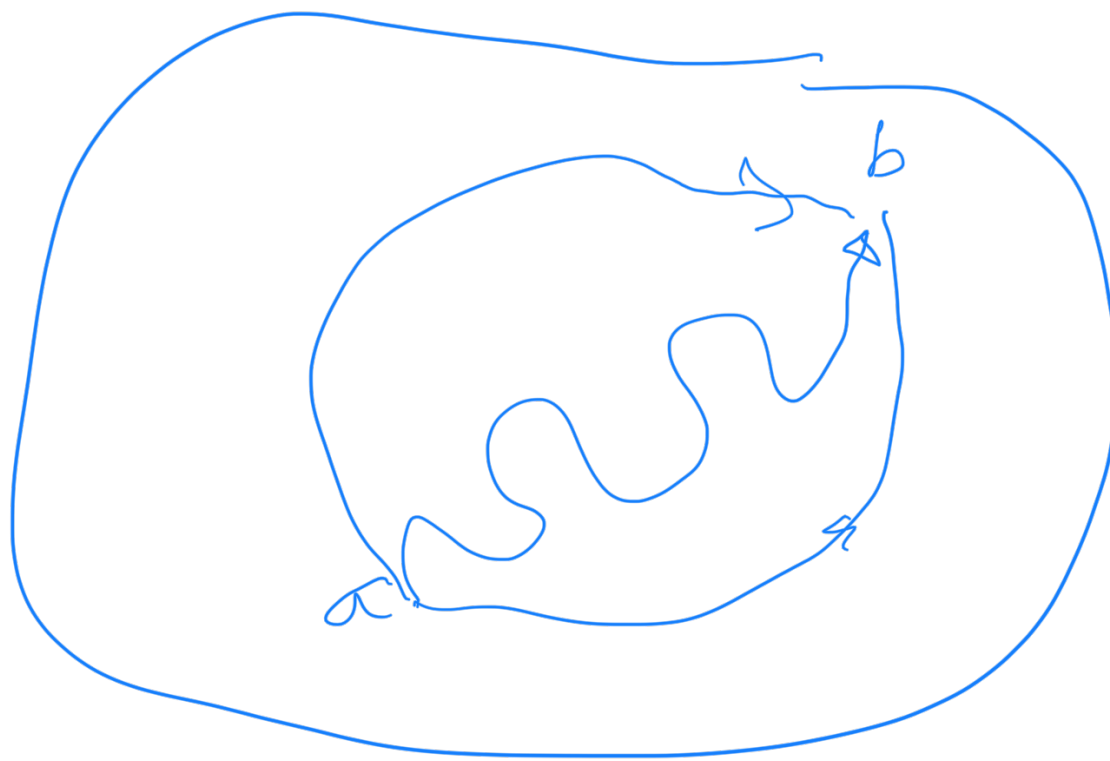
$$A(x,t) = \int e^{i(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x} - Et)/\hbar} A(\mathbf{p}) d^3 p$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \nabla \cdot \nabla \right) A = \int \left(-\frac{E^2}{\hbar^2} + \frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{\hbar^2} + m^2 \right) A(\mathbf{p}) d^3 p e^{i(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{x} - Et)/\hbar}$$

