

Eigenfunction of Continuous State

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_1 &= -i T_k P_{k+1}^u \\ \psi_2 &= -i T_k P_{k+1}^{u+1} \\ \psi_3 &= (k+u+1) G_k P_k^u \\ \psi_4 &= (-k+u) G_k P_k^{u+1} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_1 &= -i(k+u) T_{-k-1} P_{k-1}^u \\ \psi_2 &= -i(-k+u+1) T_{-k-1} P_{k-1}^{u+1} \\ \psi_3 &= G_{-k-1} P_k^u \\ \psi_4 &= G_{-k-1} P_k^{u+1} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$F_k = A F_k - B G_k \quad G_k = A F_k + B G_k$$

$$F_k = \int e^{rs} v_r(\zeta) d\zeta \quad G_k = \int e^{rs} v_r(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$F_k = S \int_c' e^{rs} \int_{t-ia}^{t+ia} (t-ia)^{-\lambda+ib+z} (t+ia)^{-\lambda-ib+1} \times (t-\zeta)^{\lambda+1} d\zeta$$

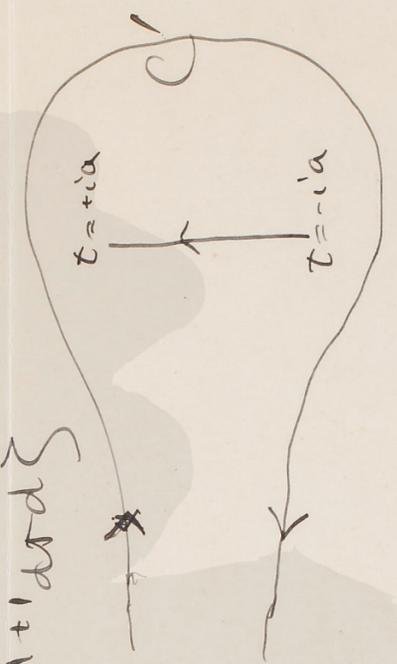
$$G_k = T \int_c' e^{rs} \int_{-ia}^{+ia} (t-ia)^{-\lambda+ib+1} (t+ia)^{-\lambda-ib+z} \times (t-\zeta)^{\lambda+1} d\zeta$$

$$\lambda = -1 - \sqrt{(k+1)^2 - \gamma^2}$$

$$AB = ia$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\frac{A}{B} - \frac{B}{A} \right) = -ib$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\frac{A}{B} + \frac{B}{A} \right) = -ic$$



asymptotic expression

$$F_k = i^{s+1} [(k-s) - i(b+c)] e^{-i\pi b/2} (2a)^{s+1} \Gamma(s+ib+1) \times e^{-iar} \gamma^{-ib+1} (1 + o(1/2))$$

$$F_k = \frac{1}{A} \sqrt{(k-s)^2 + (b+c)^2} |P(s+ib+1)| e^{-\frac{s\pi b}{2}} (2a)^{s+1} \times \frac{1}{\gamma} \cos(ar + b \log r + \delta a)$$

$$G_k = \frac{1}{(B)} \sqrt{\dots} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{\gamma} \cos(ar + b \log r + \delta a + \delta a')$$

$$\int \sum \psi_r(E, k, u) \psi_r^*(E', k', u') dV$$

$$= \begin{cases} \delta_{EE'} \delta_{kk'} \delta_{uu'} & \text{for discrete states} \\ \times \frac{1}{h} \delta(E-E') \delta_{kk'} \delta_{uu'} & \text{for continuous states} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} p_k^u p_k^{u*} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = \frac{4\pi}{2k+1} (k+u)! (k-u)!$$

$$\therefore 4\pi (k+u+1)! (k-u)! \int_0^\infty \{ F_k(E) F_k^*(E') + G_k(E) G_k^*(E') \} r dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \delta(E-E')$$

$$\xi(E, k) = \left(\frac{2\pi E}{hc^2 a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{A |B|}{A^2 + |B|^2} K^{-1}$$

$$K \approx \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(k-s)^2 + (b+c)^2} \left| \Gamma(s+ib+1) \right| e^{-\frac{3\pi b}{2}} (2a)^{s+1}$$

$$\xi(k, u) = \sqrt{4\pi (k+u+1)! (k-u)!}$$

$$P(t) = \sum_{k'u'} \left(\frac{2\pi}{h} \right)^2 |E' k' u' | \left. \begin{matrix} A \\ e^{A_0 + e \vec{\alpha} \vec{A}} \end{matrix} \right| E'' k'' u'' \Big| \Big|^2 t,$$