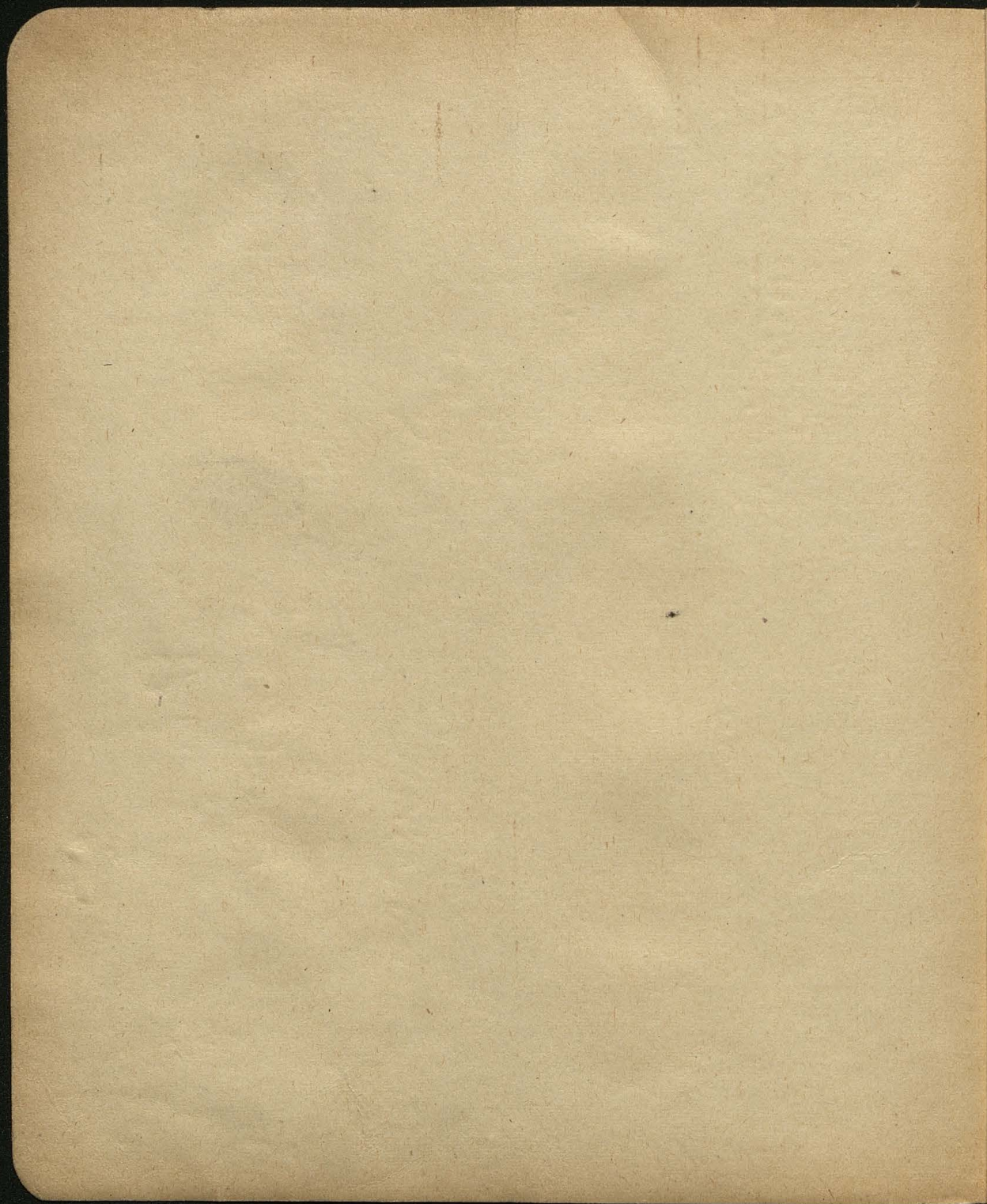


9403

II



$$\frac{n!}{e^{-v} v^n} = \left(\frac{n}{v}\right)^n e^{v-n} \sqrt{2n\pi}$$

$$n = 70$$

$$v = 1.55$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 184570 \\ 0.19033 \\ \hline 165477.70 \\ 1458339 \\ + 3216 \\ \hline 1177555 \\ - 29727 \\ \hline 8743 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.4343 \cdot 6845 \\ \hline 27380 \\ 2053 \\ 274 \\ 20 \\ \hline 29727 \end{array}$$

$$2.7 \cdot 10^{87} \cdot \frac{86400}{2} = 86400 : \frac{2}{2} =$$

$$n = 17$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 123045 \\ 0.19033 \\ \hline 104012.17 \\ 72808 \\ \hline 176820 \\ 6710 \\ \hline 10972 \\ 1014 \\ \hline 11986 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15.45 \cdot 17 \\ \hline 10815 \\ 26265 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15.45 \cdot 0.4343 \cdot 79818 \\ \hline 6180 \\ 4635 \\ 62 \\ 5 \\ \hline 6710 \end{array}$$

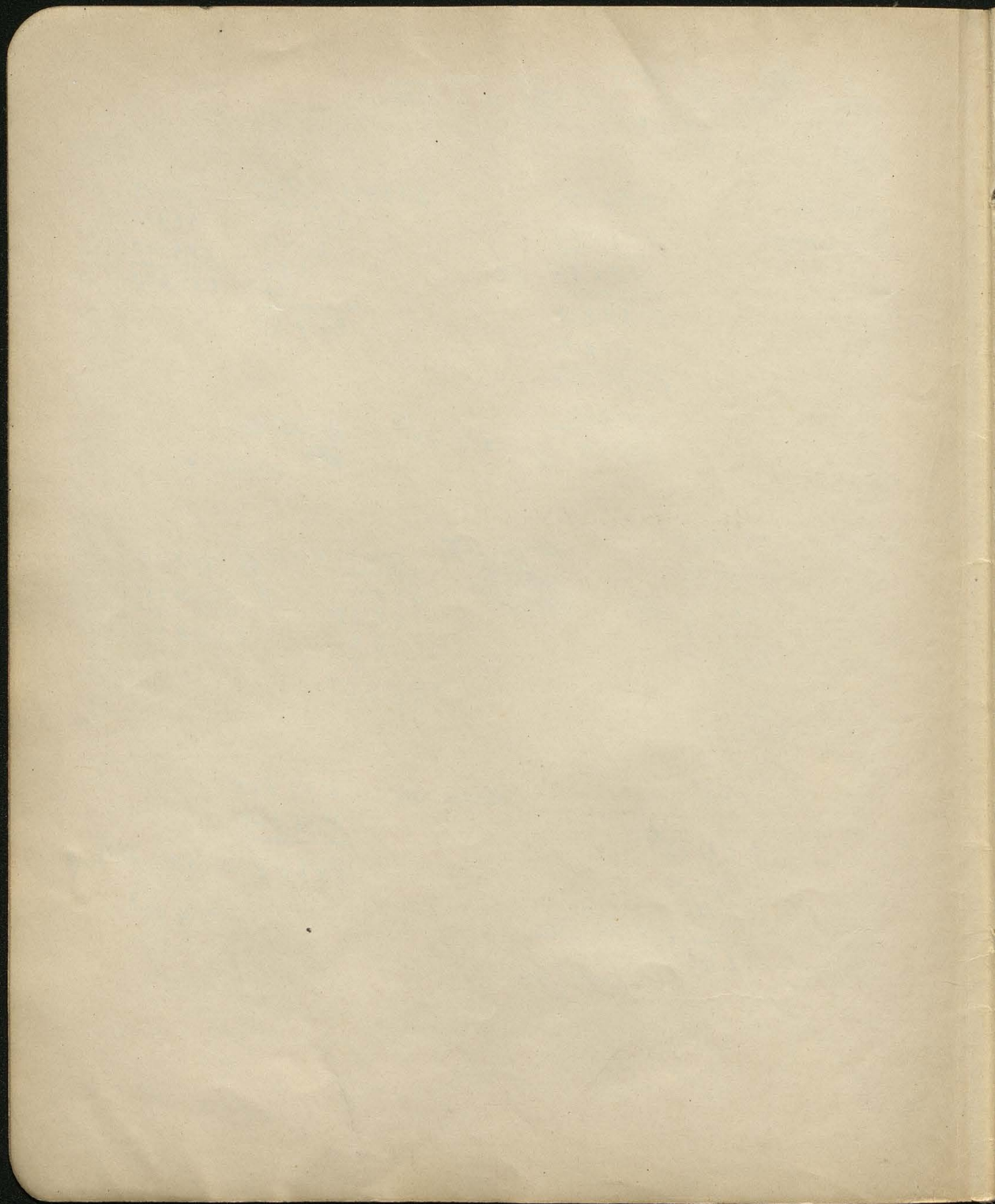
$$86400 \cdot 365 \cdot 493651$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 256229 \\ \hline 74988 = 3.2 \cdot 10^7 : \frac{3}{2} \\ = 2 \cdot 10^7 \end{array}$$

$$0.97 \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$\frac{10^{12}}{2 \cdot 10^7} = 5 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Jahre!}$$

$$= 50.000 \text{ Jahre}$$



Mittlere Erwartungzeit

Falls die Zahlen in gleichen Intervallen auftreten würden, wäre die Länge eines solchen Intervalles (zwischen je zwei Auftreten):

$$\frac{n!}{\sqrt[n]{n!} \cdot e} \quad \text{und die mittlere Erwartungzeit wäre halbso gross:}$$

$$\frac{n!}{2 \sqrt[n]{n!} \cdot e}$$

Falls aber die Zahlen unregelmässig gehäuft auftreten, wird die mittlere Erwartungzeit länger; falls ganz zufällig, muss sie wieder $= \frac{n!}{\sqrt[n]{n!} \cdot e}$ sein:

Sind die einzelnen ~~Werte~~ Versuchsergebnisse von einander ganz unabhängig, so müssen die Zwischenintervalle für das Auftreten einer gewissen Zahl so verteilt sein wie die Anzahl von Neutronen Gasatomen oder wie radioaktive Zerfallsereignisse, also wenn

~~ist~~ ^{manchmal} ~~die~~ Zahl n in N Intervallen N sich wiederholt, das $\frac{M}{N}$ mal auftritt so ist die Wahrsch., dass sie $\frac{M}{N} (1-p)$ mal auftritt $= e^{-\frac{M}{N}}$ ~~mal auftritt~~

Wahrsch. dass eine Zahl n auftritt $= W_n$

$$\text{Wahrsch., dass sie nicht} = 1 - W_n$$

$$\text{Wahrsch., dass sie mit dem ersten Wurf auftritt} = (1 - W_n) W_n$$

$$\text{dritten} = (1 - W_n)^2 W_n \quad \text{u. s. w.}$$

$$\text{Natürlich ist: } W_n [1 + (1 - W_n) + (1 - W_n)^2 + \dots] = W_n \frac{1}{1 - (1 - W_n)} = 1$$

Mittleres Alter der Würfe welche bis zum ersten Auftreten erforderlich sind:

$$\bar{z} = W_n [1 + 2(1 - W_n) + 3(1 - W_n)^2 + 4(1 - W_n)^3 + \dots] = \frac{W_n}{[1 - (1 - W_n)]^2} = \frac{1}{W_n}$$

Nun betragen die empirischen Wohnsummenkoeffizienten für

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>101</u> :502	164	129	69	32	5	1

Also sollten die mittleren Intervalle betragen (im Falle vollständiger Unabhängigkeit):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 502:101 = 4.9 & 502:164 & 502:129 & 502:69 & 502:32 & 502:5 & 502:1 \\
 \frac{502}{98} & \frac{502}{108} & \frac{502}{115} & \frac{502}{12} & \frac{502}{19} & \frac{502}{5} & \frac{502}{1} \\
 & 256:82 = 3.12 & & & & & & 180.4 \\
 & & & & & & & & 91 \\
 & & & & & & & & 11
 \end{array}$$

4.61	3.82	3.97	7.47	15.7	102.4
				16.0	

betrachtet werden:

6.7	2.92	3.93	5.18	8.84	26.9
-----	------	------	------	------	------

Letztere Zahlen sind aber insoweit nicht ganz richtig, als bei zu kurzer Ausdehnung der Zahlenreihe gerade die längeren Intervalle benachteiligt sind. Es ist also richtiger die Zahlenreihe als Ganzes zu betrachten, nicht in 6 Stück geteilt, obwohl auch dann noch die längeren Intervalle zu wenig berücksichtigt.

6.56	2.93	4.00	5.18	25.5	122.7
			6.90		

Im Ganzen stimmen diese aber annähernd mit obigen Zahlen, so dass dies für Unabhängigkeit der aufeinanderfolgenden Zahlen spricht.

Die relative Abhängigkeit für sich aber zu erkennen in den ~~zwei~~ Zweier-Gruppen

$$\frac{\text{Wohnsumme } 02}{\text{Wohnsumme } 01} = \frac{\text{Wohnsumme } 12}{\text{Wohnsumme } 11} = \frac{\text{Wohnsumme } 22}{\text{Wohnsumme } 21} \text{ u. s. w.}$$

Verhältnisse müssten gleich sein.

Derivierten in Curven, indem man die $W(21)$ ~~ist~~ durch (21) dividirt

3
3

Relative Häufigkeit

erste Zahl	zweite Zahl							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	<u>208</u>	162	88	32	23	—	—	—
1	125	<u>172</u>	125	53	31	3	—	3
2	75	<u>167</u>	139	95	24	8	4	—
3	44	<u>171</u>	163	97	37	—	—	—
4	32	128	<u>160</u>	64	96	32	—	—
5	—	102	<u>205</u>	<u>205</u>	—	—	—	—

also sieht man deutlich wie die erste Zahl dominiert, die zweite im strengen Sinne zu beeinflusst, wenn 0 als erste so ist 00 am wahrscheinlichsten, wenn 5 als erste so ist auch als zweite eine relativ große Zahl wahrscheinlich.

Bei Beobachtung in gleichen Intervallen τ sind also die bis zum ersten Auftreten der
in Detail
Zahl n erforderliche Anzahl von Intervallen

$$(N)_m = \frac{n!}{1^n \cdot 2^n \cdot \dots \cdot n^n}$$

aber nur falls jene Intervalle so lang sind, dass die
aufeinanderfolgenden Ereignisse unabhängig sind, also dass

das heißt es muss $\frac{h}{\sqrt{D\epsilon}}$ von der Kleinigkeit 1 sein

$$\text{also: } \tau \sim \frac{h^2}{D}$$

~~fast~~ hängt aber das nicht auch von S ab?

Im Falle grosser Zahlen n haben wir $n = \nu(1+\delta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \log(N_n) &= \nu(1+\delta) \log \nu + \nu(1+\delta) \log(1+\delta) - \nu(1+\delta) + \log \sqrt{2\nu n} \\ &= \nu - \nu(1+\delta) \log \nu \\ &= \nu(1+\delta) \left(\delta - \frac{\delta^2}{2} \right) - \nu\delta + \log \sqrt{2\nu n} = \nu \frac{\delta^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \sqrt{2\nu n} \end{aligned}$$

also:

$$\frac{N_n}{\nu} = \sqrt{2\nu n} e^{\frac{\nu\delta^2}{2}}$$

Dabei kann das N für nicht kleiner werden als $\sqrt{2\nu n}$!

(Abwärtswertung)

Man kann nun auch umgekehrt vorgehen und $\nu\delta$ als die ~~größte~~ maximale ~~bei N~~ bei N Quoten abtun entsprechende Zahl auffassen. Es wird dann

$$\frac{\nu\delta^2}{2} = \log\left(\frac{N}{\sqrt{2\nu n}}\right)$$

$$\nu\delta = \sqrt{2\nu \left(\log N - \frac{1}{2} \log \sqrt{2\nu n} \right)}$$

Das ist aber nur für $N > \sqrt{2\nu n}$ anwendbar

also wird für grosse N

die maximale Abweichung proportional $\sqrt{\log N}$

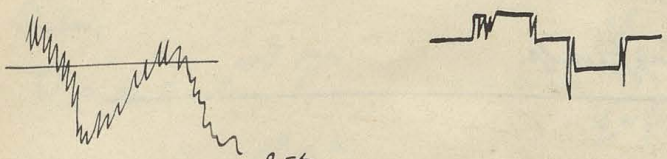
Relative maximale Abweichung bei $N \gg n$

Wahrsch., dass die Entfernung k von h durch n um h hinaus nach N Kreisen erreicht wird

$$= \prod_{n=1}^m \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\nu n D n c} e^{-\frac{k^2}{4D n c}} \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{h^2}{4D n c}} \frac{1}{2\nu n D n c}$$

Vorsatz der mittleren Erwartungzeit von mittl. Viererkleinheit

Falls es sich um α o. β oder um Anzahl von Emulsions teilchen handelt, sind die Kurven gegeben durch Curven der Gestalt:



Falls man das ~~Zeit~~ ^{Zeit} zur nächsten Zählaktion nimmt und aus dem Zeit Mittelwert, wird es sehr unbestimmt

Dagegen ist die Mittelwert bei der Erwartungzeit ganz klar:

(= Mittel über alle zeitlich gleich berechneten Ausgangspunkte)

Wahrscheinlich ist sich p. 3 in folgenden Weise weiter ausführen:

1) Wenn ν $\ll 1$ können aufeinanderfolgende Zählungsergebnisse als unabhängig ~~angenommen~~ betrachtet werden.

2) Wenn der wahrscheinliche Rest der vorausgehenden Zahl kleiner ist als 1

also wenn $\nu P \ll 1$ falls die ^{es sich um solche} Zählung ^{handelt welche} überhaupt wenig von ν verschieden sind, also für kleine δ

Man darf durch die vorausgehende Zählung verursachte Fehler weniger als eine Einheit ausmacht ^(Wahrscheinlich)

3) Falls es sich um stark überlappende δ handelt, kann man die Diskussion argumentieren:

der Bruchteil P der verfügbaren Substanz ist nach von der vorausgehenden Substanz eingewonnen, und so er ein Mittel mit der Dichte ν , so dass nur $(1-P)$ für die Dichte ν übrig bleibt.

Also nur falls der Unterbruch $(1-\nu)P < 1$ kann man diese Ergebnisse als unabhängig ansehen

Woher der Unterschied der Fälle α, β ?

Im Falle α , d.h. falls es sich um α handelt, welche innerhalb der mittleren Schwankung liegen

und
~~haben~~ die vorausgesetzte Zahl wahrscheinlich ~~ist~~ nicht genau ν sein, sondern liegt
 einen Wert $\nu \pm z$ haben, also ist erforderlich dass $\nu P < 1$

Es würde nicht ausreichen, dass $(\nu \pm z) P < 1$ weil wenn z.B. $n = \nu$, so ist die Voraussetzung
 der vorausgesetzte Zahl noch nicht hergestellt.

Bayes bei (3) : die Wkrsch.

Erstzahl	Leit							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
0	35.3	29.7	22.3	8.3	2.4	0.5+	0.1	108.6
1	39.7	57.6	40.0	18.9	6.2	1.6	0.3 0.1	168.2
2	22.3	42.0	36.3	19.5+	7.5	2.2	0.5	130.4
3	8.3	18.9	19.5+	12.5	5.6	2.9	0.5	66.7
4	2.4	6.2	7.5	5.6	2.9	1.1	0.3	25.7
5	0.5+	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.2	7.7

507.3

Ursprüngliche Differenzgleichung für beliebige n, m

5

$$W(n, m) = W(n-1, m-1) + P [W(n-1, m) - W(n-1, m-1)] \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\nu P} (\nu P)^m}{m!} = \frac{e^{-\nu P} \nu^m e^m}{m^m \sqrt{2\pi m}}$$

Dabei:

$$W(n, 0) = e^{-\nu P} P^n$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = e \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \quad \parallel$$

$$W = f(y + cx) \quad f$$

$$W(0, m) = e^{-\nu P} \frac{(\nu P)^m}{m!}$$

$$W(n, m) - W(n-1, m) = (1-P) [W(n-1, m-1) - W(n-1, m)]$$

$$W(n-1, m) - W(n-2, m) = (1-P) [W(n-2, m-1) - W(n-2, m)]$$

⋮

$$W(1, m) - W(0, m) = (1-P) [W(0, m-1) - W(0, m)]$$

$$W(n, m) - W(0, m) = (1-P) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [W(k, m-1) - W(k, m)]$$

$$W(n, m-1) - W(0, m-1) =$$

$$W(n, 0) - W(0, 0) = (1-P) \sum [W(k, 0) - W(k, 1)]$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^m [W(n, 0) - W(0, m)] = (1-P) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [W(k, 0) - W(k, m)]$$

Für $m \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} W(n, m) - 1 = (1-P) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left\{ e^{-\nu P} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} P^k - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} W(k, \infty) \right\}$$

$$\overline{W}(n, N) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{N-n+m}}{(N-n+m)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{W}(n, N) &= e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=N-n}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{N-n+m}}{(N-n+m)!} \\ &= e^{-\nu P} \sum \end{aligned}$$

Es ist ein Analogon zu meiner früheren Bemerkung (Zahl. Abh. C. 1913 p. 433)

dass $\overline{W}(k_0) \overline{W}(x, k_0)_t = \overline{W}(k) \overline{W}(x, k)_t$

das also hierüber ausdrücke \overline{W} auch für umgekehrte Zeitfolge gelten?

Es müsste sein:

Es muss jedenfalls gelten:

$$\sum_n \overline{W}(n) \overline{W}(n, m)_t = \overline{W}(m) = \sum_n \overline{W}(n) \overline{W}(n, m)_t$$

$$\sum_n \overline{W}(n) \overline{W}(n, k)_t = \overline{W}(k) = \sum_n \overline{W}(n) \overline{W}(n, k)_t$$

also Frage ist auch

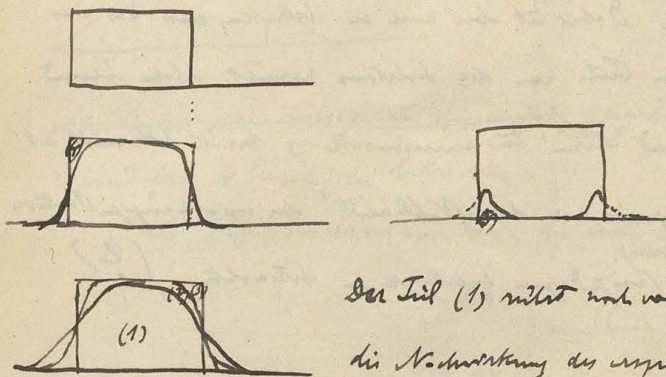
$$\sum_n \overline{W}(n) \overline{W}(n, m)_t = \sum_n \overline{W}(n) \overline{W}(n, m)_t = \sum_n \overline{W}(n) \overline{W}(n, m)_t$$

$$= \sum_n \overline{W}(n+k) \overline{W}(n, -k)_t = \overline{W}(m) ?$$

Wie gross ist die Wahrsch. einer strecken - Gruppe mit 1000 ?

6

Dispersion - Verteilung



Der Teil (1) röhrt noch von der ursprünglichen Verteilung her; es ist die Nachwirkung des ursprüngl. Zustands

Der Teil (2) stellt die während des ersten Intervalls eingetragene Flüssigkeit vor; dieselbe wird nun während des zweiten Intervalls teilweise nach innen teilweise nach aussen diffundieren, so dass am Schlusse des zweiten Intervalls nur noch (3) davon übrig bleibt

Dafür dringt während des zweiten Intervalls eine neue an der Stelle (4) ein, die ursprüngl. und eingetragene Teil.

000 kann nur bestehen, wenn in allen drei Teilen (1), (2), (3) der Zustand 0 herrscht und da alle drei unabhängig sind (?) ist $T(000) = \boxed{P_1} \cdot \boxed{P_2} \cdot \boxed{P_3}$

Wegen Anwesenheit des Superpositions-Prinzips sollte man nie:

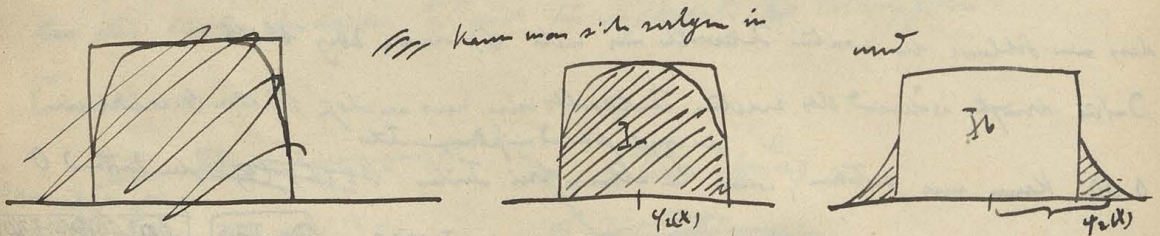
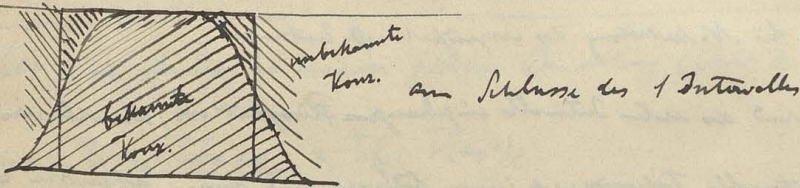
$$P(5) = \cancel{P_1} \cdot \cancel{P_2} \cdot P_3 - P_1$$

$$(4) = P_1$$

da je ~~zwei~~ zum Schluss die muss: $1 - P_1 = 1 - P_2 + (P_2 - P_1) + P_1$

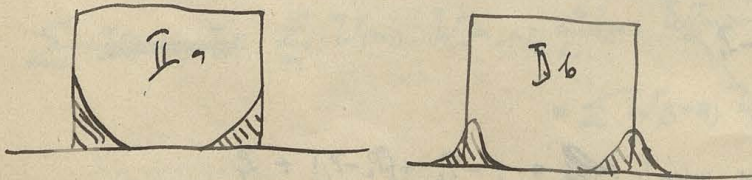
$$\text{Also ist } T(000) = \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{0!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{0!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{0!}$$

Die 0000 Gruppe sind unregelmäßig verteilt, denn dieselben kommen nur dann zu Stande, falls in unmittelbaren einflussreichen Teilportionen die Zahl 0 herrscht. Ohne Rücksicht auf die anstehenden, Dabei ist aber noch zu bedenken, dass das was im ersten Intervall eindringt, zum Teile von der Substanz berührt, welche während des ersten Intervalls angetreten ist und deren zusammensetzung bereits bekannt ist. Es ist also als unabhängiges Ergebnis nur die „Kalkheit“ der unabhängigen Portion jener während des zweiten Intervalls ^{neu} hinzugeführten Substanz zu betrachten. (?)



und deren Diffusion weiter betrachten

Annehmen andere Art Flüssigkeit, welche für das zweite Intervall als bekannt vorausgesetzt ist

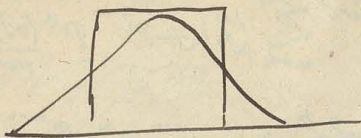


Endlich der unbekanntes Rest, von welchem ein Teil während des II. Intervalls neu eindringt



Nun sind aber $I_a + II_a = I_b + II_b =$

7



und dass $I_a = I_b$

also kann man tatsächlich die unendliche bleiben

Es sind also 4 Kurven zu betrachten:

1) die Diffusionskurve am Ende des ersten Intervalls Φ_1

2) " " " von I_a

3) " " " von I_b

} am Ende des zweiten Intervalls

Φ_1

Φ_2 } diese sind
 Ψ_2 } aber nicht
 Ψ_2 } identisch mit III

!!!

4) die gesamte Diffusionskurve am Ende des zweiten Intervalls Φ_2

5)

Dabei ist ~~$\Psi_2 + \Psi_2 = \Phi_2$~~ $\Psi_2(x) + \Psi_2(x) = \Phi_2(x)$

Somit muss aber sein

~~Ψ_2~~ $\Psi_2(x) + \Psi_2$

Umkehrbarkeit des Elementarvorgangs

$$P(+k) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{k+m}}{(k+m)!} \quad \parallel \quad P(-k) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=k}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}$$

$$P(n, b) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{n+b-n}}{(n+b-n)!} \quad \left| \quad P(n, b) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=n-b}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{m-n+b}}{(m-n+b)!} \right.$$

$b > n$ $b < n$



$$P(n, b) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=n-b}^n \binom{b}{m} (1-P)^{b-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{m-n+b}}{(m-n+b)!}$$

$$= e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n \frac{(\nu P)^{b-n}}{b-n!} + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} P \frac{(\nu P)^{b-n+1}}{b-n+1!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(\nu P)^b}{b!} \right\}$$

$$= e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \binom{b}{b-n} (1-P)^n P^{b-n} \frac{(\nu P)^0}{0!} + \binom{b}{b-n+1} (1-P)^{n-1} P^{b-n+1} \frac{(\nu P)^1}{1!} + \dots + \binom{b}{b} (1-P)^0 P^b \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!} \right\}$$

$$\binom{n}{i} \frac{1}{b-n+i!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-i+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots i} \frac{1}{(b-n)(b-n-1)\dots(b-n+i)!}$$

$$\binom{b}{b-n+i} \frac{1}{i!} = \frac{b(b-1)(b-2)\dots(b-n+i)}{(b-n+i)!} \frac{1}{i!}$$

$$\binom{b}{b-n+i} \frac{1}{i!} = \binom{n}{i} \frac{1}{b-n+i!} \cdot [b(b-1)(b-2)\dots(b-n+i)] \quad \# b > n$$

$$\binom{b}{b} P = \frac{b(b-1)(b-2)\dots(n+1)}{\#} \nu^{n-b} \cdot P(n, b) = \frac{b!}{n!} \nu^{n-b} P(n, b)$$

$$W(n, b) = P(n, b) \cdot \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} = (b, n) P \cdot \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n \nu^{b-n}}{n! \cdot b(b-1) \dots (n+1)} = (b, n) P \cdot \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^b}{b!}$$

(b > n)

~~(b, n) P = P(b, n)~~

Wahrscheinlichkeit einer Kombination z.B. 24 kann man auffassen unter der els (Wahrsch. dass eine Zahl 2 vorkommt) ~~oder~~ x (Wahrsch. dass auf 2 eine 4 folgt) oder: (Wahrsch. dass Zahl 4 vorkommt) x (Wahrsch. dass vor 4 eine 2 vorhergeht)

Tatsächlich ist also $(b, n) P =$ Wahrsch., dass vor n die Zahl b vorhergeht $b > n$
 $=$ Wahrsch., dass

$$W(24) = W(2) P(2, 4) = (4, 2) P W(4)$$

$$(2, 4) P = \frac{W(2)}{W(4)} \cdot P(2, 4)$$

$$(n, b) P = \frac{W(n)}{W(b)} P(n, b) = e^{n-b} \frac{b!}{n!} P(n, b) = P(b, n)$$

$n < b$ $n < b$

also ist

$$(n, m) P = P(m, n)$$

Umkehrbarkeit der Teilfolge!

Wahrsch., dass auf m eine Zahl n folgt = Wahrsch. dass vor m eine Zahl n vorhergeht!

$$\frac{1}{k+n!} = \frac{n!}{n+k!}$$

$$\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{\nu^m}{m!} = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^{n+k}}{n+k!} \sum_{i=k}^{n+k} \binom{n+k}{i} (1-P)^{n+k-i} P^i \frac{\nu^i}{(i-k)!}$$

$$\frac{(n+k)(n+k-1) \dots (n+k-i+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot i} \frac{1}{n+k!} = \frac{1}{i!} \frac{n(n-1) \dots (n-n+i)}{(n+k) \dots (n+1)} \frac{1}{k!} = \frac{1}{i!} \frac{1}{i-k!} \frac{1}{n+k-i!} = \frac{1}{i!} \frac{1}{i-k!} \frac{1}{n-k-i!}$$

$m = i-k$

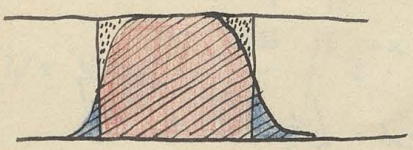
Also sollte empirische Anzahl der Gruppen (m_n) = Anzahl der Gruppen (n_n) sein
 Tatsächlich ist die Anzahl der Gruppen bei Siedberg:

Erste Zahl	Zweite Zahl						6	7
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
0	45	35	19	7	5	0		
1	40	55	40	17	10	1	0	1
2	19	42	35	24	6	2	1	
3	6	23	22	13	5	0		
4	2	8	10	4	6	2		
5	0	1	2	2	0	0		
6								

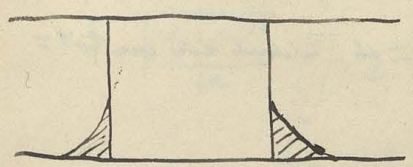
Es sollte also die Zahlen, welche symmetrisch zur Diagonale liegen, einander gleich sein.

Im allgemeinen ist dies auch nur mit der Fall, weil man es bei der geringen Anzahl von Beobachtungen erwarten kann.

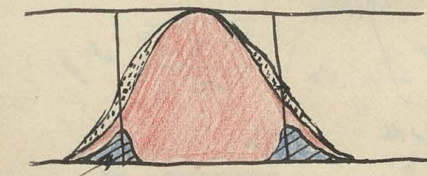
Diffusion der einzelnen Bestandteile, welche über einander superponiert, die Gesamt Curven geben:



$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{2Dt}}}^{\frac{h-x}{\sqrt{2Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy \quad x < 0$$



$$u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\int_{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{2Dt}}}^{\frac{h-x}{\sqrt{2Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy + \int_{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2Dt}}}^{\frac{h-x}{\sqrt{2Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy \right]$$



$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^x u_1 e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_h^x u_2 e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_x^{\infty} u_3 e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi$$

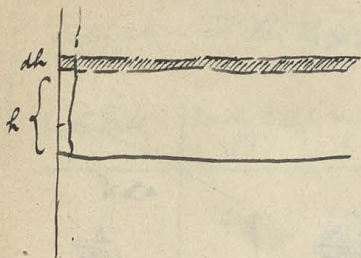
$$u = \int_{-\infty}^x u_1 e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_h^x u_2 e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_x^{\infty} u_3 e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi$$

Veränderung möglicherweise:

Ein Teilchen kann zur Zeit	0	1	2
sein in	h	h	h
	h	h	0
	h	0	h
	0	h	h
	h	0	0
	0	h	0
	0	0	h
	0	0	0

und welche jede dazugehörige Kombination löst sich berechnen

Kann man bei unendlichen Maximalen Divergenz die Erwartung mit Laplace?



Wahrsch, dass man tief 0 die Entfernung h übersteht:

$$\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2D}} e^{-\frac{\beta h^2}{2D}}$$

Wahrsch, dass sie nicht übersteht: $\left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2D}} e^{-\frac{\beta h^2}{2D}} \right]$

1) Falls man tief 0 alle Entfernungen, mit Ausnahme von $h \dots dh$, Wahrsch dass man tief z

Erwartung $h \dots h+dh$ ist:

$$\frac{\beta}{2D \sqrt{2\pi(1-e^{-2\beta z})}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta x^2}{2D}} dx e^{-\frac{\beta(h-x)e^{-\beta z}}{2D(1-e^{-2\beta z})}} + \int_{h+dh}^{\infty} h+dh$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{h+dh}^{\infty} h+dh = 1 - \frac{\beta}{2D \sqrt{2\pi(1-e^{-2\beta z})}} e^{-\frac{\beta h^2}{2D} \left[1 + \frac{(1-e^{-\beta z})}{1-e^{-2\beta z}} \right]}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\beta}{2D \sqrt{2\pi(1-e^{-2\beta z})}} e^{-\frac{\beta h^2}{2D} \frac{2(1-e^{-\beta z})}{1-e^{-2\beta z}}}$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{2D \sqrt{2\pi(1-e^{-2\beta z})}} \int_{x=h}^{h+dh} dx \int_{\xi=h}^{h+dh} e^{-\frac{\beta x^2}{2D}} - \frac{\beta(\xi-x)e^{-\beta z}}{2D(1-e^{-2\beta z})} d\xi$$

$$\int \int e^{-\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}(1-e^{-2\beta t})} (x^2 - 2x\xi e^{-\beta t} + \xi^2) dx d\xi$$

$$W = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} \int_h^{h+dh} \int e^{-\alpha(x^2 - 2x\xi e^{-\beta t} + \xi^2)} dx d\xi$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} \int_{h\sqrt{\alpha}}^{(h+dh)\sqrt{\alpha}} \int e^{-x^2 + 2x\xi e^{-\beta t} - \xi^2} dx d\xi$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} \int_{h\sqrt{\alpha}}^{(h+dh)\sqrt{\alpha}} dx \cdot e^{-x^2 + 2x h e^{-\beta t} \sqrt{\alpha} - h^2 \alpha} dh \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} e^{-2h^2 \alpha + 2h^2 \alpha e^{-\beta t}} (dh) \sqrt{\alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} e^{-2h^2 \alpha (1 - e^{-\beta t})} (dh) \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} e^{-\frac{\beta h^2}{\alpha} \frac{1 - e^{-\beta t}}{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}} (dh) \sqrt{\alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} e^{-\frac{\beta h^2}{\alpha}} (dh) \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} e^{-\frac{\beta h^2}{\alpha} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\beta t}}} (dh) \sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} \int_{h\sqrt{\alpha}}^{(h+dh)\sqrt{\alpha}} d\xi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2 + 2x\xi e^{-\beta t} - \xi^2} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1 - e^{-2\beta t}}{2\alpha}} e^{-\alpha h^2} dh \sqrt{\alpha} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}} e^{-2\alpha h^2 (1 - e^{-\beta t})} dh \right]$$

Voraussetzungen:

Für kleine Zeiten t ist $h \propto t = \infty$ und die $W = 0$

Wahrsch., dass das Teilchen im Zeit t nicht in der Entfernung h von h_0 ist, wird gegeben:

$$\left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-e^{-2\alpha h^2}}{1-e^{-2\alpha h_0^2}}} e^{-\alpha h^2} dh \sqrt{\alpha} \right]$$

also Wahrsch., dass weder im Zeit t_0 , noch t_1 , noch t_2 ... = \boxed{W}

$$\begin{aligned} \log W &= \sum \log \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-e^{-2\alpha t_n^2}}{1-e^{-2\alpha t_0^2}}} e^{-\alpha h^2} dh \sqrt{\alpha} \right] \\ &= \sum_n \int \sqrt{\frac{1-e^{-2\alpha t_n^2}}{1-e^{-2\alpha t_0^2}}} e^{-\alpha h^2} dh \sqrt{\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

Die Wert

Dieser Summe hängt von α vollständig ab von der Anzahl und Größe der Intervalle t .

In Wirklichkeit dürfen wir nicht unter einer festen Grenze gehen, da die Formeln für P_n P_0 ungelöst werden für zu kleinen t und dies scheint hier wesentlich zu berücksichtigen.

Daher wird auch der Begriff des ~~Wahrsch.~~ "Erwartungswert" für P_n P_0 nicht ohne weiteres definierbar sein.

Ergebnis ist eine auf allgemeinen Variablenwert definierte als

$$T = c N_1 + (1+c)N_2 + (1+c)^2 N_3 + \dots$$

$$1 - P_n^{(c)} = \frac{c}{T}$$

$$T = c \frac{1}{1 - P_n^{(c)}}$$

$$\text{Geben ist: } N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots$$

also ist auch totalfallig:

$$\ominus = \frac{T}{W(c)} \quad \text{oder genauer: } \ominus = T \left[\frac{1}{W(c)} - 1 \right]$$

mittlere Dauer t des Teilchens n

$$1 - \Phi = (1 - P) \frac{W}{1 - W}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \Phi} = \frac{1}{1 - P} \frac{1 - W}{W}$$

$$\Phi = 1 - \frac{1 - P}{1 - W} = \frac{1 - 2W + PW}{1 - W}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{x}{\sqrt{D\tau}} - \frac{h-x}{\sqrt{D\tau}}}{\frac{h-x}{\sqrt{D\tau}}} e^{-y^2} dy \quad -\infty < \xi < 0$$

$$u_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\frac{x-h}{\sqrt{D\tau}}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{D\tau}}} e^{-y^2} dy \quad 0 < \xi < \infty$$

$$u = \int_{-\infty}^0 u_1 e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4D\tau}} d\xi + \int_h^x u_3 \dots + \int_x^\infty u_3 \dots \quad x > h$$

Die Zahlenreihe z_k ist wie die ~~Warte~~ Erwartungzeit für intermittierend Beobachtung genau genau bestimmen.

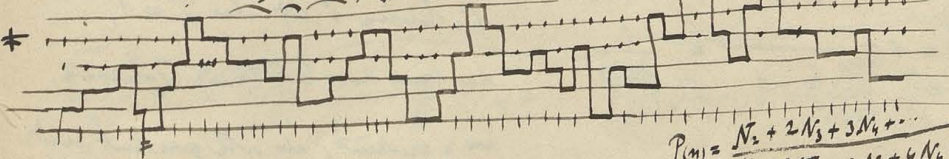
Nicht nur alle Anfangsproblem u genau Formel

$$W(x) = \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2!}$$

Wahrsch., dass Zahl n nach k Intervallen kommt, ist

$$W(n, k)_{k\tau}$$

~~aber ist Mittelwert der Zahl $k\tau$~~



$N_1 =$ Anzahl der Fälle, wo genau k Anfangswerte
 $N_2 =$ Anzahl a. f. in k Intervallen
 $N_3 =$ Anzahl a. f. in k Intervallen

$$W(x) = N_1 \tau_1 + N_2 \tau_2 + N_3 \tau_3 + \dots$$

$$P(n) = \frac{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots} = \frac{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}$$

$$M_1 \tau_1 + M_2 \tau_2 + \dots + N_1 \tau_1 + N_2 \tau_2 + \dots \quad M_1 + 2M_2 + 3M_3 + \dots + N_1 + 2N_2 + \dots$$

$$\text{Erwartungzeit} = \frac{M_1 \tau_1 + M_2 \tau_2}{M_1 + M_2} = \tau \frac{M_1 + (1+2)M_2 + (1+2+3)M_3 + (1+2+3+4)M_4 + \dots}{M_1 + 2M_2 + 3M_3 + \dots}$$

$$M_1 + 2M_2 + 3M_3 + \dots$$

$$[N_1 + 2N_2 + \dots]$$

Wiederkehrrate τ ist wie ~~Erwartungzeit~~ τ ~~Erwartungzeit~~ als: Mittlere Dauer des Zustands n : oder wenn alle Anfangswerte:

$$\tau = \frac{M_1 + 2M_2 + 3M_3 + \dots}{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + \dots}$$

$$T = \tau \frac{M_1 + 2M_2 + 3M_3 + \dots}{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + \dots}$$

$$T = \tau \frac{N_1 + (1+2)N_2 + (1+2+3)N_3 + \dots}{M_1 + 2M_2 + 3M_3 + \dots}$$

also:

$$P(n, n) = \frac{N_2 + 2N_3 + 3N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + 4N_4 + \dots} = \frac{N_2 + 2N_3 + 3N_4 + \dots}{(N_2 + 2N_3 + 3N_4 + \dots) + (N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots)}$$

Mittlere Dauer des Zustands n :

$$T = \frac{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + 4N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots}$$

$$T-1 = \frac{N_2 + 2N_3 + 3N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots}$$

also

$$\frac{1}{P(n, n)} = 1 + \frac{1}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{P(n, n)}} = \frac{P(n, n)}{P(n, n) - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{P(n, n)} = 1 + \frac{1}{T-1} = \frac{T}{T-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{P} - 1 = \frac{1}{T-1}$$

$$T = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{P} - 1} = \frac{1}{1-P}$$

für kleine P ist also $T = 1$,
da dann das betreffende Intervall,
wo n erscheint, als voll gerechnet wird.

Falls man also in anderer Weise ~~$P(n, n)$~~ $Q_n(0)$ definiert als Wahrsch., dass die Zahl n nicht erscheint, wenn die Zahl n nicht vorkommt, so erhält man die Wertigkeit:

$$\Theta = \frac{1}{1-Q}$$

$$Q_n(0) = \frac{M_2 + 2M_3 + 3M_4 + \dots}{M_1 + 2M_2 + 3M_3 + 4M_4 + \dots}$$

Berechnung von Q :

$1-Q$ = Wahrsch., dass die Zahl n unbekannt, obwohl n nicht vorhergegeben ist

$$= \sum [P(0, n) + P(1, n) + P(2, n) + \dots + P(n-1, n) + P(n+1, n) + \dots]$$

nah am vollständigen mit relativen Teilnehm., dass es immer 1 ist, wenn darin enthalten!

Falls n nicht vorhergegeben ist, wie groß ist die Wahrsch. dass die ursprüngliche Zahl eine $0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ gewesen ist?

$$\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}$$

$$1-Q = \left[1 - \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \right]^{-1} \cdot e^{-\nu} \left\{ \frac{\nu^0}{0!} P(0, n) + \frac{\nu^1}{1!} P(1, n) + \frac{\nu^2}{2!} P(2, n) + \dots + \frac{\nu^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} P(n-1, n) + \dots \right\}$$

Man überlegt aber die Wahrsch., dass n unbekannt, wenn die ursprüngliche Zahl beliebig war:

$$\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} = \cancel{e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^0}{0!} P(0, n)} + \cancel{e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^1}{1!} P(1, n)} + \dots + \cancel{e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} P(n-1, n)} + \cancel{e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} P(n, n)} + \cancel{e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} P(n+1, n)}$$

also ist:

$$1-Q = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{1 - e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}} = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}$$

$$1-Q = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{1 - P(n, n)}{1 - e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} - P(n, n)} \cdot \tau$$

Somit: $\Theta = \tau \frac{1 - e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}{[1 - P(n, n)] e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}$

für stark abnorme Zustände und nicht zu kurze Intervalle τ :

$\Theta = \frac{\tau}{e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}$ (wie früher) berücksichtigt

Wiederholungsanzahl	Wiederholungsanzahl	Wiederholungsanzahl	Wiederholungsanzahl	Wiederholungsanzahl	Wiederholungsanzahl
0	$P(0,0)$ ber. = 0.321	empirische Wied. (m)	4.48	$e^{-v} \frac{v^n}{n!}$	berechnet nach Formel Differenzwert \times 5.54
1	$P(1,1)$ = 0.357	3.09	0.329	3.16	
2	$P(2,2)$ = 0.278	3.98	0.255	4.05	
3	$P(3,3)$ = 0.185	7.13	0.132	8.09	
4	$P(4,4)$ = 0.111	16.0	0.051	20.9	
5	$P(5,5)$ = 0.062	118	0.016	66.3	

Angenäherte Überlegung für kontinuierliche Anzahlschritte (recapituliert)

Sobald $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0}$ gemacht wird, :

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} P(n, n) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-v} v^n}{n!} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-v} v^n}{n!} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-v} v^n}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} P = \frac{2\sqrt{Dc}}{h\sqrt{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{-v} (1-P)^n = 1 - (v+n)P = 1 - \frac{2(v+n)\sqrt{Dc}}{h\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Theta = \frac{1 - \frac{e^{-v} v^n}{n!}}{\frac{e^{-v} v^n}{n!} \cdot \frac{2(v+n)\sqrt{Dc}}{h\sqrt{n}}} \cdot \tau = \sqrt{\tau} \dots$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \Theta = 0$$

was selbstverständlich, da bei Wechsel von n auf $(n+1)$ unendlich ^{häufiger} ~~recherchiert~~ Schwanken erfolgt

Angenäherte Schätzung der Dauer des ~~Wart~~ Zustandes n :

$$\text{Sobald } \Delta_n^2 \approx 1$$

Falls die vorangehende Zahl beliebig ist, betrachte die Verteilung, dass das nächste Ereignis in t ist:

$$\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} = e^{-\nu} \left\{ \frac{\nu^0}{0!} P_0(t) + \frac{\nu^1}{1!} P_1(t) + \frac{\nu^2}{2!} P_2(t) + \dots + \frac{\nu^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} P_{n-1}(t) + \frac{\nu^n}{n!} P_n(t) + \frac{\nu^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} P_{n+1}(t) \right\}$$

$\Phi = Q$ setzt sich zusammen aus Alternativen fallen und was ist unterhalb:

= ~~Wahrscheinlichkeit~~ die erste Zahl eine 0 war und dass darauf irgend eine andere Zahl n folgt

oder ~~Wahrscheinlichkeit~~ die erste Zahl eine 1 war und dass darauf irgend eine andere Zahl n folgt
 oder ~~Wahrscheinlichkeit~~ die erste Zahl eine 2 war und dass darauf irgend eine andere Zahl n folgt
 (das keine $n!$)

Q ist die Summe aller dieser Verteilungen, also:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= e^{-\nu} \left\{ \frac{\nu^0}{0!} [1 - P_0(t)] + \frac{\nu^1}{1!} [1 - P_1(t)] + \dots + \frac{\nu^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} [1 - P_{n-1}(t)] + \frac{\nu^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} [1 - P_{n+1}(t)] \right\} \\ &= 1 - \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} - \underbrace{e^{-\nu} \left\{ \frac{\nu^0}{0!} P_0(t) + \frac{\nu^1}{1!} P_1(t) + \dots + \frac{\nu^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} P_{n-1}(t) + \frac{\nu^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} P_{n+1}(t) \dots \right\}}_{\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} [1 - P_n(0)]} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - 2 \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} + \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} P_n(0)$$

~~Platz~~

$$Q = \frac{1 - 2 \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} + P_n(0) \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!}}{1 - \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!}}$$

also: $\Theta = \frac{1 - \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!}}{2 \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} - P_n(0)}$

nicht möglich mit ν \rightarrow ∞

$$1 - Q = \frac{\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} - P_n(0)}{1 - \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!}}$$

$$\Theta = \frac{1 - \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!}}{\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} [1 - P_n(0)]}$$

$$\Theta = T \left[\frac{1}{\omega_{av} - 1} \right]$$

$\nu \cdot t \ll$

stimmt überein mit allgemeiner Formel)

$$P^2 + \frac{n+\nu}{(n-\nu)^2 - n} P = 1$$

$$P = \frac{-(n+\nu) \pm \sqrt{4[(n-\nu)^2 - n] + (n+\nu)^2}}{2[(n-\nu)^2 - n]} = 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{D\sigma}}{2\sqrt{n}}$$

Da $n = \nu$:

$$P = \frac{-2\nu + 2\sqrt{\nu^2 - \nu}}{-2\nu} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\nu}} \neq \frac{1}{2\nu}$$

~~Da $n = \nu$:~~

~~$n = \nu(1+\delta)$~~

$$\frac{2\sqrt{D\sigma}}{2\sqrt{n}} = 1 + \frac{(n+\nu) - \sqrt{(n+\nu)^2 + 4[(n-\nu)^2 - n]}}{2[(n-\nu)^2 - n]} = \frac{2[(n-\nu)^2 - (n-\nu)] - \sqrt{\dots}}{2[\dots]}$$

$$= \frac{2\nu^2\delta^2 - \nu\delta - \sqrt{\nu^2(1+\delta)^2 + 4[\nu^2\delta^2 - \nu(1+\delta)]}}{2[\nu^2\delta^2 - \nu(1+\delta)]}$$

$$= \frac{2\nu^2\delta^2 - \nu\delta - \sqrt{5\nu^2\delta^2 + 4\nu^2\delta + 4\nu^2 - 4\nu(1+\delta)}}{2[\nu^2\delta^2 - \nu - \nu\delta]}$$

=

$$P^2[(n-1)^2 - n] + (n+1)P$$

- n=0 $P^2(1.55)^2 + P \cdot 1.55 = 1$ $P=0.40$ $P^2(3.7)^2 + 2P \cdot 3.7 = 4$ $[3.7P + 1]^2 = 5$
 $P = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{3.7}$
- n=1 $P^2[0.55^2 - 1] + P \cdot 2.55 = 1$ $P=0.444$ $P^2[1.7^2 - 4] + 2P \cdot 5.7 = 4$ $P^2 \cdot 2.79 - P \cdot 10.2 = 4$
- n=2 $P^2[0.45^2 - 2] + P \cdot 3.55 = 1$ $P=0.341$
- n=3 $P^2[1.45^2 - 3] + P \cdot 4.55 = 1$
- n=4 $P^2[2.45^2 - 4] + P \cdot 5.55 = 1$
- n=5 $P^2[3.45^2 - 5] + P \cdot 6.55 = 1$ $P=0.134$

Daraus P berechnen, (heraus τ durch Vergleich mit dem bekannten P_0 für $\tau = \frac{60}{39}$)
Sonnd

und damit wird dann
$$W = \frac{\tau}{e^{-\tau} \frac{\tau^n}{n!}}$$

Mittlere Erwartungzeit der Dauer des Zustandes n :

$$T = \frac{N_1 + (1+2) \cdot N_2 + (1+2+3) N_3 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + 4N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots} + \frac{N_2 + 2N_3 + 3N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots} + \frac{N_3 + 2N_4 + 3N_5 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}$$

Wahrscheinlichkeit $P(n, n)$ = relative Wahrscheinlichkeit
 von Zuständen (wegen auf alle n Fälle)
 $P(n, n)$ = relative Wahrscheinlichkeit
 längs auf alle n Fälle n, n, n, \dots

$$\frac{T}{Z} = 1 + \underbrace{\frac{N_2 + 2N_3 + 3N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}}_{P(n, n)} + \underbrace{\frac{N_3 + 2N_4 + 3N_5 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}}_{P(n, n, n)} + \underbrace{\frac{N_4 + 2N_5 + 3N_6 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3}}_{P(n, n, n, n)}$$

also größer als 1, da die Mindestdauer ein Intervall beträgt

Anders wäre Erwartungzeit „der Dauer des Zustandes (nicht n)“ oder Erwartungzeit „für das Eintreten des Zustandes n “:

$$T = 1 + Q(1, n) + Q(n, n, n) + Q(n, n, n, n) + \dots$$

Bei kontinuierlicher Beobachtung

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{Z} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ P(n, n) + P(n, n, n) + P(n, n, n, n) + \dots \right\}$$

Gibt es überhaupt bestimmte Grenzwerte: $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ Q(n, n) + Q(n, n, n) + \dots \right\} = ?$

Im Falle $P=1$ (unabhängige Veränderungen):

$$\frac{T}{Z} = 1 + \beta + \beta^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-e^{-\lambda/n}} = \frac{T_0}{Z} \text{ (Wiederkehrzeit)}$$

Angreifbar, da $T = 1 + \frac{N_2 + N_3 + N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} + \frac{N_3 + N_4 + N_5 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} + \dots = 1 + \beta + \beta^2 + \dots =$

Wenn mit m eine Zahl, die nicht n ist, bezeichnet wird, so ist

$$P(n, n) + P(n, n) = 1 \qquad 1 - Q(n, n) = \bar{P}$$

$$e^{-\nu} \left\{ \sum_{n!} \nu^n P(n, n) + \sum_{m!} \nu^m P(m, n) \right\} = e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}$$

$$1 - Q(n, n) = \frac{e^{-\nu} \sum_{m!} \nu^m P(m, n)}{1 - e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}} = \frac{1 - \cancel{e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} P(n, n)}}{1 - e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}} = e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \frac{[1 - P(n, n)]}{1 - e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}$$

Umgekehrt:

$1 - Q(n, n, n) =$ Wahrsch., dass n ~~erfolgt~~ erscheint, wenn zwei (Nicht-n) vorhergegangen sind

$$= \sum_k \sum_m e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^m}{m!} P(m, k, n)$$

Andererseits ist

$$e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \left[\sum_k P(n, k, n) + P(n, n, n) \right] + e^{-\nu} \sum_{m!} \frac{\nu^m}{m!} P(m, k, n) + e^{-\nu} \sum_{m!} \frac{\nu^m}{m!} P(m, n, n) = e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}$$

Sagen wir uns, $\frac{P(n, n, n)}{P(n, n, n)}$ die Teilzahl, den auf $2n$ ~~erfolgt~~ erfolgt

→ ~~erfolgt~~ erfolgt den Quotient zur Teilzahl angeben, welche noch von einem vierten n gefolgt werden, also = Wahrsch., dass wenn schon 3 n vorherhergefolgt sind, noch ein viertes n kommt.

