Phys 208 – Homework (HW 17) – SP13 Due Monday, March 18, 2013

Read Chapter 7 – Sections 1 through 9.

Problems: 7.4.5, 7.4.13, 7.4.15, 7.5.7, 7.6.7, 7.6.14,

Phys 208 – Homework (HW 18) – SP13 Due Wednesday, March 20, 2013

- Chapter 7 -- Read Sections 11 and 12
- Chapter 8 Read Section 11 (Dirac Delta Function)
- Problems: 7.7.9 (Just compare to the result for problem 7.5.9 on page 355. You do not need to calculate the sine-cosine series.), 7.7.13, 7.8.1 (Just expand in the complex exponential series and show that it is equivalent to the result for problem 7.5.1 on page 354 if  $\ell = \pi$ .), 7.11.5, 7.11.7, 7.11.9 (You do not need to work out the series for these 3 problems. Just use the results given in the book for them on pages 370 and 355.)

Answers: 7.7.9 
$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty\\n \text{ odd}}}^{\infty} \frac{e^{inx}}{n^2}$$
 7.8.1  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty\\n \text{ odd}}}^{\infty} \frac{e^{in\pi x/\ell}}{n}$ 

Phys 208 - Homework (HW 19) - SP13 Due Friday, March 22, 2013

Chapter 8 – Read Section 11 (Dirac Delta Function)

Problems: 7.12.3, 7.12.17, 7.12.21, 7.12.23, 7.12.24, 7.12.33

HW19.1 Use your result for problem 7.12.3 and Parseval's theorem to show that  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{[1 - \cos(\alpha \pi)]^2}{\alpha^2} d\alpha = \pi^2.$ 

Answer: 7

7.12.3 
$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(\alpha \pi)}{i\alpha \pi} e^{i\alpha x} d\alpha$$
  
7.12.17 
$$f_s(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(\alpha \pi)}{\alpha} \sin(\alpha x) d\alpha$$
  
7.12.24 (c) 
$$g_c(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-|\alpha|}$$

1. Note: Some properties of the delta function are given on page 456 of the book. Evaluate the following integrals:

a) 
$$\int_{2}^{6} (3x^{2} - 2x - 1)\delta(x - 3)dx$$
 b)  $\int_{0}^{5} \cos x \,\delta(x - \pi)dx$  c)  $\int_{0}^{3} x^{3} \,\delta(x + 1)dx$ 

d) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln(x+3) \,\delta(x+2) \,dx$$
 e)  $\int_{-2}^{2} (2x+3) \,\delta(3x) \,dx$  f)  $\int_{-1}^{1} 9x^2 \,\delta(3x+1) \,dx$