

Aoyt6per pccabegur

Environnement, $I[y(x)] = \int_a^b F(y, \frac{dy}{dx}, x) dx$

$$y(x) \rightarrow y(x) + \alpha \eta(x) \quad \left. \frac{dI}{d\alpha} \right|_{\alpha=0} = 0$$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_a^b F(y + \alpha \eta, y' + \alpha \eta', x) dx = \int_a^b F(y, y', x) +$$

$$+ \alpha \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \eta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta' \right] dx + \dots \quad \text{③ Avarage}$$

$$\int_a^b \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \eta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta' \right) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \eta + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta \right) - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta' \right) \right)$$

$$= 0 \Rightarrow \eta \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right|_a^b + \int_a^b dx \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right) \eta = 0$$

Vindt dage i en lomme nogenom! Brækk nede

$\eta(a) = \eta(b) = 0$. Kortet $\eta'(x) \neq 0$ i et nogenom afledet og
 (spesielt $y(x) = \eta$), $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0$. Euler-Lagrange.

(Environnement' ikke $y(x)$).

Hv. aften i en Hamilton $\int_{t1}^{t2} L dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} = 0$

Ar $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0$, la epoche de $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \text{konst}$
 (dewel o nyippan)

Ar $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0$, $\frac{dF}{dx} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)^0 + y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}$ Kusnits feldraget.
 Ega denna?

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = 0 \Rightarrow y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - y' \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - y'' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) - y' \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

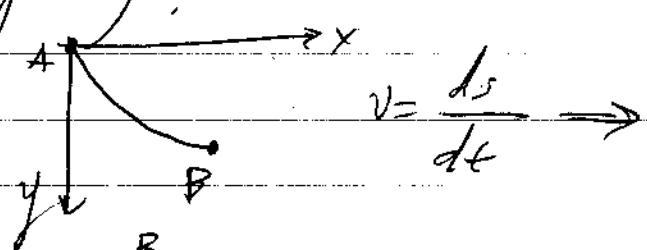
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF}{dx} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \text{konst} \quad (\text{dewel o nyippan})$$

(Ar F en F sista nyippan är F' från dF/dy' är F' från F).

so $F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}$ är en konst.

Hopplagd påurskoppa.



$$\rightarrow dt = \frac{ds}{v} \Rightarrow t = \int_A^B \frac{ds}{v} = \int_A^B \frac{\sqrt{1+y'^2} dx}{v \sqrt{y'^2}} =$$

$$= \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{\frac{1+y'^2}{2y'}} dx. \quad \text{Ta } F \text{ för } \frac{dF}{dx} = \text{konst}$$

är $F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \text{konst}$

$$F = \frac{(1+y'^2)^{1/2}}{2yy}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+y'^2}{2yy} \right)^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{2y'}{2yy} = \frac{\sqrt{2yy}}{\sqrt{1+y'^2} \cdot 2yy} \cdot y' =$$

$$= \frac{y'}{\sqrt{(1+y'^2)2yy}} \quad F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \sqrt{1+y'^2} - \frac{y'^2}{\sqrt{2yy(1+y'^2)}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2yy(1+y'^2)}} (1+y'^2 - y'^2) = 6 \pi \times \text{peri} \Rightarrow y(1+y'^2) = \text{peri}$$

Aproxim perabola $y' = \cot \vartheta \Rightarrow y = \frac{c}{1+y'^2} =$

$$= \frac{c}{1 + \frac{\cos^2 \vartheta}{\sin^2 \vartheta}} = c \sin^2 \vartheta = \frac{c}{2} (1 - \cos 2\vartheta). \quad \text{Ejemplo: } \frac{dx}{d\vartheta} = \frac{dx}{dy} \frac{dy}{d\vartheta}$$

$$= \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{y'} \frac{dy}{d\vartheta} \quad \begin{array}{l} y = \cot \vartheta \\ y = \sin \vartheta \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \quad 2 \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta = \frac{2 \sin^2 \vartheta \cos \vartheta}{\cos^2 \vartheta}$$

$$= 2 \sin^2 \vartheta = c (1 - \cos 2\vartheta) \Rightarrow x = \int c (1 - \cos 2\vartheta) d\vartheta =$$

$$= C + \frac{c}{2} \sin 2\vartheta + C' \quad \text{Av } x(\vartheta=0) = y(\vartheta=0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0.$$

Afrope $C = 2A$, $2\vartheta = \varphi$, $\vartheta = \frac{\varphi}{2}$: $\begin{cases} x = A(\varphi - \sin \varphi) \\ y = A(1 - \cos \varphi) \end{cases}$ km. ϑ rad

Ferme de fer

Av afrope do. ejercicios para bajar,

n perelodos jordanos, enigas: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0, F = \int_a^b F(y, y', z, z' x) dx$

Ar egorje docey wjouc anekros tifn:

$$I[y(x)] = \int_a^b F(y, y', y'', x) dx \text{ re } y(a), y(b), y'(a), y''(a)$$

67 wjouc, tade:

$$I(\alpha) = F(\alpha) + \int_a^b dx \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \eta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta' + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \eta'' \right) \Rightarrow I(0) +$$

$$+ \int_a^b dx \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \eta - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \eta' - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) \eta'' \right] \Rightarrow I(0) +$$

~~$$+ \int_a^b dx \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) \eta'' \right]$$~~

~~$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y''} \right) = 0.$$~~

ORIN JEGO
aplikacije T
anekros u
zivou.

Ar egorje anekros dekorisat na pris pereloda:

$$I[f(x, y)] = \int_Q F(f, f_x, f_y, x, y) dx dy \text{ re perelajjape}$$

upozivtes skeljtu ar ~~steklo~~ pereloda na ekspres, nade:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial f} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial f_x} \right) - \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial f_y} \right) = 0.$$

Máloðum leirðum, eru i ráð að aðgengið sé í rúmlit.

Spávin drepst, ráð eftirlíknið að gildið drepst

á því tilfelli: $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$ með ráðið til spánaðar ófyrir yfirleitt

áttar meðan ófyrirleitt, eru í fyrirvara um $y(x)$.

$$I = \int_a^b F(y, y'; x) dx = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} F(y, \dot{y}, x) \dot{x} dt \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Ó, Þó ekki eru sér eirar óveður:

$$\cancel{\dot{x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) + \dot{y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{y}} \right)} = \dot{x} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(F + \dot{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - (-\dot{y}) \right) \right] + \dot{y} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dot{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \dot{x} \right) \right] = \dot{x} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\dot{x} \dot{F}}{dt} +$$

$$\cancel{\dot{x} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dot{y} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) + \dot{y} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dot{x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right)} = \dot{x} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} - \dot{x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \right.$$

$$\cancel{+ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{d(\dot{y})}{dt} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \dot{x}} + \dot{x} \frac{d(\dot{x})}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \dot{x} \dot{y} \frac{d(\dot{x})}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \cancel{\dot{y} \frac{d(\partial F)}{dt} \cancel{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}} =$$

$$= \dot{y} \frac{d(\partial F)}{dt} \cancel{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}$$

Ég vor fála einst að geriðum yfir meðal ófyrirleit.

Från detta är $I = \int_a^b dx F(y, y', x)$, och vi drar slutsatser att

$$\text{ta ut } y \text{ ur } y'(b) \text{ för att få } y(b) \text{ eftersom } \delta I = \int_a^b dx \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} y' + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} y'' \right) = \eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right) \eta dx = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \Big|_{x=b} = 0}$. Av detta kan vi se att $y(b)$ är en kandidat till extremvärde vid $x=b$.