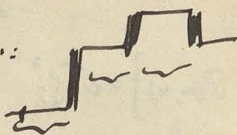
$$e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}} \qquad e^{-\nu} \left(\frac{\nu e}{n}\right)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \qquad \frac{1.55 \cdot 2.781}{1.7} = 0.25 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2^{3^4}} \left(\frac{1}{1024}\right)^{3^4} \qquad 86650$$

$$\frac{10^{11}}{2000} = 5 \cdot 10^8 \frac{1}{20} = 2.5 \cdot 10^7$$

Offenes Stromnetz für Wechsel- und W. Zeit bei kontinuierlicher Arbeit.

Stellen wir uns die rüchliche Curve vor damit:



die durch N_2 ändert sich
wird bei Verkleinerung des τ
mit dem n nicht hin auf
so los

und nehmen wir an die Stücke τ wären ungleich groß

$$T_{\text{W}} = \frac{(N_1) + n N_2}{(N_1) + N_2} \tau$$

bei Abnahme von τ bleibt $n \tau$ constant, da dieses konstant
von immer größer t an immer mehr N_1

und erhalten

$$\lim_{N_1 \rightarrow \infty} T_{\text{W}} = \lim_{N_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(N_1 \tau) + c N_2}{N_1 + N_2} = \frac{c N_2}{N_2} = c$$

$$T_{\text{E}} = \frac{(N_1) + \frac{n^2}{2} N_2}{(N_1) + n N_2} \tau = \lim_{N_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(N_1 \tau)^2 + \frac{c^2}{2} N_2}{(N_1 \tau) + c N_2} \neq \frac{c}{2}, \text{ falls } \frac{N_1 \tau \text{ klein bleibt}}{\text{gegen } c N_2}$$

es muss aber $N_1 \tau$ immer viel kleiner
sein als das ganze Zeit, also
steht das wohl so in mir

Erwartungswert für den Fall, dass $P=1$

gezeigt werden kann

ist die Anzahl der Doppelheiten „(nicht n)“: $1 - \frac{\epsilon^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} = \varphi(n, \nu)$

$$\varphi(n, \nu) = (1 - \frac{\epsilon^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!})^2 \text{ etc.}$$

$$T = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \dots = \frac{T}{1 - \alpha} = \frac{T}{1 - (1 - \frac{\epsilon^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!})} = \frac{T}{\frac{\epsilon^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!}} \text{ das steht mit}$$

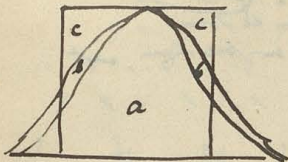
Das stimmt dann auch mit der Rechnung $W(n) = \frac{\tau}{T}$

„Wiederkehrzeit“!

Diese Gruppen

16

Die rote und gelbe Fläche entspricht der ursprünglichen Zahl; ~~noch ebenfalls~~ ~~Inter~~ bei der letzten
 Zeitpunkt ist etwas rot (von 2) nach außen gezogen die auch etwas blau nach innen und
 die resultierende Menge ist so gross als ob von allem Anfang die ~~2~~ (rot + blau) Menge diffundiert
 wäre. Also sind im Fortmomente (3) drei von einander unabhängige Ereignisse:



die Auszahlen in a, b, c

Es ist die Summe der Wertsche in allen für sämtlichen
 Kombinationen ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~ ~~11~~ ~~12~~ ~~13~~ ~~14~~ ~~15~~ ~~16~~ ~~17~~ ~~18~~ ~~19~~ ~~20~~ ~~21~~ ~~22~~ ~~23~~ ~~24~~ ~~25~~ ~~26~~ ~~27~~ ~~28~~ ~~29~~ ~~30~~ ~~31~~ ~~32~~ ~~33~~ ~~34~~ ~~35~~ ~~36~~ ~~37~~ ~~38~~ ~~39~~ ~~40~~ ~~41~~ ~~42~~ ~~43~~ ~~44~~ ~~45~~ ~~46~~ ~~47~~ ~~48~~ ~~49~~ ~~50~~ ~~51~~ ~~52~~ ~~53~~ ~~54~~ ~~55~~ ~~56~~ ~~57~~ ~~58~~ ~~59~~ ~~60~~ ~~61~~ ~~62~~ ~~63~~ ~~64~~ ~~65~~ ~~66~~ ~~67~~ ~~68~~ ~~69~~ ~~70~~ ~~71~~ ~~72~~ ~~73~~ ~~74~~ ~~75~~ ~~76~~ ~~77~~ ~~78~~ ~~79~~ ~~80~~ ~~81~~ ~~82~~ ~~83~~ ~~84~~ ~~85~~ ~~86~~ ~~87~~ ~~88~~ ~~89~~ ~~90~~ ~~91~~ ~~92~~ ~~93~~ ~~94~~ ~~95~~ ~~96~~ ~~97~~ ~~98~~ ~~99~~ ~~100~~ ~~101~~ ~~102~~ ~~103~~ ~~104~~ ~~105~~ ~~106~~ ~~107~~ ~~108~~ ~~109~~ ~~110~~ ~~111~~ ~~112~~ ~~113~~ ~~114~~ ~~115~~ ~~116~~ ~~117~~ ~~118~~ ~~119~~ ~~120~~ ~~121~~ ~~122~~ ~~123~~ ~~124~~ ~~125~~ ~~126~~ ~~127~~ ~~128~~ ~~129~~ ~~130~~ ~~131~~ ~~132~~ ~~133~~ ~~134~~ ~~135~~ ~~136~~ ~~137~~ 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Man muss berechnen, wie verschieden es ist, dass n Teilchen innerhalb des zweiten Intervalls auftreten.

Falls man weiß, dass innerhalb des ersten Intervalls (p rote Teilchen auftreten sind) von den ursprünglich anwesenden n Teilchen die weitere Antriebs rote Teilchen ist unabhängig davon (weil jedes Teilchen unabhängig von den übrigen) und (für das zweite Intervall) berechnet $n/2$ aus derselben Formel für P_2 . ~~(siehe 1)~~

Dagegen ist die Antriebs schwarze Teilchen nach anderen Formeln zu berechnen, mit Berücksichtigung der verschiedenen Verteilung derselben

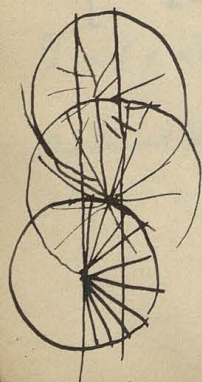
Bezüglich des Eintreffens: die Anzahl der aufgetreten roten ^{besitzt} besitz das Teilchen des Eintreffens neuer Teilchen! Es können ~~rot~~ rote Teilchen des zweiten Intervalls wieder zweckkommen.

[Falls im ersten Intervall sämtliche p rote Teilchen aufgetreten sind, können im zweiten ^{ist} nicht noch weitere auftreten, weil keine mehr da sind!]

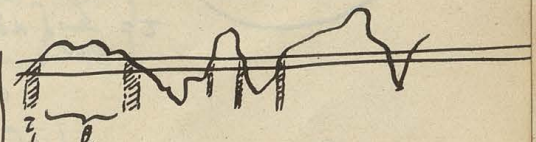
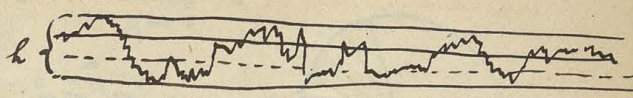
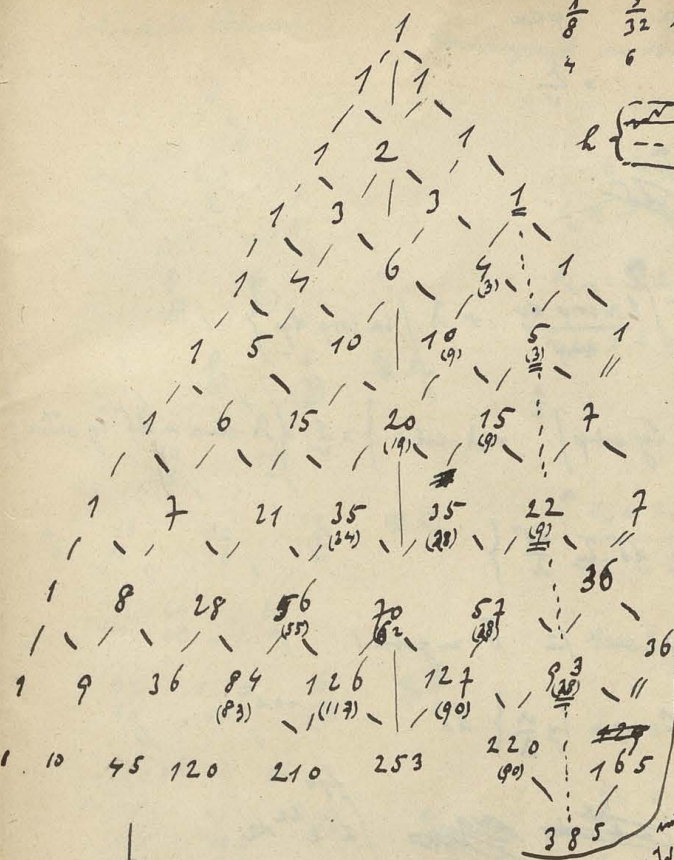
$$\begin{aligned} \cos \varphi &= \log \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \cos \alpha \\ &= \cos \alpha - \log \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{d\sigma}{v} \left[-\log \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{d\sigma}{v} (1 - \cos \alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{v} \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) - x \\ &= \log \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$



$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{32}$	$\frac{9}{128}$	$\frac{28}{512}$	$\frac{90}{2048}$
4	6	8	10	12

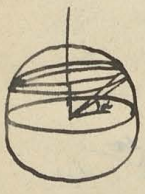


$$v_k = \frac{ds}{v \cdot \alpha_k} \quad W(s, ds) = \frac{ds}{h} = \frac{\sum \tau_k}{\sum \theta_k + \sum \tau_k}$$

$$\sum \theta_k = \frac{ds}{h} \sum \tau_k = \frac{ds}{h} n \cdot \bar{\tau}_k$$

$$\bar{\theta} = \frac{\sum \theta_k}{n} = \frac{ds}{h} \left[\frac{h}{ds} - 1 \right] \bar{\tau}_k = \frac{h}{v} \left(\frac{1}{v \alpha} \right)$$

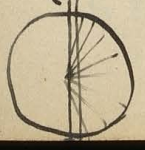
↓
integriert die Winkelwert



$$\left(\frac{1}{v \alpha} \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\pi r \cos \alpha \, d\alpha}{r^2 \alpha} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\alpha} \, d\alpha = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \alpha}}{\alpha} \, d(\sin \alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \, dx = \infty$$

das gibt eine unendliche Zahl
 es zeigt sich also dass man die mittlere Verdünnungswert $\bar{\tau}$ nicht richtig berechnen kann,
 wenn man nicht die Dichtekrümmung (resp. Drehwinkel α) berücksichtigt!

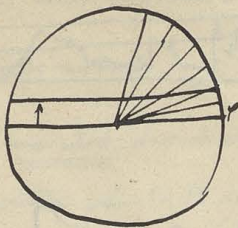
Man kann nun so vorgehen, dass man die Schicht h sehr dünn wählt im Vergleich mit der (scheinbaren) mittleren Weglänge; dann handelt es sich um ein Mittelwert



wobei sind dabei die nichtlymph. Stücke vernachlässigt
 aber darüber wird nachher noch Bescheid kommen

$$\varphi > \alpha \quad \varphi < \alpha$$

$$\tau = \frac{d\delta}{v \sin \varphi} = \frac{\lambda}{v}$$

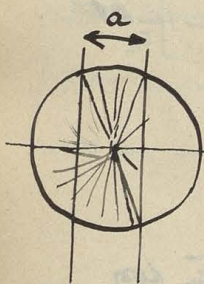


~~$$\bar{c} = \frac{1}{2\pi v} \int_0^\alpha \dots$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \frac{1}{2\pi v} \left\{ d\delta \int_\alpha^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\pi \cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} d\varphi + \lambda \int_0^\alpha 2\pi \cos \varphi d\varphi \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{v} \left\{ d\delta \log \sin \varphi \Big|_\alpha^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \lambda \sin \alpha \right\} = \frac{1}{v} \left\{ \lambda \sin \alpha - d\delta \log \sin \alpha \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{v} \left\{ \lambda d\delta - d\delta \log \frac{d\delta}{\lambda} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$v \lambda \neq \frac{d\delta}{\lambda}$$

Es bleibt also keine endliche Summe vor für \bar{c} zu geben!



$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^a \left\{ a - (a-x) \log \frac{a-x}{\lambda} - x \log \frac{x}{\lambda} \right\} dx \quad x=e^z$$

$$\int_0^a x \log x \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\log a} z e^{2z} dz$$

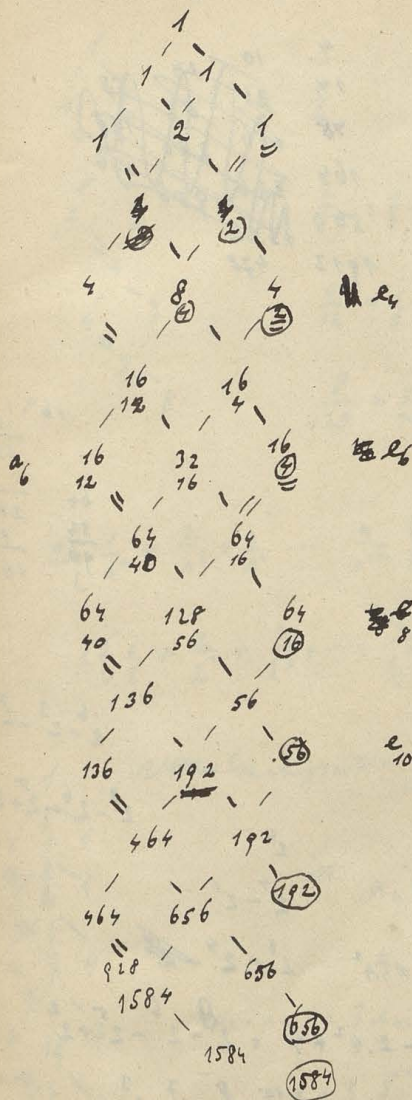
$$\int_0^a (a-x) \log(a-x) \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\log a} z e^{2z} dz$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\log a} z e^{2z} dz = e \frac{2z}{2} - \int \frac{2z}{2} dz = e \left(\frac{2z}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = a^2 \left(\frac{\log a}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\bar{c} = \frac{1}{v a} \left\{ a^2 - a^2 \left(\frac{\log a}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right\} = \frac{a}{v} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \log \left(\frac{a}{\lambda} \right) \right\} \left[1 + \frac{a}{2\lambda} + \left(\frac{a}{2\lambda} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{a}{2\lambda}}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{2\lambda} \left(1 + \log \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) = x \log x + \frac{x}{2\lambda} - \frac{x}{2\lambda}$$~~



$$C_{2m} = \alpha_m$$

$$\alpha_m = 4\alpha_{m-1} - 2\alpha_{m-2}$$

$$= 4[4\alpha_{m-2} - 2\alpha_{m-3}] - 2[4\alpha_{m-3} - 2\alpha_{m-4}]$$

$$= 14\alpha_{m-2} - 8\alpha_{m-3}$$

$$= 14[4\alpha_{m-3} - 2\alpha_{m-4}] - 8\alpha_{m-3}$$

$$= \frac{56}{8}\alpha_{m-3} - 28\alpha_{m-4}$$

$$= 48[4\alpha_{m-4} - 2\alpha_{m-5}] - 28\alpha_{m-4}$$

$$= \frac{192}{28}\alpha_{m-4} - 96\alpha_{m-5}$$

$$= \frac{1656}{96}\alpha_{m-5} - 328\alpha_{m-6}$$

$$= \frac{2240}{318}\alpha_{m-6} - 1120\alpha_{m-7}$$

$$4[4 \cdot 4 - 2] - 2 \cdot 4 \quad || \quad 2[4 \cdot 4 - 2]$$

$$4\{4[4 \cdot 4 - 2] - 2 \cdot 4\} - 2[4 \cdot 4 - 2]$$

$$4\{4\{4[4 \cdot 4 - 2] - 2 \cdot 4\} + 4\}$$

4
14
48
164
560
1912

1.4	2.2
2.7	1.7
3.16	6.8
4.41	4.41
5.25	16.8

10
34
76
136
224
350
514
728

16 ³	156
	256
	4
64	260
32	96
96	164

$$2^6 - 2^3 - 2^3$$

$$2^9 - 2^6 - 2^5 + 2^2$$

$$= 4^2 - 2$$

$$= 4^3 - 4 \cdot 2 = 3 \cdot 4^2$$

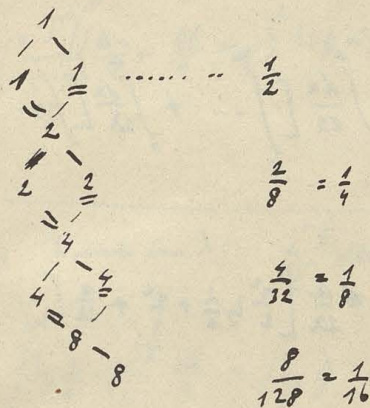
$$= 4^4 - 4^3 - 2 \cdot 4^2 + 4 = 2^8 - 2^6 - 2^5 + 2^2$$

$$= 3 \cdot 4^3 -$$

$$2^9 - 2^8 - 2^7 + 2^3$$

$$- 2^7 + 2^5$$

$$= 2^9 + 2^5 + 2^3$$



Tatsache ist

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots = 1$$

Mittlere Erweichungswert:

$$2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 6\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + 8\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) + \dots = \frac{2n}{2^n}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{x}{x-1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{3}{x^4} - \dots - \frac{n}{x^{n+1}} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right]$$

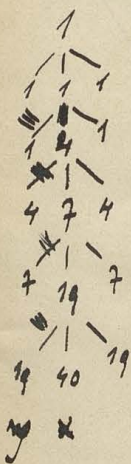
$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[1 + \frac{1}{x-1} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$2\left\{ \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^4} + \dots + \frac{n}{x^{n+1}} \right\} = \frac{2}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$2\left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{2^n} \right\} = \frac{4}{(x-1)^2} \Big|_{x=2} = 4$$

Mittlere Erweichungswert = $\frac{4}{\text{max } x_n}$!



$$x_n = x_{n-1} + 3x_{n-1}$$

$$x_n = x_{n-1} + 3x_{n-2}$$

$$x_n - x_{n-1} = 3x_{n-2}$$

$$x_n = x_1 + 3 \sum_0^{n-2} x_{k+2}$$

$$\sum_0^n - \sum_0^{n-1} = \dots$$

12	33	11
17	29	26
60	320	59
138	346	137
319	3108	14

$$27 | x_2 = x_1 + 3x_0$$

$$x_3 = x_2 + 3x_1 = 4x_1 + 3x_0$$

$$9 | x_4 = x_3 + 3x_2 = 7x_1 + 12x_0$$

$$x_5 = x_4 + 3x_3 = 19x_1 + 21x_0$$

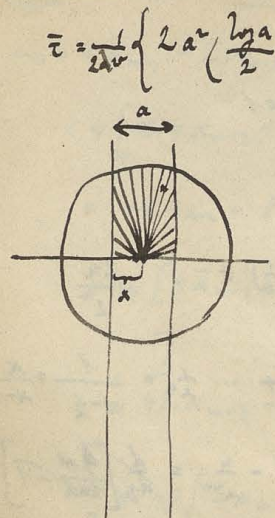
$$3 | x_6 = x_5 + 3x_4 = 40x_1 + 57x_0$$

$$x_7 = x_6 + 3x_5 = 97x_1 + 120x_0$$

$$x_8 = x_7 + 3x_6 = 219x_1 + 291x_0$$

$$x_8 = x_7$$

Umkehrrechnung Aufpunkt abt. dann in der Schicht a



$$\bar{t} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \left\{ 2a^2 \left(\frac{\log a}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + a^2 + \dots \right\}$$

$$v\bar{t} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a dx \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2\pi \lambda^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot x}{4\pi \lambda^2} + \int_0^a \frac{dx}{2\lambda} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \dots + \int_0^a \frac{dx}{2\lambda} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \dots \right] \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left\{ \frac{a^2}{2} \log \frac{\lambda}{a} + \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a}{2\lambda} \left[\frac{a^2}{2} \log \frac{\lambda}{a} + \frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{a}{2\lambda} \left[\dots \right] \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{2\lambda} b + \frac{a}{(2\lambda)^2} b + \frac{a^2}{(2\lambda)^3} b^2 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \left\{ 1 + \frac{a}{2\lambda} + \left(\frac{a}{2\lambda} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2\lambda} \right)^3 + \dots \right\}$$

~~Handwritten scribbles and crossed-out text.~~

$$\int_0^x \frac{\sin \varphi \, d\varphi}{\cos \varphi} = \frac{x}{2} \log(\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^x = -\frac{x}{2} \log \cos x$$

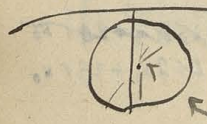
$$= -\frac{x}{2} \log \frac{x}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{a}{2\lambda}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{a}{2} \log \frac{\lambda}{a} + \frac{a}{4}}{1 - \frac{a}{2\lambda}}$$

$$\int x \log x \cdot dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^{2\pi} \dots = -\frac{1}{4} \left(a^2 \log a - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) + \frac{a^2}{4} \log \lambda \quad v\bar{t} = \frac{a}{2} \left[\frac{\log \frac{\lambda}{a} + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{a}{2\lambda}} \right]$$



ist ~~da~~ auf $a > \lambda$ nicht anwendbar
da dann die Fokale im Innern

für $a = \lambda$: $v\bar{t} = \frac{a}{2}$

für $a = 2\lambda$: $v\bar{t} = \infty$

~~Wahl~~ $\psi = a \sin(\frac{x}{c}) =$

$$\left(\frac{nT}{\lambda^2}\right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{\Delta m}{m} + \frac{\Delta \sigma}{\sigma} \omega \rho \right\}^2 2\pi r \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{n^3 T^2}{\lambda^2} \left\{ 4 \left(\frac{\Delta m}{m}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta \sigma}{\sigma}\right)^2 \frac{4}{3} \right\}$$

$$h = \frac{4n^3 T^2}{\lambda^2} \left[\left(\frac{\Delta m}{m}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\Delta \sigma}{\sigma}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{4n^3}{\lambda^2} \frac{3\alpha^2 + 1}{3} \cos^2 \theta$$

Wahl von λ : $\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{l} d\lambda$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{l}} dx = l$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \log \frac{\lambda}{a} \cdot e^{-\frac{\lambda}{l}} \frac{d\lambda}{l} = \int_0^{\infty} \log \frac{\lambda}{l} \cdot e^{-\frac{\lambda}{l}} \frac{d\lambda}{l} + \int_0^{\infty} \log \frac{l}{a} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{l}} \dots$$

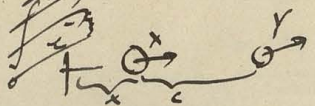
$$= \int_0^{-\xi} \log \xi d\xi$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = n!$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \log \xi d\xi = e^{-\xi} \log \xi - \xi e^{-\xi} \log \xi + e^{-\xi}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\xi} \log \xi d\xi = \dots$$


$$\bar{X} = \frac{d}{dt} (L\dot{x} - M\dot{y}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial c} \dot{x}^2 - 2 \frac{\partial M}{\partial c} \dot{x}\dot{y} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial c} \dot{y}^2 \right]$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{d}{dt} (N\dot{y} - M\dot{x}) + \frac{1}{2} L \dots$$

$$L = m + \frac{2}{3} n \rho a^3 \left(1 + 3 \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^6} \right)$$

$$M = 2n\rho \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^3}$$

$$N = m' + \frac{2}{3} n \rho b^3 \left(1 + 3 \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^6} \right)$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{d}{dt} \bar{X} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial c} \dot{x}^2 - 2 \frac{\partial M}{\partial c} \dot{x}\dot{y} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial c} \dot{y}^2 \right] = 0$$

$\bar{X}_x =$

Annahmen

Beim Zusammenstoß zweier Kugeln A, B, gleichmäßig abtormende Kraft

$$F = 6n\rho \frac{a^3 b^3}{c^4} \dot{y}^2$$

wirkt sowohl während des Nächstkommens wie auch während des nicht Entfernens

Zahl der Nadel pro x - x-achse

Wahl der Nadel: $W_i = \frac{2\pi n^2 \sigma^3}{2V \cdot 2h}$

$$\frac{2\pi n^2 r^2 \rho h}{V}$$

$$f = 6\pi\rho \frac{a^3 b^3}{r^4} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{\alpha}{r^4}$$

$$W_i = \frac{2\pi n^2}{v} \int_0^\infty r^3 f(r) dr e^{-2h \int_0^\infty f(r) dr}$$

$$\frac{2\pi n^2}{v} \int_0^\infty 6\pi\rho \frac{a^3 b^3}{r^4} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \frac{dr}{r} e^{-2h \cdot 6\pi\rho \frac{a^3 b^3}{3 r^3} \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$\frac{2\pi n^2}{v} \int_0^\infty \alpha \frac{dr}{r} e^{-\frac{2h\alpha}{3 r^3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^3} = 2$$

$$r^3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3 \ln r = -\ln 2$$

$$-\frac{3 dx}{r^4} = dx$$

$$3 \frac{dx}{r} = -\frac{dx}{2}$$

$$dr = -\frac{dr}{3} \frac{1}{2^{1/3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 2^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{dr}{r} = -\frac{dr}{3} \frac{1}{2^{1/3}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \alpha \frac{dr}{r} e^{-\frac{2h\alpha}{3} x}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2h\alpha}{3 \cdot 2^{1/3}}$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi n^2}{v} \frac{\alpha}{3} \int_0^\infty x^{-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\frac{2\pi n^2}{v} \cdot \frac{6\pi\rho a^6}{2hm}$$

$$63 : \frac{3\pi\rho a^6}{m}$$

$$\frac{3\pi\rho a^6}{\frac{4}{3} a^3 \pi e^3} = \frac{9}{4} \frac{\rho}{\rho'} e^3$$

Variation der Konstanten

$$k = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{3}{3a^2+1} \frac{\rho \rho' x^2}{\left(\frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)} \frac{c_0}{k \theta}$$

$$k = \frac{H}{N}$$

$$v = \frac{2b}{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \frac{x^4}{a^2 + \frac{1}{3}} \underbrace{\frac{\rho \rho' N}{H \theta} \rho' c_0}_{\frac{\rho^2 N c_0}{\mu} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}}(k)}$$

$$\rho' = \frac{\rho}{\frac{1}{2} \rho_0} (k)$$

auf Seite angewandt, Unsinn!

falls $y=0$

$$0 = \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = (m + \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho a^3) \frac{dx}{dt} + \dots$$

$$0 = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{y}{x^3} + \beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{v_0^2}{2} \dots$$

$$x^3 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{4\pi \rho a^6 \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}{4\pi \rho^3 (\rho + \rho_0) v_0^2}$$

$$x = \int \frac{dx}{dt} dt = \int y \frac{dy}{dt} dt$$

$$y = \text{const} \quad x = ?$$

$$0 = \int \left[\frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{6\pi \rho a^3 b^3}{c^4} (y-x) + 6\pi \rho \frac{a^3 b^3}{c^4} x y \right. \\ \left. + 6\pi \rho \frac{a^3 b^3}{c^4} y^2 \right]$$

$$\left(m + \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho a^3 \right) \frac{dx}{dt} = - \frac{6\pi \rho a^3 b^3}{m + \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho a^3} \frac{1}{(y-x)^4} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = \text{const}$$

$$y = a - \rho t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (y-x) = \frac{y}{(y-x)^4}$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = \frac{y}{z^4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2 = -\frac{y}{3z^3} + \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{\sqrt{\beta - \frac{2}{3} \frac{y}{z^3}}} = dt$$

Für $y=0 \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = c$

$$\beta = c^2$$

Minimum von z wenn $\frac{dz}{dt} = 0$

$$\text{also: } \beta = c^2 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{y}{z^3}$$

$$z = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3} \frac{y}{c^2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3} \frac{4\pi \rho a^6}{m + \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho a^3}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{4\pi \rho a^6}{\frac{4\pi \rho a^3}{3} [\rho' + \frac{1}{2} \rho]}} = \frac{2a^3}{\rho' + \frac{1}{2} \rho}$$

Kann auch in obigen Weise geschrieben werden:

$$T_E = \frac{N_1 + (1+2)N_2 + (1+2+3)N_3 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}$$

$$T_W = \frac{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + 4N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + N_4 + \dots}$$

$$T_E \cdot T_W = \frac{N_1 + (1+2)N_2 + (1+2+3)N_3 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} = \frac{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} + \frac{N_2 + 2N_3 + N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} + \frac{N_3 + 2N_4 + \dots}{\dots}$$

$$= 1 + 2 \frac{N_2 + N_3 + N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} + 3 \frac{N_3 + N_4 + N_5 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} + 4 \frac{N_4 + N_5 + \dots}{\dots}$$

$$T_U = 1 + \frac{N_2 + N_3 + N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} + \frac{N_3 + N_4 + N_5 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots} + \frac{N_4 + N_5 + \dots}{\dots}$$

Oder auch direkt: (weil in obigen Weise definiert wurde und die $\frac{1}{2}$ kann wird)

$$T_E = \frac{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots} + 2 \frac{N_2 + N_3 + N_4 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots} + 3 \frac{N_3 + N_4 + N_5 + \dots}{N_1 + 2N_2 + 3N_3 + \dots}$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\frac{1}{T_W}}$$

$$\frac{1 + 2\beta + 3\beta^2 + \dots}{1 + 2\beta + 3\beta^2 + \dots} = \frac{1}{1-\beta} \cdot \frac{1-\beta}{1-\beta} = \frac{1}{1-\beta}$$

$$\alpha + 2\alpha\beta + 3\alpha\beta^2 + \dots = \alpha(1 + 2\beta + 3\beta^2 + \dots) = \alpha \frac{1}{1-\beta} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\beta}$$

$$4 \bar{W}(n-1) - 2 \bar{W}(n-2) + 2 \bar{W}(n-1) - 2 \bar{W}(n-2) + \bar{W}(n) - 2 \bar{W}(n) + \bar{W}(n) = 1$$

$$m^2 n + 2(n^2 - n m n) + 2(n m - m m m) + (m n - n m m) + \dots - 2 m n + n m + m m m = 1$$

$$\underbrace{m n - n m + m m m}_{= 1}$$

Nun in folgenden Überlegungen vorgehen:

$W(n) =$ Wahrsch. eines n , in Bezug auf alle möglichen Fälle = relativ Häufigkeit

$\bar{W}(n) =$ " " (nicht n) " " " "

$W(n, n) =$ relativ Häufigkeit der Doppelten n, n , in Bezug auf alle vollkommenen Doppelten

$W(n) + \bar{W}(n) = 1$ $W(n, n) + \bar{W}(n, n) = W(n)$

$W(n, n) + \bar{W}(n, n) + W(n, m) + \bar{W}(n, m) = 1$ $W(n, m) + \bar{W}(n, m) = 1 - W(n)$

Wegen Stationarität muss dabei $W(n, m) = \bar{W}(m, n)$ sein, also $\bar{W}(m, n) = 1 - 2W(n) + W(n, n)$

$W(n, n) + 2W(n, m) + \bar{W}(m, m) = 1$

$W(n, n, n) + W(n, n, m) + W(n, m, n) + W(n, m, m) + \bar{W}(m, n, n) + \bar{W}(m, n, m) + \bar{W}(m, m, n) + \bar{W}(m, m, m) = 1$

$W(n, n, n) + W(n, n, m) = \bar{W}_1(n, n)$
 $W(n, m, n) + W(n, m, m) = \bar{W}_1(n, m)$
 $W(m, n, n) + W(m, n, m) = \bar{W}_1(m, n) = W(n, n, m) + W(m, n, n)$
 $W(m, m, n) + W(m, m, m) = \bar{W}_1(m, m) = W(n, m, m) + W(m, m, n)$

$W(n, n, n) + \bar{W}(n, n, n) = \bar{W}_2(n, n)$
 $W(n, n, m) + \bar{W}(n, n, m) = \bar{W}_2(n, m)$
 $W(m, n, n) + \bar{W}(m, n, n) = \bar{W}_2(m, n)$
 $W(m, m, n) + \bar{W}(m, m, n) = \bar{W}_2(m, m)$

$W(n, n, n) + 2W(m, n, m) + 2W(m, m, m) + W(n, m, n) + W(m, n, m) + \bar{W}(m, m, m) = 1$

$W(m, n, m) = \bar{W}(n, n) - W(n, n, n)$

$W(m, n, n) = \bar{W}(m, n) - W(n, n, m) = W(n) - 2W(n, n) + W(n, n, n)$

$W(n, m, m) = \bar{W}(n, m) - W(n, m, n) = W(m) - 2W(m, m) + W(m, m, m)$

$W(n, m, n) = \bar{W}(m, n, n) - \bar{W}(m, m, n) = W(m, m) - W(m, m, m)$

$$X = L \ddot{x} - \frac{d}{dt}(M \dot{y}) - \frac{dM}{dt} \dot{x} \dot{y} = L \ddot{x} + F_x$$

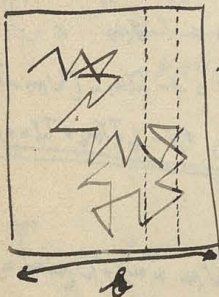
$$Y = -N \ddot{y} - \frac{d}{dt}(M \dot{x}) + \frac{dM}{dt} \dot{x} \dot{y} = N \ddot{y} + F_y$$

~~X + Y =~~

$$X F_x + Y F_y = \frac{dM}{dt} \dot{x} \dot{y} (y-x) - M (\dot{x} \ddot{y} + \dot{y} \ddot{x})$$

$$L \ddot{x} \dot{x} + N \dot{y} \ddot{y}$$

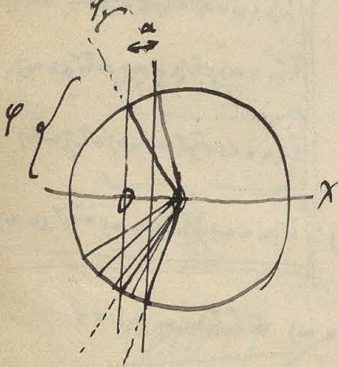
$$- M (\dot{y} - \dot{x}) (\dot{x} \dot{y} + \dot{y} \dot{x}) \frac{dM}{dt}$$



Gesamt-
relative Aufenthaltswahrscheinlichkeit in der Schicht $a = \frac{a}{b}$

= \sum der ^{unterschiedlichen} Aufenthaltswahrscheinlichkeiten = (mittlere unterschiedliche Aufenthaltswahrscheinlichkeit) \times (Anteil der Ein- und Austrittsstellen)

mittlere unterschiedliche Aufenthaltswahrscheinlichkeit = $\frac{\text{Gesamt Aufenthaltswahrscheinlichkeit in } a}{\text{Anteil der Ein- und Austrittsstellen}}$



Zusammenschlusspunkt O kann beliebig liegen in Bezug auf die Schicht a , mit gleichmäßiger Wahrscheinlichkeit längs Normalen

Innerhalb des Kreises ϕ gibt es nur doppelte Durchstoßpunkte und mittlere -- Durchschnitt hierfür

$$\frac{\int_0^\phi 2r \sin \psi \, d\psi \frac{a}{\cos \psi}}{\int_0^\phi 2r \cos \psi \, d\psi} = \frac{a \log(\sec \psi)}{1 - \cos \psi} = \frac{a \log \frac{1}{\cos \psi}}{1 - \frac{x}{a}}$$

$$W(n, n, n) + 1 - W(n) - 2[1 + W(n, n) - 2W(n)] + W(m, m, m) = W_2(n, n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(m, m, m) &= W_2(n, n) + 1 + 3W(n) - 2W(n, n) - W(n, n, n) \\ &= W_2(n, n) - W(n, n) - W(n) + 2W(m, m) \end{aligned}$$

$$W(n, n, n) + W(n, n, m) = W(n, n)$$

In analoger Weise kann man jedesmal eine beliebig- de Ausdrücke

$W(\dots)$ berechnen, sobald nur ein einziger Ausdruck jener Klasse, z.B.

$W(n, n, n, n, n)$ bekannt ist, ~~und~~ ^{und weil} alle Ausdrücke ^{der} niedrigeren Klassen

bekannt sind.

Es handelt sich somit vor allem um die Ausdrücke $W(n, n, n, \dots)$

Mittlere maximale Abweichung bei einem reinen Hazardspiel

~~Man muss die Verluste kennen, dass~~

Falls eine Anzahl Teilchen von 0 Punkt ausgeht und die Wand noch klebrig vorgestellt wird, mit welcher Wahrsch. wird ein Teilchen in der Zeit $t \dots t+dt$ haften bleiben? $W_2(t) dt$

Daraus wird man die mittlere ^{Erwartungswert} ~~Erwartungswert~~ $\int_{t=0}^{\infty} W_2(t) dt$ berechnen (falls eine solche existiert). Sei gegeben Anfangspunkt

Falsch! Das wäre nicht die mittlere Erwartungswert, denn bei letzterem nimmt man sich die Wand reflektierend an und die Bewegung fortsetzen. Es muss sich das auf einen stationären Zustand beziehen

Bis zur Zeit t hätten also im Falle freien Raumes

die Teilchen $F(t, h) = \int_0^t W_2(t_2) dt_2$ (^{unvollständig} eine gewisse elongation als h erreicht)

der Rest $\int_t^{\infty} W_2(t_2) dt_2$ (^{fortschritt} eine geringere als h)

Also ist $F(t, h+dh) - F(t, h)$ die Anzahl der Teilchen, welche ^(unvollständig) eine gewisse elongation als h , aber ^(unvollständig) fortgeschritten eine geringere als $h+dh$ aufweisen, somit sind das jene welche eine ^(unvollständig) elongation h aufweisen

Die Wahrsch., einer Maximal elongation h (^{... $h+dh$ in der Zeit t}) beträgt somit

$$P(h) dh = - dh \frac{\partial}{\partial h} \int_0^t W_2(t_2) dt_2$$

und die mittlere maximale elongation in der Zeit t wird betragen:

$$\bar{U}_{\text{max}} = - \int_0^{\infty} h \, dh \frac{\partial}{\partial h} \int_0^t W(t) \, dt$$

$$= -h \int_0^t W(t) \, dt \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} dh \int_0^t W(t) \, dt$$

Dogge wird $dt \, dh \frac{\partial W_h(t)}{\partial h}$ die Wdhk. vorstellen, dass ein Teilchen seine mögliche Bewegung $h \dots h+dh$ gerade in der Zeit $t \dots t+dt$ macht

→ Dogge würde $\frac{\int_0^{\infty} t^2 W(t) \, dt}{\int_0^{\infty} t W(t) \, dt}$ die ^{mittlere} Erwartungswert im weiteren definierten Sinne bedeuten

~~Dogge wäre $\int_{-x_0}^{x_0} dt \int_{-x_0}^{x_0} W_h(t) \, dh$ die Wahrsch. dass auf der ganzen Flächenelement~~

Eigentlich muss auch der Ausgangspunkt spezifiziert werden, also Falls Teilchen von x_0 ausgehen, mit welcher Wdhk. erreichen sie zum ersten Mal die Lage h , im dem Zeitraum $t \dots t+dt$:

$$W(x_0, h)_t \, dt$$

Die mittlere Bewegungswert von x_0 nach h ist also $\int_0^{\infty} t W(x_0, h)_t \, dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} t^2 \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} \, dt$

~~Die Anzahl~~ Die Anzahl Teilchen, welche überhaupt (im stationären Zustand) im Zeitraum $h \dots h+dh$ zum ersten Mal nach Ablauf der Zeit $t \dots t+dt$ (nach Verlassen ihres Ausgangspunktes) die Lage h erreichen, ist: $dt \int_{-x_0}^{x_0} W(x_0, h)_t \, \varphi(x_0) \, dx_0$

Also ist die allgemeine mittlere Bewegungswert in die Lsg: $\int_{-x_0}^{x_0} \varphi(x_0) \, dx_0 \int_0^{\infty} t W(x_0, h)_t \, dt$

Nun ist aber die Verteilung $\varphi(x_0)$ im stationären Zustand identisch mit der zeitlichen Verteilung, d.h. ~~es~~ verhältnismäßig ~~die~~ Verteilung dann in x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots ~~ist~~ ~~gleich~~!

Dies ist aber identisch mit dem früher als mittlere Wartezeitdauer bezeichnete mittlere Dauer des Zustandes "Nicht x"

$$T = \frac{N_1 + (1+2)N_2 + (1+2+3)N_3 + \dots}{N_1 + N_2 + \dots} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} t^2 f(t) dt}{\int_0^{\infty} t f(t) dt}$$

hier bedeutet $f(t) dt$ die Wahrscheinlichkeit (bezogen auf die Anzahl Male, wo x sein kann)
 in Zeit

dass ein Teilchen im stationären Zustand ~~in~~ ~~der~~ ~~Zeit~~ ~~intervall~~ ~~von~~ ~~t~~ ~~bis~~ ~~t+dt~~ ~~bringt~~ ~~es~~ ~~in~~ ~~die~~ ~~Lage~~ ~~x~~ ~~zu~~ ~~finden~~ ~~ist~~ ~~und~~ ~~weiterhin~~ ~~nicht~~ ~~in~~ ~~die~~ ~~Lage~~ ~~x~~ ~~gerät~~

Wenn wir die mittlere Wartezeit (bezogen auf alle Male, wo x war)

$$= \int_0^{\infty} t W(x, h)_t dt = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} t^2 f(t) dt}{\int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt}$$

Die Ordnung nach scheint aber die Identität zu bestehen:

$$f_h(t) = W(x, h)_t$$

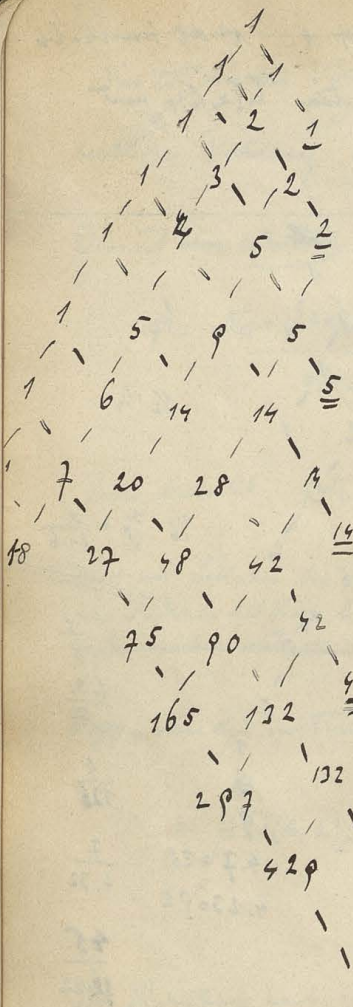
Es wird also die Gleichung gelten:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\int_0^{\infty} t^2 W(x, h)_t dt}{\int_0^{\infty} t W(x, h)_t dt} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x_0) dx_0 \int_0^{\infty} t W(x_0, h)_t dt$$

19

110

1155



$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{9}{128}$	$\frac{7}{128}$	$\frac{23}{128}$	$\frac{45}{32 \cdot 32}$	$\frac{9 \cdot 33}{\cancel{46 \cdot 228} \cdot 8 \cdot 32 \cdot 32}$
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$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{23}{128}$	$\frac{45}{58}$	$\frac{33}{40}$
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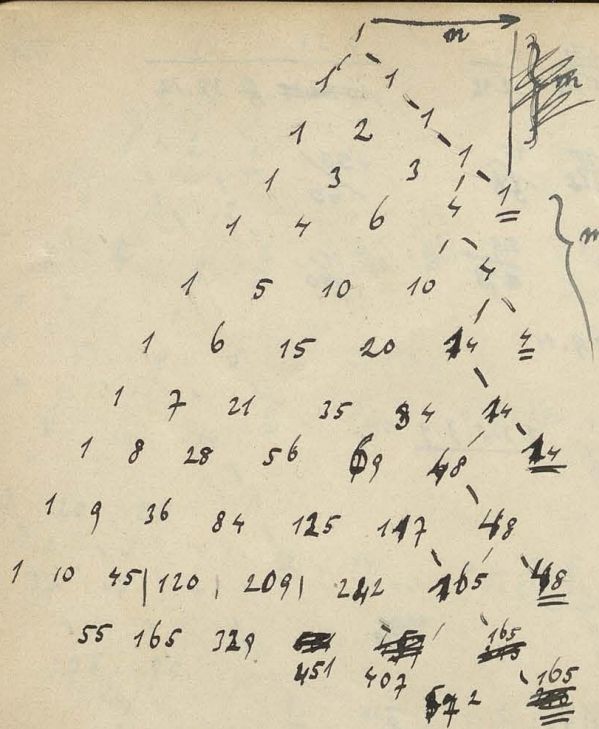
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{5} \frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3} \frac{7}{6}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 9}{\cancel{2} \cdot 28}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 11}{4 \cdot 10}$
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1 3 9 28 45 6.9.11

$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{4}$	$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{}$	$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{}$
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5

$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{3}{8}$		
$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{32}$	= 3	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		
$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{9}{128}$	= 5	$\frac{9}{5 \cdot 128}$	$\frac{9}{4 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{9}{128}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	
$\frac{7}{5}$	$\frac{7}{128}$	= 7	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{6}{128}$	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{4 \cdot 5}{6 \cdot 8}$
$\frac{2 \cdot 5}{7 \cdot 8}$	$\frac{45}{32 \cdot 32}$	= 9	$\frac{5}{8 \cdot 128}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{8 \cdot 128}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{6 \cdot 8}$	$\frac{10 \cdot 1}{6 \cdot 8}$
	$\frac{9 \cdot 33}{8 \cdot 32 \cdot 32}$	= 11	$\frac{3 \cdot 9}{64 \cdot 128}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 9}{8 \cdot 5}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 9}{8 \cdot 128}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 9}{5 \cdot 7} = \frac{27}{35}$	$\frac{27}{35}$



$$\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{4}{60} = \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{14}{224} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{48}{840} = \frac{4}{105} = \frac{2}{35}$$

$$\frac{165}{4 \cdot 792} = \frac{15}{4 \cdot 72} = \frac{5}{4 \cdot 24} = \frac{5}{96}$$

$$\frac{11.13}{32.128}$$

$$\frac{429}{3003} = \frac{143}{1001}$$

$$\frac{3168}{165} = 19.2$$

$$\frac{572}{165} = \frac{44}{15}$$

$$\frac{11.13}{32.128}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{15}{76} = \frac{15}{1216}$$

$$\frac{2}{35} \left(1 - \frac{7+6}{128}\right) = \frac{2}{35} \cdot \frac{105}{128} = \frac{3}{64}$$

$$\frac{165+192+224+512}{32.128} = \frac{1093}{32.128}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{7}{128}$$

$$\frac{5}{96} \left(1 - \frac{105+6}{128}\right) = \frac{5}{96} \cdot \frac{99}{128} = \frac{495}{12288}$$

$$\frac{384}{256} = \frac{3}{2}$$

- $\frac{1}{16} : 3$
- $\frac{1}{16} : 5$
- $\frac{7}{128} : 7$
- $\frac{3}{64} : 9$
- $\frac{3.5.11}{32.128} : 11$
- $\frac{1}{3.16}$
- $\frac{1}{5.16}$
- $\frac{1}{4.16}$
- $\frac{1}{3.64}$
- $\frac{3.5}{32.128}$
- $\frac{3}{5}$
- $\frac{5}{4}$
- $\frac{1}{3}$
- $\frac{9.5}{64}$

$$\frac{1}{3.7} \left[1 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{7+6}{105} - \frac{5}{96}\right]$$

$$\frac{315}{3360} = \frac{394}{560}$$

$$\frac{420}{416} = \frac{105}{104}$$

1)	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{5}{128}$	$\frac{7}{256}$	$\frac{7.3}{256.4}$	$\frac{3.11}{256.8}$	$\frac{3.11.13}{256.428}$
2)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{5}{64}$	$\frac{7}{128}$	$\frac{7.3}{256.2}$	$\frac{3.11}{256.4}$		
3)	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{9}{128}$	$\frac{7}{128}$	$\frac{5.9}{32.32}$	$\frac{3.9.11}{8.32.32}$		
4)	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{7}{128}$	$\frac{3}{64}$	$\frac{3.5.11}{32.128}$	$\frac{11.13}{32.128}$		$\frac{11}{3.8}$
5)	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{5}{128}$	$\frac{5}{128}$	$\frac{5.15}{16.128}$	$\frac{5.5.11}{(128).64}$	$\frac{7.11.13}{2.(128)^2}$		$\frac{5.8.11}{(128)^2}$, $\frac{16.128}{8.153}$
6)	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{3}{128}$	$\frac{27}{8.128}$	$\frac{5.11}{16.128}$				$\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{45}{48}$

