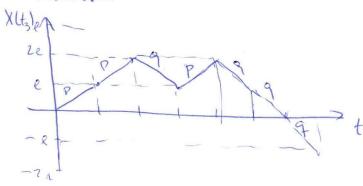
## Problema simplificado

Bébodo da parros de tamanho l lixo com probabilidade do paro ser a direita pe do paro sair a esquerda q (p49=1). Se o bebodo micia sen pareir ne origen X=0, qual a probabilidade de encontrarmo o bebodo na proncof X=ml? (m=0,1,2,..., ore ..., -2,-1). Isto

Peroteurs por:  $n_1 = \#$  panes à ducête  $n_1 + n_2 = N$   $n_2 = \#$  panes à esquerde  $n_1 + n_2 = N$ 

 $N = n_1 + n_2$ ,  $X = (n_1 - n_2)l = (2n_1 - N)l$ 

Assure baste termos dues informed (por ex. N, n,) que tenos a oretra



Uma deda configuração

C1C2...CN com na paros

a durida e nz = N-n, paros

esqueda otorrerá com probabilida

p.p. p q q q ... = p na q nz

Quantas Configuración existem placado n, com H? (n, N)? n,=0 - 1 configuración poq = qN

n=1 - pqq-q \ N combig.com prob. pq = Npq = Npq

 $N_1=2$   $\rightarrow$  ppg--9  $\rightarrow$  pano N pombilidads  $N(N-1)=\frac{N!}{22!pan}$  (N-1) pombilidades  $N(N-1)=\frac{N!}{22!pan}$  (N-2)!2!

 $N_1=3$  10- fram N promb  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{N(N+1)(N-2)}{3!(N-3)!} = \frac{N!}{3!(N-3)!}$   $\frac{1}{3!(N-3)!}$ 

 $n, \forall$   $\frac{n!}{n'!(n n)!} = \frac{n!}{n'!} n_{2}! = \binom{n}{n}$ 

4

Probabilidade de ter-se na panos à direite en N panos e'

$$N_N(n_1) = \frac{N!}{n_1! n_2!} p^n q^{n_2}$$

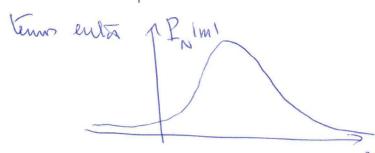
A probabilidade de estar na provias x sura ento.

$$M = N_1 - N_2$$
  $N_1 = \frac{N + m}{2}$ ,  $N_2 = \frac{N - m}{2}$ 

$$P_{N}(m) = \frac{N!}{(N+m)!} \left(N-m\right)! \left(N$$

e' clave que 
$$\frac{N}{N_1=0}$$
  $\frac{N}{N_1} = 1 = \frac{N!}{N_1=0} = \frac{N!}{N_1!} = \frac{N!}{N_2!} = \frac{N!}{N_1!} = \frac{N!}{N_2!} = \frac{N!}{N_1!} = \frac{N!}{N_1!} = \frac{N!}{N_2!} = \frac{N!}{N_1!} = \frac{N!}{N_1!} = \frac{N!}{N_2!} = \frac{N!}{N_2!}$ 

$$(p+q)(p+q) - \dots (p+q) = (p+q)^{N} = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{N!}{n! n_2!} \frac{p^n q^{n_2}}{q^n}$$
 $N \neq amo$ 



Outra forme de se deduzir « remeted é':

Nemeter 2.

(
$$y + q$$
) =  $(p + q)(p + q) - (p + q) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} W_{n}(n_{i})$ 

=  $\sum_{n=0}^{N} C_{n_{i}} p^{n_{i}} q^{N-n_{i}}$ 

Fazeurs a expanser de (ptg) em torm = 2 C, (n) p<sup>n</sup> q<sup>n</sup> m

ar p=0 q=1

$$\frac{3p_{N_{1}}(p+q)N}{2^{n_{1}}(p+q)N} = N_{1}! C_{N}(N_{1}) = N(N-1) \cdots (N+(N_{1}-1)(p+q)) \Big|_{p=0} = \frac{N!}{N-N_{1}!}$$

$$logo C_N(n_1) = \frac{N!}{(N-n_1)!} n_1! \Rightarrow | N_N(n_1) = \frac{N!}{n_1!} (e-n_1)!$$