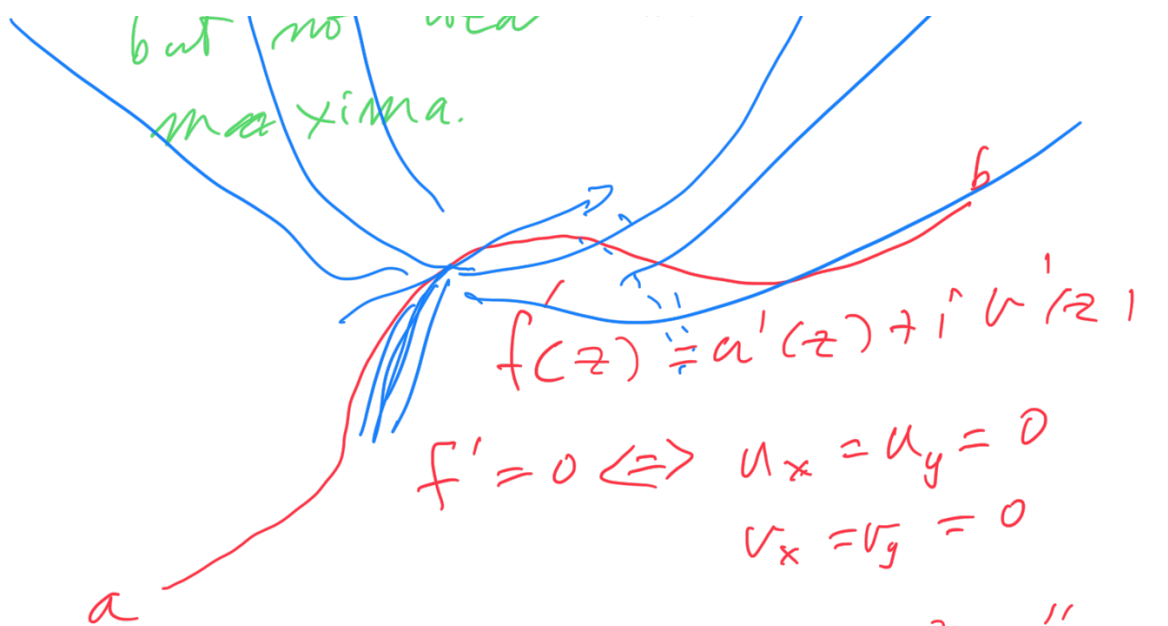
- 17

$$E^2 = c^2 \vec{p}^2 + m^2 c^4$$

$$I(n) = \int_a^b dz h(z) e^{rf(z)}$$



$e^{r(u(z)+iv(z))}$ sensitive to $u(z)$
 u and v have saddle points
 \dots local minima or



$$f(z) = f(w) + \frac{1}{2} (z-w)^2 f''(w)$$

w is fixed at s.p.

$$f''(w) = \rho e^{i\phi}$$

$$(-1) \frac{d g^{-1}}{d y} = (-1)(-1) g^{-2} \Big|_{y=1} = 1$$

$$= -2 g^{-3} \Big|_{y=1} \rightarrow f_2 = 2!$$

$$L f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{homogeneous} \\ s(x) & \text{source inhom} \end{cases}$$

$$L(a_1 f_1 + a_2 f_2) = a_1 L f_1 + a_2 L f_2$$

$$L = \sum c_m \frac{d^m}{dx^m}$$

$$f(x) = \int dk e^{ikh}$$

$$L f = \int dk \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m (ik)^m e^{ikh} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \int dk \delta\left(\sum c_m (ik)^m\right) h(k)$$

$$L f(x) = \int dk \left(\sum c_m (ik)^m \right) e^{ikh} \delta\left(\sum c_m (ik)^m\right) e^{ikh} h(k) = 0$$

$$L f(x) = s(x)$$

$$\int dk \left(\sum c_m (ik)^m \right) \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikh}$$


$$\Gamma_1 \int_0^{\infty} ik^x \tilde{s}(k)$$

$$= \int dk \dots$$

$$\tilde{f}(k) = \frac{\tilde{\zeta}(k)}{\sum c_m (ik)^m} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{real} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{imag} \end{array}$$

468 Wednesday 7 Oct 2020

$$G_1(x, z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n(x) z^n$$

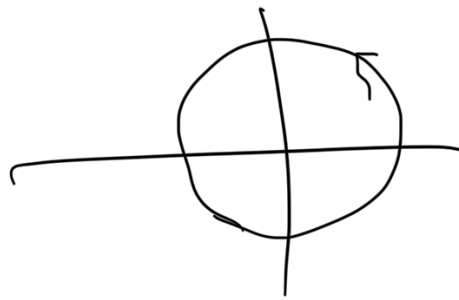
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \int_{C_n} e^{\frac{x}{2}(z' - \frac{1}{z'})} \frac{dz'}{z'^{n+1}} z^n$$