~~1)~~ ~~2)~~ ~~3)~~ ~~4)~~ ~~5)~~ ~~6)~~ ~~7)~~

7)	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{7}{4.128}$	$\frac{5.7}{16.128}$	$\frac{2.7.11}{64.128}$	$\frac{7.7.13}{2.(128)^2}$			
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1)	$\frac{1.1}{2.2}$	$\frac{2.3}{4.3}$	$\frac{3.5}{6.4}$	$\frac{4.7}{8.5}$	$\frac{5.9}{10.6}$	$\frac{11}{14}$
2)	$\frac{1.3}{2.3}$	$\frac{2.5}{4.4}$	$\frac{3.7}{6.5}$	$\frac{4.9}{8.6}$	$\frac{5.11}{10.7}$	
3)	$\frac{2.3}{2.7}$	$\frac{3.5}{4.5}$	$\frac{4.7}{6.6}$	$\frac{5.9}{8.7}$	$\frac{6.11}{10.8}$	
4)	$\frac{2.5}{2.5}$	$\frac{3.7}{4.8}$	$\frac{4.9}{6.7}$	$\frac{5.11}{8.8}$	$\frac{6.13}{10.9}$	
5)	$\frac{3.5}{2.6}$	$\frac{4.7}{4.7}$	$\frac{5.9}{6.8}$	$\frac{6.11}{8.9}$	$\frac{7.13}{10.10}$	
6)	$\frac{3.7}{2.7}$	$\frac{4.9}{4.8}$	$\frac{5.11}{6.9}$	$\frac{6.13}{8.10}$	$\frac{7.15}{10.11}$	
7)	$\frac{4.7}{2.8}$	$\frac{5.9}{4.9}$	$\frac{6.11}{6.10}$	$\frac{7.13}{8.11}$	$\frac{8.15}{10.12}$	

1	5	10	10	5	1				
1	6	15	20	15	6	<u>1</u>	$\frac{1}{64}$	1	$\frac{1}{64}$
7	21	35	35	21	6				
28	56	70	56	27	<u>6</u>	$\frac{6}{4.63} = \frac{1}{42}$	$\frac{3}{128}$		
						252			
84	126	126	83	27			(41)		
210	252	209	110	<u>27</u>	$\frac{27}{4.246} = \frac{9}{328}$		$\frac{27}{8.128}$		
						987			
462	461	319	110				(67)		
923	780	429	<u>110</u>	$\frac{110}{4.957} = \frac{10}{4.87}$			$\frac{10.11}{32.128}$		

$$\frac{1}{42} \cdot \frac{63}{64} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1 - \frac{5}{128} = \frac{123}{128} \cdot \frac{9}{228}$$

$$\frac{123}{128} - \frac{27}{8.128} = \frac{984}{8.128} \cdot \frac{10.11}{4.87}$$

$$\frac{6}{6.26} \cdot \frac{26}{6} \cdot \frac{30}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{64} \cdot \frac{1}{26}$$

1	7	21	35	35	21	7	1	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{128}$
8	28	56	70	56	28	7			
	36	84	126	126	84	35	$\frac{7}{4.128}$	$\frac{7}{4.128}$	
	120	210	512	210	119	35			
	330	722	722	329	154	$\frac{35}{4.501}$	$\frac{35}{16.128}$		
508		1052	1444	1051	483	154			
<u>7</u>									
2004					637	$\frac{154}{4.1969}$	$\frac{11.14}{64.128}$		
<u>25</u>									
1969									
7876	$\frac{11}{4.128}$	$\frac{512}{11}$				$\frac{637}{4.7722}$	$\frac{7.7.13}{2.828^2}$		
<u>154</u>		$\frac{501}{4.128}$	$\frac{35}{4.501}$						
7722									

$$\frac{1}{4.128} \left[501 - \frac{35}{4} \right]$$

$$\frac{1969}{16.128} \cdot \frac{154}{4.1969} \quad \frac{2004}{1969} \cdot \frac{35}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{16.128} \left(1969 - \frac{154}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{126}{1024} \cdot \frac{63}{512} \quad \frac{7876}{64.128} \cdot \frac{154}{4} \cdot \frac{637}{4.7722}$$

$\frac{42}{48}$	2	84	512	14	3	14
$\frac{48}{27}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	192	448	28	5	84
$\frac{27}{1}$	10	162	64	20	7	100
<u>118</u>		10	1024	7	9	49
		<u>448</u>		1		<u>9</u>
						256

$$\binom{a}{b} = \frac{a!}{b!(a-b)!} = \frac{a!}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots b} \cdot \frac{1}{(a-b)!}$$

$$\binom{m+2m-2}{m+m-1} = \frac{(m+2m-2)!}{(m+m-1)! (m-1)!}$$

n ungrad

$$\alpha_{m,n} = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{(m + \frac{n-3}{2})!}{\frac{n-1}{2}!} \frac{n(n+2)(n+4) \dots (n+2m-4) \cdot n!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \dots (2m-2) \cdot (m + \frac{n-1}{2})!}$$

n grad

$$\alpha_m = \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{(m + \frac{n}{2} - 2)!}{(\frac{n}{2} - 1)!} \frac{(n+1)(n+3)(n+5) \dots (n+2m-3) n!}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \dots (2m-2) \cdot (m+n-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{(m + \frac{n}{2} - 2)!}{(\frac{n}{2} - 1)!} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4) \dots (n+2m-2) n!}{(n+2)(n+4) \dots (n+2m-2) \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \dots (2m-2) \cdot (m+n-1)!}$$

$$\frac{(n+2m-2)!}{2^{m-1} n!} \cdot \frac{\frac{n}{2}!}{(\frac{n}{2} + m - 1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(m+n-1)! (m-1)! 2^{m-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+2m-2}} \frac{\frac{n}{2}!}{(\frac{n}{2} + m - 1)!} \frac{n!}{(m-1)! (m+n-1)!}$$

$$\alpha_{m,n} = \frac{1}{2^{n+2m-2}} \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{\frac{n}{2} + m - 1} \frac{(n+2m-2)!}{(m-1)! (m+n-1)!} = \frac{n}{2^{n+2m-2}} \frac{(n+2m-2)!}{(m-1)! (m+n-1)!}$$

$n=4, m=6$

$$\frac{1}{2^{14}} \frac{2}{7} \frac{14!}{5! 9!} = \frac{1}{2^{10}} \frac{2}{7} \frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 \cdot 14}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}$$

$$= \frac{11 \cdot 13}{7 \cdot 1024}$$

$m=1$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\alpha_{m,n} = \frac{n}{2^{n+2m-2}} \frac{(n+2m-2)!}{(n+2m-2)(n+m-1)!(m-1)!} = \frac{n}{2^{n+2m-2}} \frac{(n+2m-3)!}{(n+m-1)!(m-1)!}$$

$$n! = \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

Näherungsformel für große m, n :

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left[\frac{(n+2m)!}{n! m!} \right] &= (n+2m) \log(n+2m) - (n+m) \log(n+m) - m \log n \\ &= (n+m) \log \frac{n+2m}{n+m} + m \log \frac{n+2m}{m} \end{aligned}$$

In den Summanden auf Br. 1. ist meist $m \gg n$; damit

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left[\frac{n+2m}{n+m} \right] &\approx (m+n) \log 2 \left[\frac{1 + \frac{n}{2m}}{1 + \frac{n}{m}} \right] + n \log 2 \left[1 + \frac{n}{2m} \right] \\ &= (m+n) \log 2 + (m+n) \left[\frac{n}{2m} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{2m} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n}{2m} \right)^3 - \dots \right] + n \\ &\quad + m \log 2 \left[-\frac{n}{m} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^3 + \dots \right] \\ &\quad + m \left[\frac{n}{2m} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n}{2m} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n}{2m} \right)^3 - \dots \right] \\ &= 2m \log 2 + n \log 2 + (m+n) \left[-\frac{n}{2m} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{n^2}{m^2} - \frac{7}{3.8} \frac{n^3}{m^3} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{n}{2m} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{n^2}{m^2} + \frac{1}{3.8} \frac{n^3}{m^3} \right] \\ &\quad + n \left[-\frac{n}{2m} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{n^2}{m^2} - \frac{7}{3.8} \frac{n^3}{m^3} \right] \\ &= \log 2 (2m+n) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{n^2}{m} - \frac{n^3}{m^2} \right) - \frac{n^2}{2m} - \frac{3}{8} \frac{n^3}{m^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} \frac{n^2}{m} - \frac{5}{8} \frac{n^3}{m^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_{m,n} = \frac{n}{m \cdot 2^{2m+n}} 2^{-\frac{n^2}{4m}}$$

$$\frac{x}{x} = y$$

$$4 \cdot \frac{126}{2^{10} \cdot 10} = \frac{3}{2^6} = \frac{3}{64}$$

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{(2)^x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} 2^{-x} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$(1+x)^{n+2m-2} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+2m-2} \binom{n+2m-2}{k} x^k$$

$$\int_0^{\infty}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} (1+x)^{n+2m-2} dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n+2m-2} \binom{n+2m-2}{k} \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1}$$

$$2^x = e^{x \log 2} = e^{x \log 2} \quad x \log 2 = z$$

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x \log 2 - \frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\log 2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z - \frac{x \log 2}{2}} dz$$

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(z + \frac{\beta}{2})} dz$$

$$z + \frac{\beta}{2} = y$$

$$dz = dy \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{dy}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{y^2}{4} - \beta}} \right)$$

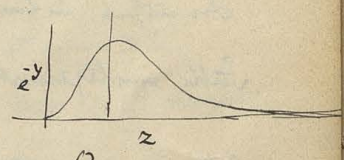
$$z^2 - 2y = -\beta$$

$$= z dy$$

$$z = \frac{y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{4} - \beta}$$

$$J e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(z + \frac{\beta}{2})^2}{2}} dz = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{(2-\sqrt{\beta})^2}} dx$$

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = J(\beta)$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-z - \frac{\beta}{2}} dz = \int_{(\infty)}^{\infty} e^{-y} dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\beta}} = 2\sqrt{\beta}$$

$$y = z + \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = 1 - \frac{\beta}{2z} = 0$$

$$z = \sqrt{\beta}$$

$$y = 2\sqrt{\beta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-z - \frac{\beta}{2}}}{2\beta} dz$$

$$J - \frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta} + \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta} = 2e^{-2\sqrt{\beta}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta} - \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta} = \beta \int \frac{1}{2\beta} dz = J$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta} - \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial J}{\partial \beta} - J = 2e^{-2\sqrt{\beta}}$$

$$\alpha_{m,n} = \frac{n}{2^{n+2m-2}} \frac{(n+2m-2)(n+2m-3)(n+2m-4)\dots(n+m)(n+m-1)\dots 2 \cdot 1}{(n+2m-2) \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots (m-1) \frac{2}{2} (n+m-1)!}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+m-1} \frac{n}{2+2m-2} \frac{(n+2m-2)(n+2m-3)(n+2m-4)\dots(n+m)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots (2m-2)}$$

$\binom{m}{n} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-m+1)}{m!}$

$n=1$:

$$\alpha_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m \frac{1}{2m-1} \frac{(2m-1)(2m-2)(2m-3)\dots(m+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots (2m-2)}$$

$n=1$

$n=2$

$n=3$

$$\alpha_{11} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \parallel \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \quad \parallel \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \frac{1}{5} \frac{5 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 4} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4$$

$n=4$

$m=5$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \frac{1}{7} \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} = \frac{5}{2^7} \quad \parallel \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \frac{1}{7} \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} = \frac{7}{2^8} \quad (\text{Stimmt})$$

Es ist einfach, indem man den normalen Binomialkoeffizienten der ~~Stelle~~ betreffende Stelle multipliziert mit $\frac{n}{2^{n+2m-2}} \frac{1}{(n+2m-2)} = \frac{n}{2^{\mu} \cdot \mu}$

Wenn man statt dessen die Reihe berechnet durch Angabe von

$$\begin{cases} \mu = n+2m-2 \\ n \end{cases} \quad m = \frac{\mu+2-n}{2} = \frac{\mu-n}{2} + 1$$

$$a_{\mu,n} = \frac{n}{\mu 2^{\mu}} \binom{\mu}{\frac{\mu-n}{2}} = \frac{(n+2-2m)}{2^{\mu} \cdot \mu} \binom{\mu}{m-1} = \frac{\mu-2(m-1)}{2^{\mu} \cdot \mu} \binom{\mu}{m-1}$$

~~...~~

$$a_{\mu,n} = \frac{1}{2^{\mu}} \binom{\mu}{m-1} \left[1 - \frac{2(m-1)}{\mu}\right]$$

$$n = \mu + 2 - 2m$$

$$m-1 = \frac{\mu-n}{2}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n = x^n + \binom{n}{1} x^{n-2} + \binom{n}{2} x^{n-4} + \dots + \binom{n}{k} x^{n-2k} + \dots + \frac{1}{x^n}$$

$$\frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2}{2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^4}{4 \cdot 2^4} + \frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^6}{6 \cdot 2^6} + \dots = \dots - C_4 x^4 + C_2 x^2 + C_0 x^0 + C_2 \frac{1}{x^2} + C_4 \frac{1}{x^4} + \dots$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{k+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + \dots = \text{?}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

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

$$2^2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + \dots = \frac{2^2}{1-2^2}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{2^4}{4} + \frac{2^6}{6} + \dots = \int \frac{2}{1-2^z} dz = -\frac{1}{2} \log(1-2^z)$$

$$= \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2^z}}$$

$$S(x) = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2}}$$

unmöglich, denn $x + \frac{1}{x}$ ist immer > 2

also ist diese Reihe für S divergent!

Dagegen kann man nehmen:

$$y = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{und setzen:}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^6 - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^8 + \dots = \dots - C_4 x^4 + C_2 x^2 - C_0 + \frac{C_2}{x^2} - \frac{C_4}{x^6} + \dots$$

$$= \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \log \left[1 - \frac{x^2 - 2x^2 + 1}{4x^2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{-x^4 + 6x^2 - 1}{4x^2} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{x^2}{x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log 4$$

$$= \log 2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{z^n}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\rho^n}$$

$$x = e^{2z}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\rho^n}\right)^h + \left(\frac{1}{\rho^n}\right)^h = \frac{\sin^{2h} \varphi}{\omega^{2h} \rho^{2h}} + \frac{\cos^{2h} \varphi}{\omega^{2h} \rho^{2h}} \quad e^{2nz} + e^{-2nz}$$

$$x = e^{i\varphi}$$

$$(\omega \rho + i \omega \varphi)^{2n} + (\omega \rho - i \omega \varphi)^{2n} = \frac{d}{d\varphi} \frac{1}{\omega^{2n} \rho^{2n}}$$

$$= (\omega \rho + i \omega \varphi)^{2n} + (\omega \rho - i \omega \varphi)^{2n}$$

$$= \cos^{2n} \varphi - 2n \cos^{2n-2} \varphi \sin^2 \varphi + \dots$$

~~etc~~

$$e^{2ni\varphi} + e^{-2ni\varphi} = 2\cos(2n\varphi)$$

$$S' = \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log \left[1 - \frac{2}{3} \left(x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} \right) \right]$$

$$S(\varphi) = \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log \left[1 - \frac{2}{3} \cos 2\varphi \right]$$

$$= A_0 + A_2 \cos 2\varphi + A_4 \cos 4\varphi + \dots$$

~~$$1 - \frac{2}{3} (2\cos 2\varphi - 1)$$

$$\frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \cos 2\varphi$$~~

$$f(\cos \varphi) = a_0 + a_2 \cos 2\varphi + a_4 \cos 4\varphi + \dots$$

$$\int \cos \varphi f(\cos \varphi) d\varphi = a_n \int \cos^2 n\varphi d\varphi$$

~~$$\cos(2n\varphi) + \cos(2-n)\varphi$$

$$2 \cos n\varphi \cos \varphi = \frac{\cos(2n\varphi) + \cos(2-n)\varphi}{2n} + \frac{2 \cos n\varphi \cos \varphi}{2-n}$$~~

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos n\varphi \log \left[1 - \frac{2}{3} \cos 2\varphi \right] d\varphi =$$

~~$$= -\frac{\sin n\varphi}{n} \log \left[1 - \frac{2}{3} \cos 2\varphi \right] + \frac{2}{3n} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin n\varphi \sin 2\varphi}{1 - \frac{2}{3} \cos 2\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{2}{3n} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 2n\varphi \sin 2\varphi (1 + \frac{2}{3} \cos 2\varphi)}{1 - \frac{4}{9} \cos^2 2\varphi} d\varphi$$~~

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{3} [1 + 2(1 - \cos \varphi)] = \frac{1}{3} [1 + 2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}]$$

~~$$1 + \frac{2}{3} \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{3} [1 + 2(1 + \cos \varphi)] = \frac{1}{3} [1 + 4 \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}]$$~~

~~$$1 - \frac{4}{9} \cos^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{9} [1 + 4(\cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}) + 4 \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}] = \frac{1}{9} [3 + 4 \cos^2 \varphi]$$~~

$\frac{1}{4}$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{\mu n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \binom{\mu}{\frac{\mu-n}{2}} \frac{1}{2^{\mu}} \quad \parallel \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_{\mu n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 \binom{\mu}{\frac{\mu-n}{2}} \frac{1}{2^{\mu}}$$

binomially

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\mu} = x^{\mu} + \binom{\mu}{1} x^{\mu-2} + \binom{\mu}{2} x^{\mu-4} + \dots + \binom{\mu}{\frac{\mu}{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{x^{\mu}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{\mu}{2}} + \binom{\mu}{1} x^{\frac{\mu}{2}-1} + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[x \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\mu-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right] = \mu x^{\mu-1} + \binom{\mu}{1} (\mu-1) x^{\mu-3} + \dots \quad - \mu \frac{1}{x^{\mu+1}}$$

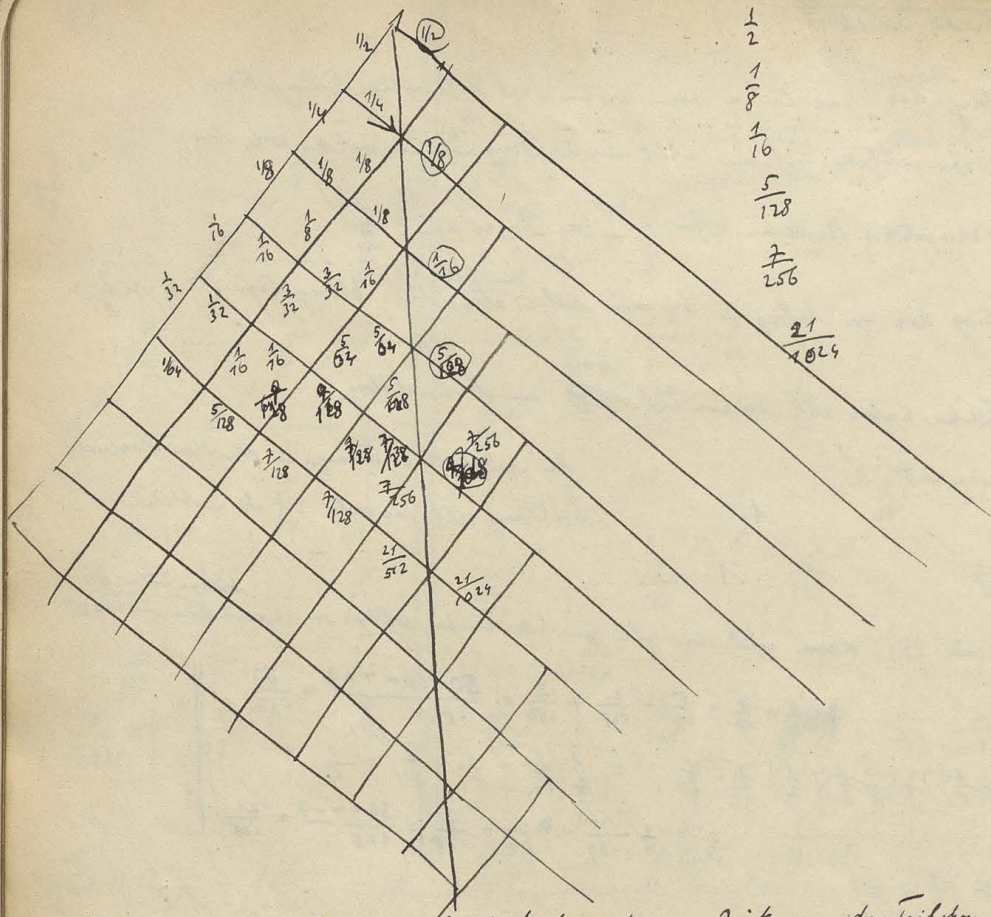
$$\mu \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\mu-1} \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \mu x^{\mu} + \binom{\mu}{1} (\mu-1) x^{\mu-2} + \dots \quad - \frac{\mu}{x^{\mu}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\dots \right] = \mu^2 x^{\mu-1} + \binom{\mu}{1} (\mu-1)^2 x^{\mu-3} + \dots \quad + \frac{\mu^2}{x^{\mu+1}}$$

$$\sum n a_{\mu n} = \frac{\mu}{2^{\mu}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\mu-1} \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \right] \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$\left[(\mu-1) \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\mu-2} \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\mu-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right] \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$\sum n a_{\mu n} = \frac{1}{4} = 2^{\mu}$$



Also erhält man die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass bis zur Zeit n das Teilchen die Residual-
 elongation n erreicht hat, indem man die Summe der Reihe $a_{n, n-2}$ mit den
 Coefficienten $[1 - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}})]$ multipliziert und dann
 addiert.

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} - \frac{5}{128} \right] + \frac{1}{8} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \right] + \frac{5}{64} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \right] + \frac{7}{128} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{14-5-5}{4 \cdot 128} + \frac{5-1}{128} - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{128} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{21}{128}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16} \right] + \frac{3}{32} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \right] + \frac{9}{128} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \right] =$$

also

$$\frac{5}{128} + \frac{3}{32} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{9}{256} = \frac{10+9+9}{256} = \frac{28}{256} = \frac{7}{64} + \frac{7}{128} = \frac{21}{128}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - \dots \right] + \frac{1}{16} \left[\dots \right] + \frac{7}{128} \left[\dots \right] =$$

$$\frac{5}{256} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{256} = \frac{8}{256} = \frac{1}{32} + \frac{5}{128} = \frac{9}{128}$$

$$\frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{3}{16} + \frac{5}{128} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8}{256} = \frac{1}{32} + \frac{5}{128} = \frac{9}{128}$$

$$\frac{1}{64} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{128} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{512}$$

$$\frac{1}{256} + \frac{7}{2 \cdot 256} = \frac{9}{512}$$

126
252
180
63
9
630
256
315
128

also betragen die Wahrsch. einer maximalen Klage im Zeitraum bis zu 9:

für n =	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	$\frac{7 \cdot 9}{256}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 7}{128}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 7}{128}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 3}{128}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 3}{128}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 3}{512}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 3}{512}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{512}$
	$\frac{126}{512} = \binom{9}{1}$	$\frac{84}{512} = \binom{9}{2}$		$\frac{36}{512} = \binom{9}{3}$		$\frac{9}{512} = \binom{9}{4}$	$\frac{1}{29}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	

Was übrig bleibt von 1, hat die maximalen Klage 0

Dabei wird „maximal“ nur in Bezug auf positive Veränderungen gesehen und negative werden beliebig zum Einfluss

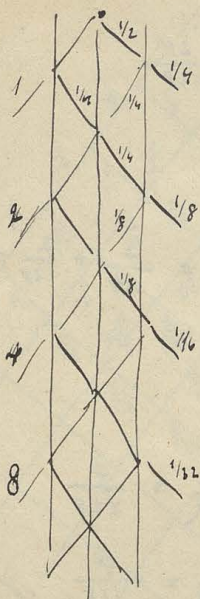
Vielleicht wäre es einfacher wenn es sich um den maximalen absolut Betrag handeln würde?

~~Der~~ Durchschnittl. von Klage = $\frac{1004}{512} = \frac{251}{128}$

durchschnittl. Klage = $\frac{315}{128}$

Mittlere " " = $\sqrt{\frac{493}{64}} = \sqrt{\frac{29.17}{64}}$

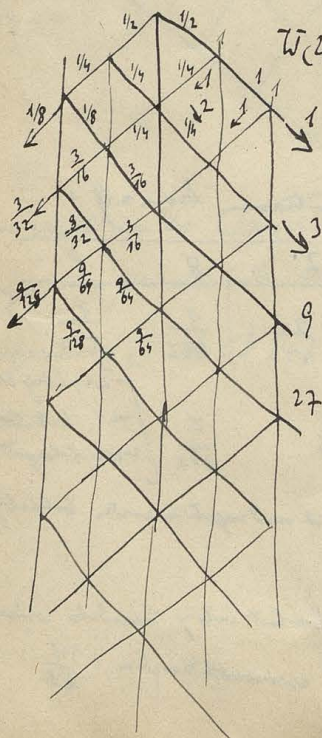
Absolute Maxima



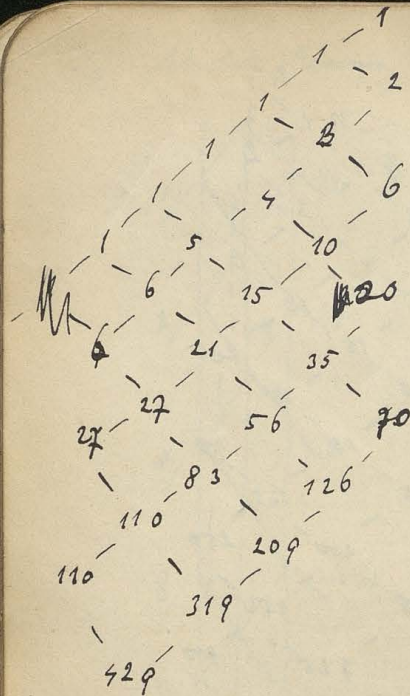
Wahrsch., dass ein Teilchen bis μ

als absolutes Maximum die elongation ± 1 erreicht

$$W(1) = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right)$$



$$W(2) = 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{32} + \frac{9}{128} + \frac{27}{512} \dots \right) - W(1)$$



$n = 11$

Näherungsformel:
 $a_{11} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10} \cdot \frac{1}{11} = \dots$
 für große n :

$$\frac{(n-2)!}{\left[\left(\frac{n-3}{2}\right)!\right]^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-3} \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$= \binom{n-3}{\frac{n-3}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-3} \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n}{2}!\right)^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}}{\left[\left(\frac{n}{2e}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{\pi n}\right]^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi n}} \frac{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}{\left(\frac{n}{2e}\right)^n} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi n}} (2)^n$$

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(2-3)n} 2^{n-3} \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots - a_{11} = 1 - \left[\frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \frac{1}{n+1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n+1}} + \frac{1}{n+2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n+2}} + \dots \right]$$

$$R = \int_n^\infty \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{2}{x}} dx = \int_n^\infty \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x^{3/2}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{x}} \frac{1}{1/2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$S_n = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} + e^{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}}$$

~~$$\sum_{k=1}^n \left[\sum_{n-k} + \sum_{n-k-1} \cdot 1 + 2 \sum_{n-k-2} + 3 \sum_{n-k-3} + \dots + (n-k) \sum_{n-k} \right]$$~~

~~$$\bar{E}_n = \int_0^n x \left[1 - 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{x}} \right] dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{x}} \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} = \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} n^{3/2}$$~~

~~Vollständige Induktion: $\int_{x=1}^n x e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{x}}} dx$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = z$ $x = \frac{1}{z^2}$ $dx = -\frac{2 dz}{z^3}$~~

~~$$\bar{E}_n = \int_0^n x e^{-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{x}}} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^1 e^{-2z} \frac{1}{z^5} dz$$~~

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2k} \varphi d\varphi = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{2k} dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2k-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2k} \frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{k+1}}$$

$$a_{1n} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2(n-1)} \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{2k-2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \frac{1}{2k} dt$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} (n-k+1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \sum_{k=1}^n t^{2k-2} \frac{(n-k+1)}{2k} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} dx \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n-k+1}{(1+x^2)^{k+1}} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\Sigma = (n+1) \sum_1^n \frac{t^{2k-2}}{2k} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_1^n t^{2k-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t^4}{6} + \dots + \frac{t^{2n-2}}{2n} \parallel 1 + t^2 + t^4 + \dots + t^{2n-2} = \frac{1-t^{2n}}{1-t^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\int t^{2k} \right] = \frac{1-t^{2n}}{1-t^2}$$

4096. 16
24576
65536

t = sin p

$$\int_0^1 \frac{t-t^{2n+1}}{1-t^2} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-\sin^{2n} \varphi) \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\sin^{2n} \varphi}{\cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t^2} \int \frac{t-t^{2n+1}}{1-t^2} dt$$

1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	n=10
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{25}{256}$	$\frac{63}{512}$	$\frac{231}{2048}$	$\frac{429}{4096}$	$\frac{6435}{2^{16} = 65536}$	$\frac{12155}{2^{17}}$	$\frac{46789}{2^{19}}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \dots 19}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \dots 20}$
				$\frac{5 \cdot 7}{256}$	$\frac{7 \cdot 9}{512}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11}{2048}$	$\frac{3 \cdot 11 \cdot 13}{2^{12}}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 9 \cdot 11 \cdot 13}{2^{14}}$	$\frac{5 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17}{2^{16}}$	$\frac{11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19}{2^{18}}$	
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$		$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{11}{3 \cdot 4}$	$\frac{13}{2 \cdot 7}$	$\frac{15}{2 \cdot 8}$	$\frac{17}{9 \cdot 2}$	$\frac{19}{20}$	

$$\frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \left\{ (n+1) \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{(1 - \sin^{2n} \varphi) \sin^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi} d\varphi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - \sin^{2n} \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} \right\} \quad (2) \quad x^{2k-1} \quad 37$$

$$\int \frac{n \sin^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi} d\varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^{2n+1} \varphi}{\cos \varphi} d\varphi = \int \frac{(1-x^2)^n}{x} dx = -\log x + \sum_1^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{x^{2k}}{2k} \quad x = \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{[1 - (1-0)^{2n}] \delta \omega}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2n \delta \omega}{1 - (1-0)^{2n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \left\{ -\frac{(n+1)}{\sin^2 \varphi} \sum_1^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{\cos^{2k} \varphi}{2k} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - \sin^{2n} \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} \right\}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\sum_1^n \frac{(n-k+1)}{(x+x^2)^{k+1}} \frac{1}{x} \right] = \sum_1^n \frac{n-k+1}{(x+x^2)^{k+1}} = (n+1) \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(x+x^2)^{k+2}}}{1 - \frac{1}{x+x^2}} + \frac{d}{dx} \sum_1^n \frac{1}{(x+x^2)^k}$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(x+x^2)^{k+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{x+x^2}}$$

$$W = \int \frac{V}{v} \rho dv = \frac{V \rho_0}{v} \log \frac{v}{v_0} = V \rho \log \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)$$

~~Handwritten scribble~~

$$NMR = \frac{H}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{H}{N} \log \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)$$

$$= 4.10^{-14} \log \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)$$

$$\frac{H}{N} = \frac{8.3 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 100}{6 \cdot 10^{23}} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-16} = 4 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$7.15 \cdot 10^{-14} = 4.6$$

1 + 1/2

0.602 · 23
1204
78
138
14
152

Allgemein:

~~Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass es den Zustand x zum ersten Mal in der Zeit t erreicht oder übersteigt?~~

Wenn III System ausgeht vom Zustand x_0 :

Wahrscheinl., dass es den Zustand x zum ersten Mal in der Zeit t erreicht oder übersteigt?

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(x_0, x, t) dt = 1$$

Dann ist also ~~das~~ durchschnittliche Übergangszeit aus x_0 in x : $T = \int_0^{\infty} t \varphi(x_0, x, t) dt$

Jene Systeme, welche bis zur Zeit t die Lage x ^{zum ersten Mal} überstreifen haben, aber $x + \Delta x$ nicht erreicht haben, haben also ihre \neq Maximal elongation innerhalb der Zeit t in x gehabt Natürlich nur für $x > x_0$

Also Wahrscheinl., dass ein System innerhalb der Zeit t seine Maximal elongation in $x \dots x + \Delta x$ gehabt habe $= -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^t \varphi(x_0, x, t) dx$

durchschnittliche einseitige ^{ander Kellog} also mittlere Maximal elongation, welche innerhalb der Zeit t erreicht wird

so bei negativen Verschiebungen (ähnlich)

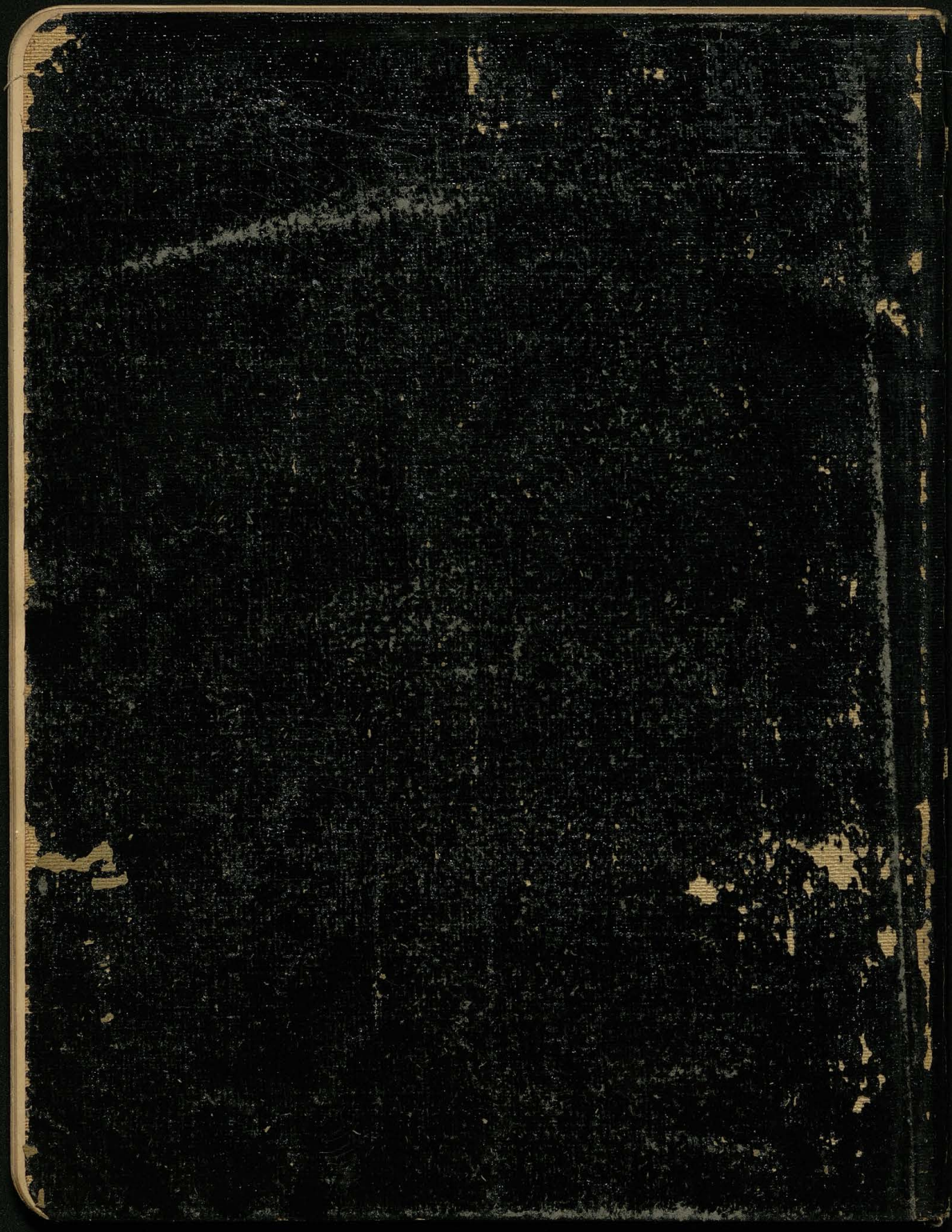
$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_x &= - \int_{x_0}^{x_m} x dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^t \varphi(x_0, x, t) dt = \int_0^t \left[\int_{x_0}^x x \varphi dt + \int_0^x dx \int_0^t \varphi dt \right] \\ &= \iint \varphi(x_0, x, t) dx dt \end{aligned}$$

Wahrscheinl. dass ein System innerhalb $t \dots t + dt$ seine Maximal elongation in $x \dots x + dx$ gehabt habe $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} dx dt$

Durchschnittl. Quadrat d. Maximal elongation

$$\bar{E}_m^2 = - \int x^2 dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^t \varphi(x_0, x, t) dt = \iint x^2 \varphi(x_0, x, t) dx dt$$

Auch so haben man Et stark mit
 Memminger'sen Kuchel mit Krenn 23 St.
 in-fel-le land; an die Oker ist
 un-nur-ol-ke-ten-ur-nen-ge-ge-n-
 Pt stark, so auch die hand von die
 von-ke-ge-ge-ge-ge

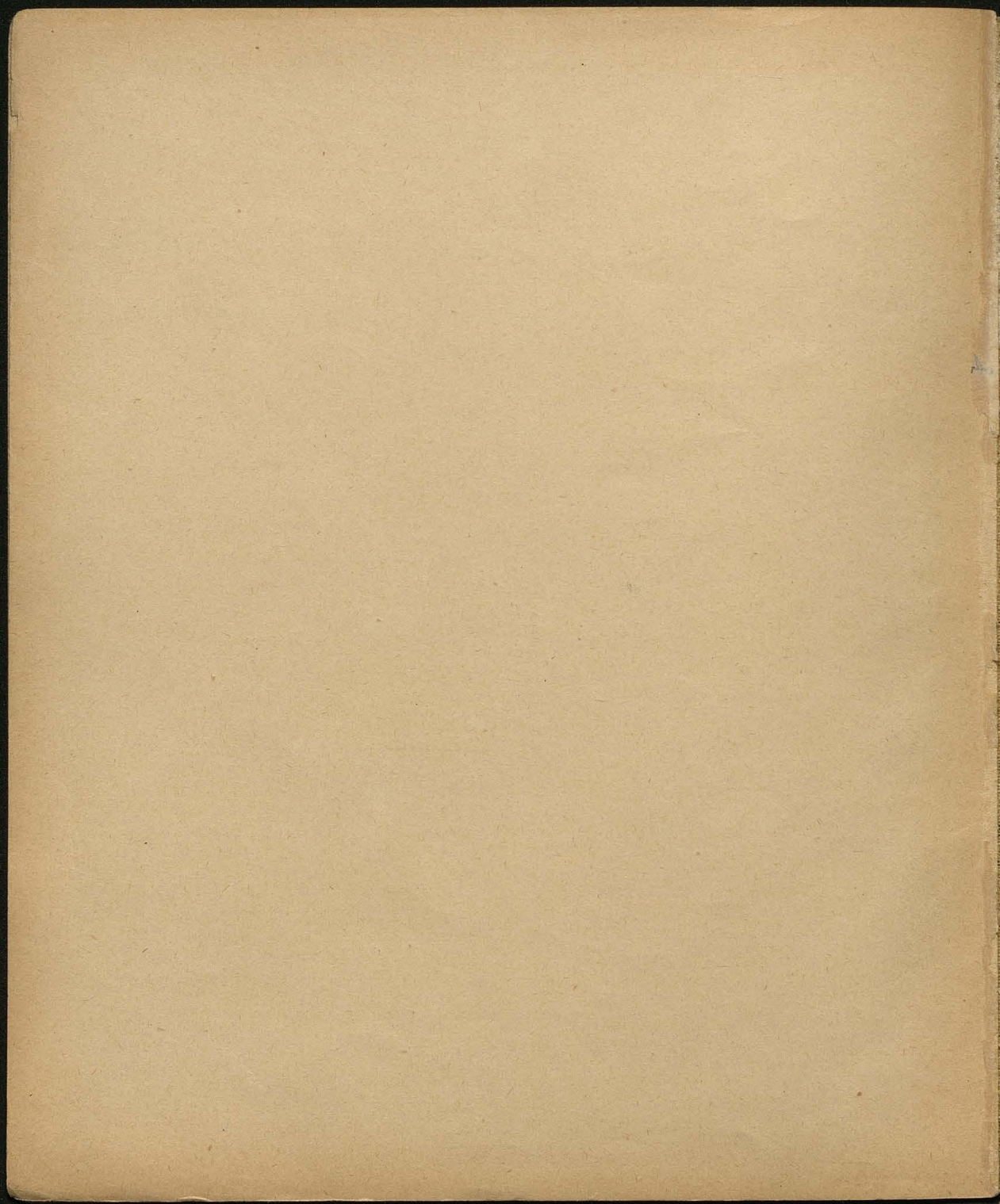


9403

II

39

JAN BRONILSKI
Kp. -- 30
WE LWOWIE.



Pracując dobrać two rozwiązanie funkcji w obrębie przestrzeni ω

zależy 1). od presyjnej temperatury T

2). od presyjnej ciśnienia p

3). od wielkości δ

4). od wielkości ω

5) od kształtu ω

95). Przyjmując obrót ω kształtu kształtu uwzględniamy się od 5).

Co to jest $P = f(T, p, \delta, \omega)$ (zamiast p możemy tu presyjną p)

W 4). Czym większy obrót ω tym więcej drożni w nim, zatem ten ~~stan~~ ^{stan} stanie lepszy
 z powodu od presyjnej [Przez wielkość δ nieprawdopodobnie].

Ad 3). Dla $\delta = \pm \infty$ $\lim P = 0$ bo to stany normalne (?)
~~zatem~~

(1) Wartość rotacyjna zawsze $f(T, p, \delta, \omega) < f(T, p, 0, \omega)$

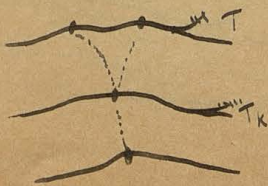
(2) A wartość rotacyjna zawsze $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega} < 0$

W (1) oczywiście musi być wartość ujemną dla, która odpowiada systemu
 równania charakterystycznym, niezależnie od ω : $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \delta}\right) = 0$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \delta \partial \omega}\right) = 0$$

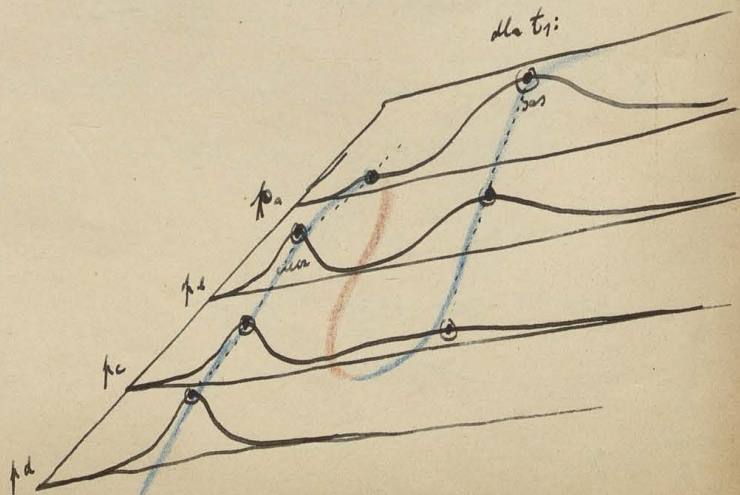
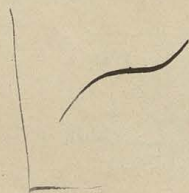
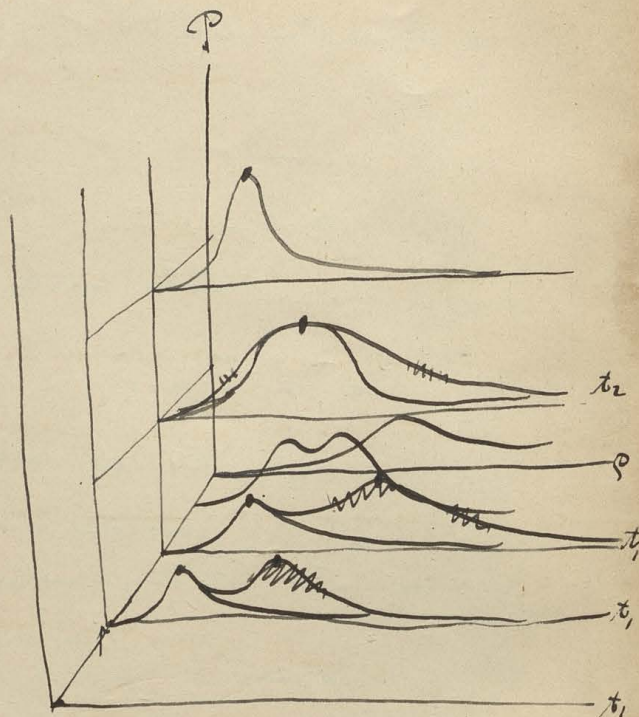
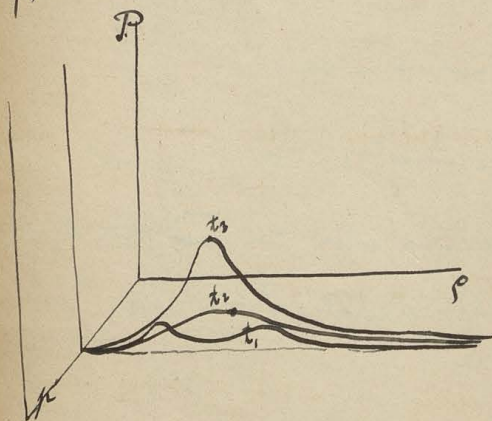
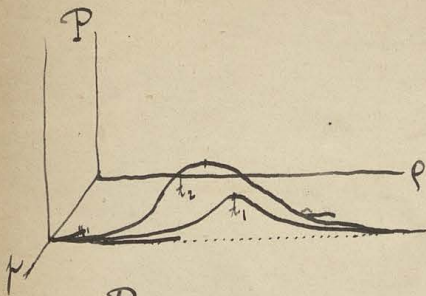
przyjmiamy: dla każdego danego ω :

- $P = z$
- $\delta = x$
- $T = \alpha$
- $p = y$



$$P_w = f_c(I, \rho, \mu)$$

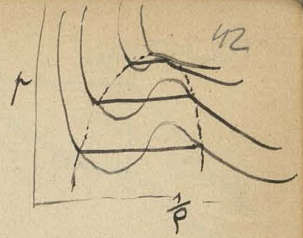
system parameter μ 2 parameter I



1). Gdy ~~temperatura~~ ciśnienie krytyczne $>$ temp. krytycz.

2). Gdy temp. $<$ T_K , $p \geq p_K$: 1 stan (ciężki) modyfikacji

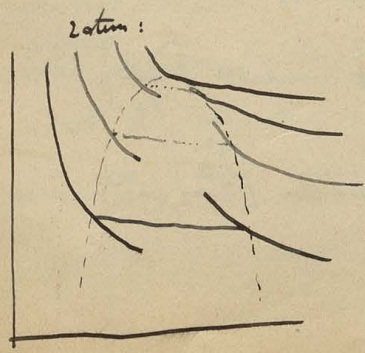
$p < p_K$: w pewnym obszarze 1. st. c.
 dolny 2. st. c. i gazowy
 ...
 dolny 1. gazowy



3). Gdy temp. $>$ T_K : 1 stan gazu

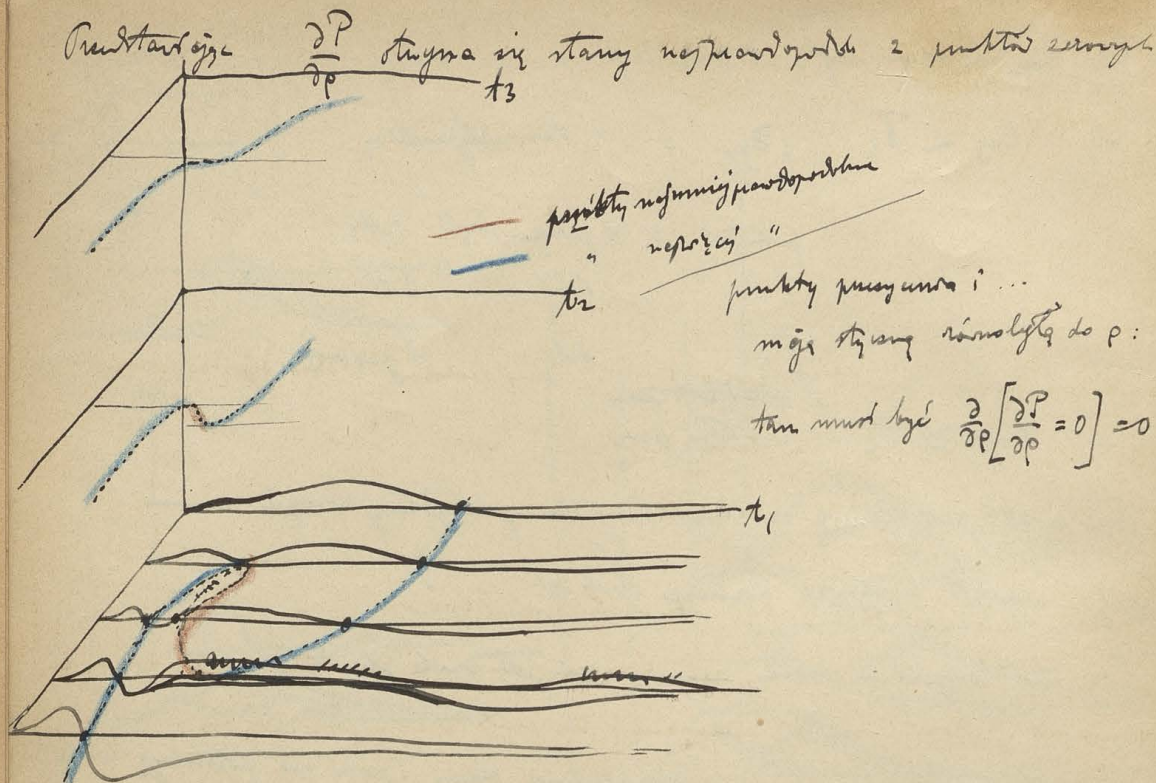
Temperatura punktu krytycznego nie odpowiada temperaturze wrzenia —
 Linię: równowagi p. wyczerpał P. S. S. lub w. ?
 Przy tym oczywiście widać — nie jest wcale objętość

Wynika z tego że punkty nieprawdopodobnie ciężki i gęsty nie potrzebują wcale
 ciężki się w krzywej ciężki
 granicę modyfikacji "niekrytycznej" będzie punkt $t_1, p_0 1$ gdzie: $\frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = 0; \frac{\partial P}{\partial p^2} = 0$
~~... ..~~ $t_1, p_0 2$ gdzie $= 0$



W punkcie krytycznym schodzi się dwa punkty
 infleksyjnym rotum musimy tam mieć:

$$\frac{\partial^3 P}{\partial p^3} = 0$$



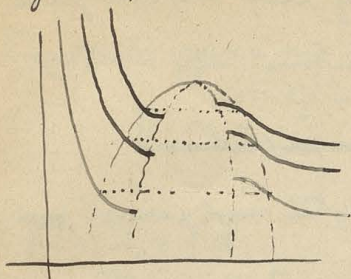
W punkcie krytycznym zamka osi ujemna bieżąca i styczna się niekieruje
 Tam oczywiście także równoważenie punkt graniczny mały przyciągania
 zatem także styczna równoległa do osi p
 zatem: pod założeniem wyżej: wszystkie pochodne:

Punkty graniczne i przyciągania określone przez warunki $\left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial p} \right]_{T=const} = 0$

Tak samo też punkt krytyczny; w nim również $\left[\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial p^2} \right] = 0$

Diagram p w rotacji następujący:

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Co charakterystyczne punkty wzniesia?