Men fortfarande ej har vi sett att $y(x)$ är en extremvärde för

$x \in [a, b]$, då $y(a) \neq y(b)$ och $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}(y(a)) \neq 0$ och $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'}(y(b)) \neq 0$.

~~$$\begin{aligned} \delta I &= \int_a^b dx \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} y' + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} y'' \right) = \int_a^b dx \left[\eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\eta \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \eta \right] = \\ &= \int_a^b dx \left(\eta(b) + y'(b) \Delta x \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + \int_a^b dx \eta \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned} \delta I &= \int_a^b dx \left(\eta(b) + y'(b) \Delta x \right) \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + \int_a^b dx \eta \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \int_a^b dx \left(F(b) - F(a) \right) \Delta x = F(b) \Delta x + \int_a^b dx \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) \right) \eta \end{aligned}$$~~

Σημειώσας ότι $\Delta y = \eta(b) + y'(b)\Delta x$. Η λύση της $\Delta y = 0$ γινόταν: $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \Delta y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} (\eta + y' \Delta x) = 0 \Rightarrow (g_x + y' g_y) \Delta x + g_y \eta = 0$$

Από το πάρα πάντα περιλαμβάνεται στην έργα.

$F \Delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \eta = 0$ (2). Για μη μετανάστεια από (1) ή από (2) ορίζεται:

$$\begin{vmatrix} g_x + y' g_y & g_y \\ F & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g_x \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} + y' g_y \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} - F g_y = 0 \Rightarrow \left(F - y' \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} \right) g_y - g_x \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = 0$$

Ηαρμόδια για: ~~Ηαρμόδια για~~ η γραμμή ~~η γραμμή~~ μετανάστειας σε ωρίμα διαίρεση παρέχει επίσημη πρόταση

στο πρώτο μέρος της γραμμής $y = g(xy) = 0$. Σημειώνεται ότι

$$\text{ότι } F = \sqrt{1+y'^2}, \text{ οπότε } \frac{\partial F}{\partial y'} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+y'^2}} xy' \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{y(1+y'^2)}}$$

$$\text{Η ορίσιμη (3) στρατηγική: } \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}{y} - \frac{y'^2}{y\sqrt{1+y'^2}} \right) g_y - g_x \frac{y'}{\sqrt{y(1+y'^2)}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+y'^2-y^2) g_y = g_x y' \Rightarrow y' = \frac{g_x}{g_x}$$

Yverdujifje för $y=0 \Rightarrow g_x dx + g_y dy = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx}} = -\frac{g_x}{g_y} \quad \text{'App \& Dörra' fyrst i sätet}$$

$\boxed{y=0 \text{ad } y}$ \Rightarrow y' Eqvax: $y' = -\frac{1}{g_{px}} \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{g=0 \text{ad}}$

$$\Rightarrow y' \Big|_{g=0 \text{ad}} = -1, \quad \text{dvs } y' \text{ är } 1 \text{ första kortsidans}$$

öppningsvinkel.

Tjus. Tjus är vi utvärderat den första delen
och sedan följer $I[y(x)] = \int_a^b F(y, y', x) dx$, vcl
och denna är underlämpad för att y är en konstant
och $J[y(x)] = \int_a^b Q(y, y', x) dx$ är överlämpad.
 y är inte en konstant längre.

Hjälper till med Lagrange. Att tjus är vcl.
Vad hänt nu? Vi skriver $f(x, y)$ och $g(x, y)$
och $\nabla f = g$, $\nabla g = 0$, $\nabla f \neq 0$.
 $\nabla f = f_x dx + f_y dy = 0$. $\nabla g = g_x dx + g_y dy = 0$,
dvs $\begin{cases} f_x = f_y = 0 \\ g_x = g_y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_x - \lambda g_x = 0 \\ f_y - \lambda g_y = 0 \end{cases}$ Så λ är vcl/p
och $\lambda \neq 0$.

$$\cancel{f = \int f(x) dx}$$

$$f = x + y \rightarrow \cancel{dx} + \cancel{dy}$$

$$g = xy \rightarrow \cancel{(x dy + y dx)} = 0$$

$$f_x = 1 \quad f_y = 1 \quad \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$f_x - \cancel{f_y} = 0 \rightarrow \cancel{1} - \cancel{1}y = 0 \quad \nabla f = x + y$$

$$f_y - \cancel{f_x} = 0 \rightarrow \cancel{1} - \cancel{2}x = 0 \quad \nabla g = \cancel{2x} + \cancel{2}y$$

$$\nabla f = \nabla g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = 2x \\ 1 = 2y \end{cases}$$

~~Thapadejne: Hola' cnplo vsetri aco korek' tvar~~

~~x^2+y^2=1~~

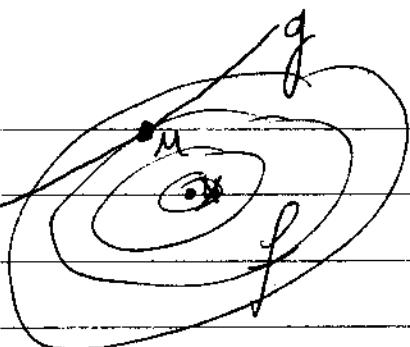
$$\bullet f = x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} f = (2x, 2y) \quad \left| \quad \nabla f = \nabla g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 2xy \\ 2y = x^2 \end{cases} \right.$$

$$g = xy = 2 \rightarrow \vec{\nabla} g = (x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y = 1 \\ x - 1y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{x^2}{y} - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 2y^2 \end{cases} \quad \text{Ende' vystav } x^2y = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 2y^2 \Rightarrow y = 1, \text{ aip } x = 1 \text{ uac } x = \sqrt{2}. \text{ Tak spisek}$$

$$\text{cverce je } (\pm\sqrt{2}, 1).$$

 Γυμνασιού εργασία: Αν η γραμμή
είναι πλήρης τότε η γραμμή δεπεράσ-
σεις, δε θέλει το σημείο X. Αν
είναι γραμμή τετραγωνίσματος ή μόνο διάσταση
το σημείο M, δεθερ η γραμμή θα είναι
είκονα μεταβολής.

Η παλαιότερη εργασία θα ήταν μια οδηγία
(μια οδηγία πιστοποίησης) δεπεράσεων: $A dx + B dy + C dz + \dots = 0$. Αποτελείται από μεταβολή της σχέσης $f_x = \lambda^A, f_y = \lambda^B, f_z = \lambda^C$...

Είναι ωριμός να δειπνήσει την απόλυτη περιβολή στην
ανα $I = \int F dx$ και την δεπεράση $J = \int G dx = m \lambda^y$,
Για περιβολή $\delta y(x)$: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta I = \int \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y dx \\ \delta J = \int \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \delta y dx \end{array} \right\}$ Το λόγο είναι ότι
περιβολής $\delta y(x)$ για τις αδιέξοδες $\delta f = 0$ δεν απειπτεί την

$\delta I = 0$, οπότε το $\delta y(x)$ πρέπει να είναι αριθμητική στο x , οπότε

Wieder re. phys. Randw. auf $F + G$, d.h. d.h.
 raus! Wurde aus effizienter $\left\{ \frac{\partial(F+G)}{\partial x} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\partial(F+G)}{\partial x} \right\}$
 $G = k$

Examen für obige Formel d.h. aufmer.