$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{dz'}{z'} e^{\frac{x}{2}(z' - \frac{1}{z'})} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{z'}\right)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint \frac{dz'}{z'} e^{\frac{x}{2}(z' - \frac{1}{z'})} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z}{z'}}$$

$$G_2(x, z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} J_n(x) z^n$$

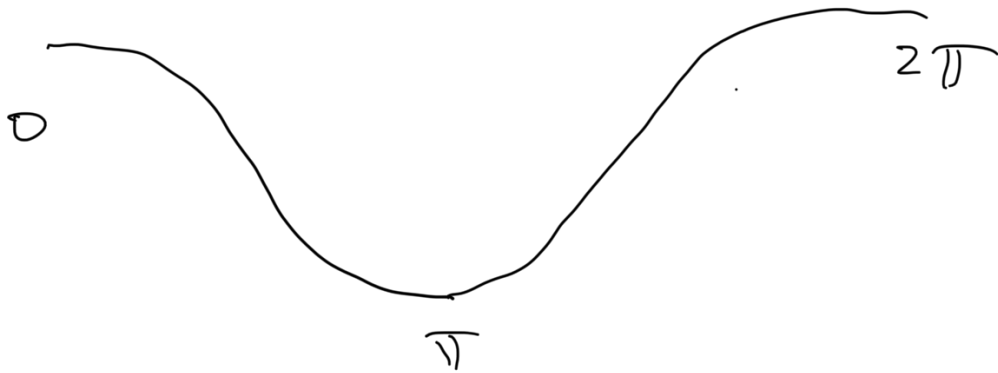

$$G = G_1 + G_2$$



$$z = e^{i\theta}$$

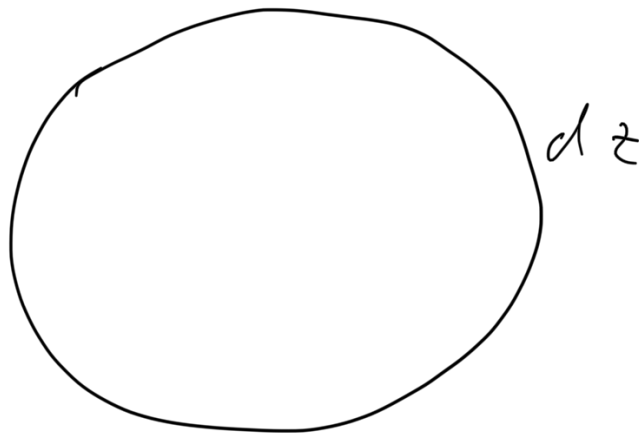
$$I_a = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dz}{iz(a + \frac{z+z^*}{2})}$$