 $\langle u' \rangle = \sum_{N} u' M'(u') = \sum_{N} u' \frac{1}{N'} (N-u) = \sum_{N} \frac{1}{N'} \sum_{N} \frac{1}{N'} \sum_{N} \frac{1}{N'} \sum_{N} \frac{1}{N'} \sum_{N} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{N} \frac{1}{N'} \sum_{N} \frac{1}{N$ <n,>= b = b = (b+d) = bN (b+d) = Nb = [<u'>= Nb] <n2>= < N-N)= N-Np= N(1-p)= Nq=> (xn2>=Nq) (m) = (n, -n2) = N(p-q) = <m>  $\langle N'_{5} \rangle = \sum_{N} N'_{5} \frac{N'_{1}}{N_{1}} \left(NN\right)! = \left(h^{\frac{9}{9}}\right) \left(h^{\frac{9}{9}}\right) \sum_{N} \frac{N'_{1}}{N_{1}} \left(NN\right)! + \sum_{N} N'_{1} \left(NN\right)! + \sum_{N} N'_{2} \left(NN$ < N 5 > = b 5 b 5 (b+d), = b 3 [bn(b+d)] = = bn (b+d),+ bsn(n-1) (b+d), = nb + bsn(n-1)

(N)2 = N2p2 = (N,2) - (N,2) = Np+N2p2-Np2-N2p2 <\Dn2>= NPQ => D\*n = \(\forall \Dn2) = \INPQ

Sun = 100 = 19 1 distribuiço estruteção
No = 19 1 distribuiço estruteção Wan

1 B. Davi ~ IN Tr

Podernos expandin Wp(n) em torno do pronto de maximo n. Paraisto fazeur n= ñ, + n e expandiis en Wpln,) en soire de Taylos  $\ln W_{N}(n_{i}) = \ln W_{N}(\tilde{n}_{i}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \eta^{2}} \ln W_{N}(n_{i}) \left\{ \eta^{2} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial^{3}}{\partial \eta^{3}} \ln W_{N}(n_{i}) \right\} \eta^{3} + \cdots$ 

· Calculemos as derivodos dos logaríturos acima. Para isto Temos
que saber como derivar-se satoriais.
Parterio : Fortante de Stirling
$lun! = lun + lu(n-1) + lu(n-2) + \cdots + lu(n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} lun$
mas rejer a bigura
se n les grande, a menos de pequeus evris (arec achiercade) terres
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln n \simeq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln n - n \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \ln$
Eult [hun! = n hun -n pin garde = Formule de Strolig]
enter delun! = $lun + y - y' = lun$ on ande $dlun! = lu(n+1)! - lu(n!) = ku(n+1) + lux'n! - lun  1$
on ande den de
on and $\frac{d \ln n!}{d n} = \frac{d \ln n!}{d n}$
Cálcul do maximo $\widetilde{n}_i$ : $\frac{d \ln W_N(n_i)}{dn_i} = 0$
$\frac{d}{dn_{1}} \left[ \frac{\ln n! - \ln n_{1}! - \ln (n_{1} - n_{1})! + n_{1} \ln p_{1} + (N - n_{1}) \ln q}{\ln n_{1}! - \ln (N - n_{1})! + \ln p_{1} - \ln q} \right] = 0$ $- \ln n_{1} - \ln (N - n_{1})! + \ln p_{1} - \ln q \right] = \ln \left[ \frac{N - n_{1} p_{1}}{n_{1}} \right] = 0$
$-\ln n, -\ln (N-n_1)(-) + \ln p - \ln q = \ln \left(\frac{N-n_1}{n_1}, \frac{p}{n_2}\right) = 0$
$(N-\widetilde{n_i})p = \widetilde{n_i}q \Rightarrow Np = \widetilde{n_i}(p+q) = \widetilde{n_i} \Rightarrow [\widetilde{n_i} = Np = \langle n_i \rangle$
$\frac{d^{2}}{dn_{1}^{2}}\ln W_{N}(n_{1}) = -\frac{1}{n_{1}} - \frac{1}{N-n_{1}} \Big _{n_{1}} = -\frac{1}{Np} - \frac{1}{Np} - \frac{1}{Npq}$

e temos entar a sepanera:

$$ln W_N(n_i) = ln W_N(n_i) - \frac{1}{2Npq} \frac{(n_i - (n_i)^2)^2}{2Npq}$$
 $W_N(n_i) = W_N(n_i) = \frac{(n_i - (n_i)^2)^2}{2(Nn_i)^2}$ 