Tę daną I toku p przed istnieniem:

Albo 1). równość P dla stanu ciekłego i gazowego

$$\int_{c}^{\infty} P dp = \int_{g}^{\infty} P dp$$

Dzięki czemu $\int_{c}^{\infty} P dp > \int_{g}^{\infty} P dp$: stan ciekły więcej prężny.

czyli masa ciekła większa, więc tu uprzedni był ciekły

ponieważ, ale w ciekłym ciekły nie ucieka; ten mniej ma więcej ciekła.

Albo 2). tak jak widać ciekły kondensacja ma większą ilość par niż kondensacja

totalizacja ciekłej ilości gazowej i odrośnięcia.

Albo 3). że kondensacja tu totalizacja sumy odparów w

Dla rotacji zupełnej analogicznie:

t , $p = \text{cathorite}$ parę wodną. [czyli tu stanek par wodnych?]

zamiast p : stanek par wodnych i ciekły

Albo jeszcze lepiej: t , $p = \text{cathorite}$ parę wodną

zamiast p : stanek par wodnych

Mejer do ugotovila z razjemanjem vnetov dveh ali več namy vob'ovie juna
judy nisolcine endene = precistna koncentracja strombora celijske substance

~~izidna celica~~

~~razpela s'is vneto dno v dno vneto~~ = x
Faza celijske dno potvrdjena

Wtedy przy danum p , danum x , danum I precistni namy panovi

we fazy celijske panova koncentracja y [v resie jidny fazy = x] i panova ~~panova~~ v.

Zbraveno mathe v karmku y i v .

Sta ciele jednorodny :

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Przewodn. rezystancja (1105) : 7. 637

$$W \sim e^{-\frac{\nu \delta^2}{2} - h \delta U}$$

$$h = \frac{3N}{2(E - U_0)}$$

$$E = U + L$$

$$U = U_0 + \delta U$$

= energia potencjalna oraz kinetyczna

W Termodinamice wykład wyraża się U to co
 w tej wyrażeniu E

δU = zmiana przy stałej temperaturze t.j. stałej energii kinetycznej

zatem = $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial v}\right) \delta v$ gdzie U oznacza wykład termodinamiczny, niezmienniczy

Tam mamy :
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial v} = -A \left[I \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right) - p \right]$$

zatem wyrażenie dla prądu i odchyła $W \sim e^{-\frac{\nu \delta^2}{2}}$, pominięci $\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial v}\right) \delta v$

Ogólnie :
$$W \sim e^{-\frac{\nu \delta^2}{2} - h A \left[I \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right) - p \right] \delta v}$$

$$\delta v = \nu \delta$$

Tętoż jestek co innego, bo ten składnik oznacza tylko prędkość energii sum. oraz aw
 równoważni jestek energetyczna się energ. wewnątrz ciała ; a w porównaniu z sobą

δU oznacza sumę tych dwóch składników [t.j. różnicy energii ciepła ciała]

o drugie: odnosimy tutaj δU do całej ilości n drobin, tam do jednostki mamy.

$$\delta U = \delta_1 U + \delta_2 U$$

~~$$= h A \left[I \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right) - p \right] \left\{ \frac{\nu}{2} \delta^2 - n \left[\frac{\nu}{2} \delta^2 - n \frac{V - \omega}{V - \omega} \right] \right\}$$~~

dystrybucja dwulowa :

$$\left\{ \frac{\omega}{m n} \quad \frac{V - \omega}{m (N - n)} \right\}$$

$$\delta U = m n \int_{v_0}^{v = \frac{\omega m}{n}} \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) dv + m (N-n) \int_{v_0}^{v'} \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) dv$$

mit $v_0 = \frac{\omega m}{N}$
 $\left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) = \text{const.}$

$$= m \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[n \frac{v - v_0}{m n} + (N-n) \frac{v' - v_0}{m(N-n)} \right] = m \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[\frac{v - v_0}{m} + \frac{(N-n)(v' - v_0)}{m(N-n)} \right]$$

$$= m \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[n \left(\frac{\omega m}{n} - \frac{\omega m}{N} \right) + (N-n) \left(\frac{V-\omega}{N-n} - \frac{V-\omega}{N-n} \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[\omega \left[1 - \frac{n}{N} \right] + (V-\omega) \left[1 - \frac{N-n}{N-n} \right] \right]$$

$$= \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[\omega \left[1 - (1+\delta) \right] + (V-\omega) \left[1 - \frac{N-n}{N-n} \right] - \omega \left[1 - \frac{N-n}{N-n} \right] \right]$$

$$= \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[-\omega \delta + (V-\omega) \left[1 - \frac{1 - \frac{n}{N}}{1 - \delta} \right] \right]$$

$$= \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[-\omega \delta + (V-\omega) \left(1 - \left[1 - \frac{n}{N} \right] \left[1 + \frac{\delta}{N} + \frac{\delta^2}{N^2} + \frac{\delta^3}{N^3} + \dots \right] \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[-\omega \delta + (V-\omega) \left(1 - \left[1 + \frac{\delta}{N} + \frac{\delta^2}{N^2} + \frac{\delta^3}{N^3} - \frac{n}{N} - \frac{n\delta}{N^2} - \frac{n\delta^2}{N^3} - \dots \right] \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[-\omega \delta + (V-\omega) \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{N} - \frac{\delta^2}{N^2} - \frac{\delta^3}{N^3} + \frac{n}{N} + \frac{n\delta}{N^2} + \frac{n\delta^2}{N^3} + \dots \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial T} - p \right) \left[-\omega \delta + (V-\omega) \left[\frac{\delta}{N} + \frac{\delta^2}{N^2} + \frac{\delta^3}{N^3} \right] + \omega \frac{\delta}{N} + \omega \frac{\delta^2}{N^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$V \frac{\delta}{N} = \omega$$

$$\left[-\omega \delta + \omega \delta + \frac{\delta}{N} \omega \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{N^2} \omega \delta + \dots - \omega \frac{\delta}{N} - \omega \frac{\delta^2}{N^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$V - \omega = \omega \left[\frac{N}{V} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 0$$

$$\rightarrow \omega \left[1 - \frac{n}{v} \right] + (V - \omega) \left[1 - \frac{N-n}{N-v} \right] =$$

$$\omega \left\{ 1 - \frac{n}{v} + \frac{N-v}{v} \left[\frac{N-v-N+n}{N-v} \right] \right\} = \omega \left\{ 1 - \frac{n}{v} + \frac{n-v}{v} \right\} = \omega \left\{ \frac{v-n+n-v}{v} \right\} = 0$$

zatem dopóki $T \frac{\partial k}{\partial T} - p = \omega v T \rightarrow \delta U = 0$

$$T \frac{\partial k}{\partial T} - p = c$$

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial T} - \frac{k}{T} = \frac{c}{T} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{k}{T} \right)$$

$$\frac{k}{T} = \frac{c}{T} + f(v)$$

$$\frac{k-c}{T} = \alpha + \frac{R}{v}$$

$$p v = c v + R T + \alpha T v$$

~~Też można~~ zatem przy nisk. temp. dla pierwiastka: $\delta U = 0$!

Mogą być tylko wyrażenia kwadratowe i wyższe

$$\frac{1}{T} = u \quad \int T^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{k}{T} \right) dv = \int \frac{1}{k^2} \frac{\partial(ku)}{\partial u} u^2 = \int \frac{\partial(ku)}{\partial u} dv$$

v. l. w. :

$$p = \frac{RT}{v-b} + \frac{a}{v^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial T} \right)_v = \frac{R}{v-b}$$

$$\frac{RT}{v-b} = \frac{RT}{v-b} + \frac{a}{v^2}$$

$$u = -\int \frac{a}{v^2} dv = \frac{a}{v}$$

$$-n n a \left[\frac{n}{\omega n} - \frac{v}{\omega n} \right] + n(N-n) a \left[\frac{N-n}{(V-\omega)n} - \frac{N-v}{(V-\omega)n} \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{n a}{\omega} (n-v) - \frac{(N-n) a}{V-\omega} (v-n) = -a v \delta \left[\frac{n}{\omega} - \frac{N-n}{V-\omega} \right] = -a v \delta \left[\frac{n}{\omega} - \frac{1-N}{\frac{v}{\omega} - \frac{v}{N}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-a v \delta}{\omega} \left[\frac{n}{v} - \frac{N}{N} - 1 + \frac{N}{N} \right] = \frac{-a v \delta^2}{\omega \left(\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{N} \right)} = \frac{-a v^2 \delta^2}{\omega \left(1 - \frac{v}{N} \right)} = \frac{-a \omega \rho^2 \delta^2}{m^2} = \frac{-a v \rho \delta^2}{m} = -\omega \frac{a}{v^2} \cdot \delta^2$$

Zatem wstaw VdW:

$$W_{\text{eff}} = e^{-\frac{v\delta^2}{2} + v\delta^2 \frac{h a p}{m}} = e^{-\frac{v\delta^2}{2} \left[1 - \frac{2h a p}{m} \right]}$$

$$h = \frac{3N}{2(E-U_0)}$$

$$\frac{L}{\Delta} = \frac{(E-U_0)}{N} = \frac{3RT}{2} m$$

$$h = \frac{3M}{2L} = \frac{1}{RT} m$$

$$p = \frac{Nm v^2}{3} \quad \frac{L}{\Delta} = \frac{m c^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{v^2}{3} = RT \quad T = \frac{L}{R} \frac{2}{3} m$$

$$W_{\text{av}} = e^{-\frac{v\delta^2}{2}} \left[1 - \frac{3a}{T} \frac{ap}{m} \right] = e^{-\frac{v\delta^2}{2} \left[1 - \frac{2ap}{RTm} \right]}$$

$$\text{zatem } T = \frac{2ap}{Rm}$$

stąd ~~sta~~ przekroczenie stanu stężenia równowagi

$$T_v = \frac{2a}{R}$$

= granica ~~przebiegu~~ punktu dewi

$$\left(p + \frac{a}{v} \right) (v-b) = 3 \frac{a a R}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{v}$$

lub przegrzewa

dla każdego T tyżko poma gęstości ρ , zatem granica ~~przebiegu~~

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{R}{v} dv + \frac{da}{a} = 0$$

Albo w rzeczywistości powstają T_k nie ma już żadnych takich punktów! ?

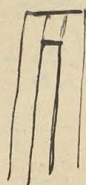
$$\frac{n_2}{n_1} = \sqrt{\frac{250 + 0.4 p_i}{250 - 1.3 p_i}}$$

$$p_i = 100 \text{ atm.}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{290}{120}} = \sqrt{2.417} = 1.55$$

$$\text{CO}_2: \quad 31.4 \quad 73 \text{ Mm.}$$

$$\text{Metylen:} \quad 10.1 \quad 51 \text{ Mm.}$$



$$\delta U = -a \left[m n \cdot \frac{1}{v} + m (N-n) \frac{1}{v'} - m v \frac{1}{v_0} - m (N-v) \frac{1}{v_0'} \right] \quad 46$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{\omega}{m n} \quad v' = \frac{v-\omega}{m(N-n)} \quad v_0' = \frac{v-\omega}{m(N-v)} = v$$

$$\delta U = -a \left[\frac{m^2 n^2}{\omega} + \frac{m^2 (N-n)^2}{v-\omega} - \frac{m^2 v^2}{\omega} - \frac{m^2 (N-v)^2}{v-\omega} \right]$$

$$= -a m^2 \left[\frac{v^2 (2\delta + \delta^2)}{\omega} + \frac{2N(N-n) + n^2 - v^2}{v-\omega} \right] \quad \frac{v}{N} = \omega$$

$$= v \frac{-2N\delta + (2\delta + \delta^2)v}{v-\omega} = v \frac{-2\delta + (2\delta + \delta^2)\frac{v}{N}}{\frac{\omega}{v} - \frac{\omega}{N}}$$

$$= \frac{v}{\omega} \frac{2N\delta \rho (2\delta + \delta^2)}{1 - \frac{v}{N}}$$

$$= -a m^2 \left[\frac{v^2 (2\delta + \delta^2)}{\omega} + v^2 \frac{[-2\delta + (2\delta + \delta^2)\frac{v}{N}]}{1 - \frac{v}{N}} \right] =$$

$$= -a m^2 v^2 \left[(2\delta + \delta^2) \frac{v}{\omega} - 2\delta + (2\delta + \delta^2) \frac{v}{N} + 2\delta \frac{v}{N} + (2\delta + \delta^2) \frac{v^2}{N^2} - 2\delta \frac{v^2}{N^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{a m^2 v^2}{\omega} \delta^2 = -\frac{a m v}{v} \delta^2 = -a m v \rho \delta^2$$

$$W \sim e^{-\frac{v \delta^2}{2} + a m h v \rho \delta^2} = e^{-\frac{v \delta^2}{2} [1 - 2 a m h \rho]} \quad m h = \frac{1}{RT}$$

granica stanów stacjonarnych: $\frac{2a\rho}{RT} = 1$

zatem temperaturę niżej której nastąpi kolaps!
krytyczny jeśli $RTv = \frac{\rho}{2} a$?

zatem przy każdej temperaturze będzie istnieć granica, poniżej której kolaps!
Jest to w rzeczywistości z tym, że w wyrażeniu dla δU znajduje się tylko a , nie ma jednak b , zatem tak jak gdyby punkt krytyczny. W d.T. nie uwzględniamy różnic wzrostu odległości przy oszacowaniu! Gdyby się podstawiło namy doświadczonej wartości $\frac{RT}{v-b}$, musielibyśmy to zmienić.

oformie: $\delta U = \cancel{m n \delta u} +$

$$= [m n u + m (N-n) U - m v u_0 - m (N-v) U_0]$$

$$= m \left[\frac{\partial (n u)}{\partial n} dn + \frac{\partial [(N-n) U]}{\partial n} dn \right]$$

$$= m v \delta \left[\frac{\partial [n u + (N-n) U]}{\partial n} \right]$$

$N U + n (u - U)$

$$= m \left\{ N (U - U_0) + \cancel{m} (n u - v u_0) - (n U - v U_0) \right\}$$

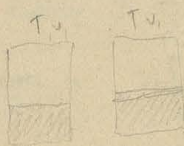
$$U_0 = u_0$$

$$= m \left\{ N (U - u_0) + n (u - U) \right\} = m \left\{ \right.$$

Winkeln II 2 p. 699!

Dorman F.S. Chem News 90 (1904) p. 139

Chem. 27 28 p. (1904)
Repart. 281



deduce 1 mol de N tak same jak dleby v srovnani s v $v(1-\frac{v}{N})$
zaten adobate Compn o $\frac{v}{N}$ cepe

$$\delta Q = v dx + (H-C) dT$$

$$v = x + (1-x) \theta$$

$$dv = (1-\theta) dx = -\frac{v}{N} dx \quad dx = -\frac{N}{N(1-\theta)}$$

$$x N = (x+dx) \frac{N(1+\theta)}{N}$$

$$x N = x N + N dx + x + dx$$

$$x(1-\theta) - v : v = \Delta d : \Delta p$$

$$\cancel{x + dx}$$

$$= \theta : v = \theta : p$$

$$\Delta \frac{v}{N} = \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{N} + \frac{dx}{N x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left[1 - \frac{v}{x(1-\theta)} \right] + \frac{dx}{N x}$$

$$\Delta \frac{v}{N} = \frac{v}{N x(1-\theta)}$$

Bothmann II p. 174

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$$\prod_{v=0}^{n-1} \left[v e^{-\frac{b}{v} - \frac{5b^2}{16v^2}} \right] = \prod_{v=0}^{n-1} \left(v - 2vmb + \frac{17v^2m^2}{16} \right) = W$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \log W &= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \log \left(v - 2vmb + \frac{17v^2m^2}{16} \right) \\ &= \sum_{v=0}^{n-1} \log v - \frac{2vmb}{v} - \frac{15v^2m^2}{16v^2} \\ &= n \log v - \frac{n^2mb}{v} - \frac{15n^3m^2}{16v^2} \end{aligned}$$

da $nm=1$:

$$= n \left[\log v - \frac{b}{v} - \frac{5b^2}{16v^2} \right]$$

$$W_f = v_f e^{-n \left(\frac{b}{v_f} + \frac{5b^2}{16v_f^2} \right)} = \left\{ v_f \left[1 - \frac{b}{v} - \frac{5b^2}{16v^2} + \frac{b^2}{2v^2} \right] \right\}^n$$

$$W_g = v_g e^{-n \left(\frac{b}{v_g} + \frac{5b^2}{16v_g^2} \right)} = v_f - b + \frac{3}{16} \frac{b^2}{v}$$

~~Wiederholung:~~

$$\frac{1}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_g} = \frac{nT}{2a} \left[\log \frac{v_g}{v_f} - b \left(\frac{1}{v_g} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right) - \frac{5}{16} b^2 \left(\frac{1}{v_g^2} - \frac{1}{v_f^2} \right) \right]$$

$$W \sim e^{-\frac{v\delta^2}{2} - h\delta U} d\delta$$

Albo lepiej, trzymając się wykładu z wykładu termodynamiki

~~U jest~~ Formą energii wewnętrznej, I energia kinetyczna

$$W \sim e^{-\frac{v\delta^2}{2} - h\delta(E-I)} d\delta$$

(Pobyt ciałem i I są nie związane przy równowadze)

I jest niezależnym dla temperatury :

Ciekawość energia jest wyznaczona przez temp. dla każdego S inna!

~~Wtedy~~ zatem wyznaczenie δ adalotyzacji | t.j. temp. dla w hdu
inna niż dla T-w

~~Wtedy~~ de są takie warunki w i rozkładu w T-w znowu są to

$$E_2 - E_1 = P_1^2 = \text{poca wykonana} = 0$$

~~wydaje się~~

~~jeżeli~~

$$\delta Q = C_v dT + A T \frac{d\delta}{\delta} d\delta$$

Jeżeli Temp. powstaje niezależnie, ciepło zmienia się

wytężenie na ~~pracy~~ zmianę objętości, więc w zmianę energii potencjalnej U, i na pracę wykonaną A p dV

$$\text{zatem } \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} = A \left(T \frac{\partial n}{\partial T} - p \right)$$

$$W \text{ cokolwiek: } \delta U =$$

Zadanie (18) pg 639

$$W \sim e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{av}{v} + \frac{15}{32} \frac{a^2 v^2}{v^2} - 2kCv \right]$$

$$C = \frac{a m^2}{RT}$$

$$\text{Wtem } va = 2b$$

$$e \left[1 + \frac{2b}{v} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} - 2kCv \right] =$$

~~$$e \left[1 + \frac{2b}{v} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} + \frac{2b^2}{v^2} - 2kCv \right]$$~~

$$2kCv = \frac{2a m^2 v}{RTm}$$

$$= \frac{2a \rho}{RT} = \frac{2a}{RT \cdot v}$$

Zatem stany przyniesione będą skrócone stanami

$$\frac{2a}{RT \cdot v} = 1 + \frac{2b}{v} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2}$$

to z ograniczeniem do pierwszego wyrazu to samo
w pustce!

$$v^2 + 2\left(b - \frac{a}{RT}\right)v + \frac{15}{8}b^2 = 0$$

$$v = -\left(b - \frac{a}{RT}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(b - \frac{a}{RT}\right)^2 - \frac{15}{8}b^2}$$

aby pierwiastek rzeczywisty, musi być

$$\frac{a}{RT} \gg b$$

wtedy istnieje granica temperatury, powyżej której nie ma pierwiastka

$$\text{w rzeczywistym, mianowicie: } \left(\frac{a^2}{RT^2} - \frac{2ab}{RT} - \frac{7}{8}b^2 = 0\right)$$

$$\frac{a}{RT} = b \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}} \right]$$

$$\text{tam gdzie } v = b \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}}$$

formuła będzie dotyczyć z temperaturą krytyczną dla której przy tej samej prędkości:

~~$$1 + \frac{a}{v} = RT \left[\frac{1}{v} + \frac{b}{v^2} + \frac{5}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^3} \right]$$~~

$$\frac{2a}{v^3} = RT \left[\frac{1}{v^2} + \frac{2b}{v^3} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^4} \right]$$

$$\frac{6a}{v^4} = RT \left[\frac{1}{v^3} + \frac{6b}{v^4} + \frac{15}{2} \frac{b^2}{v^5} \right]$$

$$\frac{2a}{v} = RT \left[1 + \frac{2b}{v} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{6a}{v} = RT \left[2 + \frac{6b}{v} + \frac{15}{2} \frac{b^2}{v^2} \right]$$

$$\left[2 + \frac{6b}{v} + \frac{15}{2} \frac{b^2}{v^2} \right] = 3 \left[1 + \frac{2b}{v} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} \right]$$

$$5 + \frac{16b}{v} + \frac{11 \cdot 15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} = 0$$

Zatem dla temp krytycznej:

$$\frac{b^2}{v^2} + \frac{8 \cdot 16}{11 \cdot 15} \frac{b}{v} + \frac{40}{11 \cdot 15} = 0$$

$$\frac{b}{v} = -\frac{64}{11 \cdot 15} \pm \sqrt{-40 \cdot 11 \cdot 15 + (64)^2}$$

$$\frac{b}{v} \neq < 1! \text{ nie ma!}$$

$$\frac{b}{v} \neq$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 165 \cdot 40 \\ - 6600 \\ \hline 4096 \\ \sqrt{2504} = 50.1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64^2 = 36 \\ \hline 486 \\ \hline 4096 \end{array}$$

$$1 - \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{b}{v} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}}$$

$$\frac{a}{R\Gamma} = \frac{v}{2} \left[1 + \frac{2b}{v} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} \right] = \frac{b}{2 \frac{b}{v}} [\dots]$$

$$= \frac{b}{2 \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}}} \left[1 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{8}{15} \right] = b \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}} \right]$$

Teraz zadani agni tempa krytyczna wloty wyznaczamy:

$$f = -\frac{a}{b^2} \frac{8}{15} + \frac{a}{b^2 (1 + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}})} \left[\sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} + \frac{8}{15} + \frac{5}{8} \frac{8}{15} \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{a}{b^2} \left\{ \frac{\frac{8}{15} + \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} - \frac{8}{15} - \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}}} \right\} = \frac{a}{b^2} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{3b^2} \frac{1}{\frac{15}{8} + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}}}$$

$$\frac{RT_u}{p_u v_u} = \frac{a \left(\frac{15}{8} + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}} \right)}{b \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}} \right) \frac{a}{2b^2} b \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}}} = 3 \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}}} = 3$$

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Induce przy outlay wszystkich r.d.W.:

$$\frac{RT_u}{p_u v_u} = \frac{p_0 \cdot 27b^2}{27b \cdot a \cdot 3b} = \frac{8}{3} = 2.666$$

Równanie skrajniej rate ~~to~~ granic możliwości produkcji:

$$\frac{2a}{RTv} = 1 + \frac{2b}{v} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} \quad \text{stan:} \quad \left(\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial v_T} \right) = + \frac{2a}{v^3} - RT \left[\frac{1}{v} + \frac{2b}{v^2} + \frac{15b^2}{8v^3} \right]$$

to znaczy że ~~to~~ granic możliwości produkcji

gdzie $\left(\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial v_T} \right) = 0$!!! co jest nie możliwe!

to samo co przesłana geometrycznie
wynikiem

Czy to optimum?

Jaki inny rodzaj zapytań?

~~to~~ Do określenia warunków równowagi:

$$W \rightarrow e \quad -\frac{v \delta^2}{2} \left[1 + \frac{2b}{v} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} - \frac{2d(W)}{RTv} \right] + \frac{v \delta^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{v^2}{RT} = e \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{v} &= p \\ -\frac{v \delta^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial p} \cdot \frac{1}{RT} &= e \\ -\frac{v \delta^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial p} \right)_{km} &= e \end{aligned}$$

Czy to może być optimum równowagi?

$$p = p \cdot RT$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial p} \right) = RT$$

$$e \cdot \frac{-v \delta^2}{2}$$

Przewidywanie dla dwóch szczególnych stanów (niektórych) odczytanie -

$$\frac{\binom{n}{v} e^{n-v}}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}$$

pag 639: D (17): i (18): to tylko wadze dla metody S. Jaka trzeba by
 te wzory wplynie dla znacznym zmian gestosci jakis Adama przy skroplaniu
 nastepujac?

Ilość kombinacji: $A = \frac{\binom{v}{n} e^{n-v}}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}$

$$\lg A = n[\lg v - \lg n] + n - v - \frac{1}{2} \lg n$$

Jesli n i v bardzo duze zmiana $\frac{1}{2}$ u pominiemy n

prostej, oznaczajac $\frac{n}{v} = \varepsilon$

$$\lg A = v \left\{ \varepsilon \lg \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon - 1 \right\}$$

$$B = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[v - \alpha k + \frac{17}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{v} \right]$$

$$\lg B = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \lg \left[v - \alpha k + \frac{17}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{v} \right]$$

~~2 \frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{2}~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{n}{2}-1}{\frac{n}{2}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{n}{2}+1}{\frac{n}{2}+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{\frac{n}{2}-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{\frac{n}{2}+1}$$

Kon. ca. u 2. ukt. Kon 6

$$\frac{2 \frac{\frac{n}{2}-1}{\frac{n}{2}-1} + \frac{n}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{n}{2}-1} + \frac{1}{\frac{n}{2}+1} \right)}{\frac{\frac{n}{2}+1}{\frac{n}{2}+1} + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{2(n-2)(n+1) + n \cdot 2n}{2(n+2)(n-1) + 2n^2} = \frac{2n^2 - n - 2}{2n^2 + n - 2} =$$

N drobin v objemnosti V pri temperaturi T

je kakor pravda, da v objemnosti v najdemo nič ali n ?

Pri doprinosu zmožnosti zmožnosti sistema je kakor pri skoplinu zadržanju.

Če o poravnani pravdy, stane ciklusa i ferovep.

$$W \sim \left(\frac{v}{n}\right)^n \frac{e^{n-v}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha k}{v} + \frac{17}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{v^2}\right] \prod_{k=0}^{N-n-1} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha k}{v-v} + \frac{17}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{(v-v)^2}\right] (E - U_0)^{\frac{3N}{2} - 1}$$

$$n = m(1+\delta)$$

$$W \sim \left(\frac{v}{m}\right)^m \left(\frac{1}{1+\delta}\right)^m \frac{e^{m-v}}{\sqrt{2\pi m}} \frac{e^{m\delta}}{\sqrt{1+\delta}} \prod \dots (E - U_0)^{\frac{3N}{2} - 1} e^{-k\delta U}$$

$$\left(\frac{v}{m}\right)^m \frac{e^{m-v}}{\sqrt{2\pi m}} \underbrace{(1+\delta)^{-m\delta \cdot \frac{1}{2}}}_{e^{-m\delta} e^{m\delta}}$$

$$v\delta \ln(1+\delta) = v\delta^2$$

$$\ln W = m(1+\delta) [\ln v - \ln m - \ln(1+\delta)] +$$

$$(m+m\delta-v) \ln \sqrt{2\pi m} - \frac{1}{2} \ln m - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\delta) + \dots$$

$$= m \ln \frac{v}{m} + m\delta \ln \frac{v}{m} - m(1+\delta) \ln(1+\delta)$$

$$+ m - v$$

$$- \ln \sqrt{2\pi m}$$

$$\underbrace{[\delta + \delta^2 - \dots]}_{-m \frac{\delta^2}{2}} + m\delta$$

$$W = \left(\frac{\nu}{m}\right)^m \frac{e}{\sqrt{2\pi m}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{\nu}{m}\right)^{m\delta} e^{-\frac{m\delta^2}{2}}$$

$$-\nu(1+\delta) \ln\left(\frac{\nu}{m}\right) + \nu\delta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi m}$$

$$= \nu \left[\delta - \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{2} - \delta^2 \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{e}{1+\delta}\right)^{\nu(1+\delta)} e^{-\nu}$$

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$$\nu(1+\delta) \left(1 - \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{2}\right) =$$

$$\nu \left(1 - \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{2} + \delta - \delta^2\right) = \nu \left(1 - \frac{\delta^2}{2}\right)$$

$$W \sim \left(\frac{\nu}{n}\right)^n \frac{e}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha k}{\nu} + \frac{17}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{\nu^2}\right] e^{-\alpha^2 \rho}$$

$\nu =$ "ilovi" ν gornje prop. stepena na 1cm^2 [pod rotacijom iz jed. oblika]

$n = \nu \epsilon$ $\epsilon =$ condensations coefficient

$$W \sim \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_0(1+\delta)}\right]^{\nu \epsilon_0(1+\delta)} \frac{e^{\nu[\epsilon_0(1+\delta)-1]}}{\sqrt{2\pi \nu \epsilon_0(1+\delta)}} \prod \dots$$

$$\ln W = -\nu \epsilon_0(1+\delta) \left[\ln \epsilon_0 + \delta - \frac{\delta^2}{2} + \frac{\delta^3}{3} \dots \right] - \nu - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi \nu \epsilon_0}$$

$$\ln = -\nu - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi \nu \epsilon_0} - \nu \epsilon_0 \ln \epsilon_0 - \nu \epsilon_0 \delta (1 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0) + \dots$$

$$= -\nu \left\{ \epsilon_0 \ln \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_0 \delta - \frac{\epsilon_0 \delta^2}{2} + \delta \epsilon_0 \ln \epsilon_0 + \delta \epsilon_0^2 - \epsilon_0 - \epsilon_0 \delta + 1 \right\}$$

$$= -\nu \left\{ \frac{\epsilon_0 \delta^2}{2} + \epsilon_0 \ln \epsilon_0 (1+\delta) - \epsilon_0 + 1 \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi \nu \epsilon_0}$$

$$W = \frac{e^{-\frac{\nu \epsilon_0 \delta^2}{2}} e^{\nu \epsilon_0 \delta}}{\epsilon_0^{\nu \epsilon_0} \sqrt{2\pi \nu \epsilon_0}} \prod \dots$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\nu \epsilon_0 \delta^2}{2} + \nu \epsilon_0 \delta}$$

$$Z_y \Pi = \sum_{k=0}^n Z_y \left[1 - \frac{\alpha k}{v} + \frac{17}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{v^2} \right]$$

$$= n Z_y v + \sum_{k=0}^n \left(-\frac{\alpha k}{v} + \frac{17}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{v^2} - \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{2v^2} \dots \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha k}{v} - \frac{15}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 k^2}{v^2}$$

$$\sum k = \frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$\sum k^2 = \frac{n^3}{3}$$

$$= n Z_y v$$

$$= n Z_y v - \frac{\alpha n^2}{2v} - \frac{5}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 n^3}{v^2}$$

$$W \neq v^n e^{-\frac{\alpha n^2}{2v} - \frac{5}{64} \frac{\alpha^2 n^3}{v^2}} \left(\frac{e}{\xi_0} \right)^{\xi_0 v} \frac{1}{e^v \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v \xi_0^2}{2} - v \xi_0 \delta y \xi_0} d\xi e^{-\alpha v \xi_0 (\xi_0 + \delta)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha \delta - \beta \delta^2} d\delta = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta \left(\delta + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta} \right)^2} \cdot e^{\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta}} d\delta$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4\beta}}$$

Do računaní exponenciál ϵ v oblasti od μI vzhľadajúci na V_{vol} .

Prvýma z tých rovníc vedúca $f(\mu I) = 0$

čo rovná V_{vol} a zvyšok $f(\mu I) = I = q(\mu)$

Boltz. p 173

$$W = \prod_{v=0}^{v=n-1} \left(v - 2vmb + \frac{17v^2m^2b^2}{16v} \right) \cdot e^{-2han}$$

$= \dots$ ~~... n Mol. $2 \sqrt{v} \dots$... $2 \sqrt{v} \dots$... $2 \sqrt{v} \dots$...~~

~~... $\sim \beta^2 \dots$... $\sim \beta^2 \dots$... $\sim \beta^2 \dots$...~~

$$\log W = \sum \log \left(v - 2vmb + \frac{17v^2m^2b^2}{16v} \right) - 2han$$

$n_m = 1$

$$= \log v - \frac{b}{v} - \frac{5b^2}{16v^2} - \frac{2\mu U}{RT}$$

$$\prod \left(v_f - 2b + \frac{17}{16} \frac{b^2}{v_f} \right) = \prod \left(v_f - 2b + \frac{17}{16} \frac{b^2}{v_f} \right) e^{4\mu U (1 - \dots)}$$

$$\log v - \frac{b}{v} - \frac{5b^2}{16v^2} = \frac{A}{T^2} + \log \dots$$

~~...~~
 $\frac{28}{28} \cdot 1.3$

$$\neq \log \frac{(v-b)}{v_f - b} =$$

$$\frac{8103 - 1.99 \cdot 293}{586} = 293 \left[\log \frac{0.000}{0.004} - \log(1 - \dots) \right]$$

$$\frac{(1 - \dots)}{1 - \dots} e^{\frac{2\mu U}{RT}} = 1 \quad \approx$$

2.33.204

5. - - (8.2.2.9)

$$n = 4 \cdot 10^{19} \cdot 10^{-14} \cdot l \text{ (cm)} \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}$$

perovani izlaza konstantoval
reporoviz Muzh James. poler!

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho \cdot 10^5 \cdot n}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\mu}} = \frac{10^{-3}}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\mu}}$$

$$d\alpha = [\alpha] \cdot d.l$$

1 obr $\alpha = 36^\circ$

(d) Turpentinat kot $t = 276.0$
(Substancij)

$$[\alpha]_D = 36^\circ = \frac{n \cdot d}{l \cdot \rho}$$

$C_{10}H_{16}$

Subst.
 $\rho \neq 0.004$

$$\frac{120}{16} = 7.5$$

djelačnoga

$\alpha = 36^\circ \cdot \frac{\mu_0 \cdot l \cdot \rho}{n \cdot d}$
n = konstanta 276.0 dlo $l \cdot \rho = 1, \mu_0$
d.f. $l = 250 \text{ cm}, \mu_0$

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \delta^2} \delta^2 d\delta}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \delta^2} d\delta} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^3}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2\alpha}}{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha\pi}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\alpha}} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha\pi}} = 1 : \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha^5}}$$

$$n = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{19} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^4}{3} = 6 \cdot 10^{23} \quad (r = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ mm})$$

$$n_0 = 6 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{20}$$

$$Q = \frac{1000}{1} \cdot 0.00005 \cdot 0$$

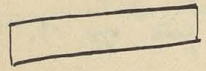
$$\frac{Q}{n_0} = \frac{0.05}{6 \cdot 10^{23}} = \frac{10^{-11}}{10^{23}} = 10^{-34} = \text{unget}$$

~ Co Regel

$$10^{-25} \sqrt{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{20}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-15} = \text{für } n_0 = 12 \text{ e } \text{unget}$$

$$c_{p9} \neq 3 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 10^{15}}{3 \cdot 10^{-8}} = 1 \cdot 10^{23} = \text{für temp } 10^4$$





1) zwei ungleiche Maxima, das ist die Voraussetzung für die Existenz von zwei verschiedenen Lösungen. Die Lösung ist dann die Summe der beiden Lösungen. (Alle Ableitungen sind 36 gegeben)

2) zwei gleiche Maxima, das ist die Voraussetzung für die Existenz von zwei identischen Lösungen. Die Lösung ist dann die Summe der beiden Lösungen.

Wie kann man die beiden Maxima unterscheiden? Man kann die Ableitungen an den Stellen der Maxima untersuchen. Die Ableitung ist dann positiv oder negativ. (Alle Ableitungen sind 36 gegeben)

$$c_{44} = -\sqrt{2} (\varphi + k\varphi) = -\frac{3}{2} k^2 [c_{11} - c_{12} + \delta c_{11} + 5c_{12}]$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} k^2 [4c_{12} - 7c_{11}]$$

$$k\varphi' = -\frac{3}{2} k^2 (\delta c_{11} - 5c_{12})$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{\delta k^2 c_{11} - 5 k^2 c_{12}}{3}$$

$$k\varphi' = -\frac{3}{2} (c_{11} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 5\varphi) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [k^2 c_{11} + 5\delta c_{11} - \frac{5}{2} c_{12} k^2]$$

$$\varphi = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} k^2 (c_{11} - c_{12})$$

$$k^2 (c_{11} - c_{12}) = \frac{2}{3} \varphi$$

$$c_{12} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [\frac{2}{3} \varphi + \frac{2}{3} \varphi]$$

$$c_{11} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [5\varphi + \frac{2}{3} \varphi]$$

$X_2 = (X - X_1) \cdot \alpha = \alpha \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot (\varphi + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}})$
 $X_1 - X_2 = \sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot (\varphi + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}})$
 $X_1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot (\varphi + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}) + X_2$

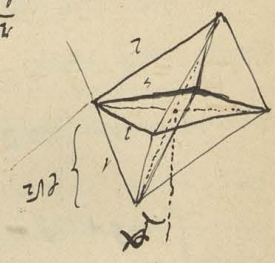
$X_1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot (\varphi + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}) + X_2$
 $X_1 - \sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot (\varphi + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}) = X_2$
 $X_1 - \sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot \varphi - \alpha \cdot z = X_2$

$X_1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot \varphi - \alpha \cdot z + X_2$
 $X_1 - \sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha \cdot \varphi + \alpha \cdot z = X_2$

$\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} = \alpha \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}$
 $z = \alpha \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \cdot \sqrt{2}$
 $z = \alpha \sqrt{2(1 - \alpha^2)}$

$\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} = \alpha \sqrt{2(1 - \alpha^2)}$

Moment hat es 2 orthogonale geraden
 nur parallele u. senkrecht 1, 2



Normalvektor: $F(1 - 2\alpha) = K$

Normalvektor!

$= + 5 \sqrt{2} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} [4\varphi + z\varphi]$

$f = 5 - \sqrt{2} \left\{ 5\varphi + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}\varphi - 2 \left[\frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}\varphi + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}\varphi \right] \right\} = -5 \sqrt{2} \left[-2\varphi - \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}}\varphi \right]$

Hypothese: My sketched case u. Kinnback of Skya-ay co'ntine' nennem-im

$\frac{\varphi}{3} = 3$
 $(5z + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}})^2 = 3(5z + \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}})(8z + 2z)$
 $= (12z - 3z)(8z + z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi\phi' - \phi\phi &= -\phi\phi \\ 2\phi + \phi\phi' &= 0 \\ \phi^2 + \phi\phi' &= 5\phi + \phi\phi' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi\phi' - \phi\phi &= -\phi\phi \\ 2\phi + \phi\phi' &= 0 \\ \phi^2 + \phi\phi' &= 5\phi + \phi\phi' \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{5\phi + \phi\phi' + \phi\phi'}{\phi} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{5\phi + 2\phi\phi'}{\phi} = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi\phi' - \phi\phi &= -\phi\phi \\ 2\phi + \phi\phi' &= 0 \\ \phi^2 + \phi\phi' &= 5\phi + \phi\phi' \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\gamma} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\delta^2}{2} \phi + \frac{\delta}{2} \phi' \right] = \mu \in$$

$$\frac{\delta^2}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\delta}{2} \phi + \phi\phi' \right] + \frac{\delta^2}{6\sqrt{2}} \cdot \delta + \gamma = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta}{X} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[5\phi + \frac{\delta}{2} \phi' \right] = B$$

$$\frac{\delta^2}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{2} \phi + \phi\phi' + \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\phi\phi' + \phi\phi' \right] + \frac{\delta}{2} \phi' + X = 0$$

$$K = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{2}} = +\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\delta^2} \left[\phi\phi' + \phi\phi' \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\delta^2} \left[\phi\phi' + \phi\phi' \right] = K$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\delta^2} \left[\phi\phi' + \phi\phi' \right] = K$$

$$X_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \phi - a\phi^2 = 0$$

$$X_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \phi - a\phi^2 = 0$$

$$X_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \phi - a\phi^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{y}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{y}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

W. Stamm vorangeht. Kij. alle 500

$$X_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) = Y_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\neq a \rho^2$$

Das System gelöst
 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}(1+\delta)$
 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}(1-\delta)$

$$X + X_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \delta \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right] = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \delta \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x)$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \delta \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right]$$

$$K = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right]$$

$$X - X_0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \delta \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) + \delta \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right]$$

$$Y - Y_0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} \varphi(x) \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{z^2}{\delta^2} + \left(\frac{z}{\delta} - 2\delta \right) \varphi \right] \frac{z^2}{\delta^2} = \left[\frac{z^2}{\delta^2} + \left(\frac{z}{\delta} - 2\delta \right) \varphi \right] \frac{z^2}{\delta^2} =$$

$$\frac{z^2(1+\delta)}{\delta^2} = \sqrt{z} \left[\varphi \left(\frac{z}{\delta} - 2\delta \right) + \frac{z}{\delta} \varphi \right] \sqrt{z}$$

$$\sqrt{z} = 2 \left[\varphi \left(\frac{z}{\delta} - 2\delta \right) + \frac{z}{\delta} \varphi \right] \sqrt{z}$$

$$= 2 \left[\sqrt{z} - \frac{\delta}{z} + \frac{z}{\delta} - \frac{z}{\delta} \right] \varphi + 2 \left[\frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} \right] \varphi$$

$$\sqrt{z} = \sqrt{z} \left[2 + \frac{2z}{\delta} \right] \varphi + \varphi \left[\frac{z}{\delta} - 2\delta \right] \sqrt{z}$$

$$z^2 = 2z \left[2 + \frac{2z}{\delta} + 2 \left(\frac{z}{\delta} - 2\delta \right) \right] \varphi$$

$$\sum z = 2z \left[2 + \frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} + 3 \left(\frac{z}{\delta} - 2\delta \right) \right] \varphi = 2z \left[2 + \frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} - 6\delta \right] \varphi$$

$$\text{Zudem } X = \frac{z^2}{\delta^2} \left[(2+\delta) \varphi(z) + \frac{z}{\delta} \varphi'(z) \right] - \frac{z}{\delta} \varphi'(z) \delta^2$$

$$= \sqrt{z} \left[\varphi \left(\frac{z}{\delta} + \delta \right) + \frac{z}{\delta} \varphi' \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{z} \left[\varphi \left(\frac{z}{\delta} + \delta \right) + \frac{z}{\delta} \varphi' \right]$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \varphi \left[\frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} \right] + \frac{z}{\delta} \varphi' \right\}$$

$$\underline{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4} = 2 \left\{ \varphi \left[\frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} + \frac{z}{\delta} \right] + \frac{z}{\delta} \varphi' \right\}$$

2- =

$$\frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)} dx dy} = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)} dx dy}$$

ansatz $x = r \cos \phi, y = r \sin \phi$

$$-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = -\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{-r^2}}{r^2} r dr d\phi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-r^2}}{r} dr$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} dr$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-r^2}}{r} dr = 2\pi \left[-\frac{1}{2} \ln r^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} dr = \pi \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-r^2}}{r} dr = \pi \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = \pi \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$X_{68} = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2-y^2}}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy = \pi \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\cancel{\text{scribbles}} \left[\frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 \right] \phi = \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1$$

$$= 1 + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{2} + 1 = 2 + z$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{2} + 1}{2 + z} = \frac{2 + z}{2 + z} = 1$$

$$\frac{2z}{2} - \frac{2z}{2}$$

$$X_{2,1} = \phi \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} - \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 \right] + \phi \left[\frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 = 2 + z$$

$$= \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 = 2 + z$$

$$+ x_2 + x_2 + 1$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 = 2 + z$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1}{2 + z} = \frac{2 + z}{2 + z} = 1$$

$$= \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 = 2 + z$$

$$= \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 = 2 + z$$

$$= \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 = 2 + z$$

$$X_{1,2} = \phi \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} - \frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 \right] + \phi \left[\frac{2z}{2} + \frac{2z}{2} + 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{x^6}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} - x + \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{x^6}{2}$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^5} - \frac{2}{x^6} + \frac{4}{x^7} - \frac{2}{x^8} + \frac{4}{x^9} - \frac{2}{x^{10}} + \frac{4}{x^{11}} - \frac{2}{x^{12}} = \frac{x^6}{2}$$

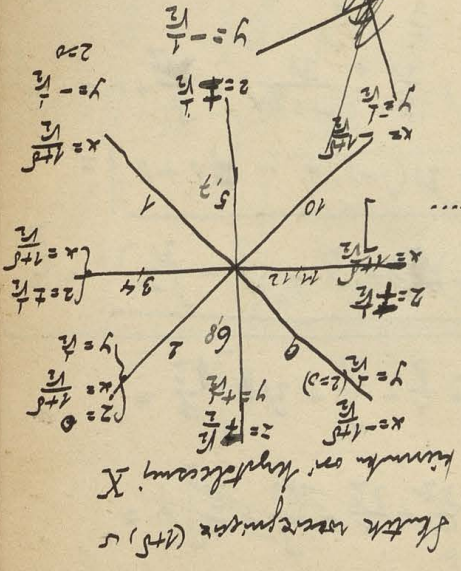
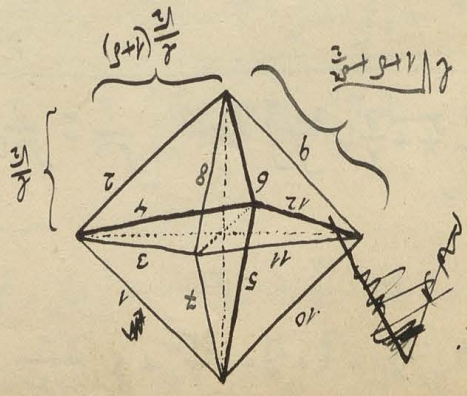
$$1 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^5} + \frac{2}{x^6} + \frac{2}{x^7} + \frac{2}{x^8} + \frac{2}{x^9} + \frac{2}{x^{10}} + \frac{2}{x^{11}} + \frac{2}{x^{12}} = \frac{x^6}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - y\right)^2 + z^2}$$

Wahlkreisgrenzen
 Wahlkreisgrenzen

$$X = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\varphi(x) + (x-2)\varphi'(x) + \dots]$$

$$X = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\varphi(x) + (x-2)\varphi'(x) + (x-2)^2\varphi''(x) + \dots]$$

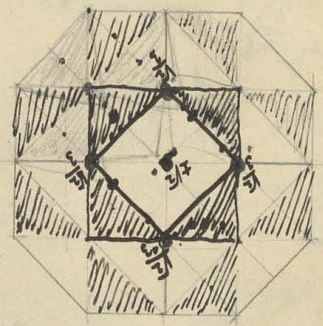
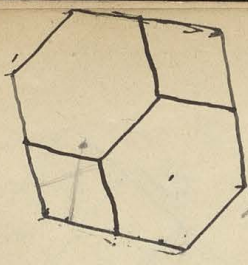


$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 1 + 2\sqrt{3} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$8 \cdot 12 - 12 = 84$$

$$46 \cdot 12 - 12 = 552$$



$$\frac{9}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

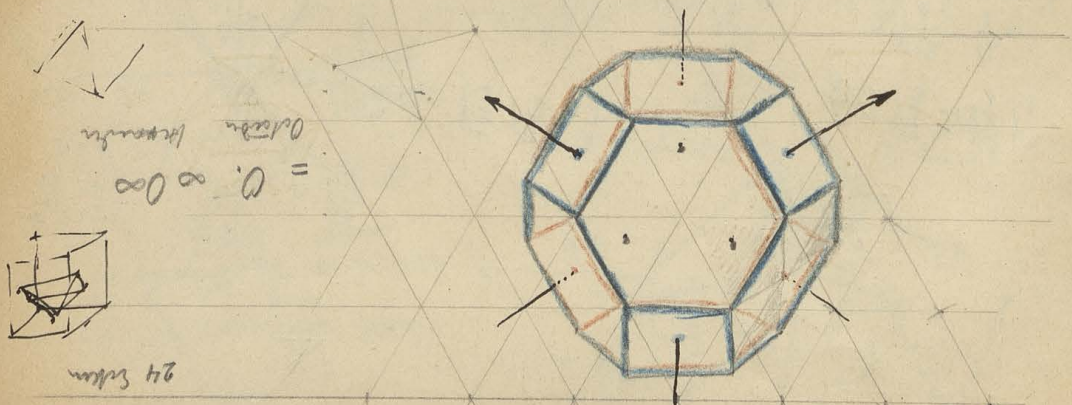
$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

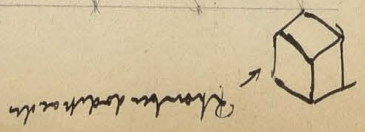
symmetrische Seiten systeme vorhanden! es kristallisiert in hexagonaler Form

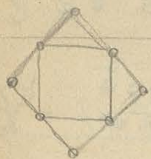
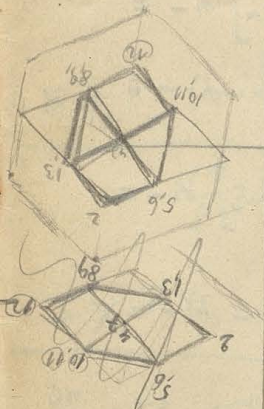
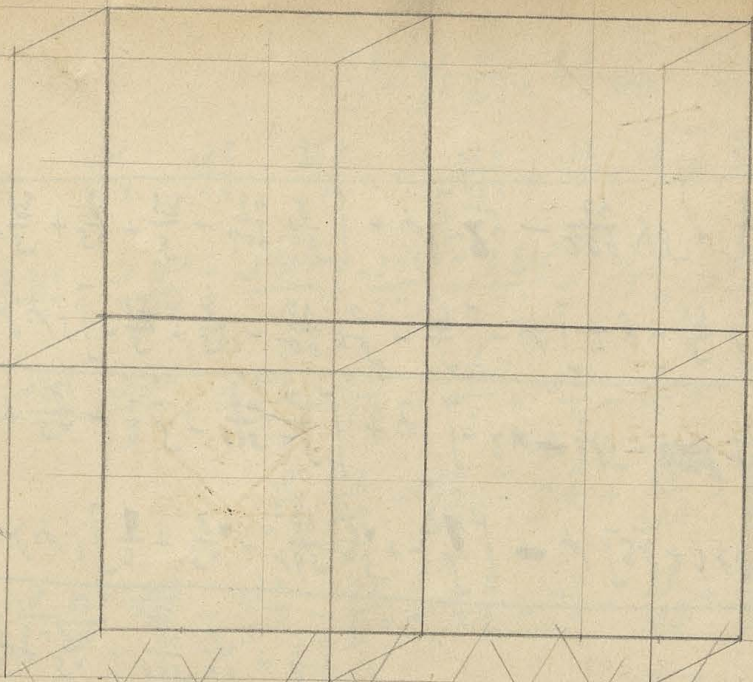
$$2\sqrt{2} = 2.84$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3} = 2.598$$

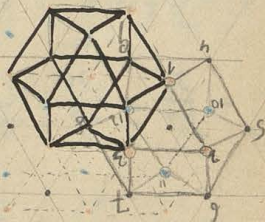
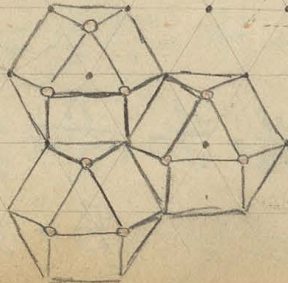
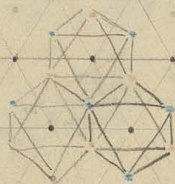
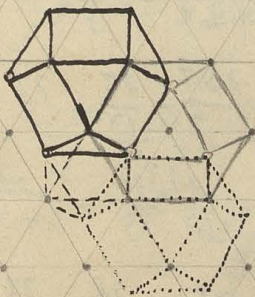