quadratic



$$dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta$$

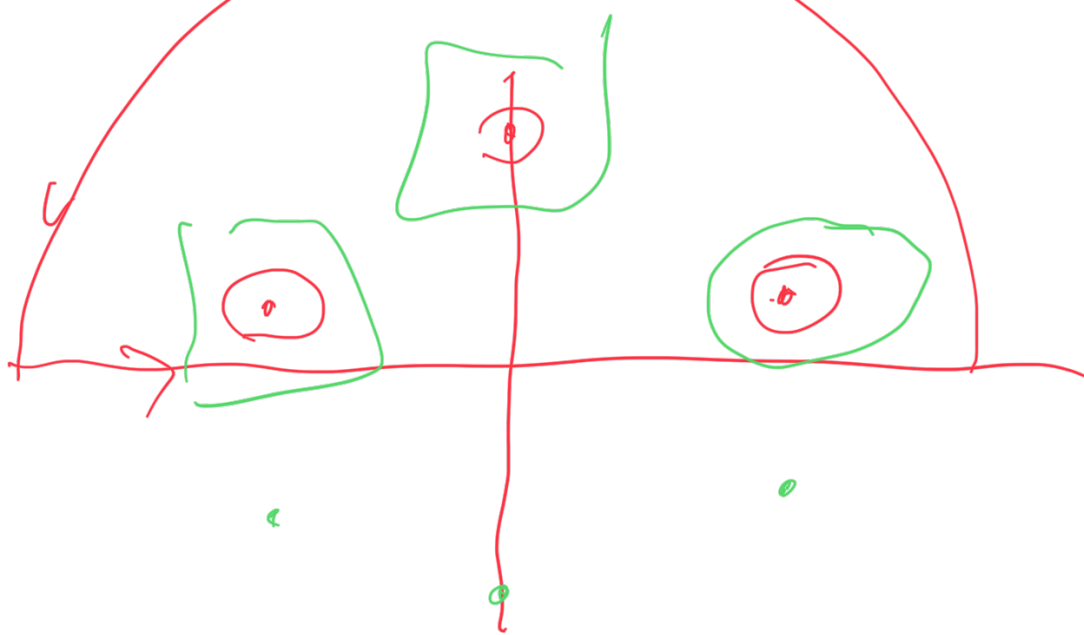
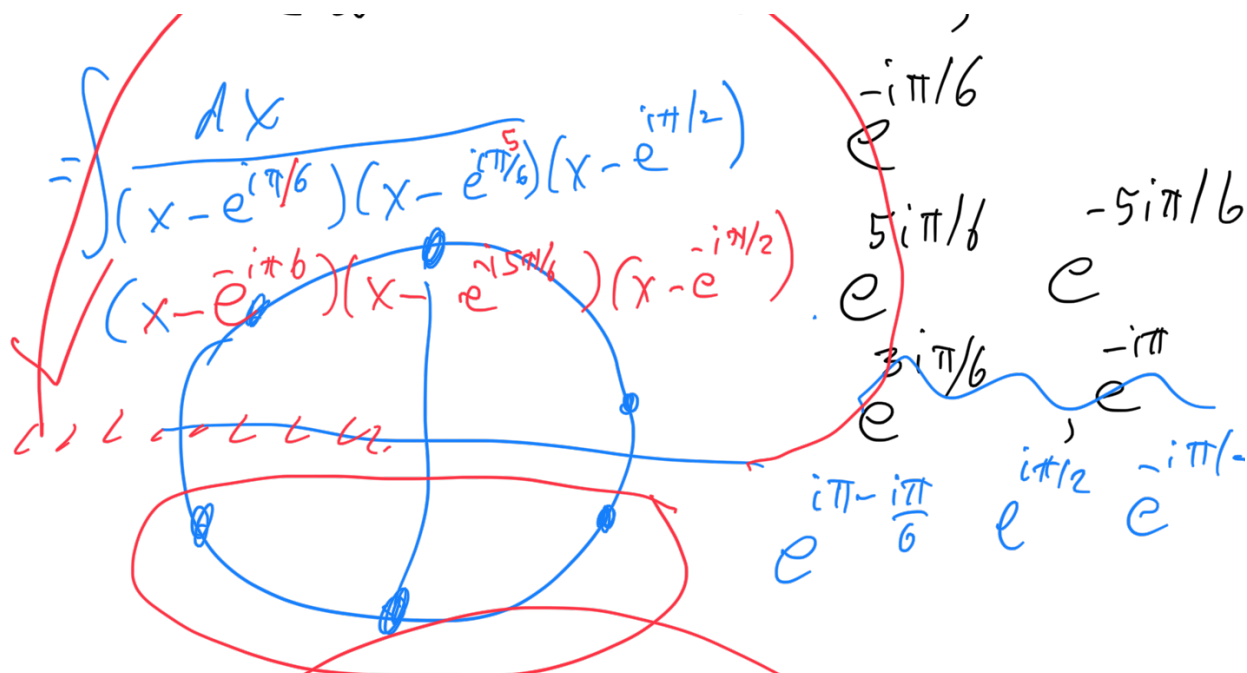
$$d\theta = \frac{dz}{ie^{i\theta}} = \frac{dz}{iz}$$



