

الباب الخامس عشر: نظرية الاضطراب الزمنية

Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|
| | | |
| | | 1 |
| | | 2 |
| | $F(\omega, t)$ (A) | 3 |

$$\hat{H}(r)|x,t\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |x,t\rangle$$

$$|x,t\rangle = |x\rangle|t\rangle = |x\rangle e^{-iEt/\hbar}$$

() (Interaction of radiation with matter)

()

(Spontaneous emission) أو عن طريق

(Stimulated emission) وهو أساس لنظرية عمل الليزر. ()

(Stimulated absorption) ()

()

)

()

(

(Coefficients)

عند الزمن t_0 .

عند الزمن $|\varphi_i\rangle$.

$\langle \varphi_f |$

$|\varphi_i\rangle$ وتنقل إلى (تترافق مع)

أي قبل $t \leq t_0$

أي $t > t_0$

: \hat{H}' $\langle \varphi_f |$
 . \hat{H}' في وجود المؤثر \hat{H}' ؟ $|\varphi_i\rangle$

: \hat{H} وللإجابة على السؤال السابق دعونا
 \hat{H}' (\hat{H}_o)
 : \hat{H}_o

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_o + \lambda \hat{H}'(t), \quad \hat{H}'(t) \ll \hat{H}_o \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{H}_o |\varphi_k\rangle = E_k |\varphi_k\rangle \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{H}_o |\psi_o\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi_o\rangle \quad (3)$$

$$|\psi_o\rangle = \sum_k C_k^{(0)} e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle \quad (4)$$

k حيث $C_k^{(0)}$ ثوابت لا تعتمد على الزمن. $|C_k^{(0)}|^2$

التجميع في المعادلة (4) يتم على جميع المستويات المنفصلة (discrete states) منها والمتصلة (contiuous states). وحيث إن الدوال $|\varphi_k\rangle$ تكون مجموعة متكاملة، بالتالي فإن الحل العام لمعادلة شرودنجر العامة الزمنية:

$$\hat{H} |\psi\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle \quad (5)$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_k C_k(t) e^{-iE_k t/\hbar} |\varphi_k\rangle, \quad \sum_k |C_k(t)|^2 = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$|\varphi_k\rangle \quad C_k(t) \quad |C_k(t)|^2 \quad |\psi\rangle \quad C_k(t) \quad t \quad k \quad (6) \quad (4)$$

Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

$$\hat{H}'_{mk}(t) = \langle \varphi_m | \hat{H}'(t) | \varphi_k \rangle \tag{10}$$

$$: \quad \omega_{mk}$$

$$\omega_{mk} = \frac{E_m - E_k}{\hbar} \tag{11}$$

$$(5) \quad C_k(t)'s \tag{9}$$

$$: \tag{9}$$

$$i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \dot{C}_1 \\ \dot{C}_2 \\ \dot{C}_3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{H}'_{11} & \hat{H}'_{12}e^{i\omega_{12}t} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \hat{H}'_{21}e^{i\omega_{21}t} & \hat{H}'_{22} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \hat{H}'_{33} & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_k(t)'s$$

مثال: ادرس حالة نظام ذو مستويين.

:

2 1

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = c_1(t)e^{-iE_1t/\hbar}|1\rangle + c_2(t)e^{-iE_2t/\hbar}|2\rangle$$

: $c_n(t)$'s

$$i\hbar \begin{pmatrix} \dot{c}_1 \\ \dot{c}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & Ve^{i\omega t}e^{i\omega_{12}t} \\ Ve^{-i\omega t}e^{-i\omega_{12}t} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega + \omega_{12} = \alpha \quad \hat{H}'_{12} = \hat{H}'_{21} = Ve^{i\alpha t}, \quad \hat{H}'_{11} = \hat{H}'_{22} = 0$$