- 36 Kante
- 8 Ecken
- 6 ~~Flächen~~ Flächen
- 24 Ecken





Octahedron +



$8\Delta + 6\Box$

$\frac{541}{96}$
 $\frac{257}{21}$
 $\frac{57}{25}$



$$= -\psi - \left[-\frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{5\lambda} + \frac{\psi}{200\lambda^2} - \frac{\psi}{\rho} \right] \psi + \left[-\frac{\psi}{\rho} + \frac{\psi}{200\lambda^2} - \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{5\lambda} + \frac{\psi}{5} \right] \psi =$$

$$\geq \psi - (\psi - \psi) \left[-\frac{\psi}{\rho} + \frac{\psi}{200\lambda^2} - \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{5\lambda} + \frac{\psi}{5} \right] \psi - \left[\frac{\psi}{5} - \frac{\psi}{5} \right] \psi =$$

$$= -\psi + \left[\frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{5\lambda} + \frac{\psi}{2} - \frac{\psi}{\rho} \right] \psi + \left[-\frac{\psi}{\rho} + \frac{\psi}{200\lambda^2} - \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{5\lambda} + \frac{\psi}{5} \right] \psi =$$

$$\geq X - (\psi - \psi) \left[\frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{5\lambda} + \frac{\psi}{2} - \frac{\psi}{\rho} \right] \psi + \left[-\frac{\psi}{\rho} + \frac{\psi}{200\lambda^2} - \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{5\lambda} + \frac{\psi}{5} \right] \psi =$$

$$\frac{\psi}{2} \geq \frac{\psi}{2} + \frac{\psi}{5\lambda} - \frac{\psi}{200\lambda^2} + \frac{\psi}{2} =$$

$$\frac{\psi}{2} = 1 + \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{4\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{4\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$+ \frac{\psi}{\rho} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$\frac{\psi}{2} = 1 + \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} +$$

$$- \frac{\psi}{61} + \frac{\psi}{9} - \frac{\psi}{9} =$$

$$\frac{\psi}{2} = 1 + \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{3\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} +$$

$$\frac{\psi}{2} = 1 + \frac{\psi}{5} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\psi}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sum x_0 = -4(k) \left[\frac{x}{5} + 3 \right] + 4'(k) [2x] + \dots$$

$$= 4(k) \left[\frac{x}{5} - \frac{13}{5} \right] + 4'(k) \left[12y - \frac{13}{10} \right]$$

$$\sum x_1 = -[4(k) - 2y] + \dots = \left[\frac{x}{5} - \frac{13}{5} \right] + 4'(k) [7y - \frac{13}{5}] =$$

$$\sum x_1 = - \left\{ 4(k) - 2y \right\} + \dots = \left[\frac{x}{5} - \frac{13}{5} \right] + 4'(k) [7y - \frac{13}{5}]$$

$$\sum x_2 = 14y - \frac{13}{10}$$

$$\sum x_2 = 7x + 5x + 7(x+2) + \dots - 10x - 2x \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sum x_2 = 5x - 2y + \frac{x}{5} + \frac{13}{5}$$

$$\sum x_2 = \left[\frac{x}{5} + 3 \right] + \dots + \frac{x}{5} - \frac{13}{5} + \frac{x}{5} + \frac{13}{5} + 2x \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sum x_2 = \left[\frac{x}{5} + 3 \right] + \dots + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7$$

~~$$\sum x_2 = \left[\frac{x}{5} - \frac{13}{5} \right] + \dots + \left[\frac{x}{5} - \frac{13}{5} \right] + 4'(k) [7y - \frac{13}{5}]$$~~

~~$$\sum x_2 = \left[\frac{x}{5} - \frac{13}{5} \right] + \dots + \left[\frac{x}{5} - \frac{13}{5} \right] + 4'(k) [7y - \frac{13}{5}]$$~~

$$= -3\phi - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\phi} + \sqrt{\dots} \right)$$

$$\underline{\Sigma X} = -3\phi - \frac{\sqrt{2\alpha(\phi' + \frac{\phi^2}{2})}}{\frac{\phi}{5\phi + 2\phi}} = \Delta$$

W Stamm umkehrung plus 1=0:

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\phi} + \sqrt{(2-3\delta)\frac{\phi}{2} + (1+3\delta)\phi'} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2\alpha} \left[(2-3\delta)\frac{\phi}{2} + (1+3\delta)\phi' \right]}{\phi(1+\frac{\phi}{3\delta})}$$

$$= -3 \left(1 + \frac{\phi}{3} \right) \phi - 3\delta \phi' + \frac{2}{\phi}$$

Diese tritt bei nullen

$$\sqrt{2} \left[4\phi - 6\phi\delta' + 6\phi'\delta + 2\phi' \right]$$

$$\underline{\Sigma X} = -3\phi \left(1 + \frac{\phi}{3} \right) - 3\delta\phi' + \left[6\phi' - \frac{\phi}{\delta} - \frac{\phi}{5} \phi - 2\phi'(1+3\delta) \right]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha x^2 + \beta y^2 + \gamma z^2)} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\beta}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\gamma}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha x^2 + \beta y^2)} dx dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\beta}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-(\alpha x^2 + \beta y^2 + \gamma z^2)} dx dy dz = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2 = 7 (\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n) + 6n \frac{1}{2} + 6n \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2 = 12 (\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n) + 8n + 4n(1+5)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2 = 12 + 4\delta + 4\delta + 4\delta + 4\delta - 2\delta(\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n) - 4n\delta$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2 = 12 + 2\delta + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^2}{n^2} - \frac{\delta^2}{n^2} + \frac{\delta}{3n} - \frac{\delta}{7n^2} - \frac{6\delta}{7n^2} - \frac{3\delta}{4n^2} + \frac{3\delta}{4n^2} + \frac{42\delta}{4n^2} - \delta(\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n) - 2n\delta$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2 = \frac{\delta^2}{2} [3\Phi(n) + \varphi(n)] (\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n - \frac{1}{2}n) + \varphi(n) [\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2 - 2n\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n + t^2]$$

$$= -\frac{\delta^2}{2} \left\{ 3\Phi(n) + \varphi(n) \right\} [\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n + \varphi(n)] \sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2$$

$$= + [\kappa\varphi(n) - \varphi(n)] \left[7\frac{\delta}{n} - 2\frac{\delta}{n} + \frac{\delta}{3} - 2\delta x - 4\delta x + \frac{\delta}{3\delta} \right]$$

$$- \varphi(n) \left[14x + 6\delta + 6\delta \right]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2 = -\varphi(n) \left[\frac{\delta}{5x} + 3 - 6x\delta + \frac{\delta}{3\delta} + \frac{\delta}{3\delta} \right] + \varphi(n) \left[-2x + \frac{\delta}{3\delta} - \frac{\delta}{3\delta} \right]$$

$$\text{Alle } x=0 : \sum_{n=1}^{t-1} n^2 = -\varphi(n) \left[3 + \frac{\delta}{3\delta} \right] - \frac{\delta}{3} \delta \varphi(n)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ik} dx dy dz$$

Die Nullpunkte der Funktion $f(x,y,z)$ sind die Nullpunkte der Funktion $f(x,y,z)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ik} dx dy dz + [\varphi(n) - \kappa\varphi(n)] \left[4\frac{\delta}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)} - 2\delta(\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n) - 4x\delta \right] +$$

$$+ \varphi(n) \left[12(\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n) \right] - \frac{\delta}{2} \varphi(n) \left[4\frac{\delta}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)} - 2\delta\varphi(n) + 2\delta\varphi(n) + 2\delta\varphi(n) \right] - 4x\delta \left[\varphi(n) - \kappa\varphi(n) \right]$$

$\Sigma s = 0$:

$$z_2 = \mathcal{L}\left\{12 + \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4}\right\}$$

$$- \frac{3}{2} \frac{r^2}{s^2} - \frac{6}{5} \frac{r^2}{s^2} - \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^2}{4}$$

$$\Sigma z = \mathcal{L}\left\{12 + 4s + \frac{3}{14} + \frac{r^2}{14} - \frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{r^2}{3} - 2 \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4}\right\}$$

$$\left\{ - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} \right\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\left\{7 + 2s + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{r^2}{3} + \frac{r^2}{13} + \frac{6}{13} + \frac{r^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{r^2}{s} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4}\right\}$$

$$- \frac{3}{2} \frac{r^2}{s^2} - \frac{r^2}{(s^2 + 4)^2} - 2 \frac{r^2}{s^2} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4}$$

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5 + n_6 + n_7 = \mathcal{L}\left\{7 + 2s + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{r^2}{3} + \frac{r^2}{13} + \frac{6}{13} + \frac{r^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{r^2}{s} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4}\right\}$$

$$n_7 = \mathcal{L}\left[1 + \frac{2r^2}{(s^2 + 4)^2} + \frac{r^2}{4} + \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} + \frac{3r^2}{4} + \frac{r^2}{4}\right]$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\left[1 + \frac{r^2}{(s^2 + 4)^2} + \frac{r^2}{4} + \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{4} + \frac{3r^2}{4} + \frac{r^2}{4}\right]$$

$$n_6 = \mathcal{L}\left\{r^2 + \frac{2r^2}{(s^2 + 4)^2} - \frac{r^2}{4} + 2 \frac{r^2}{4}\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_1 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} \\
 z_2 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} \\
 z_3 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} \\
 z_4 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} \\
 z_5 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

making use of the fact that $z^3 = 1$ and $z \neq 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_1 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} \\
 z_2 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

done a program to calculate the roots

$$\begin{aligned}
 z_1 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} \\
 z_2 &= \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2} = \sqrt{z^2 + 2z\sqrt{3} + z^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

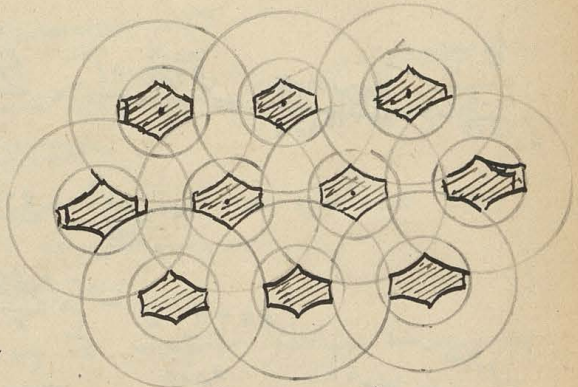
So the program they wrote with the fact that $z^3 = 1$ and $z \neq 1$ was



Definiere die spezifische mit der Hilfe 2 der gemessenen
 Werte ρ und ρ_{spez} die Dichte ρ ist

Es ist $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ und $\rho_{\text{spez}} = \frac{m}{V_{\text{spez}}}$ mit $V_{\text{spez}} = \frac{V}{\rho_{\text{spez}}}$

1. die Masse m und die Dichte ρ sind gegeben
2. die Dichte ρ und die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} sind gegeben
3. die Masse m und die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} sind gegeben



Es ist $\rho_{\text{spez}} = \frac{m}{V_{\text{spez}}}$ und $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ mit $V_{\text{spez}} = \frac{V}{\rho_{\text{spez}}}$

Die Dichte ρ ist die Masse m geteilt durch das Volumen V .
 Die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} ist die Masse m geteilt durch das spezifische Volumen V_{spez} .

Die Dichte ρ ist die Masse m geteilt durch das Volumen V .
 Die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} ist die Masse m geteilt durch das spezifische Volumen V_{spez} .

Die Dichte ρ ist die Masse m geteilt durch das Volumen V .
 Die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} ist die Masse m geteilt durch das spezifische Volumen V_{spez} .

$$\rho_{\text{spez}} = \frac{m}{V_{\text{spez}}} = \frac{m}{\frac{V}{\rho_{\text{spez}}}} = \rho_{\text{spez}} \cdot \rho$$

Die Dichte ρ ist die Masse m geteilt durch das Volumen V .
 Die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} ist die Masse m geteilt durch das spezifische Volumen V_{spez} .

$$\rho_{\text{spez}} = \frac{m}{V_{\text{spez}}} = \frac{m}{\frac{V}{\rho_{\text{spez}}}} = \rho_{\text{spez}} \cdot \rho$$

Die Dichte ρ ist die Masse m geteilt durch das Volumen V .
 Die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} ist die Masse m geteilt durch das spezifische Volumen V_{spez} .

$$\rho_{\text{spez}} = \frac{m}{V_{\text{spez}}}$$

Die Dichte ρ ist die Masse m geteilt durch das Volumen V .
 Die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} ist die Masse m geteilt durch das spezifische Volumen V_{spez} .

Die Dichte ρ ist die Masse m geteilt durch das Volumen V .
 Die spezifische Dichte ρ_{spez} ist die Masse m geteilt durch das spezifische Volumen V_{spez} .

$$T \rho = \frac{28}{207 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 0.00135$$

$$\rho = 2.76 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\rho = 11.4$$

$$\rho = 0.0429$$

4624	4624
8986	8986
4362	4362
4409	4409
8054	8054
4624	4624
9154	9154
3160	3160
0569	0569
8054	8054

Handwritten notes and calculations at the top of the page, including a boxed section with the text "Handwritten notes" and some mathematical expressions.

Handwritten notes in the middle section, including a boxed section with the text "Handwritten notes" and some mathematical expressions.

$$X = \frac{a \rho^2 \left[X - \frac{3 \delta v_0}{v - v_0} - X + 2 \delta \right]}{a \rho^2 \delta} = a \rho^2 \delta \left[-\frac{3 \delta v_0}{v - v_0} + 2 \right]$$

$$Y = a \rho^2 \delta \left[1 - \frac{a \delta}{v - v_0} \delta - 1 - 2 \delta \right] = -a \rho^2 \delta \left(\frac{a \delta}{v - v_0} + 2 \right)$$

Handwritten note: "Handwritten note: $\neq 0$ "

$$\frac{a \delta}{v - v_0} \neq \frac{3}{v - v_0}$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{a \delta}{v - v_0}}{1} \neq \frac{1 + \frac{3 \delta v_0}{v - v_0}}{1}$$

$$X = \left[k + a \rho^2 \right] \frac{a \delta}{\alpha(1 + \delta) - \delta} - \frac{a \rho^2}{(1 + \delta)}$$

$$Y = k + a \rho^2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{(1 + \delta)^2} \right] - \delta \left[k + a \rho^2 \right]$$

$$Y = (k + a \rho^2) \frac{1 + \delta}{(1 + \delta)^2} - \frac{a \rho^2}{(1 + \delta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{k + a \rho^2 + \delta k + \delta a \rho^2 - a \rho^2}{(1 + \delta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{k + \delta k + \delta a \rho^2}{(1 + \delta)^2}$$

$$k + a \rho^2 = \frac{2RT}{v - v_0}$$

$$Y + a \rho^2 = \frac{2RT}{v - v_0} \frac{1 + \delta}{1}$$

$$k + a \rho^2 = \frac{2RT}{\alpha - \delta} \frac{v - v_0}{\alpha(1 + \delta) - \delta}$$

Zum ~~Teil~~ die state differenzen der die Teilchen die differenz

die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die

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na $2(a-6) + 2a\delta = 2(a+5)-6$

$= 2[a(a+5)-6]$

die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die

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die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die

$\frac{a(a-6)}{a(a+5)-6}$

[die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die]

die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die

die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die

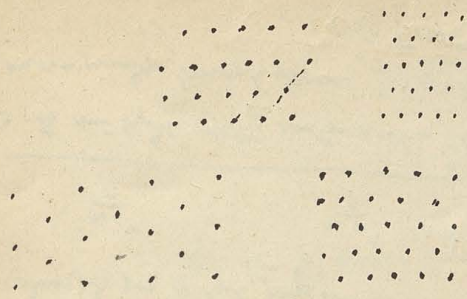
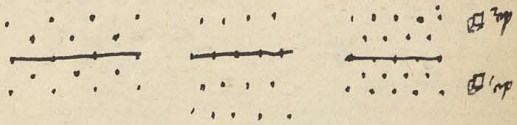
die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die

die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die

die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die a^2 na $a(a+5)^2$

die Teilchen die sich bewegen die Teilchen die

$\int \dots = n^2$



$$\frac{3}{1-\delta} = \frac{3(3+2\delta)}{(3-\delta)} = \frac{3(1+\delta) \left[(1+\delta) + (1+\delta) + \frac{1}{1+\delta} \right]}{(1+\delta)(1-\frac{\delta}{3})}$$

→ 3 m³ h³e tötig aufzubereiten, da vom Kessel, 3 m³ h³e, 2 m³ h³e, 2 m³ h³e

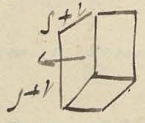
Industriell gas v. h³e (pro m³):

$$\frac{m^2}{3} \quad m^2 (1-\delta) \quad m^2 (1-2\delta) \quad m^2 (1-\frac{\delta}{3})$$

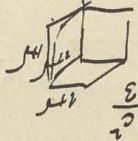
↑ Takmann gas

$$\frac{m^2}{3} (1-\frac{\delta}{3}) = m^2 (1-3\delta)$$

$$\frac{(1+\delta)^2}{m^2 (1-\frac{\delta}{3})}$$



$$\frac{(1+\delta)}{m^2 (1-\frac{\delta}{3})}$$



gibte papieren auf, die man in die Kessel einbringen kann, die je dichter je dichter

$$\frac{493925}{150515} \mid \delta = 3.1183 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad \parallel \quad \frac{4}{\delta} = 0.7796 \cdot 10^5$$

76708
07918
49715

$$\frac{10.528 : 180 = 1.0528 : 18 = 0.1111}{1.0528 : 18 = 0.05849 \cdot 10^5}$$

Nejman! die papieren in Kessel!

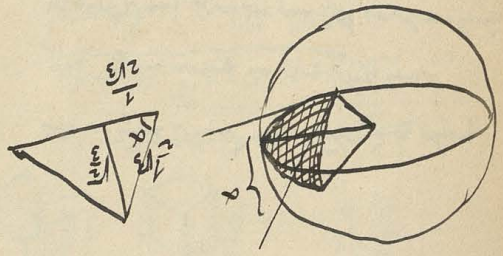
$$\begin{array}{r} 90209 \\ 95424 \\ \hline 99485 \\ 9974425 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30703 \\ 47772 \\ \hline 982397 \\ 0711955 \\ \hline 1180 \end{array}$$

$\rho = \frac{1}{2} [\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} - \frac{\pi}{2}] \cdot 5.6 \sqrt{2}$
 $v_0: k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} : 4.4 \frac{3.8}{8} (3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} - \pi)$

$\Delta = (3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} - \pi) \frac{3}{2\sqrt{8}}$

$\alpha = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$

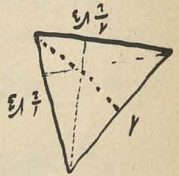


$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

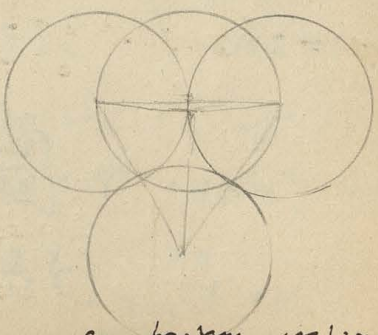
$k = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = \frac{4}{1} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot k$

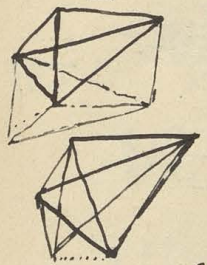
$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



$1 - (\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})^2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $k = \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$



Ergebnis mit $v_0: k$:



$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{12}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{2}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{10}$
 $1 - \frac{4}{2} \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$\frac{3}{8} = 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{8}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{4}{8} (1 - x^2)$

$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8}}$

$x^2 - x = -\frac{3}{8}$
 $\frac{2}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x = -\frac{1}{4}$

$1 - \frac{4}{3} (1 - x^2) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} x - \frac{4}{3} x^2$

$1 - [(1-x) \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}]^2 = \frac{4}{8} + x \frac{2}{3}$

$\sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $6^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\sqrt{1 - (\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}}$



derivative remains:

$$k + \frac{a}{a_2} = \frac{2}{T} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v_0}{v} \right)^{-1} \right] \neq \frac{2}{T} \left[1 + \frac{v_0}{v} \right]$$

$$k + \frac{a}{a_2} = \frac{2}{T} \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{v_0}{v} \right]$$

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

$$1 = \frac{m v^2}{3 n a^3}$$

$$a = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{m v^2}{n} \right)^{1/3} \left(1 - \frac{a}{v} \right)$$

$$n \frac{m v^2}{3} = n a^3$$

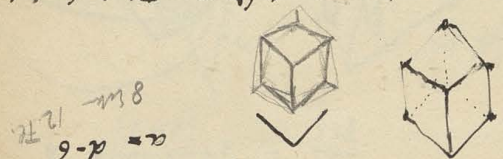
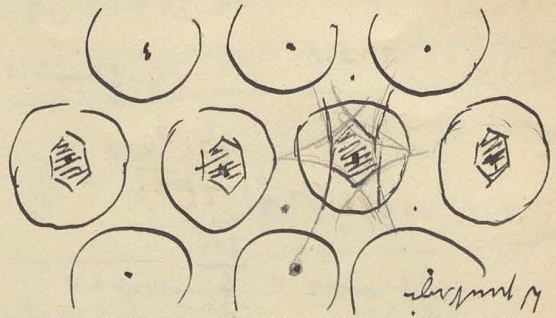
$$= \frac{R T}{n a^3}$$

$$= \frac{R T}{\frac{1}{3} n a^3}$$

$$= \frac{R T}{3} \left(1 - \frac{a}{v} \right)^3$$

$$= \frac{R T}{3.6} \left(\frac{v_0}{v-v_0} \right)^3$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3} R T \frac{v_0^2}{(v-v_0)^3}$$



$$a = a - 6$$

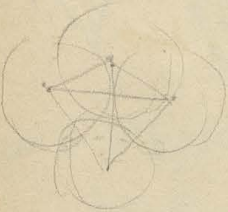
8 m
12 T

$$1 - \frac{a}{v} = \frac{3}{1 - \frac{v_0}{v}}$$

$$\frac{a}{v} = \frac{3}{1 - \frac{v_0}{v}} - 1 = \frac{1 + \frac{v_0}{v}}{1 - \frac{v_0}{v}}$$

$$8 a^3 v = 8 a^3 v \left(1 - \frac{a}{v} \right)^3$$

$$n \frac{1}{2} a^3 : \frac{1}{3} n a^3 = a^3 : \left(\frac{a}{v} \right)^3$$



schon mal nicht! Tot je in gelb
 per aggragation so nur 1/2 T
 verhalten mit Druck so die partiellen
 druck u druck (a/4 : a)^2
 2. druck k + a/2 = RT (a/4)^2
~~RT v_0^2 (v-v_0)^3 = 2 RT (a/4)^2~~

$\mu = 28.3$
 $\sigma = 7.2$
 $\sigma^2 = 51.84$
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 $\sigma^2 = 51.84$

$$V = N_0 (1 + 0.023177x + 0.04550x^2)$$

1.15885
1.375
 1.2963

273.0021045

No. per

4362
0191
 4553

0.239

0.239

0.867

5717

5092

625

7062

1127

5935

5310

0.340

No. per

0.185



353.0021221 (1.0566)

No. per 1.2963

$$x = 0.02104863 + 0.05350198x + 0.0840356x^2$$

$$104139 \quad 15622 \quad 35226$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.02104863 \\ 101 \\ 1751 \\ 10414 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.0212338 \\ 101 \\ 1751 \\ 10414 \end{array}$$

Wegkürzen

$$x = \sqrt{10} \cdot 0.02104863 + 0.05350198x + 0.0840356x^2$$

$$104139 \quad 15622 \quad 35226$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.05243 \\ 438 \\ 17 \\ 1.05698 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.05207 \\ 196 \\ 220 \\ 1.05623 \end{array}$$

Wegkürzen

$$x = \sqrt{10} \cdot 0.02551$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4067 \\ 2744 \\ 6811 \\ 4406 \\ 0406 \\ 0282 \\ 5717 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.2455 \\ 3900 \\ 9538 \\ 4362 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.089885 \\ 6875 \\ 1009 \\ 696669 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.2913 \\ 590 \\ 1881 \end{array}$$

$$x = 0.02089885 + 0.0513749x + 0.0830288x^2$$

$$v = 1 + 0.02089885x + 0.05068745x^2 + 0.0810096x^3$$

$$p = \sqrt{10} (1 + 0.022913x + 0.04590x^2)$$

125.000
25.5

$$\beta = \rho \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} = \rho \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} \neq \rho \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} \neq \rho \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$v = v_0 + \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$k + \frac{a}{v_0} = \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{v - v_0}$$

Wohlgemut-Physik

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\rho R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{\rho R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} \neq \rho \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$\beta_3 = \frac{\rho R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} = \frac{\rho R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} \neq \rho \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$1 = \frac{\rho R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} + \rho \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$\delta = \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} - \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$\frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} (1 + 2\delta) = \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} + \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} \delta$$

$$k + \frac{a}{v_0} (1 + \delta) = \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{\delta} = k + \frac{a}{v_0} (1 + 2\delta)$$

$$v = v_0 (1 + \delta)$$

$$\beta = \frac{k + \frac{a}{v_0} - \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{v_0}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\rho R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} \neq \frac{\rho R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$= \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} [k - a(\frac{1}{v_0} - \frac{2}{v_0})]$$

$$v_1 = v_0 + \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k}$$

$$= \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} + \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} + \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

gibts dann 3, 30, p

$$\beta = \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}} + \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k + \frac{a}{v_0}}$$

$$a = \frac{\theta \sqrt{z}}{k}$$

$$\frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{k} = \frac{a}{k}$$

$$k + \frac{a}{v_0} = \frac{R \theta \sqrt{z}}{v - v_0}$$

£800000 = £. 8240.0 *sum of money*

0.000226

4- 0.555.0

5- 0.0956.0

1.2594

$x = 0.0429$

$R = \frac{207.273 \cdot 10^2}{28} = 0.00125$

$P = 11.4$

$P_6 = \sqrt{2.76 \cdot 10^{-6}}$

2.4682
 3- 0.5318.0
2.4262
 5- 0.0956.0
1.8494
 4- 0.9450.0
1.4472
 1.0569
 6- 6034

1.8494
 3- 0.972.0
2.4362
 2.3160

1.295
 2.693.2
 1.2349
 7.77

0.00048
 0.000951

0.6814-4
 5-
 0.9337
 759.6
 8.632

1.8661
 0.1339-2
 2.4362
 0.6977-5
 1.5587

1.8722
 0.9361
 7.35
 1.415

2.0253
 2.4362
 0.0972-3
 1.5587

8657-5
 9435-1
 1.4472
 0.2564-3

$\rho = 0.878$
 $\rho_0 = 0.04734$

X₁₀
 C_{H₁₀}
 106

0.0020 = 0.0020 ;

0.8338-4
 1.369-4
 0.7969

0.000682

5.265
 6.265
 0.2214

1.4428
 2.672
 2.272

1.4269
 0.5731-2
 2.4362

1.4026
 1.369-4

$R = \frac{28}{24.273 \cdot 0.001251}$

1.4026
 0.5395-3
 1.4472
 0.0972-3

$\rho = 0.715$

$\rho_0 = 0.000173$

1.8692
 8543-1
 2.4362
 1.4472

by $\rho R =$

$\alpha = 0.002016$

(LHS)²
 29.2
 58
 16
 24

0.000 3596
 0.000 4818
 =
 0.000 4818

4- 8555.0
 5- 6697.0
 1.0861
 12.19
 11.19

1.0488
 2.0976
 1.252
 12.42
 1.8344
 0.972 - 3
 2.3010
 2.4362

2.0947
 0.9059 - 3
 2.4262
 0.4697 - 5
 -1.8344
 0.3041 - 3
 1.4472
 1.505
 1.1335
 5.729 - 6

HP
 $\lambda = 0.00000374$
 $R = \frac{28}{200.273.0001251}$
 $\rho = 13.6$

0.000 268
 0.00124

6.45
 5.45
 0.7364
 1.4728
 28.66
 28.66

4- 8853
 8096
 0.0757 - 4
 0.5426 - 2
~~1.6088~~
 2.4669
 0.0757 - 4
 -1.4255
 5.012 - 3
 1.4472
 0.1505
 0.972 - 3
 1.4255
 1.0921
 2.4362

avg diam of average α :

$\alpha = \lambda \rho R \lambda$

Note 4.2 - 5.0, 10⁻⁶

3
 PR: 2.761, 10⁻⁶
 SKO: 1.67 - 2.92, 10⁻⁶
 C: 0.857 - 1.23, 10⁻⁶

8. 10°

Abhyas	Abhyas	Abhyas	Abhyas
10°	75°	84°	84°
67.8	117.4		
15.8	99.0		
88.2	154		
6°	20°	40°	60°
101	128	162	204
10°	58.5°	97.2	(87.2)
69.7	94.4		
10°	66	100	116
10°	79.0	150.5	176
10°	65°	100°	
73.8	95.21	132.5	

$n = n_0 (1 + \frac{v}{c})^2$

Abhyas	Abhyas	Abhyas	Abhyas
0.089001	0.065729	0.148458	-15 + 80
0.089885	0.068945	0.100096	81 132
0.091919	-0.046143	0.17533	13 132
0.113980	0.139065	0.191225	-34 60
0.110715	0.5466473	-0.174328	0 63
0.21028	0.51779	0.100	0 100
0.209566	0.51632		

Abhyas	Abhyas	Abhyas	Abhyas
0.089001	0.065729	0.148458	0 - 88.5
0.089885	0.068945	0.100096	0 - 88
0.091919	-0.046143	0.17533	0 - 88
0.113980	0.139065	0.191225	
0.110715	0.5466473	-0.174328	
0.21028	0.51779	0.100	
0.209566	0.51632		

$n = n_0 (1 + \frac{v}{c})^2$

$v-v_0 = R\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$	
4472	4472
8221	4362
1505	0969
4362	1706
0969	0932
5186	0269
5585	
5186	
0392	

$28.142 \cdot 10^{-1} = 2.8142$
 $1.24 \cdot 1.25 \cdot 2.73 = 0.000037$
 $0.00125 \cdot 273 \cdot 200 = 0.0001818$
 $0.0194 = 0.0194$

$$a = \frac{v^2 \theta \alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\beta}{\theta \alpha}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R\sqrt{2} v^2}{a(2v_0 - v)} = \frac{\theta \alpha \left[\frac{1}{1 - 2 \frac{v_0}{v}} \right]}{R\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\theta \alpha}{R\sqrt{2}} - 2\theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{\theta \alpha}{\beta R\sqrt{2}} - 2}$$

$$\frac{\beta R\sqrt{2}}{\alpha} - 2\alpha = \frac{\theta}{\alpha}$$

$$\beta R\sqrt{2} - 2\alpha \beta R\sqrt{2} = \theta \beta R\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\beta R\sqrt{2} \left[1 + \frac{\theta}{\beta R\sqrt{2} \cdot \theta} \right]}$$

$$(1+\alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\theta}{\beta R\sqrt{2}}$$

~~$$\frac{1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\theta}{\beta R\sqrt{2}}$$~~

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\beta R\sqrt{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta R\sqrt{2}}} \left[1 + \theta x \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]} = x \left\{ 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\beta R\sqrt{2}}} \left[1 + \theta x \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\theta}{\beta R\sqrt{2}} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\theta}{\beta R\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ 1 + \sqrt{\theta x} + \frac{1}{2} \theta x - \frac{\theta}{\beta R\sqrt{2}} + \dots \right\}$$

$$\beta = -\frac{p \cdot \alpha}{\theta}$$

$$= 2.29 \cdot 10^1$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2.5807 \\
 1.735 \\
 1.4472 \\
 \hline
 2.2910
 \end{array}$$

$$3596$$

$$9403$$

$$1505$$

$$3916$$

$$2.2596$$

$$4362$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 28.0000000000000000 \\
 \hline
 12.1251 \cdot (2921)^2
 \end{array}$$

$$\beta = 3.85 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\alpha = 0.0001818$$

Hg

$$\frac{0.1505}{0.9445} = 0.1578$$

$$\alpha = 0.00124$$

$$-\beta = 0.000091$$

$$p = 0.0880$$

Demikian: $\theta = 293$

$$\beta = -\alpha^2 \frac{R}{\theta}$$

$$R = \frac{0.0011507 \cdot 273}{28} = 1.1507$$

$$\frac{0.0934-3}{0.1868-6} = \frac{1.3917}{1.4472}$$

$$\frac{0.08042-4}{2.4669} = \frac{1.3917}{1.4472}$$

$$\frac{R\theta}{R\theta} = \frac{R\theta}{R\theta}$$

$$\alpha \neq \frac{R\theta}{R\theta} = \frac{a(2p^2v_0 - p)}{R\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial v} = \frac{v - v_0}{-v + \frac{v}{2} - 2v_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial v} = \frac{R\theta}{v - \frac{v}{2} + 2v_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial v} = \frac{R\theta}{v - v_0} = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \beta$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial v} = \frac{R\theta}{v - v_0} = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \beta$$

1.3.14.273

for the other direction:

~~scribble~~

~~Handwritten scribbles and notes at the top left.~~

$$ap^2 = \frac{p}{a}$$

$$v = \frac{3R\theta}{R\alpha}$$

$$v = \frac{3ap^2}{2} \quad (v=0)$$

$$\neq \frac{\frac{2v^2}{a} - v(1 - \frac{v}{a})}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2v^2}{a} - v(1 - \frac{v}{a})}{1} = \frac{\frac{2v^2}{a} - v + \frac{v^2}{a}}{1} = \frac{3v^2 - av}{a}$$

$$1 - \frac{2a}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dt} = - \frac{2R\theta}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dt} = - \frac{dv}{v^2} = - \frac{dv}{v^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$ap^2 = \frac{2R\theta}{v^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R\theta}{a} \quad \alpha = \frac{v}{2a}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R\theta}{a} = \frac{R\theta}{a} + \frac{2av}{2a} = \frac{R\theta + 2av}{a}$$

$$- \frac{2a}{v^2} \alpha = \frac{2R\theta}{v^2} - \frac{2a}{v^2} \alpha = \frac{2R\theta}{v^2} - \frac{2a}{v^2} \alpha$$

$$- \frac{2a}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{2R\theta}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dt} - \frac{2a}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{2R\theta}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dt} - \frac{2a}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$1 + \frac{a}{v^2} = \frac{2R\theta}{v^2}$$

with other oxygen in proportion = $\sqrt[3]{4.2024}$

$P_{-100} = 0.850$

$P = \frac{3.752}{4.497} = 0.834$

$N_2: P_{N_2} = 0.37 - 0.44 = -0.07$

to know is pressure & temp

$P_{-100} = 0.852$

$(C_{H_2O})_0: P_{N_2} = 0.208 - 0.2631 = -0.0551$

$P = \frac{1.258}{2.321} = 0.542$

$C_{H_2O}: P_{N_2} = 0.21$

$H_2O: P_{N_2} = 0.208 - 0.429 = -0.221$

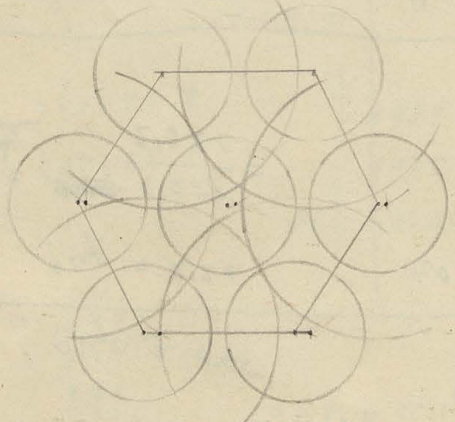
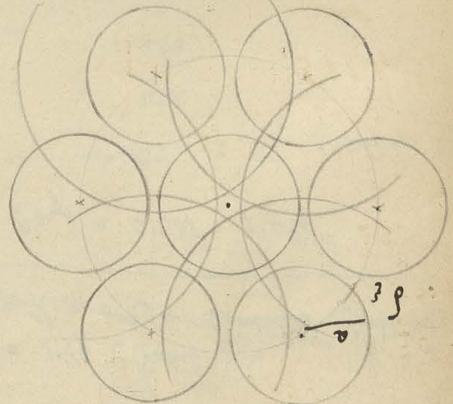
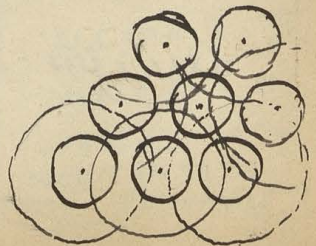
$P_{N_2} = 0.45$

$= 1.187$

~~$P_{-100} = 1.19$ (Bar)~~
 ~~$P_{-100} = 1.19$ (Bar)~~

$P = \frac{1.656}{1.656} = 1.00$

$C_{O_2}: P = 1.00$
 $\frac{1.656}{1.656} = 1.00$



no arithmetic hexagons

Präzisions mit 25 geraden Linien die wenigstens 10 Punkte

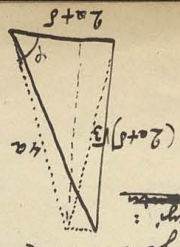
$$(2a + \delta) \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} < 2a$$

$$2a + \delta < \frac{4a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\delta < 2a \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - 1 \right] = 2a \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - 1 \right] = 0.312a$$

Denk mir die 20 Punkte in 25 Geraden (10 Punkte)

Prüfung: 20 Punkte in 25 Geraden (10 Punkte)



$$(2a + \delta) \sqrt{3} = (2a + \delta) 4a \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{4a}{(2a + \delta) \sqrt{3}} = \sin(60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \varphi = 60^\circ$$

$$\frac{2a + \delta}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

$$0.00390 = \left(\frac{0.17}{1.50}\right)$$

$$0.00000$$

$$0.00444$$

$$0.00000$$

$$0.01697$$

$$= 17 = 0.51$$

$$\frac{1.50}{1.697}$$

$$1.847$$

$$0.003903$$

$$5914$$

$$227$$

$$267$$

$$230$$

$$(14-11)$$

$$\frac{14-11}{14-11} = 1$$

$$\frac{14-11}{14-11} = 1$$

$$\frac{14-11}{14-11} = 1$$

$$\frac{14-11}{14-11} = 1$$

$$\frac{14-11}{14-11} = 1$$

$$\frac{14-11}{14-11} = 1$$

$$2284:99 =$$

$$8177$$

$$9126$$

$$0874$$

$$2223$$

$$2239$$

$$0921$$

$$5255$$

$$6636$$

$$372$$

$$55$$

$$272$$

$$5893$$

$$2297$$

$$2297$$

$$1697$$

$$1689$$

$$2274$$

$$4362$$

$$6636$$

$$6636$$

$$4.6815$$

$$272$$

~~0.01111~~

H

Optimal muss best: $\eta = f(I, v)$

$$\frac{d\eta}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t}\right)^+ + \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial v}\right)^+$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial \eta} \frac{d\eta}{dt} = \frac{1}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (C_{H_2}) \delta = 0.00 \\ \frac{1}{\partial \eta} \frac{d\eta}{dt} = -0.0097 \\ \frac{1}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial v} = +0.00853 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\partial \eta}\right)^{opt} = -0.0012 \quad \text{constant} + 0.00171 \text{ muss best spezifiziert}$$

$$(C_{H_2}) : \quad \begin{aligned} 0.0142 \\ 0.0126 \\ \hline \left(\frac{1}{\partial \eta}\right)^{opt} = -0.0016 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Körpergröße } \eta = \frac{m \cdot \delta}{3}$$

Optimal muss best spezifiziert

Optimal muss best: Optimal muss best spezifiziert

Optimal muss best: Optimal muss best spezifiziert

Optimal muss best: Optimal muss best spezifiziert

Optimal muss best: Optimal muss best spezifiziert

Optimal muss best: Optimal muss best spezifiziert

Optimal muss best: Optimal muss best spezifiziert

Optimal muss best: Optimal muss best spezifiziert

Optimal muss best: Optimal muss best spezifiziert

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0.0001176 \\ 0.0001007 \\ 0.00007915 \end{array} \right\} \frac{1}{2} = +0.000463$
 Summe: 19.0 10.1
 1000

1000 für 10
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = 0.3\% = +0.003$
 1000 + 0.0015
 do + 0.0045

Kennt die Menge CO₂
 40.3 η = 346
 32.6 = ~~32.6~~ 0.000338 M
 Δ = 8

C₆H₆ 28
 6 6
 24
 C₂H₅OH 46
 16
 6

$4 \left(\frac{6}{1} \right) = \frac{p}{1} \frac{1}{3RT}$
 $\lambda \approx \frac{1}{2}$

0.0005049
196
0.0004853

$0.0831 \cdot 0.00025 = 0.000020775$
 $0.00025 = \text{kont. } \frac{1}{4} \text{ dt}$

$\frac{0.0848}{200}$
 $\frac{0.0013}{0.0831}$
 0.0848

Handwritten scribbles

0.2242	0.2591	0.2289	0.2155
5.3	6.2	6.0	6.2
350	413	348	354
724	792	778	792
626	621	520	562
162	362	362	362
00423	00418	00372	00365
988	983	932	924
0.0973	00962	00855	00839
5.4	11.20	17.30	23.40

1.6253	1.4011	1.1980	0.9191	0.6936
2.8	8.1	14.3	20.3	26.5

$0.9317 : 2.27 = 0.039$
 1.6253
 0.6936
 2.207

0.033	0.046	0.039	0.033	0.037	0.05	0.044
2.804	5622	204	2612	2513	1721	1204
0.03	37	0.27	0.28	0.03	0.6	0.9
0.22	0.22	0.03	0.9	0.22	0.6	0.4
0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042

1.62153	1.59168	1.42185	1.4011	1.4011	1.4120	0.9191	0.89108	0.7334	0.6936
4.20	39.52	26.83	25.18	13.79	14.79	8.1304	7.7376	5.413	4.939
t=2.8	3.7	7.4	8.1	14.3	13.6	20.3	20.9	25.6	26.5

Handwritten signature

Amount: 100

120	120	101	695
200	200	87	603
30	30	561	526
40	40	492	69
110	110	705	505
87	87		

$$y_1 y_2 = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 2y_1 y_2 = (y_1 + y_2)^2 - 2y_1 y_2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{y_1 y_2} = \frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{y_1 y_2} = \frac{y_1^2 + y_2^2}{y_1 y_2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_0 = 0.0142$$

$$\frac{y}{dx} = 0.000930$$

$$= 0.00091$$

$$= 0.00124 \cdot 0.000930$$

$$= \frac{0.00091}{0.0126} = 0.0072$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{y}{dx} = -0.0109$$

0.645
1024

$$\frac{3x \cdot 10}{10.9} = \frac{10.1}{3.15} = 3.2 \cdot 10$$

0.080648	0.0123704
1200	117626
1618	5110
0.09698	0.123704
0.5110	0.2116
0.123755	0.2125

$\frac{28}{20.122} = \frac{0.04}{0.131} = 0.0406$ (0.54)

Handwritten notes and calculations at the top left.

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ (crossed out)

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{586}{1} = 2321$

$= -0.00853$

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{0.000130 \cdot 0.00202}{0.000173}$

$\frac{173}{230.165}$

$\alpha = 0.002016$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} = a + 2bt + 3ct^2$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} = -0.000173$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} = 0.000230$

$\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2}\right)^{20} = \frac{2.5}{258} = 0.0097$

$\frac{8}{20} = 2.5$

$\frac{13}{5} = 2.6$

$\frac{12}{5} = 2.4$

200	258	0.00278
250	245	
300	233	

0.00582	+	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753

Handwritten notes.

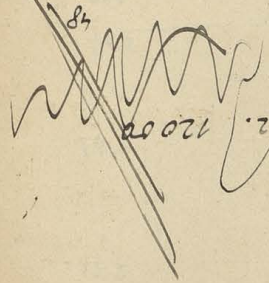
0.00582	+	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753
0.00582	-	0.00753

0.021944	+	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944
0.021944	-	0.021944

0.020882	+	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882

Handwritten notes.

0.020882	+	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882
0.020882	-	0.020882



Handwritten notes.

Component $\sqrt{1 + (1 + \dots + k^2)} = \sqrt{10}$
 0.2970
 0.2317
 0.04550
 1-4

C_6H_6 : $10 \cdot \sqrt{3} = 17.32$
 $f = 15.40$
 12.64
 111
 50.1
 98.8

ν 91.7
 83.0
 5.95
 17.90

Height: 90
 187
 160
 98.3

Alcohol $101 = 101$
 Height $f = 14.0$
 202
 99.4
 8.5-27.3

Dist:	150-200	100-150	250-400
$f = 280$	86	85	81
650	110	109	100
1000	168	144	132
1850	320	274	245
3100	4200	2220	1530

Rocky $100 = 99.7$
 $f = 1.850$
 110.2
 1750

Figure: $100 = 25.09$
 20.530

$\eta_c = \frac{\eta_0}{\eta_0(1 + a + bT)}$
 $\eta_c = 0.020856$
 $\eta_0 = 0.01843$
 0-100° $\log \eta_0$ (D.H.M.)

Temp (°C)	η_c	η_0	$\log \eta_0$
25.8	0.020856	0.01843	26.5
20.9	0.020856	0.01843	27.9
20.3	0.020856	0.01843	28.3
13.6	0.020856	0.01843	29.6
14.3	0.020856	0.01843	29.3
13.87	0.020856	0.01843	29.87
14.79	0.020856	0.01843	29.79
8.304	0.020856	0.01843	30.04
9.776	0.020856	0.01843	30.776
5.413 / 4.939	0.020856	0.01843	31.413 / 30.939

Zonell & Donkin
 $\eta_c = \eta_0(1 + aT + bT^2)$
 $\eta_0 = 0.020856$
 $\eta_c = 0.020856$
 $\log \eta_0$ (D.H.M.)