$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^6}$$

$$x^6 = -1 = e^{i\pi}$$

$$x = e^{i\pi/6}$$



$$= 2\pi i \frac{1}{(e^{i\pi/6} - e^{5i\pi/6})(e^{i\pi/6} - e^{i\pi/2})(e^{i\pi/6} - e^{-i\pi/6})(e^{i5\pi/6} - e^{-i5\pi/6})(e^{i\pi/2} - e^{-i\pi/2})}$$

$\dots 4 \quad \rho \quad \frac{i\pi/4}{\rho} \quad \frac{-i\pi/4}{\rho}$

$$x' = -1$$

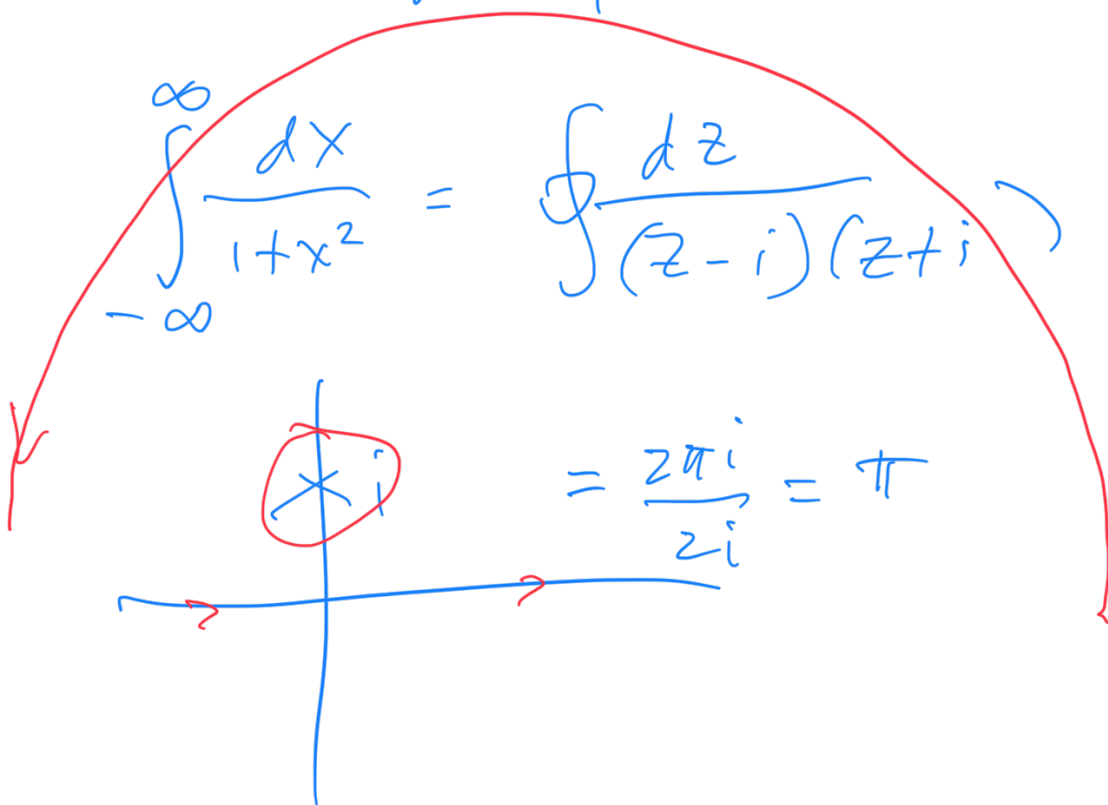
∪ ∪

$$e^{i3\pi/4}$$

e

$$e^{-i3\pi/4}$$

e



Thursday 8 October 2020

$$\phi = X(x) Y(y) Z(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (X(x) Y(y) Z(z)) = Y(y) Z(z) \frac{\partial^2 X(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\dots + X(x) Z(z) \frac{\partial^2 Y(y)}{\partial y^2} - \dots$$