:

$$i\hbar\dot{c}_1 = Ve^{i\alpha t}c_2$$

$$i\hbar\dot{c}_2 = Ve^{-i\alpha t}c_1$$

$$: \quad c_1 \quad \dot{c}_1$$

$$\ddot{c}_2 = -i\alpha\dot{c}_2 - \frac{V^2}{\hbar^2}c_2.$$

$$c_2(t) = c_2(0)e^{i\Omega t}$$

$$: \quad \Omega \quad \Omega = -\frac{\alpha}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2}{4} + \frac{V^2}{\hbar^2}}$$

$$c_2(t) = e^{-i\frac{(\omega-\omega_{21})}{2}t} \left(A e^{i\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega-\omega_{21}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{V^2}{\hbar^2}}t} + B e^{-i\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega-\omega_{21}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{V^2}{\hbar^2}}t} \right)$$

: $t = 0$

$$A = -B \quad c_1(0) = 1, \quad c_2(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{c}_2(0) = \frac{V}{i\hbar}c_1(0) = \frac{V}{i\hbar}.$$

:

$$|c_2(t)|^2 = \frac{\frac{V^2}{\hbar^2}}{\left(\frac{\omega-\omega_{21}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{V^2}{\hbar^2}} \sin^2 \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega-\omega_{21}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{V^2}{\hbar^2}} t \right).$$

$$|c_1(t)|^2 = 1 - |c_2(t)|^2$$

. **Rabi's formula**

$$: \quad \omega = \omega_{12} :$$

$$|c_2(t)|^2 = \sin^2 \left(\frac{Vt}{\hbar} \right);$$

$$|c_1(t)|^2 = \cos^2 \left(\frac{Vt}{\hbar} \right)$$

$\frac{\hbar}{4V}$

$|1\rangle$

$E_2 > E_1$

$\frac{\hbar}{2V}$

$|2\rangle$

() ()

.coherent

يمثل كمية صغيرة وأيضاً مفكوك المعاملات $\lambda \hat{H}'_{mk}$ (9)

: λ C_k يتم بدلالة

$$C_k = C_k^{(0)} + \lambda C_k^{(1)} + \lambda^2 C_k^{(2)} + \dots \quad (12)$$

: () λ (9) (12)

: λ^0

$$\dot{C}_m^{(0)} = 0, \quad (13a)$$

: λ^1

$$\dot{C}_m^{(1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \sum_k \hat{H}'_{mk}(t) e^{i\omega_{mk}t} C_k^{(0)}, \quad (13b)$$

: λ^s

$$\dot{C}_m^{(s+1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \sum_k \hat{H}'_{mk}(t) e^{i\omega_{mk}t} C_k^{(s)}, \quad s = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (13c)$$

(7) (13a-c)

(13a-c)

(13a-c)

$$C_k^s, \dot{C}_m^{(s+1)}$$

$$\dot{C}_m^{(0)} \quad \dot{C}_m^{(0)} = 0 \quad (13a)$$

$\dot{C}_m^{(0)}$ ما هو إلا

$$: E_k \quad |\varphi_k\rangle \quad (t \leq t_o)$$

$$C_k^{(0)} = \begin{cases} \delta_{km} & \text{for discrete states} \\ \delta(k-m) & \text{for continuous states} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

: (13b) (14)

Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

$$\dot{C}_m^{(1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \hat{H}'_{km}(t) e^{i\omega_{km}t} \tag{15}$$

:

$$C_m^{(1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \int_{t_0}^t \hat{H}'_{km}(t') e^{i\omega_{km}t'} dt' \tag{16}$$

$$t = t_0 \quad C_m^{(1)}$$

$|\varphi_k\rangle$

(Transition probability)

: $\langle \varphi_m |$

$$P_{km} = |C_m^{(1)}|^2 \tag{17}$$

: (Γ_{km} (Transition rate)

$$\Gamma_{km} = \frac{P_{km}}{t} \tag{18}$$

بالعلاقة: (Mean life time of the state)