Temp (°C)	η_c	η_0	$\log \eta_0$
25.8	0.020856	0.01843	26.5
20.9	0.020856	0.01843	27.9
20.3	0.020856	0.01843	28.3
13.6	0.020856	0.01843	29.6
14.3	0.020856	0.01843	29.3
13.87	0.020856	0.01843	29.87
14.79	0.020856	0.01843	29.79
8.304	0.020856	0.01843	30.04
9.776	0.020856	0.01843	30.776
5.413 / 4.939	0.020856	0.01843	31.413 / 30.939

100	280	260	400	520	620
326	645	561	492	453	389
873	810	749	692	636	590
63	61	57	55	46	

$$f = \frac{v_0}{2T} \chi\left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right) - \frac{v_0^2}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{T} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha T} + \frac{\rho_0}{\left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$f = \frac{v_0}{2T} \left[\frac{\rho_0}{\alpha} \left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right]$$

$$\frac{v_0}{2} = -\frac{v}{RT} + \frac{v}{\beta R P} = -\frac{\beta_0}{T}$$

$$\chi\left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right) = -\frac{v}{\beta R P}$$

$\frac{v_0}{2} = \frac{v}{RT} \chi\left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right)$
 lang ut minin amonday

$$\frac{v_0}{2} = \sqrt{\beta R T} \chi\left(\frac{v_0}{2}\right)$$

Satz von Helmholtz

$\delta =$ magnetische Arbeit (erg)
 $v =$ magnetische Induktion (erg/cm)

$$k + \frac{v}{c^2} = \frac{3v}{c^2} \varphi(\frac{v}{c})$$

$$= \frac{R}{T} \varphi(\frac{v}{c})$$

$$\left(\frac{dR}{dT}\right)_v = \frac{R}{T} \varphi(\frac{v}{c})$$

$$\frac{v}{c^2} = \left[T \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_R - T \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial v}\right)_R = \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{1}{\varphi(\frac{v}{c})} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{v}{c^2}$$

$$\eta = nmc \varphi(\frac{v}{c})$$

$$= pc \varphi(\frac{v}{c})$$

$$= p \sqrt{3RT} \varphi(\frac{v}{c})$$

gibt es eine Funktion $\varphi(\frac{v}{c})$, die dann $\eta(\frac{v}{c})$ bestimmt

bestimmen wir η durch Weglassen der magnetischen Arbeit

$$\log \eta = \log p + \frac{1}{2} \log T + \log \varphi(\frac{v}{c}) + \frac{1}{2} \log R$$

$$\frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{p} = -\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{dT}{T} = \beta$$

$$\frac{1}{\eta} \frac{d\eta}{d\alpha} = \frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{p} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{1}{\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{d\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{\eta} \frac{d\eta}{d\alpha} = \frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{p} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{1}{\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{d\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{dT}{T} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dp}{p} - \frac{1}{\varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{d\alpha}$$

6.5
6.59

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$

Time from mit welcher die werten von β nuss
 $x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\omega-1} - \frac{1}{\omega^2}$
 $= \frac{\beta \omega^2}{\omega-1}$

1. A.W.: $\chi = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$2\omega^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$
$$1 + 2\omega^2 + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2}) = \pi$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2}) = \omega$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} R_p$$

Optimierung

$$\frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$
$$K = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$
$$K = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$
$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$

Die Werte sollen sein:
 $f = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\frac{1}{2})$$

8
5

for 107.05 - 0.15818

103.82	102.30	102.94
102.70	102.30	99.06
100.71	102.72	50.45
99.14	99.74	50.04

+0.00003424573

89.5 - 0.065307 - 0.00709672

69.00 - 0.085197 - 0.000744472

4 = 93.50 - 0.70827 - 0.00050372

for
M/A & Kenda
(14)

CS

1/2 C1

for
M/A & Kenda
(14)

89.50

83.87

4.64

66.90

-20

Cost X 1000

CS

H2O

Romney & King

62.5

34.83

98.5

-3.7

(14)

Vegetable

89.25

94.4

35

36.4

81.7

0

42.25

0

90.00

0

$d: f: -p: = r:$

$x^2 + 8 - x^2 + 2 - x - 2x + x^2$

$(-v + x(1-6)) : v + (1-x)(1-6) =$

$d: f: -v: dm + x: dm$; $v: dm + (1-x): dm$

$x: dm + m: dx + m: dx$	$(1-x): dm - m: dx - m: dx$
$(m+dm)(x+dx)$	$(m+dm)(1-x-dx)$
$m: x$	$(1-x): m$

$v: dm = (1-6) dx$

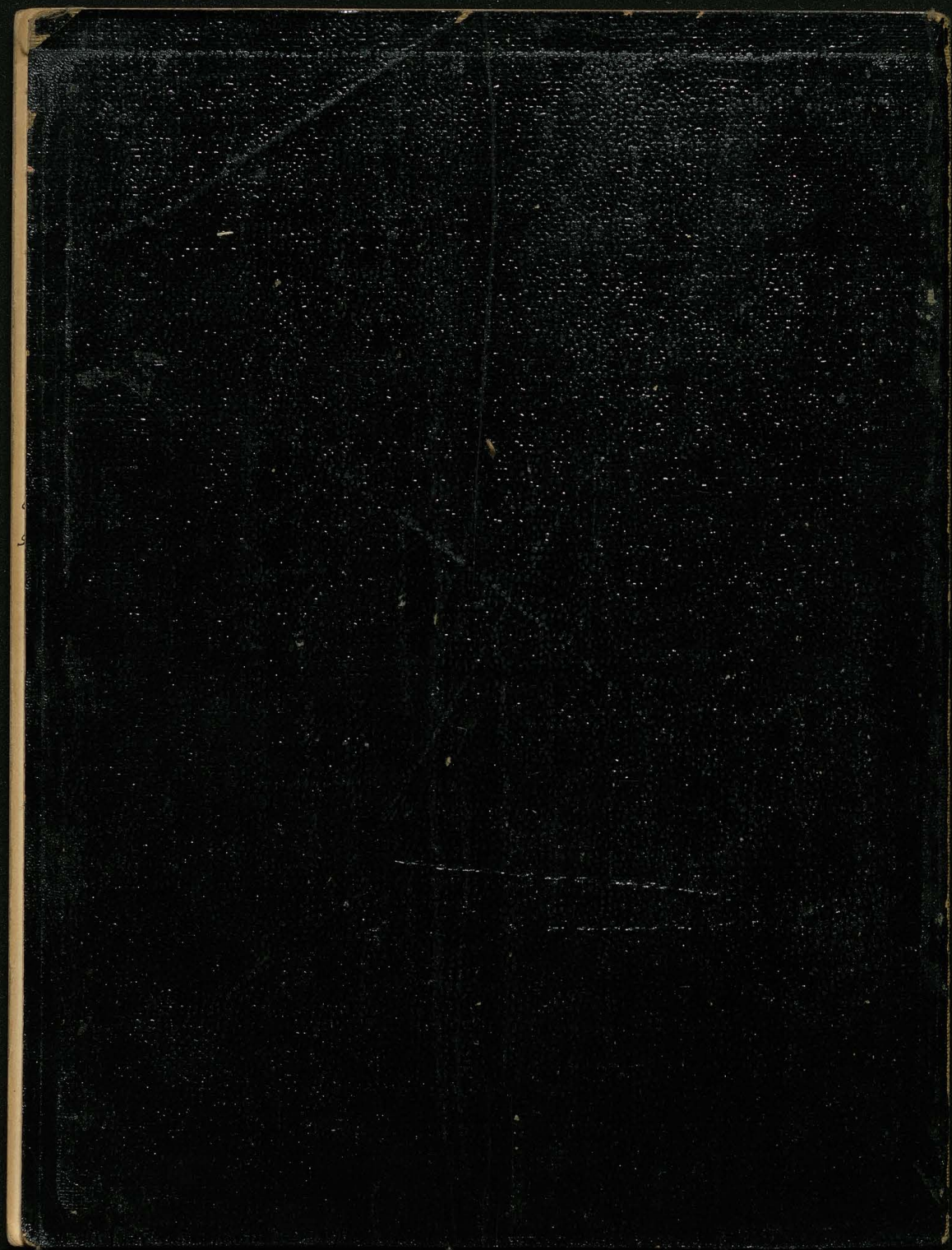
$v = x + (1-x)6 = 6 - 5x$

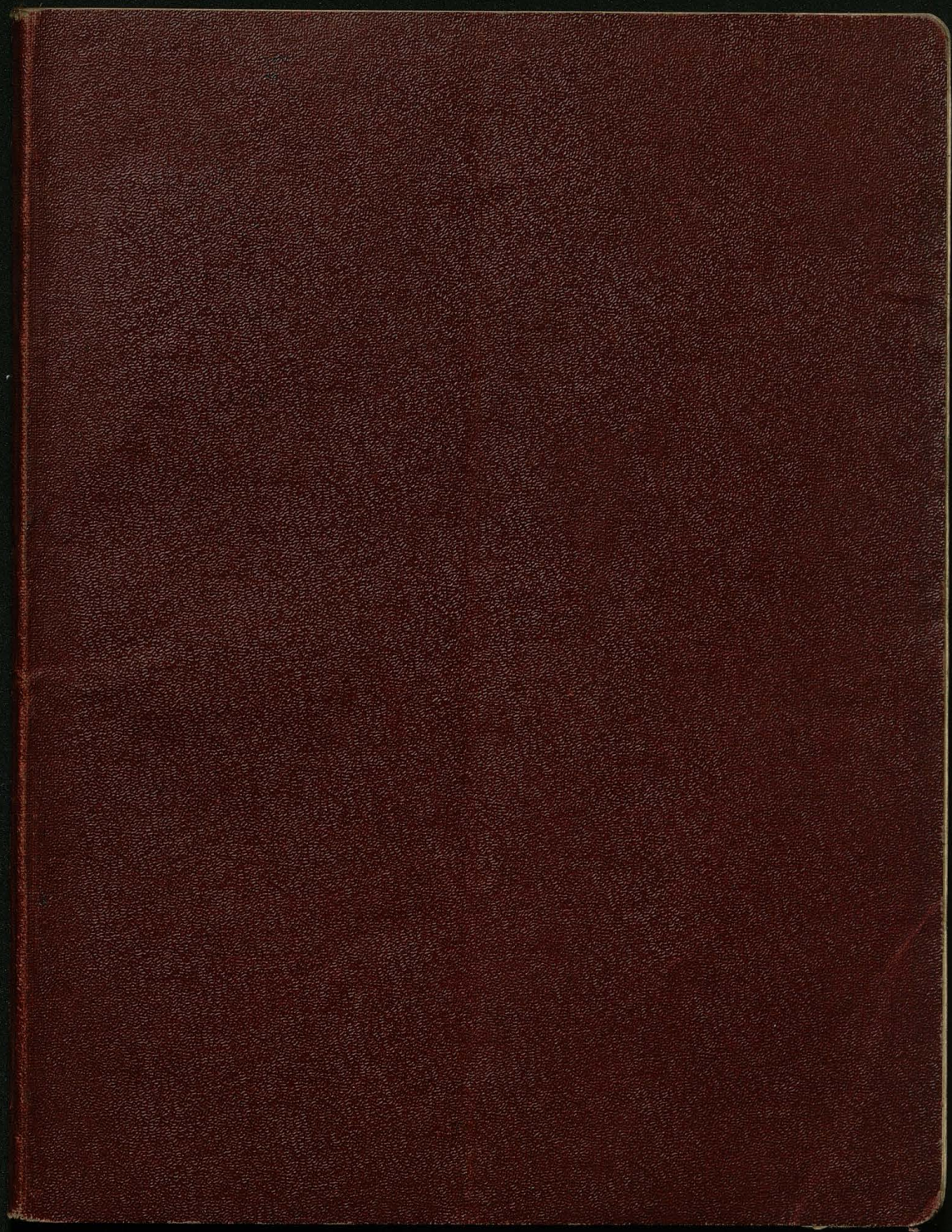
$\frac{V}{m+dm} = v + (1-6) dx$



$\log \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) = \frac{2.303}{RT} \Delta H_{vap}$

Als Ringform





83

9403

II

70
FISCHERISPOLKA
SKT. KRAKOWIE

~~Spencer~~ P. R. S. 89, 544 (1914)

Studies in American Movement Shoxby & E. S. Roberts
JH

Actual
forms come to mean when in air-water interface
diminution of surface energy drives them into the surface
surface viscosity Reynolds P. R. S. 1890, 57, 58

7 370 D. A. Keen & A. W. Porter

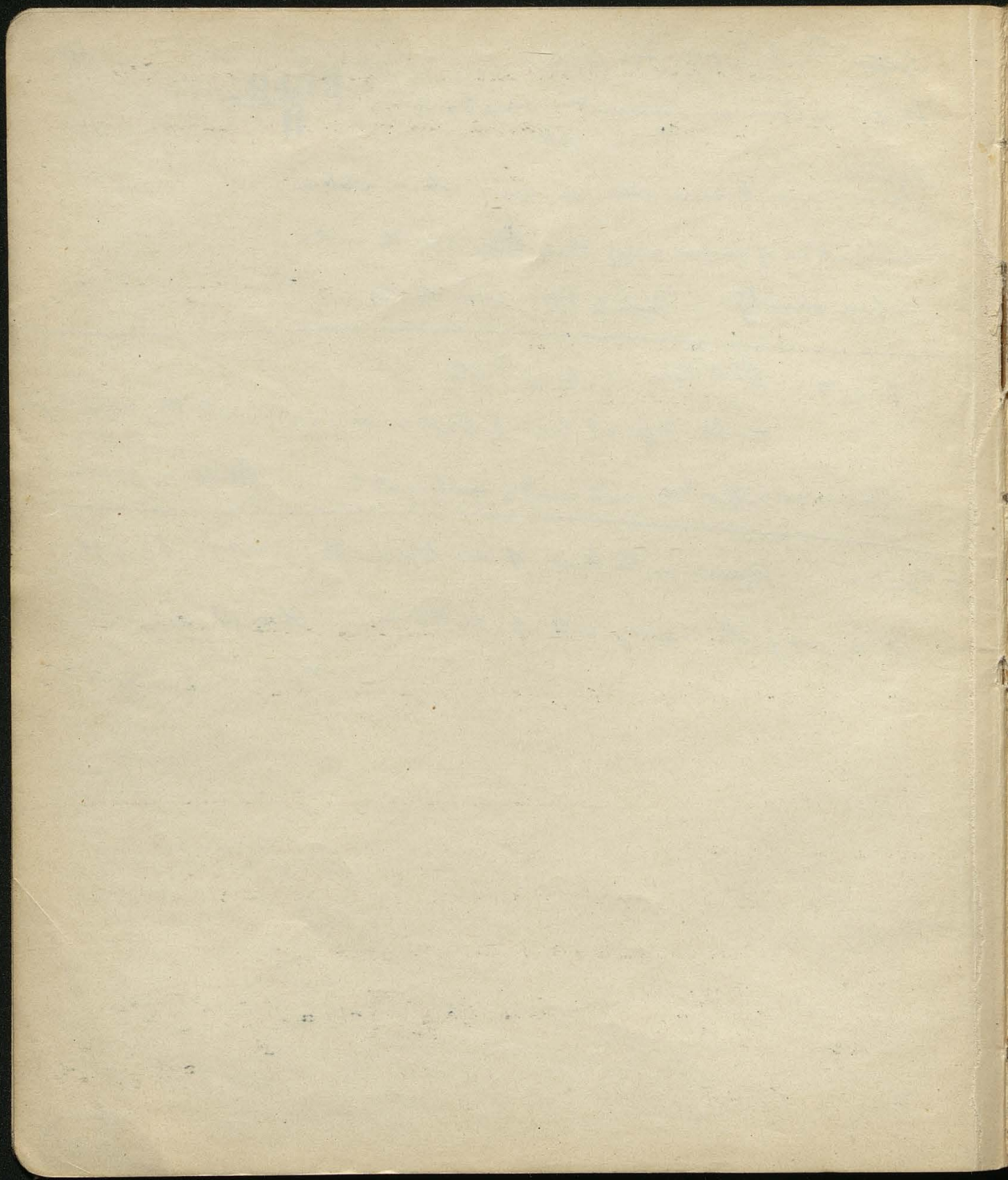
On the effect of light by Parton on viscosity with the wave length

the viscosity of water + weak acid = surface tension (Hilfer metropolite)

S. F. Davidson Expansion on the flow of viscoelastic through orifice 89 291 (1913)

v decreasing with increasing rate of deformation! Ohm's law

$v = 15 - 9 \frac{1}{2} \rho$



Jeżeli e jest dodatnie ~~...~~ • Eherle's pismu ut do y:

< y
L3
85
1 - P₁(y)

$$P_2(y) = \int_0^y W_1(x) dx = 2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

Jeżeli $e < 2\alpha$...

$$P_2(y) = [P_1(y)]^2$$

Jeżeli $e > 2\alpha$ i $e < \sqrt{2\alpha}$...

Jeżeli $e > \sqrt{2\alpha}$ i $e < y$:
[1 - P₁(y)]ⁿ

$$P_n(y) = [P_1(y)]^n \quad P_n(0) = 0 \quad P_n(\infty) = 1$$

Jeżeli nie tworzy grupy po m i ^{każdy raz} bierzemy (największą liczbę i powiadamy o nich m punktów, ^{niezależnie} z tych n punktów tworzy się grupę):

Chodzi o wyznaczenie prawdopodobieństwa, że m punktemy dyfuzji (w m próbach) y ... y_m dy

Przed tym, cięty m punktemy dyfuzji liczący w obszarze y -- y_m dy = $W_m(y) dy =$

$$W_m(y) dy = - \frac{d P_m(y)}{dy} dy = m [P_1(y)]^{m-1} \frac{d P_1}{dy} dy$$

Przebieg m punktemy dyfuzji:

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{y}_m| &= \int_0^\infty y \cdot dP_m = \int_0^\infty y \cdot P_m - \int_0^\infty P_m dy = - \int_0^\infty P_m dy = \int_0^\infty y [P_1(y)]^{m-1} dP_1 \\ &= m \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \right) \int_0^\infty y e^{-\alpha y^2} dy [P_1(y)]^{m-1} \\ &= \frac{e^{-\alpha y^2}}{2\alpha} [P_1(y)]^{m-1} + \frac{m-1}{2\alpha} \int_0^\infty e^{-2\alpha y^2} [P_1(y)]^{m-2} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{2m(m-1)}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\alpha y^2} [P(y)]^{m-2} dy$$

$$P(y) = 2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^y [-\alpha x^2 + \frac{\alpha^2 x^4}{2}] dx = y - \frac{\alpha y^3}{3} + \frac{\alpha^2 y^5}{2!5} - \frac{\alpha^3 y^7}{3!7} \dots$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\alpha y^2} y^{m-2} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha y^2}{3} + \frac{\alpha^2 y^4}{2!5} \right]^{m-2} dy$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} = e^{-\frac{m\alpha y^2}{3}}$$

$$\lim [1-p]^m = [1-p]^{\frac{1}{p} m p} = e^{-mp}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} y^{m-2} e^{-\alpha y^2 (2 + \frac{m}{3})} dy = \int_0^{\infty} y^m e^{-\frac{\alpha}{3} y^2} dy$$

$$\left[\int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right]^n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\alpha} d\varphi \left[\int_0^{\alpha} e^{-x^2} dx \right]^n \cos \varphi (2-\alpha) \cdot d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\alpha} \cos \varphi \cos \varphi \alpha \, d\varphi \, d\alpha \left[\int_0^{\alpha} e^{-x^2} dx \right]^n$$

$$\int_0^\infty dP_m = P_m \Big|_0^\infty = 1 = 2m \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha y^2} dy \left[\int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right]^{m-1} \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \right)^{m-1}$$

$$= m \left(2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \right)^m \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha y^2} dy \left[\int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right]^{m-1}$$

~~$[P_m]^m = P_m + \frac{1}{2} m P_m^{m-1} \frac{dP_m}{dy} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} m^2 P_m^{m-2} \left(\frac{dP_m}{dy} \right)^2 + \dots$~~

~~$\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha y^2} P_m^m dy = \int_0^\infty P_m^m dy = m \int_0^\infty y [P_m]^{m-1} dP_m =$~~

$$\langle \bar{y}_m \rangle = \int_0^\infty y d \left[2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right]^m = m \left[2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \right]^m \int_0^\infty y e^{-\alpha y^2} dy \left[\int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right]^{m-1}$$

Chcąc otrzymać pewną ~~pr~~ średnią indukcyjną opóźnień, to jest $\sqrt{\Delta^2}$ musimy kwadrat różnicy porównać

z różnicą kwadratów liczb, trzeba otrzymać pewną, jeżeli ~~pr~~ liczb n i dla każdej mieć wyrażenie $\sqrt{\dots}$

Różnica jest ~~$\alpha^2(n-n)$~~ $\alpha^2(n'-n)$

z pewnym $P(n')$?

zatem $\sum \alpha^2 n$

Zatem z różnic dwiema liczb (To samo postąpić w innym dla n' liczb n')

$$\sum_n P(n) \sum_{n'} \alpha^2 (n'-n)^2 P(n') = \alpha^2 \left[\sum n'^2 P(n') + \sum n^2 P(n) - 2 \sum n n' P(n) \right]$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta^2} = \alpha \sqrt{2\delta^2}$$

$$= 2\alpha^2 n^2 [(1+\delta)^2 - 1] = 2\alpha^2 n^2 \delta^2$$

Procentowa średnia indukcyjna $\frac{\sqrt{\Delta^2}}{n} = \alpha \frac{\sqrt{2\delta^2}}{n}$ Ostrzeżenie 22

W razie innych liczb n trzeba inaczej postąpić:

Trzeba uwzględnić pewną, różnicę ~~pr~~ liczb n pomiędzy liczbą n'

- Niniejsze to stał albo takie jest wyrażenie n względnie porównanie a przybierają je $(n'-n)$
- albo " " $(n-1)$ względnie " " " $(n'-n+1)$
- albo " " $(n-2)$ " " " $(n'-n+2)$
- " " " 0 " " " n'

Pravdy, abyta m vytik, jide jst postaveno obrych u

Pravdy, abyta ~~jst vytik~~ ^{zavazky mlydy 0 h} ~~zavazky mlydy 0 h~~

$$P = \frac{2}{h} \int_0^h dx \int_{-\infty}^{-x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}} dz \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Dt}}$$

$$= x \int_{-\infty}^{-x} \dots + \int_0^h x e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}} dx$$

$$= h \int_{-\infty}^{-h} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}} dz \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Dt}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}}$$

$$= h \int_{-\infty}^{-h} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}} dz \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Dt}} \left[e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{z}{2\sqrt{Dt}} = y \\ dz = 2 dy \sqrt{Dt}$$

$$P_t = \frac{2}{h} \int_{-\infty}^{-h} e^{-y^2} dy + \frac{2\sqrt{Dt}}{h} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{h^2}{4Dt}} \right]$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad \lim P = \frac{2}{h} \int_{-\infty}^{-h} e^{-y^2} dy = 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} D=0 \quad \lim P_t = 0 \\ D=\infty \quad \lim P_t = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t=0 \quad P=0$$

Jide v ovz postaveni ^{jide} m vytik byta obrych pravdy, opusneny postaveni puz
miz v rasi t jst daznie ovo P_t

Jide byta ich n, vovces vnytku n, vovcenim nivalisim, vze pravdy opusneny
puz jide, dazni, tuz ... jst $P_t, P_t^2, P_t^3 \dots$

Pravdy. opisané je prav m udobenou, a neopisané je prav vopitané lunc

$$P_t^m \binom{m}{m} (1-P_t)^{n-m} \quad \text{(jisti kuba n danu)}$$

Pravdy. eily vsetka vavata platobitk maly 0 : h, mi quicela ovy puvstani:

$$1 - P_t$$

Jisti jst n vztah, avcov pravdy vily ic duo mi quicela = pravdy. eily avcov mi mi icdu mi quicela =

$$(1 - P_t)^n$$

W avcov pravdy jst, ic avcov vavata mi quicela, avcov jst, avcov duo (skobitk) avcov tony, avcov.

~~$$1 = (1 - P_t)^n + \binom{n}{1} P_t (1 - P_t)^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} P_t^2 (1 - P_t)^{n-2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P_t^n$$~~

Pravda	P_t	$(1 - P)$	$1 = (1 - P)^n + n P (1 - P)^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} P^2 (1 - P)^{n-2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n$ $= [1 - P + P]^n \quad \text{stannut}$
Dvoj	P	$1 - P$	
Trojn	P	$1 - P$	

Pravda. kuba tyk (kuba) v dany avcov pravdy ovy puvstani:

$$\Delta_n = 0 \cdot (1 - P)^n + 1 \cdot \binom{n}{1} P (1 - P)^{n-1} + 2 \cdot \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1 - P)^{n-2} + \dots + n \cdot \binom{n}{n} P^n$$

$$(1 - P + P_x)^n = (1 - P)^n + n x P (1 - P)^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} x^2 P^2 (1 - P)^{n-2} + \dots$$

$$\Delta_n = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (1 - P + P_x)^n \right]_{x=1} = n (1 - P + P_x)^{n-1} \cdot P = \underline{\underline{n P}} \quad \text{(jisti pravda kuba n)}$$

Przewidywanie liczby n cząstek = $\frac{\nu^n e^{-\nu}}{n!}$

(punktac) zatem przewidywanie, opierając się tylko na m cząstkach, bez względu na porządek ich:

$$W = \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n e^{-\nu}}{n!} P^m (1-P)^{n-m} \binom{n}{m}$$

$$= e^{-\nu} \left(\frac{\nu}{1-P}\right)^m \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n (1-P)^n}{n!} \binom{n}{m}$$

$$\binom{n}{m} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-m+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots m}$$

$$\frac{a^m}{m!} + \frac{a^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} + \frac{a^{m+2}}{(m+2)!} + \dots$$

$$\binom{m+1}{m} = \frac{(m+1)}{1} = m+1$$

$$\binom{m+2}{m} = \frac{(m+2)(m+1)}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{(m+2)(m+1)}{2}$$

$$\left[\frac{a^m}{m!} + \frac{m+1}{1} \frac{a^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} + \frac{(m+2)(m+1)}{1 \cdot 2} \frac{a^{m+2}}{(m+2)!} + \dots \right]$$

$$\binom{m+k}{m} = \frac{(m+k)(m+k-1)\dots(m+1)}{m!} = \frac{(m+k)!}{k! m!}$$

$$= \frac{a^m}{m!} \left[1 + \frac{a}{1} + \frac{a^2}{2!} + \dots \right] = \frac{a^m}{m!} e^a$$

$$m! = \left(\frac{m}{e}\right)^m \sqrt{2\pi m}$$

$$W = e^{-\nu} \left(\frac{\nu}{1-P}\right)^m \left[\frac{\nu(1-P)}{m!}\right]^m e^{\nu(1-P)} = \frac{\nu^m P^m}{m!} e^{-\nu P} = \frac{(\nu P)^m}{m!} e^{-\nu P}$$

Punktacja liczby cząstek, bez względu na porządek, będzie:

$$\Delta M = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!} = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^n}{(n-1)!} = \nu P$$

↓
0 nie wchodzi w rachubę

dla dirichle m:

$$W = \frac{(\nu P)^m e^{-\nu P}}{m^m \sqrt{2\pi m}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\nu P}{m}\right)^m \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{\sqrt{2\pi m}}$$

~~Czyli~~ Prawdy czy $\sum_n W = 1$

$$= e^{-\nu P} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!}$$

$= 1 + \nu P + \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \dots = e^{\nu P} = 1$
(Stimmt)

Prawdy. przybieg m czystek musi być taki same w ~~stanie~~ stanie równowagi termodynamicznej.
 jak prawdziwych, zatem

Prawdopodobieństwo przybieg m czystek (jżeli normalna liczba = ν):

$$W_n = \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!} e^{-\nu P}$$

~~Wartość~~ Prawdy. aby ich suma sumiana nie wzięła = równi wiek ubyte, jak przybieg

$P(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} W_n^2$? Nieprawda.

= albo powiększone czystek, iadno nie przybieg, iadno nie ubyte

albo	≠	1	"	1	"
		2	"	2	"

↓
 Prawdy.

- 1) $\frac{\nu^{n-\nu}}{n!} (1-P)^n (1-P)^n = \frac{\nu^{n-\nu}}{n!} (1-P)^{2n}$
- 2) $\frac{\nu^{2-\nu}}{n!} \binom{n}{2} [P(1-P)^{n-1}]^2 = \frac{\nu^{2-\nu}}{n!} \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{2n-2}$
- 3) $\dots = \frac{\nu^{4-\nu}}{n!} \binom{n}{2} P^4 (1-P)^{4n-4}$

$$P(0) = \frac{\nu^{n-\nu}}{n!} \left[\binom{n}{0} (1-P)^{2n} + \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{2n-2} + \binom{n}{4} P^4 (1-P)^{4n-4} \dots \right]$$

~~$(1-P)^{2n} + (1-P)^{2n}$~~

Pravděpodobnost součtu n , potom $n+1$

$$= \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \sum \left\{ \binom{n}{0} \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^n (1-P)^{n-1} + \binom{n}{1} \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{n-2} P (1-P)^{n-2} + \dots \right.$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \sum \left\{ \binom{n}{0} \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{2n-1} + \binom{n}{1} \binom{n}{2} P^3 (1-P)^{2n-3} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \binom{n}{n+1} P^{2n+1} (1-P)^0 \right.$$

~~průběh~~

Pravděpodobnost součtu n , potom n (mismulace)

$$P(0) = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \left[(1-P)^n e^{-\nu P} + \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} \frac{\nu P}{1!} e^{-\nu P} + \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{n-2} \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} e^{-\nu P} + \dots \right]$$

$$= e^{-\nu} \nu^n e^{-\nu P} \sum \left[(1-P)^n + \frac{n}{1!} (\nu P^2) (1-P)^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{(1,2)^2} (\nu P^2)^2 (1-P)^{n-2} + \dots + \frac{n!}{(n!)^2} (\nu P^2)^n \right]$$

$$= e^{-\nu(1+P)} (1-P)^n \left[1 + \frac{n}{1!} \frac{\nu P^2}{1-P} + \frac{n(n-1)}{(2!)^2} \left(\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P} \right)^2 + \dots + \frac{n!}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P} \right)^n \right]$$

Jiní početkou byla n , pravděpodob. nikdy potom byla $(n+1)$:

~~$$P_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \binom{n+1}{k+1} (1-p)^k p (1-p)^{n-k} + \binom{n}{1} \binom{n+1}{2} (1-p)^1 p^2 (1-p)^{n-1} + \dots$$

$$= \left\{ \binom{n}{0} \binom{n+1}{1} (1-p)^0 p (1-p)^n + \binom{n}{1} \binom{n+1}{2} (1-p)^1 p^2 (1-p)^{n-1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \binom{n+1}{n+1} (1-p)^n p^{n+1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\binom{n+1}{1}}{1} + \frac{n \binom{n+1}{2}}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{n(n-1) \binom{n+1}{3}}{(1 \cdot 2) \cdot 3} + \dots$$~~

~~$$\binom{n}{k} \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-k+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots k} \cdot \frac{(n+1)n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots k(k+1)} = \frac{n+1}{k+1} \binom{n}{k}^2$$~~

Abstrakce více výpočtů poskytl 1 potom nic užji každé n $n+1$
 2 užji pro 1

~~Abstrakce výpočtů:~~ více nic užji každé i poskytl jině
 = + užji 1 2
 2 3

~~$$P_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} (1-p)^k e^{-\nu p} + \binom{n}{1} p (1-p)^{n-1} \frac{\nu p}{1!} e^{-\nu p} + \binom{n}{2} p^2 (1-p)^{n-2} \frac{(\nu p)^2}{2!} e^{-\nu p} + \dots$$~~

~~$$= e^{-\nu p} (1-p)^n \left\{ 1 + \binom{n}{1} \frac{\nu p^2}{1! (1-p)} + \binom{n}{2} \frac{1}{2!} \left[\frac{\nu p^2}{1-p} \right]^2 + \dots \right\}$$~~

$$P(-2) = P^2(1-P)^{n-2} e^{-\nu P} \left[\binom{n}{2} + \frac{\binom{n}{3} \nu P^2}{1!} + \frac{\binom{n}{4} (\nu P^2)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{n-2} (\nu P^2)^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} \right] \quad 15$$

$$P(-n) = P^n e^{-\nu P} \frac{\binom{n}{n}}{n!} = e^{-\nu P} P^n$$

Prove by the following method

$$P(+1) = \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n \frac{\nu P}{1!} e^{-\nu P} + \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} e^{-\nu P} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(\nu P)^{n+1} e^{-\nu P}}{n+1!}$$

$$= (1-P)^n e^{-\nu P} \left[\binom{n}{0} + \frac{\binom{n}{1} \nu P^2}{2!} + \frac{\binom{n}{2} (\nu P^2)^2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{n+1} (\nu P^2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right]$$

$$P(+2) = \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} e^{-\nu P} + \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} \frac{(\nu P)^3}{3!} e^{-\nu P} + \dots$$

$$= (\nu P)^2 (1-P)^n e^{-\nu P} \left[\frac{\binom{n}{0}}{2!} + \frac{\binom{n}{1} \nu P^2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{n+2} (\nu P^2)^{n+2}}{(n+2)!} \right]$$

$$\text{Ans: } P(-n) + \dots + P(-1) + P(0) + P(+1) + \dots =$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n e^{-\nu P} \left[1 + \frac{\nu P}{1!} + \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \dots + \infty \right] + \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} e^{-\nu P} \left[\frac{\nu P}{1!} + \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n + \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{n-2} + \dots = \cancel{1-P} (1-P+P)^n = 1$$

Ogólnie dla przybliżenia k rozstrzygnięć

$$P(+k) = \frac{(vP)^k (1-P)^n e^{-vP}}{k!} \left[\binom{n}{0} + \frac{\binom{n}{1}}{k+1} \frac{vP^2}{1-P} + \frac{\binom{n}{2}}{(k+1)(k+2)} \left(\frac{vP^2}{1-P}\right)^2 + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{k}}{(k+1)\dots(k+n)} \left(\frac{vP^2}{1-P}\right)^k \right]$$

dla uchybienia k rozstrzygnięć:

$$P(-k) = P^k (1-P)^{n-k} e^{-vP} \left[\binom{n}{k} + \frac{\binom{n}{k+1}}{1!} \frac{vP^2}{1-P} + \frac{\binom{n}{k+2}}{2!} \left(\frac{vP^2}{1-P}\right)^2 + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{n-k}}{n-k!} \left(\frac{vP^2}{1-P}\right)^{n-k} \right]$$

Zupełny odwrotni uchybienia:

$$P(+k) = \frac{(vP)^k (vP^2)^n e^{-vP}}{(k+n)!} \left[\binom{n}{n} + (k+n) \frac{\binom{n}{n-1}}{vP^2} + (k+n)(k+n-1) \frac{\binom{n}{n-2}}{(vP^2)^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{v^{k+n} P^{k+n} e^{-vP}}{(k+n)!} \left[\binom{n}{0} + (k+n) \binom{n}{1} \frac{1-P}{vP^2} + (k+n)(k+n-1) \binom{n}{2} \left(\frac{1-P}{vP^2}\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$P(-k) = \frac{v^{n-k} P^{n-k} e^{-vP}}{(n-k)!} \left[\binom{n}{0} + \dots \right]$$

W razie dostatecznej liczby ~~rozstrzygnięć~~ $\lim P = 1$ (dopuszczalność)

$$P(+k) = \frac{v^{k+n} e^{-vP}}{k!} \frac{e^{k+n}}{(k+n)!} = \left(\frac{v}{k+n}\right)^{k+n} e^{-v(k+n)} = \frac{v^{k+n} e^{-v(k+n)}}{(k+n)!} \quad \text{stronnie}$$

$$P(-k) = \frac{v^{n-k} e^{-vP}}{(n-k)!} \frac{e^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} = \frac{v^{n-k} e^{-v(n-k)}}{(n-k)!} \quad \text{stronnie}$$

dla dostatecznej liczby P (dopuszczalność)

$$P(+k) = \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} \frac{(vP)^k e^{-nP} e^{-vP}}{k!} = \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} \frac{(vP)^k}{k!} \quad \left| \quad P(-k) = \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} P^k \binom{n}{k} \quad ? \right.$$

W razie dużej n $\neq v$, ~~nie~~ a nie zbyt dużej k
 są to wartości identyczne

Delong way 2 strong (5):

$$\bar{y} = \frac{2m(m-1)}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\alpha y^2} dy \left[2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right]^{m-2} = \int_0^{\infty} y dP_m \quad \parallel \quad P_m = \left[2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\pi}} \int_0^y e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right]^m$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{y\sqrt{\alpha}}{1}} e^{-x^2} dx \right]^m$$

~~$\bar{y}\sqrt{\alpha} = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^m \int_0^{\frac{y\sqrt{\alpha}}{1}} y e^{-x^2} dx$~~

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^m \int_0^{\infty} y \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^m = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^m \frac{m}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} y dy \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^{m-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (m-1) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} \left[\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right]^{m-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2^{m-1} m(m-1)}{(\sqrt{\pi})^m \sqrt{\alpha}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y^2} \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^{m-2} dy$$

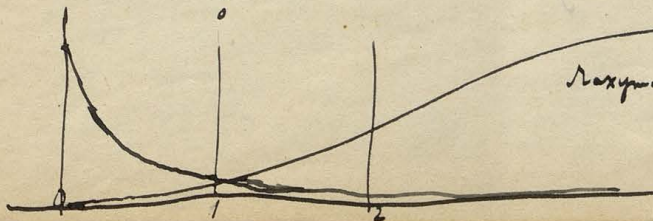
Maximum

$$d \left\{ e^{-2y^2} \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^n \right\} = 0$$

$$-e^{-2y^2} 4y \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^n + n e^{-2y^2} e^{-y^2} \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^{n-1} = 0$$

$$4y \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right] = n e^{-y^2} \quad \text{w rasie dwignych n: } 4y^2 = n$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}$$



Maxymalne wartosci

$$e^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx = e^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}} e^{-z^2} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx = z$$

$$e^{-y^2} dy = dz$$

$$y' = -2y \left(\frac{dz}{dy} \right)$$

$$y = -\sqrt{y} \left(\frac{dz}{dy} \right)$$

$$m \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}} z^{m-1} dz \sqrt{\log \left(\frac{dz}{dy} \right)}$$

$$\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^y \left(1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} - \dots \right) dx$$

$$= y - \frac{y^3}{3} \dots$$

$$= y \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{3} \dots \right)$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{y^2}{3} \right)^m = e^{-\frac{my^2}{3}}$$

~~$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{y} dz}$$~~

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y^2} \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^m dy = \int_0^1 + \int_1^{\infty}$$

$$\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx = z$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-2y^2} \dots = \int_0^1 e^{-2y^2} y^m e^{-\frac{my^2}{3}} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 y^m e^{-y^2 \left(2 + \frac{m}{3} \right)} dy$$

~~$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$~~

$$\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left[1 - \frac{e^{-x^2}}{x\sqrt{\pi}} \right]$$

$$\left[\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx \right]^m = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right]^m e^{-\left(\frac{m}{x\sqrt{\pi}} \right) e^{-x^2}}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right]^m \int_1^{\infty} e^{-\left(2y^2 + \frac{m}{y\sqrt{\pi}} \right) e^{-y^2}} dy$$

~~Dobrych, p ze strony (16):~~

~~Wzrost funkcji dyfuzji (lim P=0):~~

~~funkcja zmiennych losowych n:~~

~~$$\Delta_n = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} k P(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(nP)^k}{k!} = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(nP)^k}{k!}$$~~

~~$$P(+k) = \frac{(nP)^k}{k!}$$~~

~~$$P(-k) = \binom{n}{k} P^k$$~~

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-(x+\alpha)^2} dx = f(\alpha)$$

~~$$\sum P = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} P^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P^k \frac{r^k}{k!}$$~~

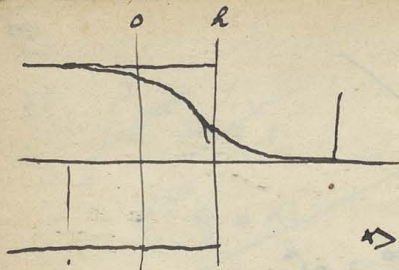
$$2 \int_0^{\infty} (x+\alpha) e^{-(x+\alpha)^2} dx = f(\alpha) =$$

~~$$= \binom{n}{n} P^n + \binom{n}{n-1} P^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n-2} P^{n-2} + \dots + \binom{n}{0} P^0 + \frac{P^0 r^0}{0!} + \frac{P^1 r^1}{1!} + \frac{P^2 r^2}{2!} + \dots$$~~

$$\int_0^y e^{-2y^2} \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^n dy = f(n, y)$$

~~$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y^2} \left[\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^{n+1} dy = f(n, y) \cdot \int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy f(n, y)$$~~

~~$$J_{n+1} = J_n \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} -$$~~



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$u =$$

$$\int_0^h e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi \quad x < 0$$

$$\int_{-x}^{h-x} e^{-\frac{z^2}{4Dt}} dz$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2Dt}} \int_0^h e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{x-h}{\sqrt{4Dt}}} e^{-z^2} dz$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}}} e^{-z^2} dz + \int_0^{\frac{h-x}{\sqrt{4Dt}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2Dt}} \left[e^{-\frac{(x-h)^2}{4Dt}} - e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}} \right]_{x=h} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2Dt}} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{h^2}{4Dt}} \right]$$

coefficient of $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ at $x=h$ is:

$$\alpha = 2D \int_0^h \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h u dx$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{h\sqrt{2}} \left[\int_0^h dx \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{4Dt}}} e^{-z^2} dz + \int_0^{\frac{h-x}{\sqrt{4Dt}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right]$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{h}{\sqrt{4Dt}}} e^{-z^2} dz + \frac{2\sqrt{Dt}}{h} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{h^2}{4Dt}} \right) \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2D}} \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{D\tau}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4D\tau}} d\tau$$

$$\frac{h}{2\sqrt{D\tau}} = z$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{h}{2D} \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{4D\tau}}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \frac{dz}{z^2}$$

~~$$\frac{h}{4Dz^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dt}$$~~

$$\sqrt{t} = \frac{h}{2\sqrt{D}} \frac{1}{z}$$

~~$$-\frac{h}{4\sqrt{D}z^3} dt = dz$$~~

~~$$-\frac{dt}{2t} = \frac{dz}{z}$$~~

$$\int \frac{e^{-z^2} dz}{z^2} = -\frac{e^{-z^2}}{z} + \int e^{-z^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{2h}{2D\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{4D\tau}}}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{4D\tau}}} + \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{4D\tau}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right\} = 2\sqrt{\frac{t}{2D}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2D\tau}} \int_0^{\frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{4D\tau}}} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4D\tau}} d\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2D\tau}} \int_0^{\frac{x-h}{\sqrt{4D\tau}}} e^{-z^2} dz$$

~~$$\frac{x-\xi}{\sqrt{4D\tau}} = z \quad d\xi = -dz \cdot \sqrt{4D\tau}$$~~

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2D\tau}} e^{-z^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{x-h}{\sqrt{4D\tau}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2D\tau}} \left[e^{-\frac{(x-h)^2}{4D\tau}} - 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{h}{2\sqrt{D\tau}} = z$$

$$t = \frac{h^2}{4Dz^2}$$

$$dt = -\frac{h^2}{2Dz^3} dz$$

$$D \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dt = \int_0^{\frac{h}{2\sqrt{Dz^2}}} \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2D\tau}} \left(e^{-\frac{(x-h)^2}{4D\tau}} - 1 \right) \right] \frac{h^2}{2Dz^3} dz = \frac{h}{2D\sqrt{2}} \int \left[\frac{e^{-z^2}}{z^2} - \frac{dz}{z^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{h}{2D\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{1-e^{-z^2}}{z} - 2 \int_0^z e^{-z^2} dz \right]_{z=\frac{h}{2\sqrt{D\tau}}} = \frac{h}{2\sqrt{D\tau}} \left[\frac{1-e^{-\frac{h^2}{4D\tau}}}{\frac{h}{\sqrt{2D\tau}}} - \frac{h}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{D\tau}} \int_0^{\frac{h}{2\sqrt{D\tau}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right]$$

inikl podciel przez $\frac{1}{2}$, dotamnie ni procentowy definy, egadnie z poprzedzajacych i ze stop

Rachunki str. 7 wynga następująco poprawiak:

1). W razie mody n:

$$\overline{\Delta_t^2} = 2\alpha^2(\overline{n^2} - \overline{n}^2) = 2\alpha^2(\overline{n^2} - \nu^2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$= \nu^2$$

$$\overline{\Delta_t^2} = 2\alpha^2 \nu^2 \delta^2$$

$$= 2\alpha^2 \nu$$

$$\frac{n-\nu}{\nu} = \delta$$

$$(\overline{n^2} - 2\nu\overline{n} + \nu^2) = \nu^2 \delta^2$$

$$\overline{n^2} - \nu^2 = \nu^2 \delta^2$$

zaj procentowa zmienność $\frac{\sqrt{\overline{\Delta_t^2}}}{\nu} = \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2}{\nu}}$

wzr w rozszerzonej koidonowej niedokładności: $= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\nu}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\delta^2}$

4). W ten jest jednak następująco wytklowii:

Jako zmianę liczby cząstek puzgłówny $(n'-n)\alpha$

Tym czasem nie wzdrowo str 9 tylko ze: ~~produkta~~ albo uchwycytek cząstek wynosi: $n\alpha$; uchwycite; koidonowa liczba może być odka lub mniejsza, co na rudi kwadrat różni może wylgzi.

Szkolnyj uctomient obliwzi puzclitog wctoi rōwii bczwzghdych

$|\overline{\Delta_t}|$ w tym razie wpmeniamy ktō poutep ten wylgzi

$$|\overline{\Delta_t}| = \sum_0^{\infty} |(n'-n)| P_n P_{n'} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k P_n P_{n+k}$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k P_{n+k}$$

$$P_n = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!}$$

Takie wytklowa!

$$\sum_0^{\infty} k P_{(n+k)} = e^{-x} x^n \left[1 \frac{x}{n+1} + 2 \frac{x^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} + 3 \frac{x^3}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} + \dots \right]$$

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$$\frac{x}{n+1} + \frac{x^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{x^3}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \dots = f(x)$$

$$x^n f = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{x^{n+2}}{(n+1)(n+2)} + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [x^n f(x)] = x^n + \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \dots = x^n + x^n f$$

$$n x^{n-1} f + x^n \frac{df}{dx} = x^n + x^n f$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} + \left(\frac{n}{x} - 1\right) f = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^n f(x)}{n!} \right] = e^{-x} \left[1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots - \frac{x^n}{n!} \right]$$

$$\sum_0^{\infty} k P_{(n+k)} = 1 - e^{-x} \left[1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots - \frac{x^n}{n!} \right]$$

Find matrix with order



$$|A_k| = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{(n)} P_{(n+k)}$$

k=0	0	0	11	22	33	44
k=1		01	12	23		
		10	21	32		
k=2		02	13	24		
		20	31	42		
k=3		03	14	25		
		30	41	52		
k=4		04	15	26		
		40	51	62		

$$\overline{\Delta}_k = 2e^{-2x} x^n$$

$$S = 1 \frac{x}{1} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2!} + 3 \frac{x^3}{3!} + 4 \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$+ \left(\frac{x}{1}\right)^2 \left[1 \frac{x}{2} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 3} + 3 \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \left(\frac{x^2}{2!}\right)^2 \left[1 \frac{x}{3} + 2 \frac{x^2}{3 \cdot 4} + 3 \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots \right]$$

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{1!} + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{3!} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{x^2}{1!} \left[\frac{x}{2!} + 2 \frac{x^2}{3!} + 3 \frac{x^3}{4!} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{x^2}{2!} \left[\frac{x^2}{3!} + 2 \frac{x^3}{4!} + 3 \frac{x^4}{5!} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{x^3}{3!} \left[\frac{x^3}{4!} + 2 \frac{x^4}{5!} + 3 \frac{x^5}{6!} + \dots \right]$$

+ ...

$$= x + \frac{x^2}{1!} + x^3 \left[\frac{3}{2!} + \frac{1}{1! \cdot 2!} \right]$$

$$+ x^4 \left[\frac{4}{4!} + \frac{2}{1! \cdot 3!} \right] + x^5 \left[\frac{5}{5!} + \frac{3}{1! \cdot 4!} + \frac{1}{2! \cdot 3!} \right] +$$

$$+ x^6 \left[\frac{6}{6!} + \frac{4}{1! \cdot 5!} + \frac{2}{2! \cdot 4!} \right] + x^7 \left[\frac{7}{7!} + \frac{5}{1! \cdot 6!} + \frac{3}{2! \cdot 5!} + \frac{1}{3! \cdot 4!} \right]$$

+ ...

$$x^9 \left[\frac{9}{9!} + \frac{7}{1! \cdot 8!} + \frac{5}{2! \cdot 7!} + \frac{3}{3! \cdot 6!} + \frac{1}{4! \cdot 5!} \right]$$

$$\frac{8}{8!} + \frac{6}{2! \cdot 7!} + \frac{4}{2! \cdot 6!} + \frac{2}{3! \cdot 5!} = \frac{8}{3! \cdot 5!} = \frac{1}{3! \cdot 2 \cdot 5}$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k+1)}{k!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^k$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-k+1)}{k!} x^k$$

$$= \frac{(2k+1)!}{(k!)^2} \frac{x^k}{2^{2k}}$$

$$\frac{9}{5!} + \frac{1}{1! \cdot 4!} + \frac{1}{2! \cdot 3!}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{v^n}{n!} \left[\frac{v^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} + 2 \frac{v^{n+2}}{(n+2)!} + 3 \frac{v^{n+3}}{(n+3)!} + 4 \frac{v^{n+4}}{(n+4)!} + \dots \right] = \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)!} + 2 \frac{x}{(n+2)!} + 3 \frac{x^2}{(n+3)!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x}{(n+1)!} + \frac{x^2}{(n+2)!} + \frac{x^3}{(n+3)!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} \left[e^{-x} \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} \left[e^{-x} \left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{x^{2n+1}}{n!} \left\{ e^{-x} x^n - n e^{-x} x^{n-1} + n e^{-x} x^{n-2} + (n-1) e^{-x} x^{n-3} + \frac{(n-2)}{2!} e^{-x} x^{n-4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left\{ e^{-x} x^{n+1} - n e^{-x} x^n + n e^{-x} x^{n-1} + (n-1) e^{-x} x^{n-2} + \frac{n-2}{2!} e^{-x} x^{n-3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1!} e^{-x} x^{2n+1} \right\}$$

~~Ważni~~

Ważni dróg:

$$W(\sigma) d\sigma = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} d\sigma = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} d\sigma$$

$$|\Delta z| = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v |\delta' - \delta| P(\delta) P(\delta') = 2v \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\delta \cdot e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\delta' - \delta) e^{-\frac{v'^2}{2}} d\delta'$$

$$= \frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\left[\frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}} - \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right] e^{-\frac{v^2}{2}} d\sigma =$$

$$= \frac{v^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]$$

$$\int_x^{\infty} (x'-x) e^{-\frac{\nu x'^2}{2}} dx' = \frac{1}{\nu} e^{-\frac{\nu x^2}{2}} - x \int_x^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\nu x'^2}{2}} dx'$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\nu x^2}{2}} dx \left\{ \frac{1}{\nu} e^{-\frac{\nu x^2}{2}} - x \int_x^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\nu x'^2}{2}} dx' \right\} = \frac{1}{\nu} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\nu x^2} dx - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{\nu x^2}{2}} dx \int_x^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\nu x'^2}{2}} dx'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\nu} \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\pi}} + \frac{1}{\nu} \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\nu} \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\pi}}$$

$$|\Delta t| = 2\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{\pi}}$$

$$|\sigma| = 2\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\nu \delta^2}{2}} d\delta = 2\sqrt{\frac{\nu}{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\nu} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\nu\pi}}$$

Waga procentowa zmiennosci ~~jest~~ Δt jest $\propto \sqrt{\nu}$ oraz odksa wiei procentu zmiennosci

Jakie n wálka liczba, aby mi uroda opant?

$$P(n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \frac{e^{-n} n^n}{n!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \frac{e^{-n} n^n}{n!}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\nu \delta^2}{2}} d\delta \cdot e^{-\nu(1+\delta)} \frac{\nu^n (1+\delta)^n}{n!} \quad ?$$

$$n! = \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

$$\frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \frac{e^{-n} n^n}{n!} = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \frac{e^{-n} n^n}{n!}$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{\nu}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{n-\nu}{\nu}\right)^n = e^{\frac{n-\nu}{\nu} n}$$

Jižli se objeví v úvahu za úvahu obětí: V

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Jižli normální na V případu v , nicméně případkové případní n ,

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a z typické měří na v případkové případní m $v = \beta V$

$$P(m) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \frac{e^{-\beta v} (\beta v)^m}{m!}$$

podobně by

$$= \frac{e^{-\nu} \beta^m}{m!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\nu \beta^{-1}]^n}{n!} = \frac{e^{-\nu} \beta^m}{m!} e^{\nu(1-\beta)}$$

$$\binom{n}{m} = \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-m+1)}{m!}$$

$$0 + \frac{\alpha}{1!} + \frac{2^2 \alpha^2}{2!} + \frac{3^3 \alpha^3}{3!} + \frac{4^4 \alpha^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} \beta^m \binom{n}{m} (1-\beta)^{n-m} = e^{-\nu} \left[\frac{\beta}{1-\beta} \right]^m \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \binom{n}{m} (1-\beta)^n$$

$$= e^{-\nu} \left(\frac{\beta}{1-\beta} \right)^m \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} \frac{[\nu(1-\beta)]^n}{n!}$$

podobně by

$$= e^{-\nu} \frac{(\beta v)^m}{m!} = e^{-\nu} \frac{\beta^m \nu^m}{m!} \cdot \frac{[1-\beta]^m \nu^m}{m!} e^{\nu(1-\beta)}$$

czy

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{e^x x^m}{m!}$$

$$= \frac{x^m}{m!} + \frac{(m+1)!}{m! \cdot 1!} \frac{x^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} + \frac{(m+2)!}{m! \cdot 2!} \frac{x^{m+2}}{(m+2)!} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{x^m}{m!} \left[1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots \right] = \frac{x^m e^x}{m!}$$

stimmt!

Patet to samo str. 10

Odczytanie:

Odczytanie, opisanie m cząstek, bez względu na porzątkową liczbę

niezależnych cząstek są niezależnego przybliżenia i

$$W(-m) = \frac{(vP)^m}{m!} e^{-vP}$$

opisanie 13 cząstek niezależnie

Odczytanie, przybliżenie m' cząstek

$$W(+m') = \frac{(vP)^{m'}}{m'!} e^{-vP}$$

Sprowadza to zależność (m' - m)

Średni kwadrat różnicy będzie zatem

$$\overline{\Delta t^2} = \sum_0^{\infty} \sum_0^{\infty} (m' - m)^2 \frac{(vP)^{m+m'}}{m! m'!} e^{-2vP}$$

$$= 2 \left[\sum_m \frac{(vP)^m e^{-2vP}}{m!} \sum_{m'} \frac{m'^2 (vP)^{m'}}{m'!} - \sum_m \frac{m (vP)^m e^{-2vP}}{m!} \sum_{m'} \frac{m' (vP)^{m'}}{m'!} \right]$$

$$= 2 e^{-2vP} \left\{ \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{m'^2 x^{m'}}{m'!} - \left(\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{m x^m}{m!} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} = e^x \quad \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{m^2 x^m}{m!} = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{m x^m}{(m-1)!} = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(m+1) x^{m+1}}{m!} = x \frac{d}{dx} (x e^x)$$

$$= x e^x + x^2 e^x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{3!} + \dots \\ &+ x^2 + x^3 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} = x + 2x^2 + \frac{3x^3}{2!} + \frac{4x^4}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{n!} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{n+2}{n+1} = \frac{n+2}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{n^2 x^n}{n!} = x(1+x)e^x$$

$$\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{n x^n}{n!} = \sum_{(n-1)!}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} = x e^x$$

Is just obtained
vzdegnit!

$$\overline{\Delta_t} = 2e^{-2x} \{ e^x x(1+x)e^x - (xe^x)^2 \} = 2 \{ x + x^2 - x^2 \} = 2x = \underline{\underline{2vP}}$$

Procentová "hrdná" váhca:

Procentová "hrdná" odchylka:

$$\frac{\sqrt{\overline{\Delta_t}}}{v} = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{v}}$$

$$\sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{v}}$$

zatem procentová hrdná váhca vzhledně k procent. hrdné odchylce
(vše váhca v poměru k průměru
v tomto případě v \sqrt{P} namísto P !)

