

$$f(t) \hat{H} \psi(x, y, z) = i\hbar \psi(x, y, z) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t)$$

$$\frac{\hat{H} \psi(x, y, z)}{\psi(x, y, z)} = i\hbar \frac{1}{f(t)} \frac{\partial f(t)}{\partial t} = E$$

$i\hbar = -\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi$
 Berra led' jako funkci A prouvnu.

$$-\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \frac{\partial f(t)}{f(t)} = E \frac{\partial f(t)}{\partial t}$$

$$(**) \frac{\partial f(t)}{f(t)} = -\frac{iE}{\hbar} dt$$

$$(*) \ln f(t) = -\frac{iE}{\hbar} t + C$$

$$f(t) = e \cdot e^{-\frac{iE}{\hbar} t} = A \cdot e^{-\frac{iE}{\hbar} t}$$

Zahrnuje se do $\psi(x, y, z)$

(*) Jak dnapat $\ln f(t)$ vzhledem indexovan (**):
 Nemuzie byt $f(t) = 0$? Pak by $\ln |f(t)|$ bylo
 definovano.



Nemuzie 0

$$f(t) = e^{-\frac{iE}{\hbar} t}$$

$$e^{-x} = \cos x - i \sin x$$

6sci i kuzile
 funkce vs 2i
 a komply
 0