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int dx (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{q})^2 \Rightarrow F = \frac{1}{2} [F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2] \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial q} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{F}^2 q = 0.$$

Expression von I,
 $I = \int_a^b (pu'^2 + qu^2) dx$ und nur $\partial u = J = \int_a^b pu^2 dx = \text{arctg } u'$
Erläuterung: $\frac{\partial(F+G)}{\partial u} = 2qu + 2pu$, $\frac{\partial(F+G)}{\partial u'} = 2pu' \cdot 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial(F+G)}{\partial u'} \right) = 2(pu')' \text{ und in effizienter Form}$$

$$2qu + 2pu = 2(pu)' \Rightarrow (pu')' - qu + pu = 0. \quad \text{Sturm-Liouville}$$

$$\int_a^b [(u(pu'))' - qu^2 + pu^2] dx = 0 \Rightarrow pu|_a^b - \int_a^b (pu'^2 + qu^2) dx =$$

$$= - \int_a^b qu^2 dx \Rightarrow J = \frac{\int_a^b (pu'^2 + qu^2) dx}{\int_a^b pu^2 dx}. \quad \text{Erläuterung}$$

und Sturm-Liouville \Rightarrow doppelt v.a. gibt es zu
 mit n v.a. $n \rightarrow \infty$, $J_n \rightarrow n^2$. Also zu effizient

$$\text{now } \frac{\int_a^b dx (p u'^2 + q u^2)}{\int_a^b dx p u^2} \text{ be eltar go to}$$

四 11

Elini tui oti xapi Geras idio kouapenies, das
dritteren xapi u, E'ki oti u, (axrovia dan,
peres). Epiis, apes, d'ivis f'goupe uot n'go-
sif'podes oripe 215 $u = \text{No} + \text{Gu}_1 + \text{Gu}_2 + \dots \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (1, u) = 1 + C_1^2 + C_2^2 + \dots \approx 1, \text{ or } n \approx 1' \text{ m}^{-1}$$

(as $n \gg 1$)

~~Supplementary notes~~ ~~and~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~course~~ ~~in~~ ~~Geology~~

$$\text{perpetual force } \bar{F}_0 = \int_0^L dx \left[p(u'_0 + c_1 u'_1 + \dots)^2 + q(u_0 + c_1 u_1 + \dots) \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \left((\rho u_i)'_j - q_{ij} u_j + \gamma_j \rho u_i u_j \right) = 0 \\ & \int_{\Omega} \left((\rho u_j)'_i - q_{ij} u_i + \gamma_i \rho u_j u_i \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \cancel{\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} u_i' u_j + u_j' u_i \right) \right)} \int_{\Omega} \left[\rho u_i u_j' + q_{ij} u_i u_j \right] = 0$$

Także $\bar{y}_0 \in y_0 + G_1^1 H + G_2^1 J_2 + \dots$, oznacza artystyczna

clioseppi' e' rdi, deputat' ce l'abegg dafn.

(Verdikten; Hauptdiagnose zw. R. M.)

Εγγίζοντας $\int_0^b p u^2 dx = 1 + C_1^2 + C_2^2 + \dots$, οδηγει:

$$\frac{\int_0^b dx [pu'^2 + qu^2]}{\int_0^b p u^2 dx} = \frac{J_0 + J_1 C_1^2 + J_2 C_2^2 + \dots}{1 + C_1^2 + C_2^2 + \dots} = (J_0 + J_1 C_1^2 + J_2 C_2^2 + \dots)(1 - C_1^2 - C_2^2 - \dots) =$$

$$= J_0 + J_1 C_1^2 + J_2 C_2^2 + \dots - J_0 C_1^2 - J_0 C_2^2 = \dots = J_0 + C_1^2 (J_1 - J_0) +$$

+ $C_2^2 (J_2 - J_0) + \dots$, επάλλοτα $J_0 \geq J_1, J_0$ για τον ισορρόπηση

πόρο για $x=0$

Τρόπος 1. Η επιπλέον γρήγορη διατύπωση:

είναι συμβατικός: $[u'' + J u = 0], u(0) = 0, u(1) = 0$. Φυσικά,

είναι γνωστός ότι $J_0 = \pi^2$. Αν δοματίσουμε την εύθυγατη

$$u = x(1-x), \text{ τότε } \frac{\int_0^1 [p u'^2 + q u^2] dx}{\int_0^1 p u^2 dx} \xrightarrow[p=1]{q=0} \frac{\int_0^1 u'^2 dx}{\int_0^1 u^2 dx} = \frac{\int_0^1 (1-2x)^2 dx}{\int_0^1 x^2(1-2x+x^2) dx} =$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^1 (1+4x^2-4x) dx}{\int_0^1 (x^2-2x^3+x^4) dx} = \frac{1+4\frac{1}{3}-4\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{3}-2\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{30}} = 10 > \pi^2$$

Η $\int_0^1 [u'' + J u] dx$ συγχέεται με την παραγόμενη εύθυγατη

τη διατύπωση την οποίαν θα παραδοθεί την επόμενη

εβδομάδα. Με αυτήν την κανονική επιπλέον εύθυγατη

Steg 1: $\delta J \propto \text{constant}$, d.h. $\alpha = x(1-x) + \alpha(1-x)^2$. To're
do diff'ne f'k'ns $K(\alpha) = \frac{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2\alpha}{15} + \frac{2\alpha^2}{105}}{\frac{1}{30} + \frac{\alpha}{20} + \frac{\alpha^2}{630}}$, da's e'g'c

Eg'g'f 1520 620 $c_0 = 1.13$ da's $K(c_0) = 9.87$. ($\tau = 180^\circ$)

Step 2: Eg'g'f f'k'ns approx'ne us'g'c'nal m'p'dm'

K'nt'ks d: $D^2 u + k^2 u = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 \leq \frac{\int (u')^2 dx dy}{\int u^2 dx dy}$. Ar $u = 1 - \frac{x}{a}$

u' c'rc': $\nabla u = \hat{p} u' = \hat{p}(-\frac{1}{a}) \Rightarrow k^2 \leq \frac{\int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a \frac{1}{a^2} dx dy}{\int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a (1 + \frac{p^2}{a^2} - \frac{p}{a}) dx dy} = \frac{\frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2}}{\frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{4}}$

$= \frac{16}{12} = \frac{16}{a^2} = \frac{6}{d^2}$, crw' no x'p'ble f'k'ns $\frac{-2}{a^2}$
 $= \frac{a^2(6+3-8)}{12} = \frac{a^2}{12} = \frac{6}{d^2}$, crw' no x'p'ble f'k'ns $\frac{-2}{a^2}$
 $\left(\frac{2.705}{a}\right)^2 \approx \frac{5.78}{a^2}$.

Step 3: Rayleigh-Ritz; eg'g'f'ns da'sin z'ns

$\Psi \cdot H \Psi$: F'k'ns zw' d'f'ns' d'f'ns' Ψ v' $H \Psi$ - ~~Ψ''~~ Ψ'' ~~Ψ~~

$\Psi \cdot \Psi$: $= E \Psi \Rightarrow E \leq \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \Psi^* H \Psi}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \Psi^* \Psi} =$

$= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \Psi^* (-\frac{1}{a^2} \Psi'' + \frac{1}{a} \Psi')} {\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \Psi^* \Psi} \Rightarrow$ Ar $\Psi = (1 + x^2) e^{-x}$

d'f'ns' da'sin $E \leq \frac{\frac{47a^2}{64} - \frac{a}{8} + \frac{5}{4}}{\frac{3a^2}{16} + \frac{a}{2} + 1}$, da's

g'v'c'nal eg'g'f'ns (1.034) f'k'ns $\alpha \approx 0.67$

Eduksen i d'cognit: Edelsgårdet til avhun av
dempesværs uttrykket er et av deres egne
teoriegj. utp.