12 00 2 2 0 1 2 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 1 1 2

(Soubor)

9	0	
11	1	11
11	2	44
2	3	18
7	4	16

~~18~~ 17 = 289
119
16 = 256

$$\sqrt{2 \cdot P \cdot 7} = 1.694$$

$$v = 1.55$$

$$\frac{89}{31} = 2.87$$

$$AP = \frac{\overline{\Delta_t}}{2v} = \frac{1.694}{3.1} = 0.55$$

Dalmy way sta. 17

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-2x^2} dx \left[\int_0^x e^{-2z^2} dz \right]^{m-2}}{(\sqrt{\pi})^m \sqrt{\alpha}}$$

$$(\bar{y})^2 = \left[\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-2(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \left[\int_0^x \int_0^y \right]^{m-2} \right]^2$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-2r^2} r dr dy \left[\int_0^{r \sin \varphi} e^{-2z^2} dz \cdot \int_0^{r \cos \varphi} e^{-2z^2} dz \right]^{m-2}$$

~~$$\int_0^{\infty} dy \int_0^{r \sin \varphi} e^{-2z^2} dz = \int_0^{2r} dy \int_0^{r \sin \varphi} e^{-2z^2} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2r} e^{-2z^2} dy \left[\int_0^{\dots} \right]^{m-2}$$~~

~~$$(\bar{y})^2 = \left[\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-2z^2} dz \right]^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-2z^2} dz \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^x e^{-2z^2} dz \left[\int_0^{\dots} \int_0^{\dots} \right]^{m-3} \left[e^{-2z^2} \int_0^{\dots} + e^{-2z^2} \int_0^{\dots} \right]$$~~

?

$$I_n = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^2 \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^n$$

$$= \left\{ \int_0^x f dx \cdot f(x) \left[\int_0^x f dz \right]^n \right\} - \int_0^{\infty} dx \int_0^x f dx \left\{ f(x) \left[\int_0^x \right]^n + n \left[f(x) \right]^2 \left[\int_0^x \right]^{n-1} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \left[\int_0^x f dz \right]^{n+1} f(x) \right\} - \int_0^{\infty} dx f(x) \left[\int_0^x f dz \right]^{n+1} - n \int_0^{\infty} dx \left[f(x) \right]^2 \left[\int_0^x \right]^n$$

$$= f(x) \frac{\left[\int_0^x \right]^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\infty} dx f(x) \left[\int_0^x f dz \right]^{n+1} \quad (\text{by part (ii)})$$

Old notation:

$$1) \quad 1 = m \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]^m \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^{m-1}$$

$$1 = (n+1) \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right]^{n+1} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^n$$

$$2) \quad f'(x) = -2x f(x) \quad \mathcal{I}_n = -\frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{\infty} dx f(x) \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^{n+1}$$

$$+ \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) dx \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^{n+1} = x \int_0^x f(z) dz \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^{n+1} = + \frac{2}{n+1} \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot dx \cdot f(x) \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^{n+1}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_n = -\frac{n}{n+1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right]^{n+1} + 2 \int_0^{\infty} x f(x) dx \left[\int_0^x f(z) dz \right]^{n+1} =$$

$$P_n = \left[2 \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^m = \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx \right]^m$$

Imma pinta:

$$|y_m| = \int_0^{\infty} y dP_m$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} |y_m| = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^m \int_0^{\infty} y d \left[\int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz \right]^m = m \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^m \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-y^2} dy \left[\int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz \right]^{m-1}$$

$$\int_0^Y y dP_m = y P_m \Big|_0^Y - \int_0^Y P_m dy$$

$$\int_0^Y dy \left[\int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz \right]^m$$

$$I_n = \int_0^y dy \left[\int_0^y e^{-\alpha z^2} dz \right]^n = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\alpha})^{n+1}} \int_0^y dy \int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz = I_n(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \alpha} = - \int_0^y dy \cdot n \left[\int_0^y e^{-\alpha z^2} dz \right]^{n-1} \int_0^y z^2 e^{-\alpha z^2} dz = - \frac{n}{\alpha(\sqrt{\alpha})^{n+1}} \int_0^y dy \left[\int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz \right]^{n-1} \int_0^y z^2 e^{-z^2} dz$$

$$\int_0^y z^2 e^{-z^2} dz = -\frac{z}{2} e^{-z^2} \Big|_0^y + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{2^{m-1} m(m-1)}{\sqrt{\alpha} (\sqrt{\alpha})^m} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \left[\int_0^x \right]^{m-2} - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1} e^{-x^2} dx \left[\int_0^x \right]^{m-2} + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^4}{2!} e^{-x^2} dx \left[\int_0^x \right]^{m-2} - \dots \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{\alpha})^{m-1}}{(m-1)! 2^{m-1}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2k} e^{-x^2} dx \left[\int_0^x e^{-z^2} dz \right]^n = \frac{x^{2k-1}}{2} \cdot e^{-x^2} \left[\int_0^x \right]^n + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{-z^2} (2k-1)x^{2k-2} \left[\int_0^x \right]^n dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{2k-1} e^{-mx^2} dx \left[\int_0^x e^{-y^2} dy \right]^n = \frac{x^{2k-2}}{2m} \cdot e^{-mx^2} \left[\int_0^x \right]^n + \frac{1}{2m} \int_0^x e^{-mx^2} (k-1)x^{2k-2} \left[\int_0^x \right]^n dx$$

$$+ \frac{n}{2m} \int_0^x e^{-mx^2} (k-1) \cdot e^{-x^2} \left[\int_0^x \right]^{n-1} dx$$

$$J(k, m, n) = \frac{k-1}{2m} J(k-2, m, n) + \frac{n}{2m} J(k-1, m+1, n-1)$$

Chodzi o wartości $J(1, 1, n)$ lub $J(0, 2, n)$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} J(k, m, n) = 0; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J(k, m, n) = 0; \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} J(k, m, n) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{m=0} J(k, n, n) \quad \lim_{n=0} J(k, n, n) = 2 \dots$$

$$J(k-1, m+1, n-1) = \frac{k-2}{2(m+k)} J(k-3, m+1, n-1) + \frac{n-1}{2(m+1)} J(k-2, m+2, n-2) \quad ?$$

~~$$\int_0^y e^{-x^2} dx = f(0) + \frac{y}{1} f'(0) + \frac{y^2}{2!} f''(0) + \dots$$~~

~~$$f' = n e^{-y^2} []^{n-1}$$~~

~~$$f'' = n(n-1) e^{-2y^2} []^{n-2} - 2ny e^{-y^2} []^{n-1}$$~~

~~$$f''' = n(n-1)(n-2) e^{-3y^2} []^{n-3} \quad x = e^{-y^2}$$~~

~~$$\ln x = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$$~~

$$|\bar{y}_1| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-y^2} dy = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha\pi}}}}$$

$$|\bar{y}_2| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} 2 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^2 \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz$$

$\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y^2} dy$
 $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{\alpha\pi}}}}$$

$$|\bar{y}_3| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} 3 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3 \int_0^{\infty} y e^{-y^2} dy \left[\int_0^y \int_0^z \int_0^y \right]$$

$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y^2} dy \int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz$
 $\int_0^y e^{-2y^2} dy \cdot \int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y e^{-2y^2} dy$
 $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y e^{-z^2} dz$$

$\frac{1}{2} \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
 $\frac{2}{3} = 1 - \cos 2\varphi$ $\cos 2\varphi = \frac{1}{3}$ $\sin 2\varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y^2} \left[y - \frac{y^3}{3!} + \frac{y^5}{5 \cdot 2!} - \frac{y^7}{7 \cdot 3!} \dots \right] dy =$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2y^2} \left[\frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 1!} + \frac{y^5}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 2!} - \frac{y^7}{7 \cdot 16 \cdot 3!} \dots \right] dy$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} y e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{e^{-\alpha y^2}}{2\alpha} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2\alpha}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} y^3 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2\alpha^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} y^5 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{2}{2\alpha^3}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} y^7 e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2\alpha^4}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} y^{2k+1} e^{-\alpha y^2} dy = \frac{k!}{2\alpha^{k+1}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} y^{2k+1} e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{k!}{2}$$

$$|Y_3| = 3 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1!}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 1!} + \frac{2!}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 2!} - \frac{3!}{7 \cdot 16 \cdot 3!} \dots \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 - \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^4 \dots$$

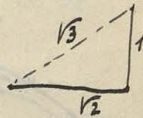
$$\frac{1}{2} = x^2$$

$$x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} + \frac{x^6}{5} - \frac{x^8}{7} \dots$$

$$= f(x) = x^2 \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f(x)}{x^2} \right) = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 \dots = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$f(x) = x \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = x \arctan x$$



$$|Y_3| = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{\pi} 2^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{3 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \arctan \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$W(x, x_0)_z dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi Dt}} \left[e^{-\frac{(x-x_0+\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} + \beta e^{-\frac{(x+\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} \right] dx$$

β means the same as α : $\left[+ e^{-\frac{(x+x_0+\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} \right]$

$$\int_{x=0}^{\infty} W(x, x_0)_z dx = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{-\left[x-x_0+\frac{\mu Pt}{2\sqrt{D}}\right]^2} dx + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\left[x+\frac{\mu Pt}{2\sqrt{D}}\right]^2} dx = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-x_0+\frac{\mu Pt}{2\sqrt{D}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy + \beta \int_{\frac{\mu Pt}{2\sqrt{D}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\sqrt{\pi} - \int_{x_0-\frac{\mu Pt}{2\sqrt{D}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy + \int_{x_0+\frac{\mu Pt}{2\sqrt{D}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy + \beta \int_{\frac{\mu Pt}{2\sqrt{D}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{x_0+\frac{\mu Pt}{2\sqrt{D}}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$\int_{x_0-\epsilon}^{x_0+\epsilon} e^{-y^2} dy = 2\epsilon e^{-x_0^2}$$

~~$$\int_{-x_0}^{x_0} e^{-y^2} dy$$~~
~~$$\int_{-x_0}^{x_0} e^{-y^2} dy$$~~

Moje jediné vyjádření je:

$$W(x, x_0)_t = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi Dt}} \left[e^{-\frac{(x-x_0+\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} + e^{-\frac{(x+x_0-\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} \right]$$

ptý se tedy uvažuje

$$\int_0^{\infty} W = 1 \text{ plně}$$

$$W(x, x_0)_{2t} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi Dt}} \int_0^{\infty} \left[e^{-\frac{(x-x_0+\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} + e^{-\frac{(x+x_0-\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} \right] \left[e^{-\frac{(x-\alpha+\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} + e^{-\frac{(x+\alpha-\mu Pt)^2}{4Dt}} \right] d\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi Dt}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{4Dt} \left[2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha(x+x_0) + 2(\mu Pt)^2 + 2\mu Pt(x+x_0) + (x^2+x_0^2) \right]} d\alpha \\ &+ e^{-\frac{1}{4Dt} \left[2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha(x_0-x-2\mu Pt) + 2(\mu Pt)^2 + 2\mu Pt(x-x_0) + x^2+x_0^2 \right]} d\alpha \\ &+ e^{-\frac{1}{4Dt} \left[2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha(x-x_0) + 2(\mu Pt)^2 - 2\mu Pt(x+x_0) + x^2+x_0^2 \right]} d\alpha \\ &+ e^{-\frac{1}{4Dt} \left[2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha(x+x_0) + 2(\mu Pt)^2 - 2\mu Pt(x+x_0) + x^2+x_0^2 \right]} d\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$W(x, x_0)_{2t} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(\alpha, x_0)_t W(x, \alpha)_t d\alpha$$

$$W(x, x_0)_{3t} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(\alpha, x_0)_t W(x, \alpha)_{2t} d\alpha = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\beta \cdot W(\beta, x_0)_t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(\alpha, \beta)_t W(x, \alpha)_t d\alpha$$

$$W(x, x_0)_{4t} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(\alpha, x_0)_t W(x, \beta)_{2t} d\beta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(\beta, x_0)_t d\beta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(\alpha, \beta)_t d\beta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(x, \alpha)_t d\alpha$$

Dalej c.d.j. str. 29

Czy nie da się w ten sposób wyznaczyć teorii z następującego warunku str. 16

Przebieg choroby k (przy danej liczbie n)

$$P(\pm k) = e^{-\nu P} \frac{(\nu P)^k (\nu P^2)^n}{(k+n)!} \left[\binom{n}{0} + (k+n) \binom{n}{1} \frac{1-P}{\nu P^2} + (k+n)(k+n-1) \binom{n}{2} \left(\frac{1-P}{\nu P^2}\right)^2 + \dots + (k+n) \dots (k+1) \binom{n}{n} \left(\frac{1-P}{\nu P^2}\right)^n \right]$$

$$P(+k) = e^{-\nu P} (\nu P)^k (1-P)^n \left[\frac{\binom{n}{0}}{k!} + \frac{\binom{n}{1}}{k+1!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^1 + \frac{\binom{n}{2}}{k+2!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^2 + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{k+n}}{k+n!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^n \right]$$

$$P(-k) = e^{-\nu P} P^k (1-P)^{n-k} \left[\frac{\binom{n}{k}}{k!} + \frac{\binom{n}{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^1 + \frac{\binom{n}{k+2}}{2!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^2 + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{n-k}}{n-k!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^{n-k} \right]$$

$$\bar{\Delta}^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\nu^n e^{-\nu}}{n!} \sum_{k=-n}^{+\infty} k^2 P(\pm k)$$

Lepiej mieć wyrażenie $P(\pm k)$ inaczej

Przebieg choroby k i n przebieg na liczby m = n+k będzie:

$$P(m) = P(n+k) = e^{-\nu P} (\nu P)^{m-n} (1-P)^n \left[\frac{\binom{n}{0}}{m-n!} + \frac{\binom{n}{1}}{(m-n+1)!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^1 + \frac{\binom{n}{2}}{m-n+2!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^2 + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{m}}{m!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^n \right]$$

$$P(m) = P(n-k) = e^{-\nu P} P^{m-n} (1-P)^m \left[\frac{\binom{n}{n-m}}{1!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^1 + \frac{\binom{n}{n-m+2}}{2!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^2 + \dots + \frac{\binom{n}{n}}{n!} \left[\frac{\nu P^2}{1-P}\right]^n \right]$$

$$\Delta^2 = 2\nu P = e^{-\nu(1+P)} \left(\nu(1+P) 2\nu P \right) = 2\nu P \left[1 + \nu(1+P) + \nu^2 \frac{(1+P)^2}{2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= 2\nu P + 2\nu^2 P + 2\nu^3 P^2 + \dots + 2\nu^3 P^2 + 2\nu^4 P^3 + \dots$$

Wzrostybie standard odmienny:

1). Jakby jest i rade kwadrat przybytku lub ubytku \neq dla danych liczby powrotow n ?

Ostatni z tego wynika do odczytu i rade kwadratu

2). Jakby jest tworzy du powrotow danych przybytku $k+k$ lub ubytku $-k$, we wzgladnie no

powrotow n ? Sted przyjdzie do tridniy kwadratu.

Jako podstawa mamy wzory:

$$P(+k) = e^{-\nu P} \left[\binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} P \frac{(\nu P)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \cdot P^n \frac{(\nu P)^{n+k}}{(n+k)!} \right]$$

$$P(-k) = e^{-\nu P} \left[\binom{n}{k} P^k (1-P)^{n-k} + \binom{n}{k+1} P^{k+1} (1-P)^{n-k-1} + \binom{n}{k+2} P^{k+2} \frac{(\nu P)^2 (1-P)^{n-k-2}}{2!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \frac{P^n (\nu P)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} \right]$$

$$P(+k) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=0}^{n+k} \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{k+m}}{(k+m)!}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(+k) = e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^{n+k}}{(n+k)!}$$

$$P(-k) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=k}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{m-k}}{(m-k)!}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(-k) = e^{-\nu} \frac{\nu^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}$$

Zadanie (1)

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \Delta^2(n) &= e^{-\nu P} \left\{ n^2 \cancel{P^n} + (n-1)^2 \left[\binom{n}{n-1} (1-P)^{n-1} P^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} \frac{P^n (\nu P)^2}{2!} \right] + \right. \\ &+ (n-2)^2 \left[\binom{n}{n-2} (1-P)^2 P^{n-2} + \binom{n}{n-1} (1-P) P^{n-1} \frac{(\nu P)}{1!} + \binom{n}{n} \frac{P^n (\nu P)}{1!} \right] + \\ &+ (n-3)^2 \left[\binom{n}{n-3} (1-P)^3 P^{n-3} + \binom{n}{n-2} (1-P)^2 P^{n-2} \frac{(\nu P)}{1!} + \binom{n}{n-1} (1-P) P^{n-1} \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(\nu P)^3}{3!} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ 1 \left[\binom{n}{0} P (1-P)^{n-1} + \binom{n}{1} P^2 (1-P) \frac{(1-P)^{n-2}}{1!} + \binom{n}{2} P^3 (1-P)^2 \frac{(1-P)^{n-3}}{2!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} \frac{P^n (1-P)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \right]$$

+ 0

$$+ 1 \cdot \cancel{\binom{n}{0} P (1-P)^{n-1}} + \cancel{\binom{n}{1} P^2 (1-P)^{n-2}}$$

$$+ 1 \left[\binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n \frac{P}{1!} + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} P \frac{(P)^2}{2!} + \binom{n}{2} (1-P)^{n-2} P^2 \frac{(P)^3}{3!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(P)^{n+1}}{n+1!} \right]$$

$$+ 2^2 \left[\binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n \frac{(P)^2}{2!} + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} P \frac{(P)^3}{3!} + \binom{n}{2} (1-P)^{n-2} P^2 \frac{(P)^4}{4!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(P)^{n+2}}{n+2!} \right]$$

$$+ 3^2 \left[\binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n \frac{(P)^3}{3!} + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} P \frac{(P)^4}{4!} + \binom{n}{2} (1-P)^{n-2} P^2 \frac{(P)^5}{5!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(P)^{n+3}}{n+3!} \right]$$

+ ...

$$= e^{-\nu P} \left[n^2 P^n + (n-1)^2 \binom{n}{n-1} (1-P) P^{n-1} + (n-2)^2 \binom{n}{n-2} (1-P)^2 P^{n-2} + \dots + 1^2 \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\nu P}{1!} \left[(n-1)^2 \binom{n}{n-1} \frac{P^n}{1!} + (n-2)^2 \binom{n}{n-1} (1-P) P^{n-1} + (n-3)^2 \binom{n}{n-2} (1-P)^2 P^{n-2} + \dots + 1^2 \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{n-2} + 0^2 \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} + 1^2 \binom{n}{0} P (1-P)^n \right]$$

$$+ \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} \left[(n-2)^2 \binom{n}{n-2} P^n + (n-3)^2 \binom{n}{n-1} (1-P) P^{n-1} + (n-4)^2 \binom{n}{n-2} (1-P)^2 P^{n-2} + \dots + 1^2 \binom{n}{3} P^3 (1-P)^{n-3} + 0^2 + 1^2 \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} P + 2^2 \binom{n}{0} P^2 (1-P)^n \right]$$

$$+ \frac{(\nu P)^3}{3!} \left[(n-3)^2 \binom{n}{n-3} P^n + \dots \right]$$

$$= e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^m}{m!} \sum_{i=0}^i \binom{n-m-i}{n-i} P^{n-i} (1-P)^i$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{i=n} \binom{n}{n-i} P^{n-i} (1-P)^i = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} (1-P)^i P^{n-i} = (1-P+P)^n = 1$$

$$(1-P+xP)^n = \sum \binom{n}{n-i} (xP)^{n-i} (1-P)^i$$

$$\frac{(1-P+xP)^n}{x^m} = \sum \binom{n}{n-i} x^{n-m-i} P^{n-i} (1-P)^i$$

$$x \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{(1-P+xP)^n}{x^m} \right] = \sum \binom{n}{n-i} (n-m-i) x^{n-m-i-1} P^{n-i} (1-P)^i$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[x \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{(1-P+xP)^n}{x^m} \right] \right]_{x=1} = \sum \binom{n}{n-i} (n-m-i)^2 P^{n-i} (1-P)^i$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[x \left[\frac{nP(1-P+xP)^{n-1}}{x^m} - \frac{m(1-P+xP)^n}{x^{m+1}} \right] \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{nP(1-P+xP)^{n-1}}{x^{m+1}} - \frac{m(1-P+xP)^n}{x^m} \right]$$

$$= \frac{n(n-1)P^2(1-P+xP)^{n-2}}{x^{m+1}} - \frac{n(n-1)P(1-P+xP)^{n-1}}{x^m} - \frac{mnP(1-P+xP)^{n-1}}{x^m} + \frac{m^2(1-P+xP)^n}{x^{m+1}} =$$

$$= n(n-1)P^2 - n(n-1)P - nmP + m^2 = n(n-1)P^2 - n(2n-1)P + m^2$$

$$\Delta^2 \langle n \rangle = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!} \left[n(n-1)P^2 + nP - 2n\nu P + m^2 \right]$$

$$= e^{-\nu P} \left\{ [n(n-1)P^2 + nP] e^{\nu P} - 2\nu P \underbrace{\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^m}{m-1!}}_{\nu P e^{\nu P}} + \underbrace{\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{m(\nu P)^m}{m-1!}}_{[\nu P + \nu^2 P^2] e^{\nu P}} \right\}$$

$$1 + \frac{\nu P}{1!} + \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \dots = e^{\nu P} = 1 + \frac{\nu P}{1!} + \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$0 + \frac{\nu P}{1!} + 2 \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + 3 \frac{(\nu P)^3}{3!} \dots = \nu P e^{\nu P} = \nu e^{\nu P}$$

~~$$0 + \frac{\nu P}{1!} + \dots$$~~

$$0 + \frac{x}{1!} + 2^2 \frac{x^2}{2!} + 3^2 \frac{x^3}{3!} \dots = x \frac{d}{dx} (x e^x) = e^x (x + x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2_{(n)} &= n(n-1)P^2 + nP - 2n\nu P + \nu P + (\nu P)^2 \\ &= P^2(n^2 - n - 2n\nu + \nu^2) + (n + \nu)P = P^2[(n-\nu)^2 - n] + (n+\nu)P \end{aligned}$$

Wzrost Δ^2 :

$$\Delta^2 = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n e^{-\nu}}{n!} \Delta^2_{(n)}$$

$$= e^{-\nu} \left\{ [P^2\nu^2 + P\nu] \underbrace{\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}_e + [P - P^2 - 2P\nu] \underbrace{\sum_0^{\infty} n \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}_{\nu e^{\nu}} + P^2 \underbrace{\sum_0^{\infty} n^2 \frac{\nu^n}{n!}}_{(\nu + \nu^2)e^{\nu}} \right\}$$

$$= P^2\nu + P\nu + P\nu - P^2\nu - 2P^2\nu + P^2\nu + P^2\nu^2 = 2P\nu \quad \text{To samo co str. 29}$$

Dla jakiego n średni kwadrat zmiana jest minimum?

$$\frac{d}{dn} [P^2(n^2 - n - 2n\nu + \nu^2) + (n + \nu)P] = 0$$

$$P^2(2n - 1 - 2\nu) + P = 0$$

$$n = \frac{P^2(1 + 2\nu) - P}{2P^2} = \nu + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2P}$$

W razie gdyby dyfuzja ($\text{lim } P = 1$)

minimum zmieniło się dla $n = \nu$ co jest nie rozumne
inaczej ~~to~~ minimum dla ~~określonej~~ najmniejszej n

Granice wypadki:

Dla pewnej dyspozycji (biorąc limit $P=0$)

$$\bar{\Delta}^2(n) = (n+\nu)P$$

Dla najlepszej dyspozycji (limit $P=1$)

$$\bar{\Delta}^2(n) = (n-\nu)^2 + \nu$$

Jak wyłynie wartość P ?

Intuicja ~~.....~~ ~~.....~~ $\bar{\Delta}^2(n)$ dla:

$$n+\nu \geq 2(n-\nu)^2 - 2n$$

$$3n+\nu \geq 2(n-\nu)^2$$

$$2P(n-\nu)^2 - n + n + \nu = 0$$

$$P = \frac{n+\nu}{2[(n-\nu)^2 - n]} = \frac{n+\nu}{2[(n-\nu)^2 - n]}$$

dla danych n, ν musi to być wartość
mniejsza od $P < 1$

Wartość w optymalnym punkcie:

$$\bar{\Delta}^2(n)_{\max} = \frac{n+\nu}{2[(n-\nu)^2 - n]} \left\{ n+\nu + \frac{n+\nu}{2} \right\} = \frac{3(n+\nu)^2}{4[(n-\nu)^2 - n]}$$

Task 2:

$$\bar{P}(+k) = \left[\frac{\nu P}{1 - \nu P} \right]^k$$

$$= e^{-\nu P} e^{-\nu} \left[\frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n + \frac{P(\nu P)^{k+1}}{k+1!} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{P^2(\nu P)^{k+2}}{k+2!} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \binom{n}{2} (1-P)^{n-2} \dots \right]$$

$$\sum_{n=i}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \binom{n}{i} (1-P)^{n-i} = \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-i+1)}{i!} (1-P)^{n-i} \\ = \frac{1}{i!} \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n-i!} (1-P)^{n-i} = \frac{\nu^i}{i!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} (1-P)^n \\ = \frac{\nu^i}{i!} e^{\nu(1-P)}$$

$$\bar{P}_k = e^{-\nu(1+P)} e^{\nu(1-P)} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{P^n (\nu P)^{k+n}}{(k+n)!} \cdot \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \right]$$

$$= e^{-\nu P} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^{k+n}}{(k+n)!} \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!}$$

$$\frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} + \frac{(\nu P)^{k+2}}{k+1!} + \frac{(\nu P)^{k+4}}{2! (k+2)!} + \frac{(\nu P)^{k+6}}{3! (k+3)!} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} \left[1 + \frac{(\nu P)^2}{1! (k+1)} + \frac{(\nu P)^4}{2! (k+1)(k+2)} + \dots \right]$$

$$\bar{P}(k) = e^{-\nu} e^{-\nu P} \sum_{k=k}^{\infty} \frac{\nu^n}{n!} \sum_{m=k}^{n-k} \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{m-k}}{(m-k)!}$$

~~...~~

$$\binom{n}{m} = \binom{n}{n-m}$$

$$S = \frac{\nu^k}{k!} \binom{k}{k} P^k (1-P)^0$$

$$+ \frac{\nu^{k+1}}{k+1!} \left[\binom{k+1}{k} P^k (1-P)^1 + \binom{k+1}{k+1} P^{k+1} \frac{\nu P (1-P)^0}{1!} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\nu^{k+2}}{k+2!} \left[\binom{k+2}{k} P^k (1-P)^2 + \binom{k+2}{k+1} P^{k+1} \frac{\nu P (1-P)}{1!} + \binom{k+2}{k+2} P^{k+2} \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\nu^{k+3}}{k+3!} \left[\binom{k+3}{k} P^k (1-P)^3 + \binom{k+3}{k+1} P^{k+1} \frac{\nu P (1-P)^2}{1!} + \binom{k+3}{k+2} P^{k+2} \frac{(\nu P)^2 (1-P)}{2!} + \binom{k+3}{k+3} P^{k+3} \frac{(\nu P)^3}{3!} \right]$$

$$S = \cancel{P^k} \left[\frac{\nu^k}{k!} + \frac{\nu^{k+1}}{k!} (1-P) + \frac{\nu^{k+2}}{k!} \frac{(1-P)^2}{2!} + \frac{\nu^{k+3}}{k!} \frac{(1-P)^3}{3!} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \nu P \frac{P^{k+1}}{1!} \left[\frac{\nu^{k+1}}{k+1!} + \frac{\nu^{k+2}}{k+1!} \frac{1-P}{1!} + \frac{\nu^{k+3}}{k+1!} \frac{(1-P)^2}{2!} + \frac{\nu^{k+4}}{k+1!} \frac{(1-P)^3}{3!} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} P^{k+2} \left[\frac{\nu^{k+2}}{k+2!} + \frac{\nu^{k+3}}{k+2!} \frac{1-P}{1!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{P^k \nu^k}{k!} \left[1 + \frac{\nu(1-P)}{1!} + \frac{\nu^2(1-P)^2}{2!} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{P^{k+1} \nu^{k+1} (\nu P)}{1! k+1!} \left[1 + \frac{\nu(1-P)}{1!} + \frac{\nu^2(1-P)^2}{2!} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{P^{k+2} \nu^{k+2} (\nu P)^2}{2! k+2!} \left[1 + \dots \right]$$

$$\bar{P}(-k) = e^{-\nu(1+P)} e^{\nu(1-P)} \left[\frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} + \frac{(\nu P)^{k+1}}{1! (k+1)!} + \frac{(\nu P)^{k+2}}{2! (k+2)!} + \dots \right] = \bar{P}(+k) \quad 97 \quad 107$$

wie ten sam erke voring de ~~P~~ puythet i bythe $\frac{1}{k}$; 19 to puygod de rōmni puythet vōm

Zaten jich: dandi o indas kwad i viny: $k=0$

$$\bar{\Delta}^2 = e^{-2\nu P} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^{k+n}}{(k+n)!} \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!}$$

$$k=0 \quad e \cdot e = 1 + \frac{ax}{1!} + \frac{a^2}{2!} + \frac{a^3}{3!} + \frac{a^4}{4!} + \frac{a^5}{5!} + \dots$$

$$k=1 \quad \frac{ax}{1!} + \frac{2 \cdot ax}{1!1!} + \frac{2^2 ax}{2!1!} + \frac{2^3 ax}{3!1!} + \frac{2^4 ax}{4!1!} + \frac{2^5 ax}{5!1!}$$

$$k=2 \quad \frac{(ax)^2}{2!} + \frac{2(ax)^2}{1!2!} + \frac{2^2(ax)^2}{2!2!} + \frac{2^3(ax)^2}{3!2!} + \frac{2^4(ax)^2}{4!2!} + \frac{2^5(ax)^2}{5!2!}$$

$$\frac{(ax)^3}{3!} + \frac{2(ax)^3}{1!3!} + \frac{2^2(ax)^3}{2!3!} + \frac{2^3(ax)^3}{3!3!} + \frac{2^4(ax)^3}{4!3!} + \frac{2^5(ax)^3}{5!3!}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{k+n}}{(k+n)!} \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) = e^{2x}$$

$$e^{\nu P} \cdot e^{\nu P x} = \left[1 + \frac{\nu P}{1} + \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \dots \right] \left[1 + \frac{\nu P x}{1!} + \frac{(\nu P x)^2}{2!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} \left[0 \cdot \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} + 1 \cdot \frac{(\nu P)^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} + 2^2 \frac{(\nu P)^{k+2}}{(k+2)!} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{(\nu P)^0}{0!} k^2 + \dots + \frac{(\nu P)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \right]$$

$$k^2 \frac{\alpha^0}{0!} + (k-1) \frac{\alpha^1}{1!} + (k-2) \frac{\alpha^2}{2!} + \dots + 2^2 \frac{\alpha^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} + 1 \cdot \frac{\alpha^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} + 0 \cdot \frac{\alpha^k}{k!} + 1 \alpha \frac{\alpha^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^{\alpha x}}{x^k} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x^k} + \frac{\alpha}{1! x^{k-1}} + \frac{\alpha^2}{2! x^{k-2}} + \frac{\alpha^3}{3! x^{k-3}} + \dots + \frac{\alpha^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} + \frac{\alpha^k}{k!} + \frac{x \alpha^k}{(k+1)!} + \frac{x^2 \alpha^k}{(k+2)!} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{k}{x^{k+1}} - \frac{(k-1)\alpha}{1! x^k} - \dots - \frac{\alpha^{k-1}}{x^{k-1}} + 0 + \frac{\alpha^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} + \frac{2x \alpha^k}{(k+2)!}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[x \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^{\alpha x}}{x^k} \right) \right]_{x=1} = k^2 + (k-1)^2 \frac{\alpha}{1!} + \frac{(k-2)^2 \alpha^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{2^2 \alpha^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} + 0 + \frac{\alpha^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} + 2 \frac{\alpha^k}{(k+2)!} + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\alpha e^{\alpha x}}{x^{k-1}} - \frac{k \alpha e^{\alpha x}}{x^k} \right) = \frac{\alpha^2 e^{\alpha x}}{x^{k-1}} - \frac{\alpha(k-1) e^{\alpha x}}{x^k} - \frac{k \alpha e^{\alpha x}}{x^k} + \frac{k^2 e^{\alpha x}}{x^{k+1}} = e^{\alpha x} [\alpha^2 - 2\alpha k + \alpha + k^2]$$

$$\bar{\Delta^2} = e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \underbrace{\sum \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!}}_{e^{\nu P}} - 2\nu P \underbrace{\sum \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} \cdot k}_{\nu P e^{\nu P}} + \underbrace{\sum \frac{(\nu P)^k \cdot k^2}{k!}}_{[\nu P + (\nu P)^2] e^{\nu P}} \right\}$$

~~$\bar{\Delta^2} = 2\nu P$~~ To same as no. 43

~~$$\mu = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\nu D t}} \left[\int_0^x e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4D t}} d\xi + \int_0^{h-x} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4D t}} d\xi \right]$$

$\frac{x-\xi}{2\sqrt{D t}} = z$
 $d\xi = dz \cdot 2\sqrt{D t}$~~

~~$$\frac{1}{h} \int_0^h \mu dx = \frac{1}{2h\sqrt{\nu D t}} \int_0^h dx = \frac{1}{h\sqrt{\nu D t}} \left[\int_{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D t}}}^{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D t}}} e^{-z^2} dz + \int_{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D t}}}^{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D t}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right]$$~~

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\nu D t}} \left[\int_0^x e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4D t}} d\xi + \int_x^h e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4D t}} d\xi \right] \quad (\text{st. 20})$$

$$\frac{x-\xi}{2\sqrt{D t}} = z$$

$$\frac{\xi-x}{2\sqrt{D t}} = z$$

$$d\xi = -dz \cdot 2\sqrt{D t}$$

$$d\xi = dz \cdot 2\sqrt{D t}$$

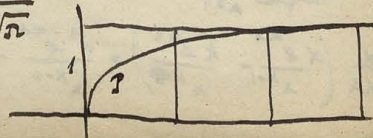
~~$$\mu = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\nu D t}} \left[\int_0^{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D t}}} e^{-z^2} dz + \int_0^{\frac{h-x}{2\sqrt{D t}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right]$$~~

da kritisch t (dungh)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P \left[\frac{e^{-\beta^2}}{\beta\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\pi}} [1 - e^{-\beta^2}] \right] = \frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{D t}}{h\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{dP}{dt} = \infty$$



$$\frac{1}{h} \int_0^h u dx = \frac{1}{h\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\int_0^h dx \int_0^{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy + \int_0^h dx \int_0^{\frac{h-x}{\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy \right]$$

$$2 \left\{ x \int_0^{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy - \int_0^{\frac{x}{2\sqrt{Dt}}} x e^{-\frac{y^2}{4Dt}} \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{Dt}} \right\} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2}{h\sqrt{\pi}} \left\{ h \int_0^{\frac{h}{2\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{Dt}} \sqrt{Dt} e^{-\frac{h^2}{4Dt}} \right\}$$

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{h}{2\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy + \frac{\sqrt{Dt}}{h} \left[e^{-\frac{h^2}{4Dt}} - 1 \right] \right\}$$

Przebieg st. (8) mnożymy

$$P_t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{h}{2\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy + \frac{\sqrt{Dt}}{h} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{h^2}{4Dt}} \right] \right\}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{h}{2\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy - \frac{\sqrt{Dt}}{h} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{h^2}{4Dt}} \right] \right\}$$

widz. identyczny rezultat
ze (20) i (21)

$$\alpha_t = P_t = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{h}{2\sqrt{Dt}}} e^{-y^2} dy + \frac{2\sqrt{Dt}}{h\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{h^2}{4Dt}} \right]$$

oznaczone dla skrótów $\frac{h}{2\sqrt{Dt}} = \beta$

$$\alpha_t = P_t = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\beta} e^{-y^2} dy + \frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\pi}} \left[1 - e^{-\beta^2} \right]$$

dluż wyrażenie β (dzielimy t):

$$= 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\beta - \frac{\beta^3}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\beta^2 - \frac{\beta^4}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\beta - \frac{\beta^3}{6} \right]$$

Imbno wykreślić tabelę $P_t = f(\beta)$
i z nich odwrócić wyrażenie β jako funkcję P_t ; wtedy otrzymamy D !!

$$P(+k) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^{k+n}}{k+n!} \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!}$$

Jakli kidi to pravdy, jidi ν wilka liuba, $\frac{k}{\nu}$ male

$$n! = \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

$$\nu P \text{ dla sprócnio} = \frac{\nu}{\beta}$$

$$k+n! = \left(\frac{k+n}{e}\right)^{k+n} \sqrt{2\pi(k+n)}$$

$$\lim k+n! = \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{k+n} e^k \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

$$\lim P(+k) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\beta}{k+n}\right)^{k+n} \left(\frac{\beta}{n}\right)^n e^{k+2n} \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{n(k+n)}}$$

$$(k+n)^{k+n} = [n(1+\epsilon)]^{n+k\epsilon} \quad \frac{k}{n} = \epsilon$$

$$= n^n \frac{n^{k\epsilon}}{n^{k\epsilon}} (1+\epsilon)^{n(1+\epsilon)} \quad \lim (1+\epsilon)^n = e^k$$

$$\lim P(+k) = \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{k+2n}}{n^{k+2n} e^k} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[e\beta]^n}{n^{2n+k}}$$

Jakli pravdy, idy w uosie t
liuba usitek uprosu w prostokro.

$$n = \nu(1+\delta) \text{ pramo na}$$

$$n' = \nu(1+\delta') = n+k ?$$

$$\delta = \frac{n-\nu}{\nu}$$

$$\delta' = \frac{n+k-\nu}{\nu}$$

Chodi o uoi sto. 40:

$$P(+k) = e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(\nu P)^{k+m}}{k+m!}$$

Jidi n wilka liuba, $\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$ male, P dostotornio male

$$= e^{-\nu P} (\nu P)^k (1-P)^n \left[\frac{1}{k!} + \frac{n}{k+1!} \frac{\nu P^2}{1-P} + \frac{n(n-1)}{k+2!} \frac{(\nu P^2)^2}{(1-P)^2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{k+3!} \frac{(\nu P^2)^3}{(1-P)^3} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-m+1)}{k+m! \quad m!} \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^m = \binom{n}{m} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{k+m} \frac{e^{-k}}{\sqrt{2m\pi}}$$

$$= \binom{n}{m} \frac{e^m}{m^{k+m}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m\pi}}$$

misal letak:

$$k+m! = [v + (k+m-v)]! = \frac{v^{k+m}}{e^{k+m}} = \left(\frac{v}{e}\right)^{k+m} e^{-v} \sqrt{2v\pi}$$

$$= \frac{v^{k+m} e^{-v} \sqrt{2v\pi}}{e^{k+m}}$$

$$m = v(1+\delta)$$

$$n+k-v = v\delta'$$

$$k = v(1+\delta') - v(1+\delta)$$

$$k = v(\delta' - \delta)$$

$$\binom{n}{m} \frac{1}{k+m!} \left(\frac{v p^2}{1-p}\right)^m = \binom{n}{m} \frac{1}{v^{k+m}} \left(\frac{v p^2}{1-p}\right)^m \frac{e^v}{\sqrt{2v\pi}}$$

$$= \binom{n}{m} \left(\frac{p^2}{1-p}\right)^m \frac{e^v}{v^k \sqrt{2v\pi}}$$

$$P(k) = e^{-v p} (v p)^k (1-p)^n \frac{e^v}{v^k \sqrt{2v\pi}}$$

$$\text{atau } \frac{m}{k} = e$$

$$(k+m)! = [v + (k+m-v)]! = \frac{v^{k+m}}{e^{k+m}} = \left[\frac{k(1+\frac{m}{k})}{e}\right]^{k(1+\frac{m}{k})} \sqrt{2k\pi(1+\frac{m}{k})}$$

$$\binom{n}{m} \frac{1}{k+m!} \left(\frac{v p^2}{1-p}\right)^m = \binom{n}{m} \left(\frac{e}{k}\right)^k \left[\frac{v p^2}{e(1-p)}\right]^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-k} e^{-m} \sqrt{2k\pi}}{e^{-k} e^{-m} \sqrt{2k\pi}}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} x^m = (1+x)^n \text{ dan } x = e \Rightarrow e^{nx}$$

$$P(k) = e^{-v p} (v p)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2k\pi}} e^{-\frac{v p^2}{1-p} k} e^{\frac{v p^2}{1-p} k}$$

Dobry waz st. 43

Analiza z wzoru (13) moze przy st. 425 "Cieplo. Dzielnie. On. Nad. w. ten. k. i. p. m. am. K. i. t. e."

$$\overline{(x-x_0)^2} = \bar{x}^2 + x_0^2 - 2x_0\bar{x}$$

$$= \frac{D}{\beta} [-e^{-2\beta t}] + \underbrace{x_0^2 e^{-2\beta t} + x_0^2 - 2x_0^2 e^{-\beta t}}_{x_0^2 [1 - e^{-\beta t}]^2}$$

$$= \frac{D}{\beta} [1 - e^{-2\beta t}] + x_0^2 [1 - e^{-\beta t}]^2$$

dlu k. i. t. e. t =

$$= 2\xi^2 \beta t + x_0^2 (\beta t)^2$$

Sredni odchyleni = $v = (\nu\delta)^2$ odpowiadaj ξ^2

Namy tam przyblizeni w serii wielkich ν

Sredni odchyleni w wartosci przyrostow:
 $n-\nu = n - n_0 + n_0 - \nu$
 $(n-\nu)^2 = \Delta_n^2 + 2(n_0 - \nu)\Delta_n + (n_0 - \nu)^2 =$
 $= P^2 [(n-\nu)^2 - n] + (n_0 - \nu)^2 P + 2(n_0 - \nu)^2 P + (n_0 - \nu)^2 P - n P^2$
 $= (n_0 - \nu)^2 (P-1)^2 + (n_0 - \nu) P - n P^2$

$$\Delta_n^2 = 2\nu P + P^2 \frac{(n-\nu)^2}{x_0}$$

$$= 2\xi^2 P + P^2 x_0^2$$

zgodnie, w. i. t. e. $P \neq \beta t$

tymsam mamy (st. 48) $\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} P = \frac{2\sqrt{D}t}{k\sqrt{\pi}}$

Dobednij:

po wplywie bardzo dlugiego czasu:

$$\overline{(x-x_0)^2} = \frac{D}{\beta} + x_0^2$$

$$\Delta_n^2 = (n-\nu)^2 + \nu$$

istotnie $n-\nu$ odpowiada x_0

" ν " $\xi^2 = \frac{D}{\beta}$

Sklope mi moze jednak wiczyz serie byt zapetno, gdyz w porzeczku wzoru tytko funkcy exponencyalnej czasu, a w wzoru st. 43 wplywa P, a zatem calki Laplacea.

Jeszcze prostsze zadanie:

Jaki jest przebieg przyrostek lub ubytek dla danych liczby początkowej n ?

Rachunek będzie najłatwiejszy w dopisywaniu tyłko:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Delta C_1} &= e^{-\nu P} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu P)^m}{m!} \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} - (n-m-i) \binom{n}{n-i} P^{n-i} (P-P)^i \\ &= e^{-\nu P} \left[n P e^{\nu P} - \nu P e^{\nu P} \right] = \cancel{(n-\nu)P} (\nu-n)P \\ &= -n P + m \end{aligned} \quad (\text{str. 42})$$

Wzrost przebieg przyrostek (wzrost $\nu > n$): $\overline{\Delta C_1} = (\nu-n)P$
 ubytek ($\dots \dots \dots n > \nu$) $\overline{\Delta C_1} = (n-\nu)P$
~~... ..~~

zatem przekształć liczbę \overline{N} zmienna n w sposób:

$$\overline{N} = n + (\nu-n) P_e = \nu + (n-\nu)(1-P_e)$$

funkcja wzrostu z wzorem udeżyłom str. 49

lub też: odchylenie od normalnej liczby ν zmienna n udeżyłom

$$\overline{N} = (n-\nu)(1-P_e)$$

to odpowiada wzorowi (11) p. 425: $\overline{x} = x_0 e^{-\rho t}$

$$\overline{x-x_0} = x_0 (1-e^{-\rho t})$$

$$n = \nu + N_0$$

$$n+k = \nu + N_k$$

$$k = N_k - (n - \nu)$$

$$\bar{K}^2 = \bar{\Delta}_n^2 = \bar{N}_k^2 - 2(n - \nu) \bar{N}_k + (n - \nu)^2 = P^2 [(n - \nu)^2 - n] + (n + \nu) P$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$(n - \nu)(1 - P)$$

$$\bar{N}_k^2 = P^2 [(n - \nu)^2 - n] + (n + \nu) P - (n - \nu)^2 + 2(n - \nu)^2 (1 - P)$$

$$= \cancel{P^2 [(n - \nu)^2 - n]} = (n - \nu)^2 [P^2 - 1 + 2(1 - P)] + (n + \nu) P - n P^2$$

$$= (n - \nu)^2 [P^2 - 2P + 1] + (n + \nu) P - n P^2$$

$$= (n - \nu)^2 [1 - P]^2 + n P (1 - P) + \nu P$$

Przebieg z (3)

$$\bar{x}^2 = x_0^2 e^{-2\beta t} + \frac{\nu^2}{\beta^2} (1 - e^{-2\beta t})$$

nie zależy od n , to $\xi^2 = \nu^2$

więc analogia jest bardzo nieprecyzyjna. Analogia tylko dla tych danych n, ν ze względu na kwadraturę σ_n

Także w tym sensie, że przyrost Δn przy $\bar{W}(\xi)$ posiada punkt odwróty dla $t \rightarrow \infty$, podczas gdy

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(\pm k) = 0 \quad \text{Jednakże } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{dP}{dt} \neq 0! \quad \text{patrz następna strona!}$$

zwrócić na \bar{N}^- i \bar{N}^+ uwagę że w sensie danych n, ν

odchylenie procentowe w sensie wielkości ν (i stąd pewnie nieco analogicznie) zmienia się

$$\text{Przebieg } \overline{(x - x_0)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\xi} e^{-\frac{x_0^2}{2\xi^2}} dx_0 d\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\xi} e^{-\frac{x_0^2}{2\xi^2}} \right) dx_0 + \xi^2 (1 - e^{-\frac{x_0^2}{2\xi^2}}) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\xi^3} dx_0$$

2-jedynkowy przypadek

$$\overline{(x - x_0)^2} = \xi^2 \left[(1 - e^{-\beta t})^2 + 1 - e^{-2\beta t} \right] = 2 \xi^2 [1 - e^{-\beta t}]$$

Kady stan wozni ni anomalogi? Jaki stan $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \bar{N}_k^2 = v$ krótko czasu co stan 111

~~Wzrost~~

$$(n-v)^2 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \bar{N}_k^2$$

$$(n-v)^2 \dots v$$

$$(n+v)(n-v) \dots v$$

wzrost górnego w resie drzew w ogólnym obry $n = v \pm 1$ i jest takie to stan anomalogi

wzrost w praktyce w resie drzew w czasie mamy do czynienia ze stanami anomalogimi, takie są typowe wady kwadratowe wady w rachuby w pierwszym stadium, (ni wstony linowe w krótkim)

Zatem w resie drzew w wady ni emans powstanie (ten dodatkowy, sam odłama linie) powstawa $(n-v)$ w górnym:

$$N = (n-v) [1-P]$$

to znaczy:

$$S = S_{t=0} (1-P)$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -S \frac{dP}{dt}$$

Jaki operujemy po prostu "I", można wyrazić górnym
prawdy przez odchylenie:

$$W(S) dS = \sqrt{\frac{2}{v\pi}} e^{-\frac{vS^2}{2}} dS = \frac{|dt|}{T} = \frac{dS}{S \frac{dP}{dt} \cdot T}$$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{v\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{\frac{vS^2}{2}}}{S \frac{dP}{dt}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}\beta^2} [1 - e^{-\beta^2}]$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{dP}{d\beta} \frac{d\beta}{dt} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\beta^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}\beta^2} [1 - e^{-\beta^2}] + \frac{2e^{-\beta^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}\beta^2} [2 - \frac{2}{\beta^2} - \frac{2}{\beta^2}]$$

$$\frac{d\beta}{dt} = -\frac{h}{4\sqrt{Dt^3}}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{dP}{dt} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{h}{4\sqrt{Dt^3}} \left\{ \frac{2Dt}{R^2} + \dots \right\} = \infty$$

wzrost górnym $T=0$, co wznika z tym że $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{dV}{dt} = \infty$

Nieczyfni to przede wszystkim pytanie o warunki i nieczyfni: uchał Omsa dla $t=0$

W przypadku jedynki 1). wiec dla x, P nie jest wazny dla lin (przedstaw składowe doładowanie)

2). wiec dla N nie wiec był wazny dla lin $t=0$

bo N wiec jest indukcyjnie $t=0$ tylko całkowity, i ktorych reprezentacja = 1

a $P(k)$ nie ma punktu odładowania dla $t=0$; jest lin $P(k) = 0$
 $t=0$

$$\text{znaczy jedynka będzie } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{dP(k)}{dt} = \infty$$

$$\text{dla } k=1 \text{ podczas gdy dla } k > 1 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{dP(k)}{dt} = 0$$

czy to nie jest absurd?

W razie dany jest normalny prawdy. ~~przekształca~~ pytanie 2. prawdy, aby było tylko

Pracodawca pyta o to będzie w a mowy $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(k)$

$$P(+)= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-vP} \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(vP)^{k+m}}{(k+m)!}$$

$$P(-)= \sum_{k=1}^n e^{-vP} \sum_{m=k}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(vP)^{m-k}}{(m-k)!}$$

$$P(+)= e^{-vP} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{m} P^m (1-P)^{n-m} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(vP)^{k+m}}{(k+m)!}$$

$$e^{-vP} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(vP)^i}{i!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(vP)^{n-k}}{n-k!}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-vP} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{m} P^m (1-P)^{n-m} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(vP)^{k+m}}{(k+m)!}$$

(11.40)

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$$P(-) = e^{-\nu P} \left\{ P^n + \binom{n}{n-1} P^{n-1} (1-P) + \binom{n}{n-2} P^{n-2} (1-P)^2 + \binom{n}{n-1} P^{n-1} (1-P) \frac{\nu P}{1!} + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{\nu P}{1!} \right\}$$

$$+ \left[\binom{n}{n-3} P^{n-3} (1-P)^3 + \binom{n}{n-2} P^{n-2} (1-P)^2 \frac{\nu P}{1!} + \binom{n}{n-1} P^{n-1} (1-P) \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(\nu P)^3}{3!} \right]$$

+ ...

$$+ \left[\binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{n-2} \frac{\nu P}{1!} + \binom{n}{3} P^3 (1-P)^{n-3} \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(\nu P)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \right]$$

$$= e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \left[P^n + \binom{n}{n-1} P^{n-1} (1-P) + \binom{n}{n-2} P^{n-2} (1-P)^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} \right] + \right.$$

$$+ \frac{\nu P}{1!} \left[\binom{n}{n} P^n + \binom{n}{n-1} P^{n-1} (1-P) + \binom{n}{n-2} P^{n-2} (1-P)^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{n-2} \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} \left[\binom{n}{n} P^n + \binom{n}{n-1} P^{n-1} (1-P) + \dots + \binom{n}{3} P^3 (1-P)^{n-3} \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{(\nu P)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \binom{n}{n} P^n$$

$$P(+)= 1 - e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n + \binom{n}{1} P (1-P)^{n-1} \left[\frac{\nu P}{1!} + 1 \right] + \binom{n}{2} P^2 (1-P)^{n-2} \left[\frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \frac{\nu P}{1!} + 1 \right] + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n \left[\frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!} + \frac{(\nu P)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots + \frac{\nu P}{1!} + 1 \right] \right\}$$

$$P(0) = e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} \frac{\nu P}{1!} + \binom{n}{2} (1-P)^{n-2} \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \frac{(\nu P)^n}{n!} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow 0} P(-) = 0 \quad \left| \quad \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} P(-) = \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \binom{n}{1} P + \binom{n}{2} P^2 + \dots \right\} = \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} P(+)$$

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow 0} P(+)= 0 \quad \left| \quad \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} P(+)= \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \nu P + \dots \right\} = \lim_{P \rightarrow 0} P(+)$$

wisc bylady istatistice vimeho
 maly P(-), P(+), jiz dlo
 nejmenyjsich n, pomozet
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-P}{dt} = \infty$

$$\lim_{P \rightarrow 0} P(0) = (1-\nu P)(1-nP) = 1 - (n+\nu)P$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v^k}{k!}$$

~~das e~~

$$\lim = \frac{v^k}{\left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^k \sqrt{2\pi k}} = \left(\frac{ev}{k}\right)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi k}}$$

da dringet k , wobei $\frac{k}{v}$ just hands durs

$$\lim \frac{v^n}{n!} = \left(\frac{ev}{n}\right)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}}$$

just hands durs, jule n, v in hands isine

$$e^{-v} \frac{v^{n+k}}{n+k!} = e^{-v} \left(\frac{ev}{n+k}\right)^{n+k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi(n+k)}} = e^{n+k-v} \left(\frac{v}{n+k}\right)^{n+k}$$

$$n+k = v(1+\epsilon)$$

$$e^{n+k-v} = e^{v\epsilon} = (1+\epsilon)^{-v(1+\epsilon)} = 1$$

$$\lim \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-k+1)}{k!} = \frac{n!}{k! n-k!} = \frac{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}}{\left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^k \left(\frac{n-k}{e}\right)^{n-k} \sqrt{2\pi(n-k)}}$$

$$= \frac{n^n}{(n-k)^{n-k} k} \sqrt{\frac{n}{k(n-k)}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{n-k}{k}\right)^k \left(\frac{n}{n-k}\right)^n \sqrt{\frac{n}{k(n-k)}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k \left(\frac{1-\frac{k}{n}}{\frac{n}{n-k}}\right)^k \dots$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k e^{-\frac{k^2}{n} + k} \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$= \left[\frac{n}{k} e^{1-\frac{k}{n}}\right]^k \sqrt{\frac{n}{k(n-k)}} \neq \left(\frac{ne}{k}\right)^k \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi k}}$$

chuckel byföör jehokone prandje ~~prandje~~ jehokone jehokone, jehokone $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} v^k = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} n^k$

$$P(k) = e^{-\nu P} \left[\binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} P \frac{(\nu P)^{k+1}}{k+1!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} P^n \frac{(\nu P)^{k+n}}{k+n!} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{\nu P}{k}\right)^k \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{\nu n k}$$

Dla danyego procesu urny, gdy $P = \text{approx} = 1$:

$$\lim P(k) = e^{-\nu} \left[\binom{n}{0} \frac{\nu^k}{k!} + \binom{n}{1} \frac{\nu^{k+1}}{k+1!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \frac{\nu^{k+n}}{k+n!} \right]$$

~~$$= n! e^{-\nu} \left[\frac{\nu^k}{n! k!} + \frac{\nu^{k+1}}{1! n-1! k+1!} + \frac{\nu^{k+2}}{2! k+2! n-2!} + \dots + \frac{\nu^{k+n}}{n! k+n! 0!} \right]$$~~

$$P(k) = e^{-\nu P} \left[\frac{(1-P)^n (\nu P)^k}{n! k!} + \frac{(1-P)^{n-1} P (\nu P)^{k+1}}{1! n-1! k+1!} + \frac{(1-P)^{n-2} P^2 (\nu P)^{k+2}}{2! n-2! k+2!} + \dots + \frac{P^n (\nu P)^{k+n}}{n! 1! k+n!} \right]$$

$$\text{Stosunek uronu otrzymujemy do planowego} = \left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right)^n \frac{(\nu P)^n k!}{k+n!} = \left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right)^n \frac{(\nu P)^n}{(k+1)(k+2)\dots(k+n)}$$

zatem w razie jaskli k niezbyt duze, $n = \text{approx}$

ν bardzo duze, uron otrzymujemy zmienny w porown. z planowym

$$= \frac{P^{2n}}{(1-P)^n \frac{1+k}{\nu} \frac{2+k}{\nu} \dots \frac{n+k}{\nu}}$$

$$\text{Stosunek drojezy do planowego} = \frac{P^2 \nu n}{(1-P)^2 (k+1)}$$

zatem bardzo duze, ν nie ma znaczenia
bije maksimum

$$\text{Stosunek m tygo do m+1 tygo} = \frac{P^2 \nu (n-m)}{m(k+m)}$$

zatem tutaj jasn dla $n = \frac{n}{2}$ duze

2 typy strumienia w "czasie porównawczym" całkowitej dotychczasowej i bieżącej w ustalonych granicach:

jużli system ogólny ze stanem n, jako nosi pewne właściwości podobny do porównawczego w stanie n?