Γ

$$\tau(\text{Mean life time}) = 1/\Gamma \tag{19}$$

E

q

:

:

X

$$\hat{H}' = -qx E,$$

$(n=0)$

$$0 < t < T$$

$t \rightarrow T$

$t \leq 0$

:

:

Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

$$\hat{H}'_{mk} = \langle \varphi_m | \hat{H}' | \varphi_k \rangle = -qE \langle \varphi_m | x | \varphi_k \rangle$$

$$(\quad)$$

(selection rules)

$$: \quad \langle \varphi_m | x | \varphi_k \rangle$$

$$\langle m | x | n \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [\sqrt{n+1} \delta_{m,n+1} + \sqrt{n} \delta_{m,n-1}]$$

$$\mathbf{1} \quad m \quad n = 0 \quad . \quad m = n \pm 1$$

:

$$\langle 1 | x | 0 \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \sqrt{0+1} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}$$

$$: \quad \langle 1 | \quad | 0 \rangle$$

$$C_m^{(1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \int_{t_0}^t \hat{H}'_{mk}(t') e^{i\omega_{km}t'} dt'$$

$$= (i\hbar)^{-1} qE \langle 1 | x | 0 \rangle \int_0^T e^{i\omega_0 t'} dt' = \frac{qE}{i\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} \left[\frac{e^{i\omega_0 t'}}{i\omega_0} \right]_0^T$$

$$= -\frac{qE}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} [e^{i\omega_0 T} - 1] = -\frac{qE}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} e^{i\omega_0 T/2} [e^{i\omega_0 T/2} - e^{-i\omega_0 T/2}]$$

$$= -\frac{qE}{\hbar\omega} \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}} e^{i\omega_0 T/2} 2i \sin\left(\frac{\omega_0 T}{2}\right)$$

$$: \quad \langle 1 | \quad | 0 \rangle$$

$$P_{01} = |C_1^{(1)}|^2 = \frac{2q^2 E^2}{m\hbar\omega^3} \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 T}{2}\right)$$

$$\langle 1 | \quad | 0 \rangle$$

P_{01}

E

P_{01}

()

(Resonance frequency)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & q & & : \\
 & & & : \quad X \quad E \\
 \hat{H}'(t) = -qx E(t), & & E(t) = \varepsilon e^{-\gamma t}, & & \gamma = \frac{1}{\tau} \\
 t \leq 0 & & (n=0) & & \tau \quad \varepsilon \\
 & & . t \rightarrow \infty & &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle 1|x|0\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{2m\omega}}$$

$$\hat{H}'_{10}(t) = \langle 1|\hat{H}'(t)|0\rangle = -qE(t)\langle 1|x|0\rangle$$

$$: \quad \langle 1| \quad |0\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{10}(t) &= |C_0^{(1)}|^2 = \frac{q^2 \varepsilon^2}{2m\hbar\omega} \left| \int_0^\infty e^{i(\omega-\gamma)t'} dt' \right|^2 \\
 &= \frac{q^2 \varepsilon^2}{2m\hbar\omega} \left(\left[\frac{e^{i(\omega-\gamma)t'}}{i(\omega-\gamma)} \right]_0^\infty \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{q^2 \varepsilon^2}{2m\hbar\omega} \frac{\tau^2}{(\tau\omega)^2 + 1} \left(e^{i(\omega-\gamma)t} - 1 \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

