

Motion Implant of Sweden Ab 1(3)

Org.nr.559191-1945

Årsredovisning räkenskapsåret 2024

Styrelsen avger följande redovisning.

Innehåll	Sida
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Om inte annat särskilt anges, redovisas alla belopp i hela kronor.

Undertecknad styrelseledamot i Motion Implant of Sweden AB intygar, dels att denna kopia av redovisningen stämmer med originalet, dels att balansräkningen har fastställts på årsstämma den 23 juni 2025

Göteborg den 23 Juni 2025

Underskrift



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Namnförtydligande

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 551 - QUANTUM MECHANICS

PROBLEM SET 10

1998

1. (10 points)

(a) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $0 < x < L/4$.

(b) For the same system, find the expectation value of the position $\langle x \rangle$ for the state $n=1$.

(c) Find the expectation value of the momentum $\langle p \rangle$ for the state $n=1$.

2. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $L/4 < x < L/2$.

3. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $L/2 < x < 3L/4$.

4. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $3L/4 < x < L$.

5. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $L/4 < x < L/2$ for the state $n=2$.

6. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $L/2 < x < 3L/4$ for the state $n=2$.

7. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $3L/4 < x < L$ for the state $n=2$.

8. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $L/4 < x < L/2$ for the state $n=3$.

9. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $L/2 < x < 3L/4$ for the state $n=3$.

10. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $3L/4 < x < L$ for the state $n=3$.

11. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $L/4 < x < L/2$ for the state $n=4$.

12. (10 points) A particle of mass m is confined to a one-dimensional infinite potential well of width L . The wave function is given by $\psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$ for $0 < x < L$ and zero elsewhere. Find the probability of finding the particle in the region $L/2 < x < 3L/4$ for the state $n=4$.

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Förvaltningsberättelse

Verksamheten

Allmänt om verksamheten

Aktiebolaget har för avsikt att tillverka och sälja medicinska utrustning. Bolaget har inte bedrivit någon verksamhet sedan den bildades och har inte några intäkter eller kostnader att redovisa. Inom den kommande fem åren kommer bolaget att starta tillverkningen och försäljningen.

Då bolaget inte bedrivit någon verksamhet och inte haft några intäkter och kostnader under räkenskapsåret lämnas inte någon resultaträkning. heller lämnas något förslag till resultatdisposition då det inte finns något resultat att disponera.

Bolaget har säte i Göteborg, Västra götalandslän.

Balansräkning	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Tillgångar		
Omsättningstillgångar		
Kassa och bank	50 000	50 000
Summa kassa och bank	50 000	50 000
Summa omsättningstillgångar	50 000	50 000
Summa tillgångar	50 000	50 000
Eget kapital och skulder		
Eget kapital		
Bundet eget kapital		
Aktiekapital	50 000	50 000
Summa bundet eget kapital		
Summa eget kapital	50 000	50 000
Summa eget kapital och skulder	50 000	50 000

1991, Vol. 86, No. 1

1991, Vol. 86, No. 1, 11-15

1991, Vol. 86, No. 1, 11-15

1991, Vol. 86, No. 1, 11-15

The first two papers in this section, by David A. Freedman and by David A. Freedman and Robert A. Schervish, deal with the problem of testing for the presence of a linear trend in a time series. Freedman's paper is a survey of the literature on this topic, while Freedman and Schervish's paper is a new contribution to the theory of trend testing.

The third paper, by David A. Freedman and Robert A. Schervish, deals with the problem of testing for the presence of a linear trend in a time series. This paper is a new contribution to the theory of trend testing.

The fourth paper, by David A. Freedman and Robert A. Schervish, deals with the problem of testing for the presence of a linear trend in a time series.

The fifth paper, by David A. Freedman and Robert A. Schervish, deals with the problem of testing for the presence of a linear trend in a time series.

REFERENCES

1. Freedman, D. A. (1983) ...

2. Freedman, D. A. (1984) ...

3. Freedman, D. A. (1985) ...

4. Freedman, D. A. (1986) ...

5. Freedman, D. A. (1987) ...

6. Freedman, D. A. (1988) ...

7. Freedman, D. A. (1989) ...

8. Freedman, D. A. (1990) ...

9. Freedman, D. A. (1991) ...

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11. Freedman, D. A. (1993) ...

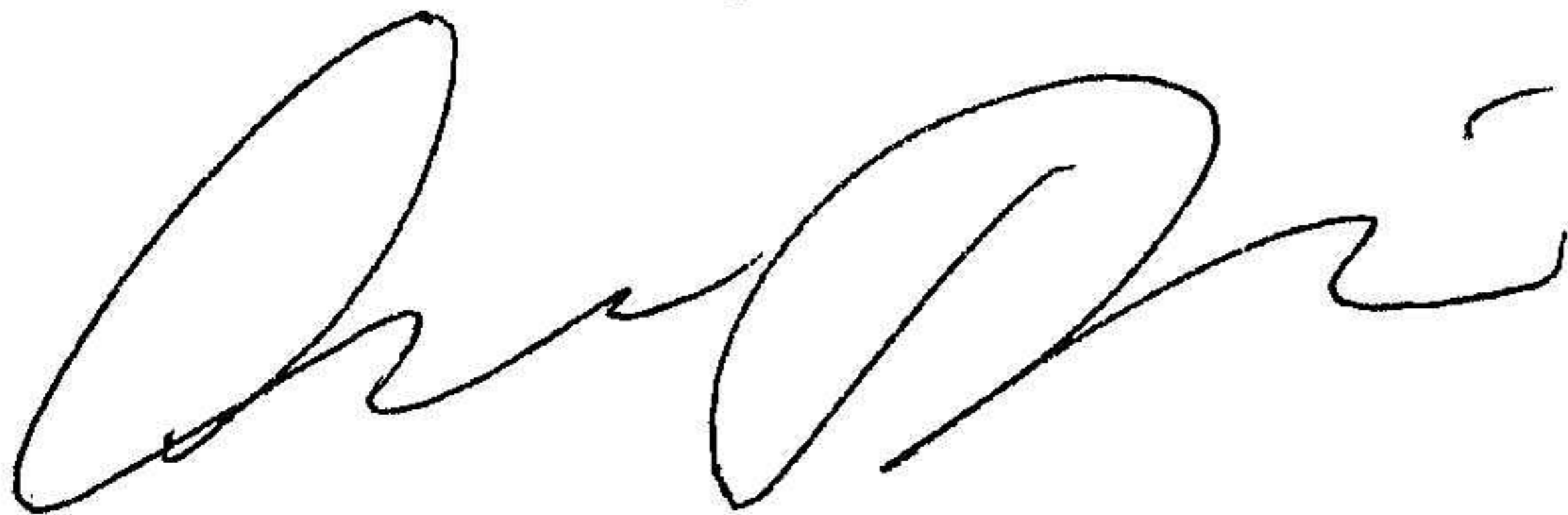
12. Freedman, D. A. (1994) ...

Noter

Not 1 Redovisnings-och-värderingsprinciper

Årsredovisningen är upprättad i enlighet med årsredovisning i mindre företag.

Göteborg 2025-06-23



Salih Düger



Emil Düger

1660

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

FROM THE YEAR 1660 TO 1703

BY

JOHN WALLIS

1660

1703