Wyznaczenie P(0) oznacza porównanie porównawczego (czy porównawczego) do stanu n = $\frac{P(0)}{T}$

gdzie $\Delta t =$ ^{dane} ~~okres~~ ^{okres} ~~okresu~~ ^{okresu} między próbami [a przy ustaleniu czasu przedziału]

trawienie nielimitowanego liczby n, który może być określony do czasu z ustaleniem granic.

$P_n(0) = f_n(n, t)$ ale dla dalszego użycia t: $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P_n(0) = f_n(n)$ niezależnie od t, gdzie $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P = 1$

zatem: $T = \frac{\Delta t}{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(0)}$ } to oznacza, o ile

Wyznaczenie czasu porównawczego!

$$P(0) = e^{-\nu P} \left\{ \binom{n}{0} (1-P)^n + \binom{n}{1} (1-P)^{n-1} \frac{\nu P^2}{1!} + \binom{n}{2} (1-P)^{n-2} \frac{(\nu P^2)^2}{2!} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} \frac{(\nu P^2)^n}{n!} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(0) = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} = \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^{n+\delta}}{(e)^\delta (n+\delta)!} \sqrt{2\nu\delta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{e^{-\nu} \nu^n}{n!} &= -\nu + n \ln \nu - n \ln n + n \ln \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\nu\delta \\ &= \nu\delta + \nu(1+\delta) \ln \nu - \nu(1+\delta) \ln n - \nu(1+\delta) \ln(1+\delta) - \dots \\ &= \nu\delta - \nu(1+\delta) \left(\ln \frac{n}{\nu} \right) - \dots = \nu\delta - \nu\delta + \nu \frac{\delta^2}{2} - \nu\delta^2 - \dots = \frac{-\nu\delta^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\nu\delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\nu\delta}} e^{-\frac{\nu\delta^2}{2}}$$

przebieg czasu porównawczego liczby n = $\Delta t = \int_0^{\infty} t \frac{dP(0)}{dt} dt$ *Wyznaczenie czasu porównawczego!*

wynikająca: *to jest to, co musimy wyznaczyć, aby uzyskać w czasie t, gdzie P(0) oznacza porównanie, aby uzyskać w czasie t, gdzie P(0) = 1, ale w ustalonych granicach nie może być to osiągnięte.*

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} W(n, \epsilon) = e^{-\frac{(n-v) \sqrt{D} \cdot t}{h \sqrt{v \epsilon}}} = 0 \text{ (zgodnie!)}$$

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Przebieg przy przesunięciu Δt

w czasie t ~~przebieg~~ przesunięcia zmienna rewersyjna $(n-v)P$, co dla krótkich t

$$= \exp\left(\frac{(n-v) \sqrt{D} t}{h \sqrt{v \epsilon}}\right)$$

Reversja = 1 stała się nie prawdziwa, czas to ~~przebieg~~ przesunięcia (lub dyfuzja) jedynkowy

$$t = \frac{\pi h^2}{D(n-v)^2} = \frac{\pi h^2}{Dv^2 \delta^2}$$

$$\text{właściwość } T = \frac{\pi h^2 \sqrt{v \epsilon}}{Dv^2 \delta^2} e^{\frac{v \delta^2}{2}} = \frac{\pi h^2 \sqrt{v \epsilon}}{D} \frac{\sqrt{v \epsilon}}{v^2 \delta^2} e^{\frac{v \delta^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{formuła } T = \frac{\sqrt{v \epsilon}}{v} \frac{1}{\delta} e^{\frac{v \delta^2}{2}}$$

mieszanie w dół!

$x_0 \dots v \delta$
 $\delta^2 \dots v$

To jednak nie ma sensu, gdyż dla $t=0$ dla $n=v$

Rząd wielkości Δt ; Zmiany przy przesunięciu:

nowy rezultat str. 43:

$$= P(n+v) [P(n-v)+1] - n P^2$$

$$\Delta_n^2 = P^2[(n-v)-n] + (n+v)P$$

skąd n stało się $\Delta_n^2 = 1$

skąd n stało się P ~~stało się~~ $\Delta_n^2 = 1$

co dla dużych n, v :

?

~~P^2~~ $P^2 = 1$ ~~skąd stało się~~ rezultat co przedtem

$$P^2 + \frac{n+v}{(n-v)^2 - n} P = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{[n(n-v)-n]^2 + (n+v)^2}{4[(n-v)^2 - n]}}$$

jakie $P(n-v) = 1$
mi warto pamiętać odnow $P(n+v)$
stało się $\Delta_n^2 = 2 P(n+v)$
 $= 2Pv$

Juik $u = v$

$$\Delta_n^2 = -P^2 v + 2Pv = 1$$

$$-(P-1)^2 v = 1 - v$$

$$P = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{v-1}{v}}$$

$$P^2 - 2P = -\frac{1}{v}$$

$$P = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{v}}$$

$$= 1 - (1 - \frac{1}{2v}) = \frac{1}{2v}$$

$$\frac{1}{2v} = \frac{\sqrt{kD}}{k\sqrt{n}}$$

$$t = \frac{k^2 n}{4vD}$$

$$T = \frac{k^2 n \sqrt{2n}}{4D} \frac{\sqrt{v}}{v^2} e^{\frac{v\delta^2}{2}} \left\| \begin{array}{l} \text{dla } \delta = \text{opt. } 0; \\ \lim T = \frac{k^2 n \sqrt{2nv}}{4D v^2} \end{array} \right. \text{ bo wglad } \approx \delta!$$

Es mi dopł. iz pryncipi z norm darszymym wzorem dla T (sk. Vm...), ponowien tam byda zlowina iz stan pryncipiowy bardzo wstepy od norm darszego.

Pony darszycy i jndokonych interesach. At starymizy: $T_{sc} = \Delta c \sqrt{2nv} e^{\frac{v\delta^2}{2}}$
 (ale tytko juik interesy At tak darsze iz lin $P_{sc} = 1$).
 natomiast pny darszycy cysqty: $T = \frac{n k^2}{D v^2 \delta^2} \sqrt{2nv} e^{\frac{v\delta^2}{2}}$

darszycy ten otetow nos pnydnie by' krtany i pnydny, jdy pny pnydny nosicie darszycy mada pnydny stany pnydny, i wyjedzyc i darszycy pnydny.

lin $P_{sc} = 1$ juik $\beta > 1$

$$\frac{k}{vD\beta} > 1$$

$$t = \frac{k^2}{4D}$$

$$T_{sc} \geq \frac{k^2}{4D} \sqrt{2nv} e^{\frac{v\delta^2}{2}}$$

$$T = \frac{k^2 n}{D v^2 \delta^2} \sqrt{2nv} e^{\frac{v\delta^2}{2}}$$

zatem interesie wstepy tytk wzorem wyulka iz $T_{sc} > T$, o ile $\frac{v\delta^2}{n} > 4$, zatem juik pny

banka ude vrb anovndygt stanch on vammuk yalndony.

W blaktioni stam normdnego jidok, jidze pyggye m². $T = \frac{2 \cdot a \sqrt{2 \cdot m}}{4 D v}$

vammuk badi $\frac{2 \frac{v \delta^2}{2}}{v \cdot \delta^2} < \frac{2}{4 v^2}$ $e \frac{v \delta^2}{2} < \frac{2 \delta^2}{4}$ *mi do pntinim?*

~~$\frac{v \delta^2}{2} < \frac{2 \delta^2}{4}$~~

Porocye do vrbm $T_{\Delta z}$:

Orng. $m = \frac{T_{\Delta z}}{\Delta z} = \sqrt{2 v} e^{\frac{v \delta^2}{2}}$ *staryngony daly p²ob, po k²tygt p²recl²ty*

postava v² p²ura l²ba $v(1+\delta)$

to znacy ze bychi to na o²p²it ter makogndha l²ba, st²ia - ~~ba~~ dany l²ba p²ob m ni p²recl²ty postava, r²atn p²ryblidm²ny mang:

$$e \frac{v \delta^2}{2} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{2 v a}}$$

$$v \delta^2 = 2 \log \left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{2 v a}} \right)$$

Z²tem odtypt²o makogndha ~~Δ_{mch}~~ $\Delta_{mch} = v \delta = \sqrt{2 v \log \left(\frac{m}{\sqrt{2 v a}} \right)}$

$$= \sqrt{2 v} \sqrt{\log m - \frac{1}{2} \log \sqrt{2 v a}}$$

To st²ov²o²by ni jidok tyk²o do t²ep² j²inli v²rb² st²at²nyng m.

~~K²o²st~~ K²osty²o o²de v² de²gi p²recl²ty na a²st²nyng v²rb². *(d²o²st²nyng v²rb²o)*

M²ie de²gi ni v²rb² post²ov²o², bo nos p²rtubny do on²g²ny na dany z²bo²ny² p²rt

p²recl²ty o²!! W²yg ist²ny² te od²pr²ed²ny² b²ard²o m²l²l²o²st²o, m²ie d²g² t²ep²ni p²rt² v²rb².

Dalam eq 28 ita. () Uprassini u rasi dirigit linc ν, k :

$$P(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ e^{-\nu P} \cdot n! \frac{(1-P)^{n-m} P^m (\nu P)^{k+m}}{n! (n-m)! k+m!} \right\}$$

linc volus stadi: $k+m! \neq \left(\frac{k+n}{e}\right)^{k+n} \sqrt{2\pi n}$
 $\neq \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^{k+n} \sqrt{2\pi n}$

u takim rasi linc

$$P(k) = \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \left(\frac{\nu P e}{n}\right)^{k+m}$$

$$\left(\frac{\nu P e}{n}\right)^k \left[1-P + \frac{\nu P e}{n}\right]^m$$

minimilise, lu taly serentab 2k!!

Ala mada takim m i n-m uwalid za lincy dinc lu lu atony (poucthar i koricore/pdri omu miziq dinc, rasil mada of pengayawaz) f.

$$P(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\nu P} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m (\nu P)^{n+k-m}}{n! (n-m)! (n+k-m)!}$$

Pny tem atony 2 m mada nq lincpandan rcpku id adardure atony (n-m) ratur mada mada 2 pengalintan gran-ny de ratur mada mada

u takim rasi: $(n+k-m)! = \left(\frac{\nu P e}{e}\right)^{n+k-m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (v-\epsilon)! &= (v-\epsilon) \log(v-\epsilon) + \frac{1}{2} \log \sqrt{2\pi(v-\epsilon)} \\ &= (v-\epsilon) \log v + (v-\epsilon) \log \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{v}\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\epsilon}{v} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2v^2} \end{aligned}$$

~~$$\log v = (v-\epsilon) \log v - \epsilon - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2v} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{v} + \frac{1}{2} \log \dots$$~~

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (v-\epsilon)! = \frac{v^{-v}}{e^{-v}} \sqrt{2\pi v} = \frac{v^{-v}}{(e^{-v})^v} \sqrt{2\pi v}$$

~~$$(n+k-m)! \approx \frac{v^{-v}}{(e^{-v})^{n+k-m}} \sqrt{2\pi v}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(k) &= \frac{e^{-vP} (vP)^k}{v^v} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} (1-P)^k P^{n-k} (vP)^{n-k} (e^{-v})^{n-k} \\ &= [1-P + e^{-vP}]^k \end{aligned}$$~~

Wann immer $vP > 1$

~~$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(k) &= e^{-vP+k-v+n} \frac{v^{2k+v+2n}}{P^{k+2n} \sqrt{2\pi n}} \\ &= e^{-vP} \frac{[e^{v^2}]^{n+k-v}}{P^{k+2n} \sqrt{2\pi n}} \end{aligned}$$~~

abund, to w mi z k!!

$$\lim f(P+k) = \frac{e^{-\nu P}}{\sqrt{2\nu n}} \frac{(\nu P)^k}{k!} (e\nu)^{\nu-k} \sum \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^m P^{n-m} (e\nu)^{n-m} (e\nu)^{m-n}$$

$$= e^{\frac{-\nu P + \nu - k}{\sqrt{2\nu n}}} P^k \left[1 - P + \frac{P^2}{e}\right]^n$$

Dla $P=1$

$$\lim P+k = \frac{e^{-n-k}}{\sqrt{2\nu n}} \quad \text{stąd jednak typowy } \sum_i P_i(k)$$

Prawdy, czyli jakiejś ^(określenie typowy) ~~określenie~~ (czyli) roz w obycie m prób

$$W = P_1(k) + [1 - P_1(k)] [P_2(k) + (1 - P_2(k)) [P_3(k) + [1 - P_3(k)] [P_4(k) + \dots]]]]$$

$$= P_1 + P_2 - P_1 P_2 + P_3 - P_1 P_3 - P_2 P_3 + P_1 P_2 P_3 + P_4 - P_1 P_4 - P_2 P_4 - P_3 P_4 + P_1 P_2 P_4 + P_2 P_3 P_4 + P_1 P_3 P_4 - P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4$$

$$(1-x_1)(1-x_2)(1-x_3)(1-x_4) = 1 - (x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4) + x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_4 + x_3x_4 - x_1x_2x_3 - \dots$$

$$W = 1 - [(1-x_1)(1-x_2)(1-x_3) \dots]$$

$$\log(W-1) = \sum_n \log(1 - P_n) = \sum_n \left[-P_n - \frac{P_n^2}{2} - \frac{P_n^3}{3} - \frac{P_n^4}{4} \dots \right]$$

nie da się obliczyć explicit

Przy zastosowaniu asymptotycznych takich wzorów do doświadczeń Svedberga (b.p., trósko, ten pomysł), że zderzeniem dła wch. jest nieliniowa moim osiadała i błąd asympt. emulacji się powiększa. Jeśli natomiast istnieją pole grawitacyjne, zmiennymi czasem musi być efekty. Po uśrednieniu D było zamknięto wolem, tak że czasowe zmiennymi nieliniowej długi zamknięto wolem, to w razie gładkiego postępowego ruchu spadania cząstek lokalnie zmiennymi ich długi musi być się uwzględniać jako zmiany czasu. Wzrost obserwowania zmiennymi czasie będzie wynikiem niż doświadczenia rozpręślenia uśredniony oraz lokalnej zmiennymi. Obliczenie o ten sposób uwzględnić!?

W ogólnej mechanice statystycznej rozpręślenia się zachowaniem stowarzyszenia optymalizacji w krótkim czasie powstających. Wzrost wychodzi się z przyjęcia pewnej ilości punktów reprezentacyjnych w $2N$ przestrzeni. Na podstawie Lomville (td), twierdzenie jest „głęboko” typie powstaje nieliniowa, o ile powstaje rozdzielone z jednakością gęstości w $2N$ przestrzeni.

Tymczasem jest to przyjęcie asympt. analogicznie do wstąpienia asympt. emulacji:

Pracuje jest to punkty powstają w odpowiedniej w. in. dementary, który obytowi się



nie zmienna z czasem, i o ile „głęboko” oznacza stosunkowo w. in. w. in., asympt. jest tenże.

Pracuje jednak o „dementary” się dopinamy:

Dalej droga ze str. ()

Wzrosty opóźnienia ruchu postępującego względem umiarkowanej na czasowy zmiennosci brzoży wznoszą.

Wyniki str. 8, 9, 10, zmuszą się o tyle że ich zd. wynika uśrednienie

wzrostu ruchu postępującego
(Ostatni przypadek str. 422)

$$P = \frac{2}{h} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Dt}} \int_{-\infty}^h dx \int_{-\infty}^{-x} e^{-\frac{(\xi+ut)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{h\sqrt{2Dt}} \left\{ x \int_{-\infty}^{-x} e^{-\frac{(\xi+ut)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^{-x} x e^{-\frac{(\xi+ut)^2}{4Dt}} dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Dt}} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{-h} e^{-\frac{(\xi+ut)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_{-h}^{-x} e^{-\frac{(\xi+ut)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^{-x} x e^{-\frac{(\xi+ut)^2}{4Dt}} dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h\sqrt{2Dt}} \int_{-\infty}^h dx \int_{-\infty}^{-x-ut} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi = \frac{1}{h\sqrt{2Dt}} \left[h \int_{-\infty}^{-h-ut} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_{-h-ut}^{-x-ut} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi \right]$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2h\sqrt{2Dt}} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^h dx \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-x} e^{-\frac{(\xi+ut)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_{h-x}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi+ut)^2}{4Dt}} d\xi \right] = \dots \int_{-\infty}^h dx \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-x-ut} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_{x-ut}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2h\sqrt{2Dt}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^h dx \left[\int_{x-ut}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^{-x-ut} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi \right] \right]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^h dx \left[\int_{x-ut}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^{-x-ut} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi \right] = \int_{-\infty}^h x \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-ut)^2}{4Dt}} dx + \int_{-\infty}^h x \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-ut)^2}{4Dt}} dx = h \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\xi^2}{4Dt}} d\xi - 2Dt e^{-\frac{(x-ut)^2}{4Dt}} \Big|_0^h + \int_0^h \frac{h-x-ut}{\sqrt{Dt}} e^{-\frac{(x-ut)^2}{4Dt}} dx$$

by $P_n^{(+k)}$ again under pravit:

$$P_n^{(+k)} = \sum_{m=0}^n P_n^{(+m)} P_m^{(+k-m)} \quad (\text{analogous to usual recurrence with } x \text{ instead of } z)$$

~~mi usko in gradnici, izby teku pravo utruditi, bo pravit. pravit~~

12 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3 2 2 1 1 2 3 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 6 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 2 1
 1 2 0 0 2 2 0 1 3 1 2 3 1 2 1 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 3 0 0 1 0
 2 1 1 1 2 2 4 2 2 1 2 2 6 1 2 2 1 2 3 0 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 2 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 2
 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 1 1 0 3 5 1 0 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 0 3 3 2 0 3 2 1 2 4 0 1 1 0 3 2 1
 1 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 - 2 1 1 0 0 1 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
 0 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1
 0 0 0 2 3 2 2 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 - 3 3 3 4 2 2 0 0 0 2 3 1 2 2 1
 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 1 1
 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 3 3 1 1 1 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1
 = 3 3 4 1 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 1 0 3 0 3 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 1 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1
 0 3 0 1 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 - 1 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 1 2 3 0 2 0 1 2 1
 = 3 3 1 0 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 1 3 1 1
 2 1 3 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 3 3 1 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 0 1 6 4
 = 1 2 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 0 3 0 1 6 4
 3 4 9 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 2 2 1
 2 0 3 1 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 3 0 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 3 0 1 1 2 2 1 2 3 3 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 = 2 3 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 3 1 0 1 2 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 1 0
 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 2 0 1 2 1 2 0 0 1 1 3 2 2 3 1 2 0 0 1 1 3 2 1 2 0 3 2 3 3
 1 0 0 0 3 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 0 3 2 1 1 1 2 3 0 1 1 0 2
 1 1 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 1 3 0 1 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 3 2 2 1 1 2 1 1
 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 0 2 0 2 1 3 3 1 0 3 1 1 0 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
 2 2 3 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 3 0 3 2 1 1 2 1 1 3 2 2 0 0 2 0 2 1 2 1 2 3 2 3 2 0 3 1 1 2
 0 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 2 3 3 1 1 3 2 1 4 2 1 0 2 0 2 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 1 2 0 1 1
 3 1 2 0 0 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 0 1 2 3 2 2 2 0 2 2 1
 2 1 2 0 3 0 2 3 2 0 1 1 3 3 1 2 1 3 0 1 4 3 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 3 0 1

Talca diametra = 38 cm Gelbina = 1.91 m³ / t
 auf 50 p. des Vol. vermindert
 Volumen = 1264 m³ (D. der Zpr.)
 VP = 1.12
 512
 10 cm 11 A. O. 214
 6 1 384
 5 1 315
 0 154 176
 1 214 26
 2 96 36
 3 35 1450: 512 = 2.27
 4 11 136
 214
 384
 315
 176
 26
 36
 1450: 512 = 2.27
 136
 19
 P = 2.27: 3.1 = 0.73

Rechnung
Wiederkehr der 1

1.11...1.11

1	55	
2	25	.3
3	27	.6
4	21	.10
5	11	.15
6	10	.21
7	2	.28
8	7	.36
9	1	.45
10	2	.55
15	1	.120
	<u>162</u>	

55
75
162
210
165
210
56
252
45
110
120
<u>1460</u>
162
2

55
50
81
89
55
60
14
56
29
15
<u>499</u>

1	7
2	6
3	10
4	16
8	<u>56</u>
18	

$1516 : 517 = 2.93$

$499 : 162 = 3.08$
 $517 : 167 = 3.09$
 = Wiederk. mit

$1460 : 499 = 2.92$
 = Wiederk. mit

Wiederkehr der 2

1	35	
2	19	.3
3	23	.6
4	14	.10
5	4	.15
6	5	.21
7	8	.28
8	3	.36
9	5	.45
10	2	.55
11		.66
12		.78
13		.91
15		.120
17		.153
18		.171
	<u>124</u>	

35
57
138
140
60
105
224
108
225
110
<u>679</u>
1881
641
21
9

35
38
69
56
20
30
56
24
45
20
86
<u>479</u>

2	3
3	6
8	36
10	55
12	<u>78</u>
35	178

$2059 : 514 = 4.00$

$479 : 124 = 3.87$
 = W

$514 : 124 = 3.98$
 = W com

$1881 : 479 = 3.93 = E$

127
11

Erwartung
Wiederkehr der 3

1	13	13	7	13
2	6.3	18	36	12
3	3.6	18	92	9
4	9.10	90	85	36
5	6.15	90		30
6	1.21	21		6
7	2.28	56		14
8	5.36	180		40
9	3.45	135		837
10	1.55	55		44
11	4.66	264		24
12	2.78	156		42
13	1.91	91		32
14	1.105	105		71
15	1.120	120		410
16	2.136	272		
20	1.210	906		
21	1.231	2590		
30	1.465	70		
	63			

$3415:475 = 7.19 = E_{un}$
 $410:63 = 6.51 = W_{un}$
 $495:68 = 7.13 = W_{un}$
 $2590:500 = 5.18$

Wiederkehr der 4 122

1.	6	6	6
3.	4.6	24	12
4	2.10	20	18
5	2.15	30	6
6	1	21	337
9	3.45	135	11
10	1	55	26
11	1	66	30
13	2.91	182	102
15	2.120	240	248
21	---	231	
22		253	
25		325	
34		595	
28		2183	

$2183:24 = 90.96$
 $2183:248 = 8.8$

Wiederkehr der 5

1	34	17	36	18
1	71	37	72	37
1	37	95	142	
		245		
		252		
		36		
		37		
		296		
1.329.165		3817		
1974		977		
1316		125		
53956		11		
3817				

$3817:142 = 26.88$
 $471:4 = 118$

65	65.38	2145
83	19.95	3486
97		4753
245		12567
298		493
493		2707
		242

$12567:493 = 25.5!!$
 $493:31 = 160 = W_{un}$
 $248:28 =$

Definition der mittleren Erwartungswert

Falls in einem beliebigen Moment die Beobachtung begonnen wird, wie viel Zeit vergeht (im Mittel) bis eine bestimmte Zahl m auftritt?

Also wie gross ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ~~nach~~ ^{bei der} k-ten Beobachtung die Zahl m auftritt, ohne dass sie bei den (k-1) vorhergehenden aufgetreten wäre?

Der der ersten Beobachtung kommt Zahl n, welche beliebig in k-ten

Wenn Anfangspunkt = ~~n~~, ~~ist~~ dann ist Wahrsch., dass bei der ersten Obs.

die Zahl m kommt, = ~~P(n, m)~~ $P(n, m, 1)$

Wahrsch., dass m nicht vorkommt = $1 - P(n, m, 1)$

Also wird die mittlere Erwartungswert

$$T(m) = \sum_{n \geq m} \frac{v^n e^{-v}}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} [1 - P(n, m, i)]$$

$$= \frac{v^{m-v} e^{-v}}{m!} \sum_{n \geq m} \frac{v^{n-v}}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} [1 - P(n, m, i)]$$

falsch, denn die verschiedenen $[1 - P(n, m, i)]$ sind nicht unabhängig voneinander!

$$[1 - P_0] + 2[1 - P_0][1 - P_1] + 3[1 - P_0][1 - P_1][1 - P_2] + 4 \dots$$

$$= [1 - P_0] [1 + 2[1 - P_1] + 3 \dots]$$

$$= 1 - P_0 - 2P_0 P_1 + 2P_0 P_1$$

$$+ 3 - 3P_0 - 3P_1 - 3P_2 + 3P_0 P_1 + 3P_0 P_2 + 3P_1 P_2 - 3P_0 P_1 P_2$$

Ist es überhaupt eine endliche Zeit?

Es kommt darauf an, wie die $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k P^{(k)}(n, m, i)$ ^{$i=k-1$} wird

Nun ist $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} P^{(k)}(n, m, i) = \frac{e^{-\alpha} \alpha^k}{k!}$ also ein bestimmter endlicher Wert, ~~aber ist~~ α

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{k+1}}{u_k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+1}{k} (1-\alpha) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) (1-\alpha) = 1-\alpha < 1$$

also gibt es eine konvergente Reihe

Die Schwerepunkt besteht in Folgendem: Die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass die Zahl n auftritt ist abhängig nicht nur von der unmittelbar vorausgehenden Zahl, sondern auch von den früheren und zwar desto mehr, je kürzer die Intervalle.

z.B. Wahrscheinlichkeit dass nach 0 wieder 0 kommt ist allgemein: $\frac{45}{101}$
 aber Wahrsch. $(0)00$ wird anders sein als $(1)00$, also muss ich wissen, dass eine 0 vorausgegangen ist, darf ich nicht mehr einfach die Wahrsch. für (00) benutzen!

Das ist liegen bei der Poisson'schen Bewegung im elastischen Felder nicht der Fall, denn dort ist die Wahrsch. einer gewissen Bewegung nur bestimmt durch die augenblickliche Lage.

Berechnung von P_t (Str. 49)

$$P_t = 1 - \underbrace{\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\beta} e^{-y^2} dy}_{\Phi(\beta)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} [1 - e^{-\beta^2}] \quad \beta = \frac{h}{2\sqrt{Dt}}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \frac{e^{-\beta^2}}{2\alpha} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha}\right) \right] + \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\pi}} (1 - e^{-\beta^2}) = \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$\beta = 0.1 \quad 0.2 \quad 0.3 \quad 0.4 \quad 0.5 \quad 0.6 \quad 0.7 \quad 0.8 \quad 0.9 \quad 1.0$

0.00434	0.00737	0.00908	0.01042	0.01148	0.01228	0.01287	0.01328	0.01354	0.01368	0.01374
0.00566	0.00826	0.00969	0.01085	0.01175	0.01242	0.01287	0.01317	0.01337	0.01349	0.01357
0.00905	0.01208	0.01339	0.01421	0.01478	0.01512	0.01528	0.01538	0.01543	0.01546	0.01548
0.00995	0.01392	0.01561	0.01679	0.01721	0.01743	0.01751	0.01755	0.01757	0.01758	0.01759
0.00995	0.1496	0.287	0.369	0.442	0.503	0.553	0.590	0.615	0.632	0.642
99782	29226	45788	56797	64582	70226	74304	77151	78944	80079	8079
24857	24857	24857	24857	24857	24857	24857	24857	24857	24857	24857
74925	04369	20931	31940	39225	45369	50442	54294	57087	59222	60722
0.0561	0.1106	0.1619	0.2086	0.2496	0.2842	0.3122	0.3334	0.3474	0.3566	0.3616
0.1125	2227	3286	4284	5205	6039	6778	7421	7969	8427	8827
0.9436	0.8879	0.8333	0.7802	0.7291	0.6803	0.6344	0.5913	0.5505	0.5119	0.4759

$\beta =$

Diameter $a = 28 \mu\text{m}$

$$D = \frac{4\theta}{N} \frac{1}{627 a^2}$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ (^\circ)$$

$$\gamma = 0.01067$$

$$N = 6.06 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$H = \frac{76.7 - 136.9806}{273.0 \cdot 0.08955 \cdot 10^3} \cdot 2$$

$$= 8.2916 \cdot 10^7$$

18184	95207
13354	53616
99149	38823
30687	
38823	
91864	

$$D = \frac{8.3 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 291}{6.06 \cdot 10^{23}} \cdot \frac{10^2}{6.2 \cdot 1.07 \cdot 38 \cdot 10^{-7}} = \frac{8.3 \cdot 291}{6.06 \cdot 6.42 \cdot 38 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{10^9}{10^8} \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 124$$

0.9191
 2.4639
 3.3830
 6.680
 0.7160

0.7825
 0.8075
 0.5798
 0.49715
 2.66695

$$D = 520 \cdot 10^{-8} \quad ||| \quad D = 10.4 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\beta = 0.353 \cdot 0.71$$

$$\frac{2.471}{\beta = 0.2506}$$

$$P = 0.86$$

$$t = \frac{1}{39}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\lambda \cdot 10^{-4} \sqrt{39}}{2 \sqrt{5.2} \cdot 10^{-4} \sqrt{60}}$$

1.5911
 0.7160
 0.8751
 -1.7781
 ~~0.5375~~
 $0.0970 - 2$

$$0.5485 - 1$$

$$\beta = 0.353$$

$$P = 0.805$$

während experimentell gefunden: $\beta \approx 0.72$ für $P = 0.72$: $\beta = 0.72$ für $P = 0.72$
 es sollte also P viel geringer sein, also sollte die Verränderbedingung viel kleiner sein.
 Kann die Unterschreit nicht durch die darüber superponierte allgemeine Feldgeschwindigkeit
 erklärt werden? Es kommt auf die Werte von v & t im Vergleich zu h an

$$\text{Also } v = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.32 \cdot P \cdot \rho}{6 \pi \mu a} = \frac{2}{9} \frac{a^2 \rho g}{\mu} = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{(38 \cdot 10^{-14})^2 \cdot 109}{0.0107} = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{364 \cdot 109}{182 \cdot 984}$$

3.4596
 1.5611
 2.0374
 6.7581
 0.294
 6.7287

$$v = 5.35 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{also ist } \frac{vt}{h} = \frac{5.35 \cdot 10^{-6}}{39 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} \neq \frac{1}{600}!$$

Im Falle der Summenlösung haben wir $\Delta^2 = 1.98$ also wäre $P = \frac{\Delta^2}{2v} = 0.4049$

Da aber in jenem Falle des Δ die Seite nicht trifft wäre vielleicht vorziehen zu setzen

$$\Delta^2 \leq 2vP \text{ somit } P > \frac{\Delta^2}{2v} \quad ||| \quad \text{Es wäre deshalb für } a = 190 \mu\text{m}: D = 520 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot \frac{38}{190}$$

$$\beta = 0.353 \sqrt{\frac{190}{38}} = 0.789 \quad \text{also } P = 0.6$$

was damit übereinstimmt

Aus der ersten Spalte der Zahlenreihe kann man ebenso $\bar{\Delta}^2$ bilden für j

2 3 4 5 6 Zeitintervalle.

Dabei erhält man experimentell

für j 2 Δt $\bar{\Delta}^2 = 2.62$

3 Δt 2.59

4 2.80

6 3.00

Theoretisch sollte für $4\Delta t$ mit: $P = \frac{1}{2} P_{(1.5\sigma)} = 0.176$

also $P = 0.903$

944 #''
888

930

0.125

$P = 0.93$

Experimentell ergibt sich aus obigen: $P = \frac{2.80}{2.17} = \frac{2.80}{3.10} = 0.90 !!$

Stimmt auffallend

Erwartungswert

Falls die Zeitintervalle der Rückbezüge τ groß sind, dann $P \approx 1$ gutet auch kann, dass also der Einfluss der Anfangsfrage vernachlässigt, dann haben wir allgemein:

$$P(n, m, i) = \frac{v^m e^{-v}}{m!} = \alpha$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k (1-\alpha)^k = \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k x^k = f(x) \quad \text{falsch}$$

$$\int \frac{f}{x} dx = \sum_1^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$f = \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^2$$

$$I(m) = \frac{v^m e^{-v}}{m!} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \frac{v^n e^{-v}}{n!} + \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{v^n e^{-v}}{n!} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{v e^{-v}}{m!}}{\left(\frac{v^m e^{-v}}{m!}\right)^2} \right\} \right\} = \frac{\left[1 - \frac{v^m e^{-v}}{m!}\right]^2}{\frac{v^m e^{-v}}{m!}} \cdot \tau$$

für große n, v :

$$I(\delta_i) = \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi v}} e^{-\frac{v\delta_i^2}{2}}\right]^2 \sqrt{2\pi v} e^{\frac{v\delta_i^2}{2}} \cdot \tau \neq \sqrt{2\pi v} e^{\frac{v\delta_i^2}{2}}$$

$$\neq \frac{m!}{v^m e^{-v}}$$

Statistik der verschiedenen Ergebnisse: $\sum_{i=1}^{101} = 497$
 $\frac{98}{7} = \frac{5473}{944}$

00	2076	45	171.65
01	1617	35	171.95
02	876	19	94.4
03	323	7	34.29
04	231	5	27.8
05	0		
		101	

$\bar{\Delta}_0 = \frac{101}{2.29}$

10	40	124.9
11	55	171.7
12	40	124.9
13	17	53.1
14	10	31.2
15	1	31
16	0	
17	1	51
		164

$\bar{\Delta}_2 = 1.77$

20	75.4	
21	166.7	
22	138.9	
23	95.3	
24	23.8	
25	7.9	
26	3.9	
		129

19	73.9	
21	155.6	
22	136.1	
23	93.4	
24	23.4	
25	7.8	
26	3.9	
		129

$\bar{\Delta}_2 = 1.55$

30	6	44.5
31	23	170.7
32	22	163.2
33	13	96.5
34	5	97.1
35	0	
		69

$\bar{\Delta}_3 = 2.54$

40	32	2	31.4
41	128	8	125.6
42	160	10	157
43	64	4	62.8
44	96	6	94.2
45	32	2	31.4
		32	

$\bar{\Delta}_4 = 4.7$

50	0	0
51	1	102.4
52	2	204.8
53	2	204.8
54	0	0
		5

$\bar{\Delta}_4 = 8.4$

61 1 || $\Delta^2 = 25$

73 1 || $\Delta^2 = 16$

~~7.55~~
~~36.28~~
~~100.92~~
~~11.15~~

$P = \frac{2.25}{5.40} = 0.4167$

$ly = 8660 - 1$

$v = 1.553$
 1.547 (mit Einplätzen)
 $ly = 1093$
 $ly \cdot P = 0.553$
 $v \cdot P = 1.125$

$\frac{51 \cdot 100}{5} = 1024$

Daruf. wollte Anordnung (siehe Formel (p. 93):

$$\overline{\Delta}_n^2 = P^2 [(n-v)^2 - n] + (n+v)P$$

berucht

is berechnet mit daraus:

$\overline{\Delta}_0^2 = 2.43$	2.29	2.39
$\overline{\Delta}_1^2 = 1.50$	1.77	1.48
$\overline{\Delta}_2^2 = 1.64$	1.55	1.63
$\overline{\Delta}_3^2 = 2.86$	2.51	2.83
$\overline{\Delta}_4^2 = 5.16$	4.7	5.08
$\overline{\Delta}_5^2 = 8.57$	8.4	8.39
$\overline{\Delta}_6^2 = 13.5$	25	
$\overline{\Delta}_7^2 = 18.5$	16	

[Summe der 17 Fälle angegeben wird, kommt heraus 155]

$$P\binom{n+k}{n} = e^{-vP} \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} (1-P)^{n-m} P^m \frac{(vP)^{k+m}}{k+m!} \quad (p. 40) \quad \log e^{-vP} = 0.50664 - 1$$

$P(0) = e^{-vP} = 0.3241$	$P(1) = e^{-vP} P = 0.2756$ (39)
$P(1) = e^{-vP} \cdot vP = 0.165$	$P(1) = e^{-vP} [(1-P) + P \cdot vP] = 0.3541$ (58)
$P(2) = e^{-vP} \frac{(vP)^2}{2!} = 0.248$	$P(2) = e^{-vP} [vP(1-P) + P \frac{(vP)^2}{2!}] = 0.2492$ (41)
$P(3) = e^{-vP} \frac{(vP)^3}{3!} = 0.0784$	$P(3) = e^{-vP} [(1-P) \frac{(vP)^3}{3!} + P \frac{(vP)^3}{3!}] = 0.1122$ (18)
$P(4) = e^{-vP} \frac{(vP)^4}{4!} = 0.0222$	$P(4) = e^{-vP} [(1-P) \frac{(vP)^4}{4!} + P \frac{(vP)^4}{4!}] = 0.03685$ (6)
$P(5) = 0.00784$	$P(5) = 0.00948$ (3)
$P(6) = 0.00222$	
$P(7) = 0.000784$	
$P(8) = 0.000222$	
$P(9) = 0.0000784$	
$P(10) = 0.0000222$	
$P(11) = 0.00000784$	
$P(12) = 0.00000222$	
$P(13) = 0.000000784$	
$P(14) = 0.000000222$	
$P(15) = 0.0000000784$	
$P(16) = 0.0000000222$	

$W(1, n) = P \cdot W(0, n) + (1-P) \cdot W(0, n-1) = W(0, n-1) + P[W(0, n) - W(0, n-1)]$

Allgemein:

$$W(k, n) = W(k-1, n-1) + P[W(k-1, n) - W(k-1, n-1)]$$

$$P(20) = e^{-\nu P} [P^2 \times$$

$$P(21) = e^{-\nu P} [2P(1-P) + P^2(\nu P)]$$

$$P(22) = e^{-\nu P} \left[\cancel{P(1-P)^2} + 2(1-P)P(\nu P) + \frac{P^2(\nu P)^2}{2!} \right]$$

$$P(23) = e^{-\nu P} \left[(1-P)^2(\nu P) + 2(1-P)P \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + P^2 \frac{(\nu P)^3}{3!} \right]$$

$$P(24) = e^{-\nu P} \left[(1-P)^2 \frac{(\nu P)^2}{2!} + 2(1-P)P \frac{(\nu P)^3}{3!} + P^2 \frac{(\nu P)^4}{4!} \right]$$

$$P(25) =$$

$$P(26) =$$

$$P(20) = \frac{e^{-\nu P} P^3}{e^{-\nu P} P^3} \quad 9989 \quad 0.1710 \quad 22$$

$$0.3216 \quad 414$$

$$0.2780 \quad 36$$

$$0.1498 \quad 19$$

$$0.0575 \quad 7$$

$$0.0170 \quad 2$$

$$0.00405 \quad 1_{\#}$$

$$P(30) = e^{-\nu P} \cdot P^3 \quad 86 = 0.12413$$

$$P(31) = 19 \quad 0.2803$$

$$P(32) = 20 \quad 0.2900$$

$$P(33) = 13 \quad 0.1850$$

$$(34) = 6 \quad 0.0828$$

$$(35) = 2 \quad 0.0281$$

$$P(40) = 0.0901 \quad 3$$

$$0.2375 \quad 8$$

$$0.2873 \quad 9$$

$$0.2158 \quad 7$$

$$- \quad 0.1108 \quad 4$$

$$- \quad 0.0431 \quad 1$$

$$P(50) = 0.0654 \quad 0.3$$

$$0.1971 \quad 1$$

$$.2726 \quad 1.3$$

$$.2340 \quad 1.2$$

$$.1390 \quad 0.7$$

$$.0617 \quad 0.3$$

Falls Teilchen ausgehen vom Punkt x_0 , so ist ~~Wahrscheinlichkeit~~ ^{Frage dann,} welche eine elongation $> h$ in der Zeit t erreichen:

$$\int_h^\infty W(x, x_0, t) dx, \text{ die übrigen } \int_{-\infty}^h W(x, x_0, t) dx \text{ betrachten die verteil, von denen wird}$$

ein Intervall, $2t$ wieder ein gewisser Bruchteil $2h$ mit und zwar

$$\int_{-\infty}^h \int_{-\infty}^h W(x, x_0, t) dx W(y, x, t) dy$$

~~Wahrscheinlichkeit~~ Die Anzahl (unter den zuerst ausgegangenen) ^{der Teilchen innerhalb der} welche ~~noch~~ ⁿ Intervalle t

noch nie sich über h erhoben haben, wird mit:

$$\int_{-\infty}^h dx \int_{-\infty}^h dy \int_{-\infty}^h dz \dots \int_{-\infty}^h W(x, x_0, t) W(y, x, t) W(z, y, t) \dots W(z, s, t) dz$$

Die allgemeine Anzahl solcher Teilchen, welche sich innerhalb n Intervalle t nicht über h erhoben haben, wird daraus noch erhalten durch

$$\int_{-\infty}^h \sqrt{\frac{A}{2\pi D}} e^{-\frac{A x_0^2}{2D}} dx_0$$

Es handelt sich also um ein Integral von der Form

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^h \int_{-\infty}^h \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\frac{A}{2D} \left\{ x_0^2 + \frac{(x-x_0 e^{-\beta t})^2}{1-e^{-2\beta t}} + \frac{(y-x e^{-\beta t})^2}{1-e^{-2\beta t}} + \frac{(z-y e^{-\beta t})^2}{1-e^{-2\beta t}} + \dots \right\}} dx_0 dx dy dz \dots \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^h \int_{-\infty}^h \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\frac{A}{2D(1-e^{-4\beta t})}} \left\{ x_0^2 - 2xx_0 e^{-\beta t} + (y-x e^{-\beta t})^2 + (z-y e^{-\beta t})^2 + \dots \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (x_0-x e^{-\beta t})^2 + x^2 - 2xy e^{-\beta t} + y^2 + (z-y e^{-\beta t})^2 + \dots \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (x_0-x e^{-\beta t})^2 + (x-y e^{-\beta t})^2 + y^2 - 2zy e^{-\beta t} + z^2 + \dots \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (x_0-x e^{-\beta t})^2 + (x-y e^{-\beta t})^2 + (y-z e^{-\beta t})^2 + \dots + \frac{A}{2D} (\beta^2 - 2s^2 e^{-\beta t} + v^2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^h dx_0 e^{-\alpha(x_0 - x e^{-\beta t})^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{h - x e^{-\beta t}} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \quad x = u + y e^{-\beta t}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^h dx e^{-\alpha(x - y e^{-\beta t})^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{h - y e^{-\beta t}} du e^{-\alpha u^2} \int_{-\infty}^{h - u e^{-\beta t} - y e^{-\beta t}} dx e^{-\alpha(x - y e^{-\beta t})^2}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha(x - y e^{-\beta t})^2} dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{h - x e^{-\beta t}} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv + \int_{-\infty}^{h - x e^{-\beta t}} e^{-\alpha(x - y e^{-\beta t})^2} dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{h - x e^{-\beta t} - y e^{-\beta t}} dx e^{-\alpha(x - y e^{-\beta t})^2}$$

Im Grenzfall einer geraden Dr. Bewegung: die Strecke der vom Nullpunkt ausgeh. Teilchen alle in einer bestimmten Zeit unter h gebracht wird:

$$\epsilon = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{D\alpha t}}\right) \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}} dx \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\frac{(x-x)^2}{4Dt}} dx \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4Dt}} dx \dots$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha z^2} dz \quad y - x = v \quad y = v + x$$

$$\epsilon = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{D\alpha t}}\right) \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{h-x} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \int_{-\infty}^{h-v-x} e^{-\alpha w^2} dw \int_{-\infty}^{h-v-x-y} e^{-\alpha s^2} ds \int_{-\infty}^{h-s-x-v-y} e^{-\alpha u^2} du$$

wenn man annimmt, dass die Stücke x, v, w, s, u, \dots klein sind oder als klein angenommen werden können:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{h-x-v-r} e^{-\alpha s^2} ds \left[\int_{-\infty}^{h-x-v-r} e^{-\alpha u^2} du - e^{-\alpha h^2} \cdot s \right] = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{h-x-v-r} e^{-\alpha s^2} ds \right]^2 + e^{-\alpha h^2} \cdot \frac{-\alpha(h-x-v-r)^2}{\alpha}$$

$$= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{h-x-v} e^{-\alpha s^2} ds \right]^2 - e^{-\alpha(h-x-v)^2} \cdot r^2 +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{h-x} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv &= \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha v^2} dv - \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{h-x} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv + \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha v^2} dv - \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{h-x} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv - \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{h-x} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \right\} = e^{-\alpha x^2} \int_{-\infty}^{h-x} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv - e^{-\alpha (h-x)^2} \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$$

$$\left\{ \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{h-x} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \right\} = \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha v^2} dv - \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha v^2} dv$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\infty}^h \left[e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{h-x} e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \right] &= \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\alpha v^2} dv + \int_{-\infty}^h \left[e^{-\alpha (h-x)^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^x e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \right] \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\alpha z^2} dz \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha v^2} dv
 \end{aligned}$$

In jedem Falle ist: $\varepsilon < \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right)^n$!!

$$\varepsilon < \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha v^2} dv \right]^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^h e^{-\alpha z^2} dz = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{h}{\sqrt{\alpha}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right]^n$$

Somit wäre auch:

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{h}{\sqrt{\alpha}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right]^n = 1$$

$x_m = A \sqrt{\log n}$
 $\frac{x^2}{A^2} = \log n$
 $e^{\frac{x^2}{A^2}} = n$
 $\frac{1}{n} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{A^2}}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x+\frac{1}{2})^2} dx = e^{\frac{1}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-z^2}}{z^2} dz = -\frac{e^{-z^2}}{z} - 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz = -\frac{e^{-z^2}}{z} + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz$
 $\alpha = \frac{H}{\sqrt{2D}}$
 $\bar{W} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2D}} e^{-\frac{H^2}{4Dt}} dH \cdot e^{-\frac{H^2}{4Dt} \left\{ \frac{e^{-\alpha^2}}{\alpha} - 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz \right\}}$
 $\frac{e^{-\alpha^2}}{\alpha} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} + \dots \right]$

Falls man nur die erste Potenz berücksichtigt wird: Maximale Wahrscheinlichkeit.

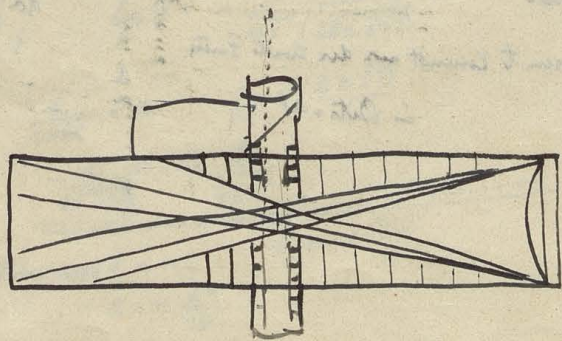
$\frac{dW}{dt} = 0$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{H^2}{4Dt}} \left(\frac{H^2}{4D} \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t^3}} + \frac{H^2}{4Dt} \right) = 0$
 $\frac{H^2}{2Dt} = 1$
 $t = \frac{H^2}{2D}$

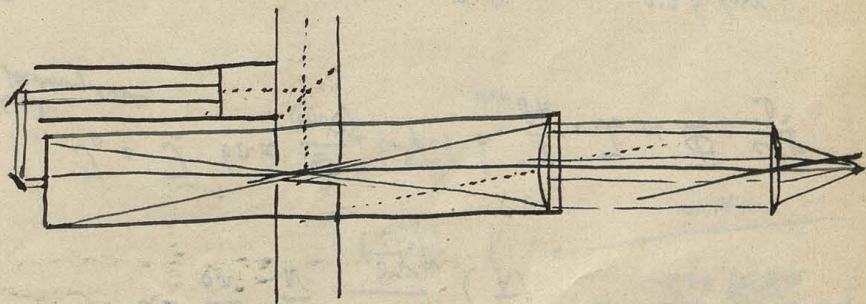
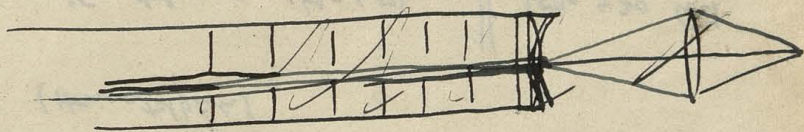
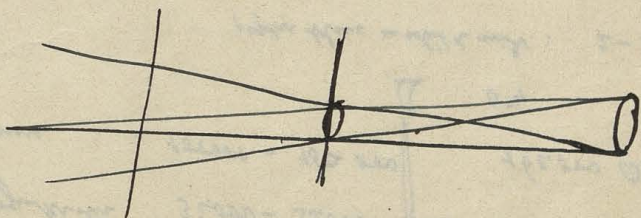
$W = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Dt}} e^{-\frac{H^2}{4Dt}} dH \cdot e^{-\frac{H^2}{4Dt} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha^2}}{2\alpha^3} \right)}$
 $\frac{d}{d\alpha} \left[\frac{e^{-\alpha^2}}{2\alpha^3} \right] = -\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^3} e^{-\alpha^2} - \frac{3e^{-\alpha^2}}{\alpha^4} + 2\beta\alpha = 0$

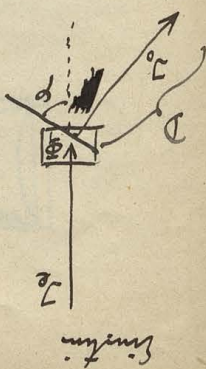
beispielsweise kommt man durch zweite Potenz in Ordnung

$e^{-\alpha^2} \left(\frac{2}{\alpha^3} + \frac{3}{\alpha^5} \right) = 4\beta$









$$f = \frac{g \cdot h_1}{h_0}$$

$$J_0 = J_1 \cdot \frac{h_1}{h_0} \cdot \frac{g}{f} = \frac{J_1}{3} \cdot \frac{h_1}{h_0} \cdot \frac{g}{f}$$

Keil-
breitengrad

Abgleichung $\frac{J_1}{J_0}$ (Hauptpunkte) ≈ 0.26 lux

Teilmittel $\frac{H \cdot K}{cm^2}$: Nennsumme 150-450 + Doppelkette + Linsen

150-450	15000 - 35000	160.000
15000 - 35000	15000 - 35000	160.000

D 0.4

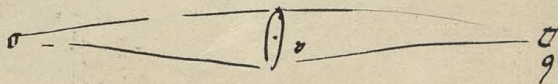
optische Fläche in Winkelgrad : 2-3
 " maximaler Helligkeitsgrad : 0.0002
 e-Planum Linsen : 0.000001

$$J_0 = J_1 \cdot \frac{N}{H \cdot T} \cdot \frac{v \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2}{v \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2} + \frac{N}{\Phi} \cdot \frac{v \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2}{v \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2} \cdot \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{62} \cdot \frac{N}{4T} \cdot \frac{v \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2}{v \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{v}{2\pi}\right)^2$$

$$\lambda \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \lambda =$$

$$\lambda \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot \lambda = \frac{2\pi \lambda}{\lambda} \cdot \lambda$$



$$\frac{4}{3} \frac{\pi r^3}{d^3} = 0.01$$

$$\frac{r}{d} = \sqrt[3]{0.0025}$$

~~$$= 0.13$$~~

$$= 0.13$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \cos 2\xi u \, du = \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\xi^2}$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{f\} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\xi} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-u^2}}{u} \sin 2\xi u \, du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-u^2 + 2\xi u i}}{u i} \, du$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-p^2 x^2} \sin p(x+1) \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{p} e^{-\frac{p^2}{4p^2}} \sin p \cdot 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-p^2 x^2} \cos p(x+1) \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{p} e^{-\frac{p^2}{4p^2}} \cos p \cdot 1$$

Herum de Haas
p. 398