Av vijsage til prinsippet om konsistens

$$f(x) = \frac{x \cdot Mx}{xx} \text{ if } 16 \leq Mx \leq 16, \text{ or } x \cdot Mx \text{ otherwise}$$

opp $\sum x_i^2 = 64$ (av p), dermed er effekten $Mx = 7$

Og en nyttig tillegg til gjeldtene: Når $b > a$ så har

$$E[g(x)] = \int_a^b \int_y p(y) K(x, y) g(y) \quad (K(x, y) = K(y, x))$$

der $\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$ (av gjeldende området)

$$\text{which is } E[g] + \int_a^b g^2 dx = \int_a^b \left[\int_y K(x, y) p(y) \right] g(x)$$

$$+ \int_a^b g^2(x) \quad (\cancel{\int_a^b g(x) dx}) \quad \cancel{\int_a^b \int_y K(x, y) p(y) g(x) dx dy} + \cancel{\int_a^b \frac{d}{dx} g(x) dx} \cancel{\int_a^b g^2(x) dx}$$

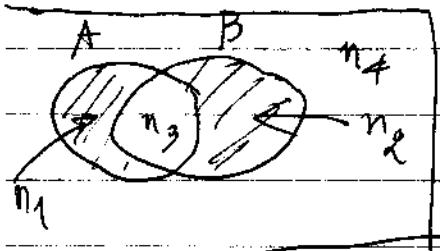
$$\Rightarrow 2 \int_a^b \int_y K(x, y) \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial y} p(y) + 2 \int_a^b g(x) \frac{\partial^2 g(x)}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\int_a^b \int_y \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\int_p(x) K(y) \right]} + \cancel{\int_a^b \int_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g^2(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cancel{\int_a^b \int_y K(x, y) g(y) + g(x)} - \cancel{\frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 g(x)}{\partial x^2}} = 0$$

II) Variansse uas ovaživáním

$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_S}{N} = p_S$ (aposteriori). /odhad: ~~$\frac{N_S}{N} = p_S$~~ (aposteriori)



n l (odhad) voda dozvěděl.

$$n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4$$

$$P(A) = \frac{n_1 + n_3}{n}, \quad P(B) = \frac{n_2 + n_3}{n},$$

$$P(A+B) = P(A \cup B) = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + n_3}{n}, \quad P(AB) = P(A \cap B) = \frac{n_3}{n},$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{n_3}{n_2 + n_3}, \quad P(B|A) = \frac{n_3}{n_1 + n_3}$$

$$P(A+B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \quad (1)$$

$$P(AB) = P(B)P(A|B) = P(A)P(B|A), \quad (2)$$

Nejdříve rns (1): Odhadována, až spolužupy až do 1

že ještě když máme jen soudobý, reálný

zájmenočních eror dílo: $P(A+B) = \frac{4}{52} + \frac{4}{52} - \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52} =$

$$= \frac{2}{13} - \frac{1}{169} = \frac{25}{169}$$

Nejdříve rns (2): odhadována reálné župy dle

näides, ar mõõtmeid on ülitõenäoline:

$$P(\text{2 kaks}) = P(\text{1 kaks}) \cdot P(\text{1 kaks}/\text{1 kaks}) = \\ = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{12}{51} = \frac{3}{51} = \frac{1}{17}$$

Ars $P(A \cap B) = 0$ ega see eksklusiivne. Eksklusiivneks on ka kaheksatulnud näide näiteks: $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$.

Ars $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$ ega see olla täpsustatud, et kaheksatulnud näide on ~~$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B | A)$~~ $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B | A) \Rightarrow P(A)P(B) = P(A)P(B | A) \Rightarrow P(B | A) = P(B)$ ja siis $P(A | B) = P(A)$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P(A \cap B) = P(B)P(A | B) \\ P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B | A) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow P(B | A) = \frac{P(B)}{P(A)} P(A | B) \quad ?$$

$$P(C | A) = \frac{P(C)}{P(A)} P(A | C) \quad ?$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} P(B | A) = \frac{P(B)}{P(C)} \frac{P(A | B)}{P(A | C)} \\ P(C | A) \end{array} \right\} \text{Principium van Bayes}$$

Teoreem: tavaliselt annab mõõtmed ~~üldse~~ üldseks

Esimene: siin A on põhiarvamus, siin B on muutus

mis hõi konflikti ja C on sündmus. Toleks

to díptico rāpiçp dár wjpn add dixkio gomipc.
Ar circa 2000, dnt circa 3 dñber i anpa hui co
dñber rāpiçp re etros xpustó;

Anjelik, or to D apubogifca se jeyaró's dñi
xpustó co dñber pucco rāpiçp, fñcipe se $P(A|D)$.

$$\text{Entnd, } P(C|D) = 0. \quad \frac{P(A|D)}{P(B|D)} = \frac{P(A)P(D|A)}{P(B)P(D|B)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot 1}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 2.$$

$$\text{Eg } \Rightarrow \text{ jow } P(A|D) + P(B|D) + P(C|D) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{2P(B|D) + P(B|D) + P(C|D)} = 1 \Rightarrow P(B|D) = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P(A|D) = \frac{2}{3}}.$$

Surdospej adi fñctõfjas

Añctõfjas: $n!$ dñctõfjaphe rido wjpo m erançpfru

$$\text{Xdõ' n g'rñ: } n(n-1) \dots (n-m+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!}, \text{ fñctõfjai' n}$$

dñpñ dñm pdapci' re wjxgñfde' add o ñdadi'

wore ksd ra n xry(mec'pva, n dñctõfjaphe n' kis

Seja x o n -junto de $n-1$ que é. Aí se permuta os n elementos x e y , de modo que x é sempre a m^{a} posição de y ou m^{a} posição de x . Ademais, a permutação σ é a inversão de τ .

$$\text{Número de } \sigma \text{ s.t. } \sigma \circ \tau = \tau \circ \sigma: \binom{n}{m} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} = \binom{n}{n-m}.$$

~~Além disso~~ Lembre-se que $n = n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k$.
Então o número de σ é:

$$\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots}$$

Agora considera-se n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k e o número de σ que permute os n_i elementos de i^{a} posição para i^{a} posição, ou seja, o número de σ que permute os n_1 elementos da 1^{a} posição para 1^{a} posição, os n_2 elementos da 2^{a} posição para 2^{a} posição, etc.

Portanto, o número de σ que permute os n_1 elementos da 1^{a} posição para 1^{a} posição, os n_2 elementos da 2^{a} posição para 2^{a} posição, etc., é $\binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_1-1} = \binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_2} = \binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_1}$.

Portanto, o número de σ que permute os n_1 elementos da 1^{a} posição para 1^{a} posição, os n_2 elementos da 2^{a} posição para 2^{a} posição, etc., é $\binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_1-1} = \binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_2} = \binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_1}$.

Portanto, o número de σ que permute os n_1 elementos da 1^{a} posição para 1^{a} posição, os n_2 elementos da 2^{a} posição para 2^{a} posição, etc., é $\binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_1-1} = \binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_2} = \binom{n_1+n_2-1}{n_1}$.

Τερτιάς, γρίφας με στόχος να έχει πολλές γρήγορες, ω.χ. $\times x | \times \times | : | x$ αναπτυχτεί στο πάτωμα (σε διάφορα καιρικά σημεία της ημέρας, ανάποδα γιατί καθώς πάσις στο πάτωμα) λέγεται $\binom{n+m-1}{m}$ γρήγορες στο πάτωμα.

