

∴ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ହେବ

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମସ୍ତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ହେବ

ଅ.ଗ.  $P(x)$

$$P(x_1 \leq x \leq x_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} P(x) dx$$

$P(n)$

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$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x) dx = 1$$

$$\sum_n P(n) = 1$$

(ଅ.ଗ.)  $\rightarrow$  ନିମ୍ନ

$$\langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x) \cdot x dx$$

$$\langle n \rangle = \sum_n P(n) \cdot n$$

∴ (Variance) ନିମ୍ନ

$$\sigma_x^2 = \langle (x - \langle x \rangle)^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x) x^2 dx - \langle x \rangle^2$$

$$\sigma_n^2 = \langle (n - \langle n \rangle)^2 \rangle = \sum_n P(n) n^2 - \langle n \rangle^2$$

$\sigma_x$

$\sigma_n$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma$

ଅନୁକ୍ରମ କ୍ରମ

$$p(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L+1} & 1 \leq n \leq L \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad \text{ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟତା}$$

ଅନୁକ୍ରମ

$$\sum_{n=1}^L n p(n) = \frac{1}{L+1} \sum_{n=1}^L n = \frac{1}{L+1} \cdot \frac{a_n + a_1}{2} = \frac{L+1}{2}$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^L n^2 p(n) = \frac{1}{L+1} \sum_{n=1}^L n^2 = \frac{1}{L+1} \cdot \left( \frac{L}{6} (1+L)(1+2L) \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} (1+L)(1+2L)$$

$$\sigma^2 = \langle n^2 \rangle - \langle n \rangle^2 = \frac{1}{6} (L+1)(1+2L) - \frac{1}{4} (L+1)^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (L+1) \left( \frac{2L+1}{3} - \frac{L+1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (L+1) \left( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{12} (L^2 - 1)$$

$$\mu = \frac{L+1}{2}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{12} (L^2 - 1)$$

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צפיפות הסתברות: (היחסים) (אנליזה) (הסתברות)

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

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

= 0  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x dx$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x dx = 0$

$$= \mu \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x) dx = \mu$$

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

$$\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2 = \sigma^2$$

•  $N$  independent trials

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N$

i.i.d.'s

identical and independent

$$\mu = \langle X_i \rangle$$

$$\sigma^2 = \langle X_i^2 \rangle - \langle X_i \rangle^2$$

For  $N \gg 1$   $P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N X_i}{N}\right) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N \sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2N \sigma^2}}$

$\sqrt{N}$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}}$

•  $N \gg 1$  :  $N$  trials,  $N$  trials,  $N$  trials

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{with prob } \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \text{with prob } \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X_i=1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X_i=0) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\mu = \langle X_i \rangle = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\langle X_i^2 \rangle = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P\left(q = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N X_i}{N}\right) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N \sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{N(q - \frac{1}{3})^2}{2 \cdot \frac{2}{9}}}$$

הסתברות של  $Q$  בדינמי

$$P(Q) = \binom{N}{Q} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^Q \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{N-Q} = \frac{N!}{Q!(N-Q)!} \dots$$

הסתברות של  $Q$  בדינמי

$$N! = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} e^{N \ln N - N}$$

↑ ↑ ↑  
פונקציה לוגריתם של N

$$P(Q) = C e^{N \ln N - N - Q \ln Q - (N-Q) \ln(N-Q)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^Q \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{N-Q}$$

$$= C e^{N \ln N - Q(\ln Q + \ln N) - (N-Q)(\ln(N-Q) + \ln N)}$$

$$= C e^{N[-q \ln q - (1-q) \ln(1-q) + q \ln \frac{1}{3} + (1-q) \ln \frac{2}{3}]}$$

$$= C \cdot e^{N f(q)} = P(q)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial q} = -\ln q + \ln(1-q) + \ln \frac{1}{3} - \ln \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

$$q^* = \frac{1}{3}$$

מאזן

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial q^2} \Big|_{q^*} = -\frac{1}{q^{*2}} - \frac{1}{1-q^*} = -3 - \frac{1}{2/3} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

למה קצת נוסחה

$$f(q) = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial q}\bigg|_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(q - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial q^2}\bigg|_{\frac{1}{3}} \left(q - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \dots$$

$$= f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{9}{4} \left(q - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$

$$P(q) \approx \underbrace{C \cdot e^{NF\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}}_{\text{const}} \cdot e^{-\frac{9}{4}N\left(q - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{קבוע} \\ \text{coef} \\ \text{הנורמל} \end{array}$$

$X_1, \dots, X_N$  <sup>נפרד</sup> <sup>תנאי</sup> <sup>לעצמם</sup>

$$P\left(\frac{\sum X_i}{N}\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{6}{5}$$

הנה נוסחה של  $f(q)$  של המערכת