$$\Delta\phi = \nabla \cdot \nabla\phi = YZ X + \dots$$

$$\frac{\Delta\phi}{XYZ} = \frac{X''}{X} + \frac{Y''}{Y} + \frac{Z''}{Z} = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} X \\ c'' \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} Y \\ c' \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} Z \\ c \end{matrix} \quad c + c' + c'' = 0$$

$$X'' = c'' X \quad X = e^{x\sqrt{c''}}$$

$$X' = \sqrt{c''} X \quad X'' = c'' X$$

$$\begin{matrix} X \sim e^x \\ X \sim e^{ix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} Y \sim e^y \\ Y \sim e^{iy} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} Z \sim e^z \\ Z \sim e^z \end{matrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{X} X'' - \frac{1}{Y} Y'' = k^2$$

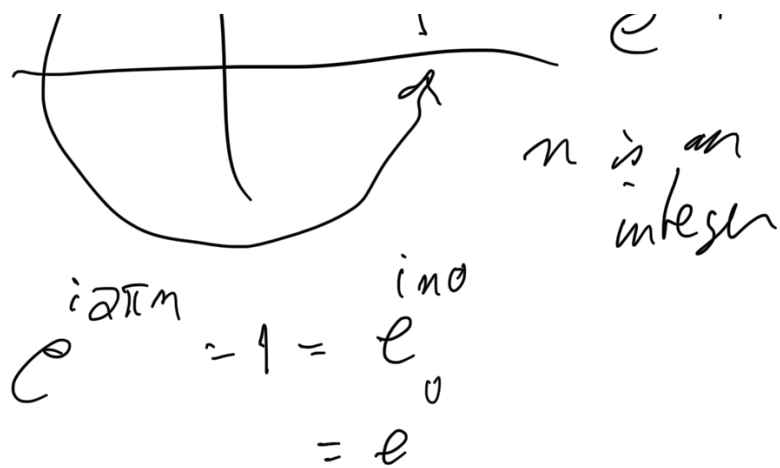
$$a^2 + b^2 = h^2$$

$$X = e^{x\sqrt{a}} \quad Y = e^{y\sqrt{b}}$$



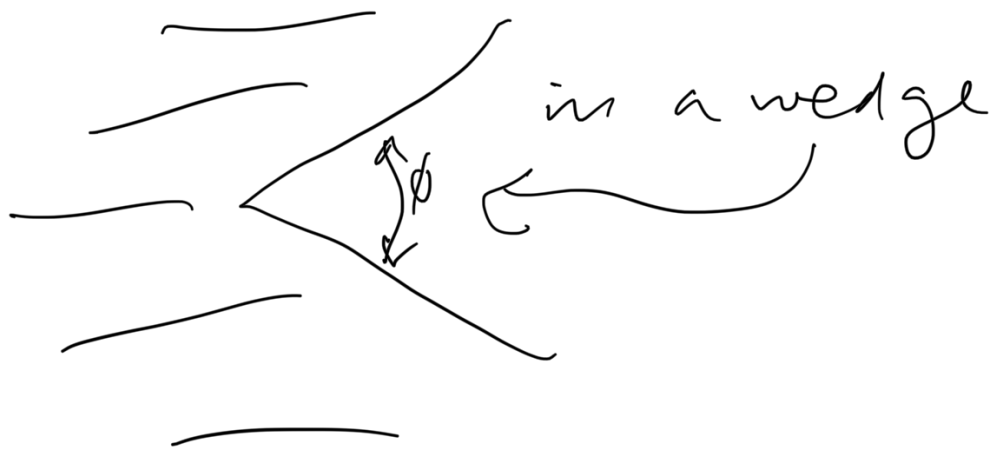
ϕ

$i a \phi$



e
 n is an integer

$$e^{i2\pi n} = 1 = e^{i0} = e^0 = e$$



$$\rho^2 p''_{nm}(\rho) = \rho^2 \frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} J_n(k\rho) \quad x = k\rho$$