Kataklysmos

Έβην στην πλάτη N Φύγεις, τα οποία είναι στοιχικές και είναι p η πιθανότητα να είναι ένας φύγος (E) και $1-p$ η πιθανότητα να είναι ένας απολύτης (A). Η πιθανότητα να είναι στην πλάτη γρήγορης θέσης $\frac{N!}{n!(N-n)!} p^n (1-p)^{N-n}$, και να έχει γρήγορης θέσης $\binom{N}{n}$ γρήγορης γρήγορης (αν διαπιστώνεται η θέση γρήγορης στην πλάτη). Τόσο η πιθανότητα να είναι στην πλάτη γρήγορης γρήγορης στην πλάτη είναι:

$$P(m) = \binom{N}{m} p^m (1-p)^{N-m}, \quad \text{Accurruca' nötig!}$$

$$\text{Für } p = \frac{1}{2}: \quad P(m) \Rightarrow \binom{N}{m} \frac{1}{2^N} \quad \text{Viele paarige Zahlen!}$$

Wegen der Gleichverteilung der Ziffern durch die 9 ist es gleich wahrscheinlich, ob eine Ziffer gerade oder ungerade ist.

1) To show the "approximate" (use $p=q$):

$$n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \Rightarrow P(m) = \frac{n!}{m!(N-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{N-m} \approx$$

$$\approx \frac{\cancel{n!} \sqrt{2\pi N} \frac{N^N}{e^N}}{\cancel{m!} \sqrt{2\pi m} \frac{m^m}{e^m} \sqrt{2\pi(N-m)} \frac{(N-m)^{N-m}}{e^{N-m}}} p^m (1-p)^{N-m} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{N}{2\pi m(N-m)}} \frac{N^N}{m^m (N-m)^{N-m}} p^m (1-p)^{N-m} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \frac{1}{\frac{m^{m+\frac{1}{2}}}{N^{m+\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{(N-m)^{N-m+\frac{1}{2}}}{N^{N-m+\frac{1}{2}}}} p^m (1-p)^{N-m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \left(\frac{m}{N} \right)^{\frac{-(m+1)}{2}} \left(\frac{N-m}{N} \right)^{\frac{-(N-m+1)}{2}} p^m (1-p)^{N-m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} e^{-\frac{(m+1)}{2} \ln \frac{m}{N}} e^{-\frac{(N-m+1)}{2} \ln \frac{N-m}{N}} e^{m \ln p} e^{(N-m) \ln (1-p)}$$

Es gilt $m \approx Np$, also

$$\approx \sqrt{2\pi N} e^{-\frac{(Np+1)}{2} \ln \frac{Np}{N}} e^{-\frac{(N-Np+1)}{2} \ln \frac{N-Np}{N}} e^{Np \ln p} e^{(N-Np) \ln (1-p)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(m) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \exp \left[-\left(Np + \frac{\gamma}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left[p \left(1 + \frac{\gamma}{Np} \right) \right] - \left(r - Np - \gamma + \frac{1}{2} \right) \ln \left[(1-p) \left(1 - \frac{\gamma}{N(1-p)} \right) \right] + (Np + \gamma) \ln p + (r - Np - \gamma) \ln (1-p) \right] \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \exp \left[-\cancel{(Np + \gamma)} \ln p - \frac{1}{2} \ln p - \left(Np + \gamma + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\gamma}{Np} - \frac{\gamma^2}{2N^2 p^2} \right) - \cancel{(r - Np - \gamma)} \ln (1-p) - \frac{1}{2} \ln (1-p) + \left(r - Np - \gamma + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{\gamma}{N(1-p)} + \frac{\gamma^2}{2N^2 (1-p)} \right) + \cancel{(Np + \gamma)} \ln p + \cancel{(r - Np - \gamma)} \ln (1-p) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \ln p (1-p) - \cancel{- \frac{\gamma^2}{2N^2 (1-p)^2}} - \cancel{\frac{\gamma^2}{NpN} + \frac{\gamma^2}{2N^2} + \frac{\gamma^2}{N(1-p)} + \frac{\gamma^2}{2N(1-p)}} - \cancel{\frac{\gamma^2}{4N^2 (1-p)^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \exp \left[\frac{\gamma}{2N} \left(\frac{1}{1-p} - \frac{1}{p} \right) \right] \\
 &+ \gamma^2 \left[-\frac{1}{4N} - \frac{1}{2(1-p)N} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \exp \left[\frac{(2p-1)\gamma}{2Np(1-p)} - \frac{\gamma^2}{2N \cdot p(1-p)} \right]. \text{ As } |(2p-1)\gamma| \ll |\gamma|^2 \Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \ll \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow |p-1| \ll |\gamma| \text{ (To } \gamma \text{ is small, so } 2p-1 \text{ is close to 2, while } 2 \text{ is large).} \\
 &\text{• opes für } \gamma \text{ da } \gamma \text{ groß ist:}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p(1-p)}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{2Np(1-p)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{\gamma^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad \sigma^2 = Np(1-p)$$

(2) To Poisson: $Np = \lambda$ (67x1500).

Für $m \ll N$ können wir γ ignorieren:

$$\frac{N!}{(N-m)!} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots (N-m)(N-m+1) \cdots N}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots (N-m)} \approx N^m \quad \text{und} \quad (1-p)^{N-m}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{N}\right)^{N-m} \approx \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{N}\right)^N \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\alpha}, \quad \text{oder z.B.}$$

$$P(m) = \frac{N!}{m!(N-m)!} p^m (1-p)^{N-m} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N^m}{m!} p^m e^{-\alpha} = \frac{(pN)^m e^{-\alpha}}{m!} =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^m e^{-\alpha}}{m!} \Rightarrow P(m) \approx \frac{\alpha^m e^{-\alpha}}{m!}. \quad \text{Kontinuierliche Poisson}$$

Poisson's $\sum_m P(m) = 1$. α : Erwartungswert einer Zufallsgröße, die die Anzahl der Ereignisse in einem Intervall beschreibt. α ist die Anzahl der Ereignisse pro Zeiteinheit.

Etwas genaueres: $\alpha = \text{Anzahl der Ereignisse pro Zeiteinheit}$

und m die Anzahl der Ereignisse pro Zeiteinheit.

Die Standardabweichung $\sigma = \sqrt{\alpha}$ ist gleich der Standardabweichung der Anzahl der Ereignisse pro Zeiteinheit.

Es kann z.B. eine Zufallsvariable $X = m$ mit $\alpha = 300$ haben.

Die Standardabweichung ist $\sqrt{\alpha} = \sqrt{300}$.

Standardabweichung

$$\text{Ist ein Poisson-Prozess } P(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \text{ dann } m = Np + f \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} = m - Np \Rightarrow x - \bar{x} \text{ und } \sigma = \sqrt{Np(1-p)} \text{ Varianz}$$

$$\text{def: } P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Mögl. Werte für x (pm): $\langle x \rangle = \int dx x p(x)$,

$$\langle f(x) \rangle = \int dx f(x) p(x) \cdot \text{Für die gäng. Verfahren}$$

$$\text{Gauß: } \langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx [(x-\bar{x}) + \bar{x}] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$= \bar{x} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx (x-\bar{x}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \bar{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\sigma^2}} = \bar{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\sigma^2}} = \bar{x},$$

$$\langle (x-\bar{x})^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx (x-\bar{x})^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8\sigma^6}} =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt e^{-\lambda t^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\lambda}} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt t^2 e^{-\lambda t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\lambda^3}} \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{8\pi} \sigma^2 = \sigma^2 \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{8\pi}} = \sigma^2 \right)$$

$$\text{Für Wk. definiert Varianz} = \sqrt{\text{Variance}} = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sigma = \mu 160' \text{ zur Wk.}$$

$$\text{z.B. Erwartungswk.: } \langle (x-\langle x \rangle)^2 \rangle = \langle x^2 \rangle - 2\langle x \rangle \langle x \rangle + \langle x^2 \rangle = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$$

$$\text{n-tlg. pm: } \langle x^n \rangle = \int dx x^n p(x). \text{ Merkt Etwas:}$$

rezeptuempf. mit Wk. verfahrens' für Wk. pm's;

z.B. Opt. wk. Ch. Ferrari-Verfahren

we have now the definition of the Fourier transform used -
rapid:

$$g(k) = \int dx e^{ikx} p(x) = \int dx p(x) (1 + ikx - \frac{k^2 x^2}{2!} - \frac{i}{3!} k^3 x^3 + \dots) = 1 + ik \langle x \rangle - \frac{k^2}{2} \langle x^2 \rangle + \dots$$