:

$$P_{10}(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{q^2 \varepsilon^2}{2m\hbar\omega} \frac{\tau^2}{(\tau\omega)^2 + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{10} & \cdot \left| \int e^{-br+i\omega r} dr \right|^2 = \frac{1}{b^2 + \omega^2} \\
 . \tau \rightarrow \infty & \quad P_{10} \propto \frac{1}{\omega^3} \quad \tau = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{H}'(t) = \begin{cases} H' & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \\ 0 & \tau < t < \infty \end{cases}$$

$$P_{mn} = \frac{2\pi\tau}{\hbar} |H'_{nm}|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n) \tag{20}$$

$$P_{km} = \frac{2\pi\tau}{\hbar} |H'_{km}|^2 \delta(E_m - E_k) \tag{17}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{mn} &= |C_n^{(1)}|^2 = \left| -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^\tau \langle n | H' | m \rangle e^{i\omega_{nm}t} dt \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} \left| \int_0^\tau e^{i\omega_{nm}t} dt \right|^2 = \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} \left| \frac{e^{i\omega_{nm}\tau} - 1}{i\omega_{nm}} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} \left| \frac{2e^{i\omega_{nm}\tau/2} \left(\frac{e^{i\omega_{nm}\tau/2} - e^{-i\omega_{nm}\tau/2}}{2} \right)}{i\omega_{nm}} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_{nm}\tau}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\omega_{nm}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{|H'_{nm}|^2}{\hbar^2} F(\omega, \tau) \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x) \quad \mathbf{A} \quad \omega = \frac{\omega_{nm}}{2} = \frac{E_n - E_m}{2\hbar}$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} F(\omega, \tau) \sim \pi\tau \delta\left(\frac{\omega_{nm}}{2}\right) = \pi\tau \delta\left(\frac{E_m - E_n}{2\hbar}\right) = 2\pi\tau \hbar \delta(E_m - E_n)$$

(20)

(20)

$$P_{nm} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} |H'_{nm}|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n) \tag{20}$$

$$\Gamma_{nm} = \frac{P_{nm}}{\tau} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |H'_{nm}|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n)$$



$$\hat{H}'(t) = \begin{cases} 2H_1 \sin(\omega t) & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \\ 0 & \tau < t < \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{H}'(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{H_1}{i} (e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}) & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \\ 0 & \tau < t < \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\sin(\omega t) = \frac{e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}}{2i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_n^{(1)} &= -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^\tau \langle n | 2H_1 \sin(\omega t) | m \rangle e^{i\omega_{nm}t} dt = \\
 &= -\frac{\langle n | H_1 | m \rangle}{\hbar} \int_0^\tau [e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}] e^{i\omega_{nm}t} dt \\
 &= -\frac{\langle n | H_1 | m \rangle}{\hbar} \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega_{nm} + \omega)\tau} - 1}{\omega_{nm} + \omega} - \frac{e^{i(\omega_{nm} - \omega)\tau} - 1}{\omega_{nm} - \omega} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

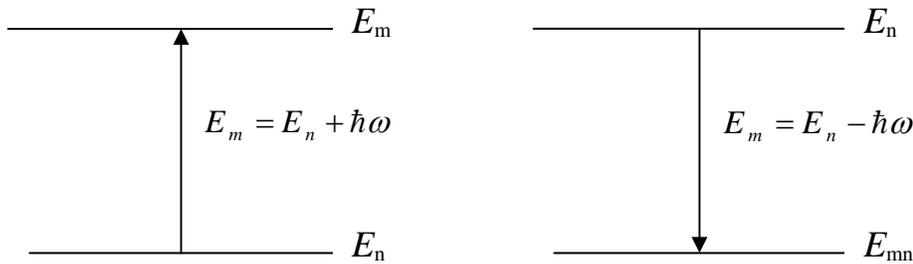
$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle n | H_1 | m \rangle &= \langle m | H_1 | n \rangle && \langle n | H_1 | m \rangle \\
 &: && \text{(singular)}
 \end{aligned}$$

absorption a quana of energy :

$$\omega_{nm} - \omega = 0 \Rightarrow E_m = E_n + \hbar\omega$$

emission a quana of energy :

