$$f(x+n) = e^{\alpha i \partial_{x}} f(x) \equiv T_{\alpha} f(x) \qquad (4)$$

$$f'(x+n) = e^{\alpha i \partial_{x}} f(x) \equiv T_{\alpha} f(x) \qquad (4)$$

$$f'' = T_{\alpha} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int$$

Taylow drivents in Plysth:  
mast num (a: ally behaviolitingen in Voltan, lei sea .  
wie zib. bai bleinen Schwigmyn vn Voltan, lei sea .  

$$V(x) = V(x) + V(h)(x-a) + \frac{V'(h)}{2}(x-a)^2 + -$$
igd in V  $\frac{1}{20}$   
min =  $-\frac{1}{2}V(x) = -V'(h)(x-a)$   
 $\Rightarrow c_3 = \sqrt{V'(h)}$   
(hence  $f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$ ,  $f'(0) = 0$   
 $f''(x) = (...)e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$ ,  $f'(0) = 0$ , ...,  $f'^{(n)}(0) = 0$   
Taylow = 0+ 0+ 0+ ...  $\neq f(k)$   
Grand :  $k=0$  ist pathograde Shelle  
Kapplees Zellen  
Sind i ant haltende biblingen (=: 2, 2, 6,  $2 - \frac{1}{2-2i}$ )  
kanne skels auf alse Form  $\frac{2}{2} = a + i\frac{1}{2}$  gehault wanden  
 $Re(2)$   $Im(2)$   
(2.6,  $\frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{(2+2i)(2+2i)} = \frac{2}{13} + i \frac{3}{13}$ )  
kanne als PH m "bankeer Elene"  
durgestellt warden :  
mif  $t = [a^{1}/b^{2}] = : [2]$ 

$$ist \quad \exists = r(cos(y) + ism(y)) = re^{iy} \quad (y = "Phase")$$

$$z^{\#} := a - ib = re^{-iy}$$

$$2Re(z) = avib + a - ib = z + z^{\#} = : z + c.c.$$
And 
$$z = re^{i(y+2\pi n)} \quad j:lt \quad (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, ...)$$
and ist be: (Aureally withing:  

$$-\overline{z} = \sqrt{r} e^{i\frac{y+2\pi n}{2}} = \sqrt{r} e^{i\frac{y+2\pi n}{2}} = \sqrt{r} e^{i\frac{y+2\pi n}{2}} = \sqrt{r} e^{i\frac{y+2\pi n}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{x \to y^{m}} -l &= e^{i\left(\nabla + 2\pi n\right)} \quad \text{ist nodes. } \quad \overline{[1]} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \\ \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{l} \overline{[1]}, \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{i!}\right)\right) \quad \text{ist nodes. } \quad \overline{[1]} = \sum_{i=1}^{l} \frac{1}{i!} \\ \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{l} \overline{[1]}, \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{i!} + \frac{1}{i!}\right)\right) \quad \text{lade even lettern function } \left(x\right). \\ \hline \frac{5.4}{5} \quad \frac{5}{5} \quad \frac{5}{5}$$

$$\gamma v^{(o)} + v^{(i)} = (\#)$$
. Es finist!

$$\frac{3y}{2} \underbrace{\mathcal{B}}_{R^{2}} = -\frac{2R^{2}}{(R_{12})^{2}}, 2(0) = 0, 2(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{R^{2}}, 2R^{2} = y^{17}, \quad \text{Underparand, un Almoiduz}_{10}$$

$$R \gg \frac{2u^{2}}{2g}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \text{ set der } \frac{2^{1}(0) + 2^{1}(1)}{2^{1}(0) + 2^{1}(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{2}{R})^{2} + \frac{2}{R})^{2}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(1 - 2\frac{2}{R})$$

$$ER^{(0)} \Rightarrow \frac{2^{(0)} = -2}{2R}, \frac{2^{(0)}(0) = 2u}{R}, \frac{2^{(0)}(0) = 0}{2} \Rightarrow 2^{(0)} = u_{2}t - \frac{2}{2}t^{2}$$

$$ER^{(1)} \Rightarrow \frac{2^{(1)}}{2^{1}(1)} = 22\frac{2^{(1)}}{R}, \frac{2^{(1)}(0) = 0}{2^{1}(0) = 0} \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$