$+ \frac{(ik)^n}{n!} \langle x^n \rangle + \dots$ The σ in $\Gamma_{\text{U}} \propto \sigma^{-1/2} V_0^2$ works -

$$\text{rapid: } g(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx e^{ikx} \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\text{End term: } -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x^2 - 2\bar{x}x + \bar{x}^2) + ikx = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} x^2 + \frac{2\bar{x}x}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\bar{x}^2}{2\sigma^2} + ik$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} x^2 + \left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma^2} + ik\right)x - \frac{\bar{x}^2}{2\sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[x^2 + 2(\bar{x} + iko^2)x + (\bar{x} + iko^2)^2 - (\bar{x} + iko^2)^2 + \bar{x}^2 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x - (\bar{x} + iko^2))^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma} + iko \right)^2 - \frac{\bar{x}^2}{2\sigma^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x - (\bar{x} + iko^2))^2 + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{ko^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2iko\bar{x}}{\sigma} - \frac{\bar{x}^2}{2\sigma^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x - (\bar{x} + iko^2))^2 - \frac{ko^2}{2} + ik\bar{x}, \text{ alpha:}$$

$$g(k) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ikx} e^{-\frac{ko^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx [x - (\bar{x} + iko^2)] e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} [x - (\bar{x} + iko^2)]^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{ikx} e^{-\frac{ko^2}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\sigma^2}} = e^{ikx} e^{-\frac{ko^2}{2}} \cdot \text{Analogon!}$$

alpha mixed ($k \lesssim \frac{1}{\sigma}$) error expand!

Desenvolve-se a função $p(x)$ para obter x no domínio,

$p(x)$ é a probabilidade de encontrar x no intervalo $[y, y+dy]$.

Então pode-se escrever $p(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{ikz} f(z) p(x)$, ou seja

a probabilidade de encontrar x é $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz e^{ikz} f(z) p(x)$, ou seja

é a probabilidade de encontrar x no intervalo $[x, x+dx]$.

$$\boxed{p(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{iky} f(y) p(x) q(y).} \quad \text{Agora } f = x+y, \text{ então}$$

$$q(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx e^{ikx} p(x) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{iky} q(y), \quad \text{Sendo } dx \text{ e } dy \text{ infinitesimais}$$

teremos

desenvolvendo $p(x)$ para obter $p(x)$

obtemos $p(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{iky} q(y)$

$$a = \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n}. \quad \text{Desenvolvendo } p(a) \text{ temos,}$$

ou seja $p(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} da e^{ika} p(a)$

então $p(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} da e^{ika}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \phi(k) = \int e^{ika} p(a) da = \int e^{ik\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right)} p(a) da$$

$$= p(x_1) dx_1 \dots p(x_n) dx_n =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \Theta^{\frac{iK}{n}[(x_1 - \bar{x}) + (x_2 - \bar{x}) + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})]} p(x_1) dx_1 \dots p(x_n) dx_n = \\
 &= \int dx_1 p(x_1) e^{\frac{iK}{n}(x_1 - \bar{x})} \int dx_2 p(x_2) e^{\frac{iK}{n}(x_2 - \bar{x})} \dots \int dx_n p(x_n) e^{\frac{iK}{n}(x_n - \bar{x})} = \\
 &= [\varphi(\frac{k}{n})]^n, \text{ where } \varphi(k) = \int dx p(x) e^{ik(x-\bar{x})} = \int dx p(x) (1 + ik(x-\bar{x}) -
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{k^2}{2}(x-\bar{x})^2 + \dots) = 1 + ik(x-\bar{x}) - \frac{k^2}{2}\sigma^2 + \dots, \text{ where } \bar{x} = \bar{x} \text{ and } \sigma^2 =$$

or express $\varphi(k)$ as a sum of n terms φ_{jn}

use n random variables x_j representing x . Then

$$\varphi(k) = [\varphi(\frac{k}{n})]^n \approx \left[1 - \frac{k^2\sigma^2}{2n^2}\right]^n = \left[1 - \frac{\frac{k^2\sigma^2}{n}}{n}\right]^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{k^2\sigma^2}{2n}} =$$

$$= \int da e^{ik(a-\bar{x})} Q(a-\bar{x}) \Rightarrow \int e^{-\frac{k^2\sigma^2}{2n}} e^{-ik(a-\bar{x})} dk =$$

$$= \int da dk e^{i[k(a-\bar{x}) - k(\bar{x})]} Q(a-\bar{x}) \Rightarrow \int e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2n}(k^2 + \frac{i(a-\bar{x})\ln k}{\sigma^2})} dk =$$

$$= 2\pi Q(a-\bar{x}) \Rightarrow Q(a-\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dk e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2n}[k^2 + 2i\ln(a-\bar{x})k - \frac{n^2(a-\bar{x})^2}{\sigma^4} + \frac{n^2(a-\bar{x})^2}{\sigma^4}]} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\frac{\sigma^2}{2n}}} e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2n} \frac{n^2(a-\bar{x})^2}{\sigma^4}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi n}{\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{n(a-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}} \xrightarrow{\text{central limit theorem}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(a-\bar{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{n(a-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

that is, we have the distribution \bar{x} with standard deviation $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$, where σ is the standard deviation of the mean \bar{x} .

Πορνητικές μεταβλητές (Τυπογεωμέτριες)

$$\langle x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \rangle$$

$$p(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = N \exp \left[- \sum \alpha_{ij} x_i x_j \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) = \int dx_1 \dots dx_n p(x_1, \dots, x_n) e^{i \sum k_i x_i} = e^{-\sum \beta_{ij} k_i k_j}$$

$$(g(k) = e^{-\frac{k^2 \sigma^2}{2}}) \quad \langle x_1^{\mu_1} x_2^{\mu_2} \dots x_n^{\mu_n} \rangle = (-i)^{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_n} \frac{d^{\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_n}}{dk_1^{\mu_1} \dots dk_n^{\mu_n}} g(k_1, \dots, k_n)$$

$$\text{Εγκ. } \langle x_i^2 \rangle = - \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial k_i^2}(0, \dots, 0) = 2 \beta_{ii}, \quad \langle x_i x_j \rangle = - \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial k_i \partial k_j}(0, \dots, 0) = \beta_{ij}.$$

$$\text{Εγκ. } g(k_1, k_2) = e^{-\alpha k_1^2 - \beta k_1 k_2 - \gamma k_2^2}. \quad \text{Αν } \beta = 0, \text{ δημιουργία}$$

$$\langle x_1 x_2 \rangle = 0 \quad (\text{ανεξάρτητες μεταβλητές}), \quad g(k_1, k_2) = g_1(k_1) g_2(k_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x_1, x_2) = p_1(x_1) p_2(x_2). \quad (\text{εξαρτήσιμες μεταβλητές}).$$

Οριστος: $f[I(0)]$, $g[I(t), I(t')]$ οι συναριθμητικές μεταβλητές, $f[I(t)]$ η επιρροή της μεταβλητής $I(t)$ στην $I(t')$, $g[I(t), I(t')]$ η επιρροή της μεταβλητής $I(t)$ στην $I(t')$.