$$\omega_{nm} + \omega = 0 \Rightarrow E_m = E_n - \hbar\omega$$

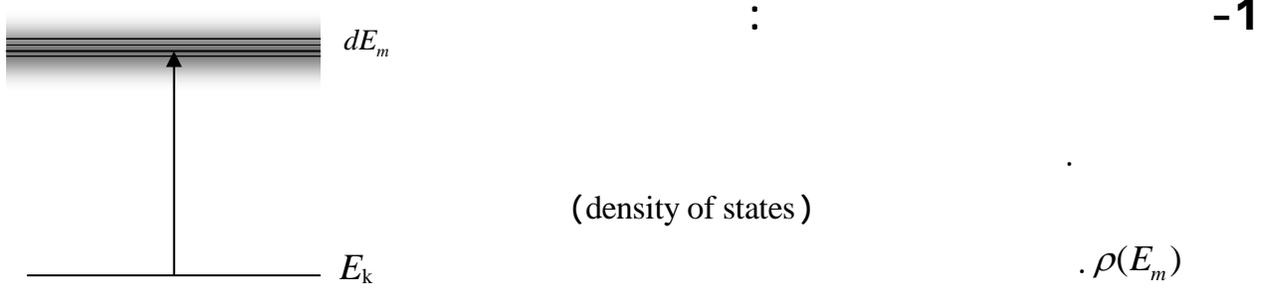


:()

$$\Gamma_{n \rightarrow m} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle m | H_1 | n \rangle|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n - \hbar\omega)$$

:

$$\Gamma_{n \rightarrow m} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |\langle m | H_1 | n \rangle|^2 \delta(E_m - E_n + \hbar\omega)$$



$$\Gamma = \sum_{\Delta m} \Gamma_{k \rightarrow m} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \int |\langle m | H_1 | k \rangle|^2 \delta(E_k - E_m) \rho(E_m) dE_m$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \overline{|\langle m | H_1 | k \rangle|^2} \rho(E_m) \Big|_{E_m = E_k \pm \hbar\omega}$$

$$\overline{|\langle m | H_1 | k \rangle|^2}$$

-2

E q -1
: x

$$\hat{H}'(t) = -xE(t), \quad E(t) = \varepsilon e^{-t^2/\tau^2}$$

$t = -\infty$ ($n = 0$) . τ ε

$$P_{10} = \frac{\pi \tau^2 \varepsilon^2}{2m\hbar\omega} e^{-\omega^2 \tau^2 / 2} \quad t = \infty \quad n = 1$$

E q -2
: x

$$\hat{H}'(t) = -qx E(t), \quad E(t) = \varepsilon \frac{\tau}{t^2 + \tau^2}$$

$t = -\infty$ ($n = 0$) . τ ε

$t = \infty$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i\omega t}}{t^2 + \tau^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{\tau} e^{-\omega\tau}$$

Z E -3
:

$$\hat{H}'(t) = -er \cos \theta E(t), \quad E(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \frac{\tau}{t^2 + \tau^2}$$

$t = -\infty$ ($|1,0,0\rangle$) . τ ε

$$P_{21} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{a_o^2 e^2 \varepsilon^2 2^{15}}{3^{10}} e^{-2\omega\tau} \quad t = \infty \quad |2,1,0\rangle$$

$$\langle 2,1,0 | r \cos \theta | 1,0,0 \rangle = \frac{a_o 2^7 \sqrt{2}}{3^5}$$

:

m

-4

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < a \\ \infty & \text{everywhere else} \end{cases}$$

:

t = 0

$$H'(x) = \begin{cases} W_0 & \frac{a}{4} \leq x < \frac{3a}{4} \\ 0 & \text{everywhere else} \end{cases}$$

$$.T \quad \varphi_1(x)$$

$$: \quad T \quad \varphi_1(x) \quad :$$

$$P_{31} = |C^{(1)}|^2 = \frac{|\langle \varphi_1 | H' | \varphi_3 \rangle|^2}{(\hbar\omega_{13})^2} 4 \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_{13}T}{2}\right), \quad \omega_{13} = -\frac{8\pi^2\hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$= \frac{m^2 a^4 W^2}{4\pi^6 \hbar^4} 4 \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi^2 \hbar^2}{ma^2} T\right)$$