$$= k^2 \rho^2 \frac{1}{k^2} \frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} J_n(k\rho)$$

$$= x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} J_n(x)$$

$$-\underline{x''} - \underline{y''} - \underline{z''} = h^2$$

x	y	z	4
x	y	z	constant

$$-x'' = a^2 x$$

$$x = e^{iax}$$

$$x' = ia e^{iax}$$

$$x'' = -a^2 e^{iax} = -a^2 x$$

$$0 = a^\dagger(p, s) a^\dagger(p, s) |\psi\rangle$$

$$= a^\dagger(p, s) |p, s; \psi\rangle$$

$$(7.59) \Rightarrow g = g(x, x_0, y_0)$$

$$h \approx 1, \quad x = \frac{a}{m+c} \quad \text{Zipf's law}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{m} = \frac{a}{m}$$

$$x \quad \frac{x}{2} \quad \frac{x}{3} \quad \frac{x}{4}$$

$$m = a \quad | \quad x = \frac{a}{1}$$

"" $\frac{1}{x}$ because "" n

$$\frac{df}{dt} = a f(1-f)$$

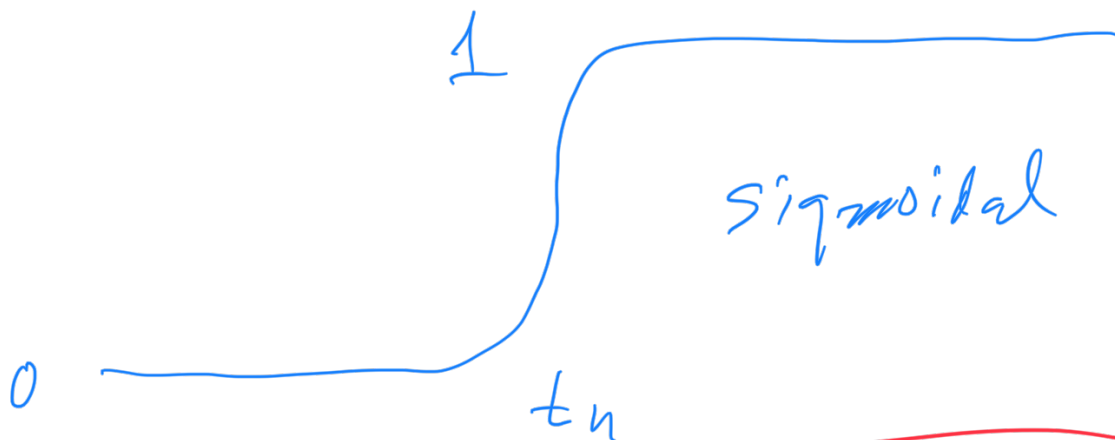
$$\frac{df}{f(1-f)} = a dt$$

↓

$$\int \frac{df}{f} + \int \frac{df}{1-f} = a(t - t_h)$$

$$\log f - \log |1-f| = \log \frac{f}{1-f} = a(t - t_h)$$

$$f = \frac{e^{a(t-t_h)}}{1 + e^{a(t-t_h)}}$$



$$\int_{x_0}^x \underbrace{U(x')}_{R(x')} dx' + \int_{y_0}^y \underbrace{S(y')}_{V(y')} dy' = 0$$

$$F(x, x_0) + G(y, y_0) = 0$$

$$y = y(x, x_0, y_0)$$

$$P dx + Q dy = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dy$$

EXACT

$$P = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad Q = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

integrability

$$V = -\frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}}$$

$$V(\pm \vec{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}} = \frac{1}{r} V(x)$$

$$\sqrt{t^2}(\bar{x}^2) \quad t$$

$$= \bar{t}^{-1} V(x)$$

homog degree -1 .

$$\langle T \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \left\langle \frac{1}{r} \right\rangle$$

$$V(r) = \sum m_k \omega_k^2 r_k^2$$

$$V(tr) = t^2 V(r)$$

homog. deg. 2

$$\langle T \rangle = \langle V \rangle$$