Είναι διεργάτικη την χρήση, $g[I(t), I(t')] \in \mathbb{C}$ προτότοτε $t' < t$ και $t < t'$ με $\langle I(t) \rangle = 0$. (Τα επιρροής μεταβλητές είναι σταθερές για $t > t'$).

Η μεταβλητή $I(t)$ έχει συναριθμητική την μεταβλητή T . Αντιστοίχως η μεταβλητή $I(t')$ έχει συναριθμητική την μεταβλητή T' .

Είναι διεργάτικη την χρήση. Αν ο γενικότερος αριθμός των μεταβλητών είναι ∞ προστίθεται $+ \infty$, στην οποίαν θα έχει σημασία μεταβλητής T (από την οποίαν θα μπορεί να αποδοθεί η γενική επερτερεύση).

Xarxwvpli kai psefis: Mere eoz eoz psefis
 $\langle I^2(t) \rangle$ naia surdpranen autoeigfisian $\stackrel{\rho(t)}{=} I(t)I(t)$,

uk, tis dNo xrefapma ton xpoior. Ar sivezai

zo $\rho(\tau)$ ($P = \rho(0)$), tis diadikasidh sime dynous opolepeta. Eirw $x = I(t)$, $y = I(t + \tau_1)$, $z = I(t + \tau_2)$.

$$\rho(x, y, z) \rightarrow \varphi(k, \zeta, u) = \exp \left[-ak^2 - bl^2 - cu^2 - dk\ell - ek\mu - fl\zeta \right]$$

Oi stixwvris a, b, c, d, e, f pdeois ra vlojgastair ar

Zepate ta $\rho(\tau)$ naia P: $a = \frac{1}{2} \langle x^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} P = b = c$,

$d = \langle xy \rangle = \rho(\tau_1)$, $e = \rho(\tau_2)$, $f = \rho(\tau_2 - \tau_1)$. Eidi,

meopoupe ra vlojgastape ton surdpranen autoeigfisian,

taiv I^2 : $R(\tau) = \langle I^2(t) I^2(t + \tau) \rangle$. Zepate stix

$$\varphi(k, l) = \exp \left[-\frac{P}{2} k^2 - \frac{P}{2} l^2 - \rho(\tau) kl \right]. \quad \text{Tixi: } E$$

$$R(\tau) = \left. \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial k^2 \partial l^2} \right|_{k=l=0} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial k^2 \partial l^2} = -[Pl + \rho(\tau)k] C^E - \frac{P}{2} k^2 - \frac{P}{2} l^2 - \rho k l$$

$$\sim \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial l^2} = -P C^E + (Pl + \rho k)^2 C^E \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial k \partial l^2} = +P(Pl + \rho k)C^E + 2(Pl + \rho k)\rho l$$

~~$\sim -\cancel{(Pl + \rho k)^2}(Pk + pl)C^E \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial k \partial l^2} = \cancel{P(Pl + \rho k)^2}(Pk + pl)C^E +$~~

~~$\sim -2\cancel{P(Pl + \rho k)}(Pk + pl)C^E + 2\rho^2 C^E + (Pl + \rho k)^2(Pk + pl)C^E - \frac{2\rho(Pl + \rho k)(Pk + pl)C^E}{P(Pl + \rho k)^2 C^E}$~~

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = (k_p + k_p e^t) e^{-t} - P(k_p + k_p e^t)$$

$$= P(k_p + k_p e^t)^2 e^{-t} - k_p (k_p + k_p e^t) (k_p + k_p e^t) e^{-t} + (k_p + k_p e^t) (k_p + k_p e^t) e^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(t) = P^2 + k_p^2(t).$$

Ezegyaráírású permutációk számának meghatározása

A, B = események, π : lehetséges események.

Bayer: $\frac{P(A|\pi)}{P(B|\pi)} = \frac{P(A)P(\pi|A)}{P(B)P(\pi|B)}$. Es a lehetséges

$P(A) = P(B)$, ahol π az eseményeket azonosítja.

$\frac{P(\pi|A)}{P(\pi|B)}$. Egyenlő eseményeket azonosítja, ha az eseményeket

azonosítják a. Az π előirányzata az eseményeket az

eseményeket ahol nincs megnevezésben megjelölve!

Íme a lehetségek elvai $L(\alpha)$, amelyeket a részletek

$L(\alpha)$ (azaz minden $\alpha = \alpha^*$). Mivel minden részletet

$(\frac{L(\alpha)}{\alpha})$ a "párhuzam" $(\frac{L(\alpha)}{\alpha})$ része. Több L(α)

"lehetősége" minden részét minden részben lehetséges. Több L(α)

der Erre und der zu der Wahrscheinlichkeit.

Um die Wahrscheinlichkeit direkt zu erhalten: Arzt α L(α) ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit $\alpha = \alpha^*$, auf diese zu eintreffen.

$$\text{L}(\alpha) = \frac{\int (\alpha - \alpha^*)^2 L(\alpha) d\alpha}{\int L(\alpha) d\alpha} \quad \text{Arz} \quad L(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\alpha-\alpha^*)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\int dt t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\sigma^3}} \right) \Rightarrow \int d\alpha (\alpha - \alpha^*)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\alpha-\alpha^*)^2}{2\sigma^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} 8\sigma^6 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}\sigma} 2\sqrt{2}\sigma^3 = \sigma^2 \Rightarrow \text{L}(\alpha) = \left[\frac{\sigma^2}{1} \right]^{1/2} = \sigma$$

$$= - \left[\frac{d^2}{d\alpha^2} \ln L(\alpha) \right]^{-1/2}$$

Frage 1 Erklären Sie, warum es möglich ist, mit μ und σ die Wahrscheinlichkeit $\text{L}(\alpha)$ zu berechnen.

Es ist Goldblatt's Formel, gleich wie oben: $\text{L}(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} p(t) dt =$

$= \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} dt$ bei einigermaßen reellen t kann man schreiben

$$\text{L}(\tau) = \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t_1}{\tau}} \cdot \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t_2}{\tau}} \cdots \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t_n}{\tau}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln L(\tau) = \ln \frac{1}{\tau^n} - \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i = -n \ln \tau - \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i$$

$$\left. \frac{d \ln L(\tau)}{d \tau} \right|_{\tau_x} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{n}{\tau_x} + \frac{1}{\tau_x^2} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i$$

Arzt spricht den gleichen Wert für $n L(\tau)$ wie

po-pel' na deputacii' judecării; căci văzuse că

$$\text{văzut că } \Delta t = \left[-\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \ln L(t) \right]^{-1/2} = \\ = \left[-\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{n}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2} \sum_1^n t_i \right) \right]^{-1/2} = \left[-\frac{n}{t^2} + \frac{2}{t^3} \sum_1^n t_i \right]^{-1/2}.$$

$$\text{Fie } t = t_*: \Delta t = \left[-\frac{n}{t_*^2} + \frac{2}{t_*^3} \sum_1^n t_i \right]^{-1/2} = \left[-\frac{n}{t_*^2} + \frac{2}{t_*^3} n t_* \right]^{-1/2} = \\ = \left[\frac{n}{t_*^2} \right]^{-1/2} = \frac{t_*}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Teorema 2. Scărije să se deducă $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx$ $\xrightarrow{0 \quad 90^\circ \quad 180^\circ}$ $\sigma(\vartheta)$
 și să se arate că $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cos(i\vartheta) + b_i \sin(i\vartheta)$.

$\sigma(\vartheta) = a_0 + a_1 \cos \vartheta + a_2 \cos 2\vartheta + \dots + a_n \cos n\vartheta$, unde scărije să se arate că $a_i = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(ix) dx$. De asemenea, se arată că $b_i = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(ix) dx$.