:

m

-5

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < a \\ \infty & \text{everywhere else} \end{cases}$$

:

$$H'(x) = C \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \delta(t) \quad t > 0$$

:

:

Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

$$\psi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{a}x\right), \quad E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2},$$

$$\psi_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{a}x\right), \quad E_2 = \frac{4\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

$$\omega_{21} = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{\hbar} = \frac{3\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$$

:

$$\hat{H}'_{mk}(t') = \langle \psi_2 | H'(x) | \psi_1 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} C \int_0^a \underbrace{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{a}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) \delta(t') \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right) dx}_{\frac{a}{4} \delta(t')}$$

$$= \frac{C}{2} \delta(t')$$

:

$$C_b^{(1)}(-\infty) = 0, \quad C_a^{(1)}(-\infty) = 1$$

:

$$C_b^{(1)} = (i\hbar)^{-1} \int_0^\infty \frac{C}{2} \delta(t') e^{i\omega_{21}t'} dt'$$

$$= -\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{C}{2} e^{i\omega_{21} \times 0} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{C}{2}$$

:

$$P = |C_b^{(1)}|^2 = \frac{C^2}{4\hbar^2}$$

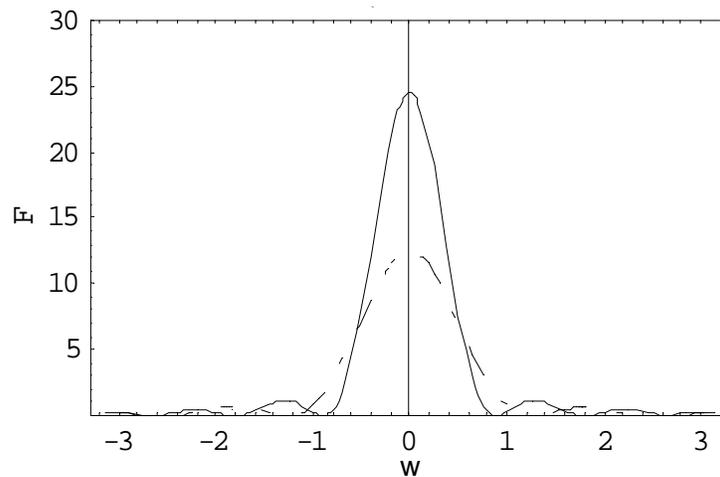
$$F(\omega, t) \tag{A} \quad -3$$

Oscillating Function $F(\omega, t)$

: $F(\omega, t)$

$$F(\omega, t) = \frac{|e^{i\omega t} - 1|^2}{|\omega|^2} = \frac{1 - \cos(\omega t)}{\omega^2} = \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\omega t}{2})}{(\frac{\omega t}{2})^2}$$

: ()



. $F(\omega, 5)$ $F(\omega, 7)$ $F(\omega, t)$

. $\omega = 0$ () -1

:() $.t^2$ -2

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} F(\omega, t) = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(\omega t)}{\omega^2} = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{t \sin(\omega t)}{2\omega} = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 \cos(\omega t)}{2} = \frac{t^2}{2}$$

: $\frac{2\pi}{t}$ () -3

Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

$$F(\omega, t) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\omega t}{2} = n\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{2\pi n}{t}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

: (area under the curve) -4

$$\text{Area} \propto t^2 \times \frac{2\pi}{t} \propto t$$

. $\omega = 0$

. $\delta(\omega)$

: $x = \frac{\omega t}{2}$ -5

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega, t) d\omega = t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \pi t$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \pi$$

: $\delta(\omega)$ $\omega = 0$ -6

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} F(\omega, t) \sim \pi t \delta(\omega)$$