Scărije să se arate că $L(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - f_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}}$ este o probabilitate.

Scărije să se arate că L este o densitate de probabilitate.

Ești înțeles că se arată că $\frac{1}{2} \chi^2(x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - f_i)^2}{2\sigma_i^2}$.

Reparaturtyp: $\left[-\sum_{l=1}^N \frac{g(x_l - f_l)}{\sigma_i^2} \frac{\partial f_l}{\partial \alpha_k} = 0, k=1, \dots, n \right]$

$$\text{Kew } \tilde{x}_i = \sum_{k=1}^n C_{ik} \alpha_k \Rightarrow \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{x_l}{\sigma_i^2} C_{ik} = \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{\tilde{x}_i}{\sigma_i^2} \frac{\partial f_l}{\partial \alpha_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\sum_{l=1}^N C_{il} \alpha_l}{\sigma_i^2} C_{ik} \Rightarrow \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{C_{ik}}{\sigma_i^2} X_l = \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N C_{ik} C_{il}}{\sigma_i^2} \alpha_l \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i,l} \frac{C_{ik} C_{il}}{\sigma_i^2} \alpha_l = \sum_{l=1}^N \frac{C_{ik}}{\sigma_i^2} X_l \Rightarrow \sum_{l=1}^N M_{kl} \alpha_l = X_k, \text{ d.h.}$$

$$M_{kk} = M_{kk} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{C_{ik} C_{il}}{\sigma_i^2}, X_k = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{C_{ik}}{\sigma_i^2} x_i. \text{ Apa } M\alpha = X$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = M^{-1} X \quad \text{ergäbe r.d.}$$

$$\alpha - \bar{\alpha} = M^{-1}(X - \bar{X}) \Rightarrow \alpha - \bar{\alpha} = \sum_k (M^{-1})_{kk} (x_k - \bar{x}_k) =$$

$$= \sum_{l,i} (M^{-1})_{kk} \frac{C_{ik}}{\sigma_i^2} (x_i - \bar{x}_i). \quad \text{Vorlesungsteil 0'11, 01}$$

meistens ein i diagonal, d.h.: $(x_i - \bar{x}_i)(x_j - \bar{x}_j) >$

$$\text{Apa: } \langle (\alpha_k - \bar{\alpha}_k)(\alpha_l - \bar{\alpha}_l) \rangle = \sum_{k,l,j} (M^{-1})_{kk} \frac{C_{ik}}{\sigma_i^2} (M^{-1})_{ll} \frac{C_{lj}}{\sigma_j^2}$$

$$\cdot \langle (x_i - \bar{x}_i)(x_j - \bar{x}_j) \rangle = \sum_{k,l,i,j} (M^{-1})_{kk} \frac{C_{ik}}{\sigma_i^2} (M^{-1})_{ll} \frac{C_{lj}}{\sigma_j^2} \frac{C_{il}}{\sigma_i^2} =$$

$$= \sum_{k,l} (M^{-1})_{kk} (M^{-1})_{ll} \sum_i \frac{C_{ik} C_{il}}{\sigma_i^2} = \sum_{k,l} (M^{-1})_{kk} M_{kl} (M^{-1})_{ll}$$

$$= (M^{-1})_{kk} \Rightarrow \Delta \alpha_k = \langle (\alpha - \bar{\alpha})^2 \rangle^{1/2} = \sqrt{(M^{-1})_{kk}}$$

Die Werte der α_k sind nicht unabhängig voneinander!

Ταξιδιώτης 3 Να δείξει το σχήμα ραν

$$z = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2. \text{ Από αυτός γίνεται: } \langle (z - \bar{z})^2 \rangle = \\ = \langle (\alpha_1 - \bar{\alpha}_1 + 2(\alpha_2 - \bar{\alpha}_2))^2 \rangle = \langle (\alpha_1 - \bar{\alpha}_1)^2 \rangle + 4 \langle (\alpha_2 - \bar{\alpha}_2)^2 \rangle + \\ + 4 \langle (\alpha_1 - \bar{\alpha}_1)(\alpha_2 - \bar{\alpha}_2) \rangle = (M^{-1})_{11} + 4(M^{-1})_{22} + 4(M^{-1})_{12}.$$

Κριτήριο κλίσης Διπλού προγράμματος: χ^2 .

Εάν \bar{x}_k η στατιστική είναι για το x_k . Η υπόθεση να

διασημάνεται το x_k & είναι διαίτημα $d x_k$ το μέσο

$$\text{είναι: } P(x_1, \dots, x_N) = \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_k} e^{-\frac{(x_k - \bar{x}_k)^2}{2\sigma_k^2}} dx_k. \quad (q_k = \frac{x_k - \bar{x}_k}{\sigma_k})$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_k} e^{-\frac{q_k^2}{2}} dq_k = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{N/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^N q_k^2} dq_1 \dots dq_N. \\ Q(q_k)$$

To Q σημαίνει ως το $\chi^2 = \sum_{k=1}^N q_k^2$ το οποίο

η μεταγόνια διαίτημας είναι χ^2 μεταγόνιας είναι χ^2

$$F(\chi^2) d\chi^2 = \int_{\chi^2=0}^{\infty} Q(q_k) dq_1 \dots dq_N = \int_{\chi^2=0}^{\infty} 2^N e^{-\frac{\chi^2}{2}} \chi^{N-1} d\chi$$

$\propto \chi^{N-1}$

To C σημαίνει ότι το χ^2 μεταγόνιας

$$\langle X^2 \rangle = \int_0^\infty F(x^2) x^2 dx^2 = C \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} x^{N-2} x^2 dx^2 \stackrel{t=\frac{x^2}{2}}{=} \frac{C}{2}$$

$$= C \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \cancel{(2t)^{\frac{N}{2}}} 2 dt =$$

$$= C 2^{\frac{N}{2}+1} \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{\frac{N}{2}+1-1} dt = C 2^{\frac{N}{2}+1} \Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}+1\right) =$$

$$= \frac{2^{\frac{N}{2}+1} \Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}+1\right)}{2^{\frac{N}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} = \frac{2^{\frac{N}{2}+1}}{2^{\frac{N}{2}}} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}+1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} = N \implies$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\langle X^2 \rangle}{N} = 1 \quad (\text{X}^2 \text{ általános eloszlás})$$

$$\int_0^\infty F(x^2) dx^2 = 1 \Rightarrow C \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} z^{N-2} dz = 1 \xrightarrow{z=x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} z^{\frac{N-2}{2}} dz = 1. \quad \text{And } T(z) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{\alpha-1} dt,$$

• ~~divide~~ ~~$\frac{z}{2} = t$~~ : $C \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} t^{\frac{N-2}{2}-1} 2 dt = 1 \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{N}{2}} C \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{\frac{N}{2}-1} dt = 1 \Rightarrow 2^{\frac{N}{2}} C \Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{N}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)}$.

$F(x^2) dx^2 = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{N}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (x^2)^{\frac{N}{2}-1} dx^2$	Koeffizienten von x^2 ist N bedeutet $\frac{N}{2}$
--	---

• H. d. Verteilung zu X^2 ist eine spezielle probabilistische Menge der Zahlen: $P_N(X^2 > X_0^2) = \int_{X_0^2}^\infty F(x^2) dx^2$.
H. probabilistisch eingesch. auf alle die zufälligen Zahlen aus einer speziellen Menge.

- Hauptsatzes: (A) Eine spezielle Menge der Zahlen X ist zufällig verteilt um den Wert mit gleicher Wahrscheinlichkeit.
- (B) Die Wahrscheinlichkeiten der Zahlen N , die $N = N-n$.