Produmos Calcular 
$$W_N(n_i)$$
 prov normalizars.

$$\frac{1}{N} W_N(n_i) = 1 = \int_0^N W_N(n_i) dn_i = \int_0^\infty W(n_i + \eta) d\eta$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = 0 \quad \text{or superal } p_i - \infty$$

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Parenteris: 
$$J(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J^2(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a(x^2+y^2)} dxdy$$

corrd polars  $dxdy = \rho dod\rho = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} J^2(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\rho \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\rho^2} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{a}$ 

low  $J(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\pi} \frac{d\rho}{d\rho} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\rho^2} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{a}$ 

lyo 
$$\widetilde{W}$$
  $= \frac{1}{2\pi \langle \Delta n_i^2 \rangle}$   $= \frac{1}{2$ 

DX = DM l ← menor espagamente e' 2l

Na escala macronifica comprinent ti frie e' \$>> l < (comprinent) Por exemple l=108 m e == 10 m. Not querenos saber exataments em que m'estarc'mas o intervalo  $\Delta x = \Delta m e que e'da ordendo$ 

HITTHEHMAN - Todos of Pm tais que os m

pertençam an intervalo em que x esta entre x e x dx revolvas
e diveno soma los. Como sas praticamente ignai cema no

 $P(x)dx = P_{m} \cdot \frac{dx}{2e} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} 2\sqrt{Npq} e^{-\left(\frac{N-m}{2}\right)^{2}} < n_{1}$ #m no
intervalo

Com  $X = (n_1 - n_2)\ell = (n_1 - N)\ell = \frac{2 - (x)}{2} = (n_1 - (n_1))\ell$ 

 $\frac{P(x) dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{NPq} l^{2}} = \frac{8NPq}{8} l^{2}$ 

Assin  $P(x)dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int exp(-(x-2x)^2)$ 

 $T = 2 \sqrt{NRq^{T} e^{2}}$  (x) = N(p-q)e

Normalizaro:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x) dx = 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-(2-(xx))^2}}{2^{-2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-(2-(xx))^2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{$ 

Calcula de 
$$\langle x \rangle$$
:

 $\langle x \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \, P(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} x \, e^{-\frac{(x-xx)^2}{25^2}} \, dx$ 
 $x - \langle x \rangle = y = 1 \times = y + \langle x \rangle, \, dx = dy$ 
 $\langle x \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} (y + \langle x \rangle) \, e^{-\frac{y}{25^2}} \, dx = \langle x \rangle \, dx = \langle x \rangle \, dx$ 
 $\langle (x - \langle x \rangle)^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x - \langle x \rangle)^2 \, e^{-\frac{(x-x)^2}{25^2}} \, dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{\infty} y^2 \, e^{-\frac{y}{25^2}} \, dx$ 

That  $F(a) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \, dx = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{25^2}} \, dx = -\frac{d}{da} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{11}} \, a^{\frac{1}{4}} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \, a^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 

Armin

 $\left\{ \langle x - \langle x \rangle \rangle^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{2} \, dx = -\frac{d}{da} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{11}} \, a^{\frac{1}{4}} \right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \, a^{\frac{1}{4}}$ 

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A provis de bébode para uma requência de passos sora:

 $\mathcal{X} = A_1 + B_2 + \dots + A_N = \sum_{i=1}^N A_i$  $\langle x \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \langle s_i \rangle = N \langle s_i \rangle, \quad \langle s_i \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle s_i \rangle ds$ 

Para uma dede reguencia de paros 31,52; MN

 $\chi - \langle \chi \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (A_i - \langle \Lambda \rangle) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Delta A_i$ 

 $\langle n - \langle n \rangle \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \langle \Delta s_i \rangle = N \sum_{i=1}^{N} \langle \Delta s_i \rangle = N (\langle a - \langle s_i \rangle) = 0$ 

 $\langle (2c - (2c))^2 \rangle = \langle (\sum_{i=1}^N \Delta A_i) (\sum_{j=1}^N \Delta A_j) \rangle = \langle \sum_{i=1}^N (\Delta A_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \Delta A_i \Delta A_j \rangle$ 

 $= N \langle (0 N)^{2} \rangle + N (N-1) \langle N \rangle \langle N \rangle = N \langle (0 N)^{2} \rangle$ 

Acude  $\langle (\Delta \Lambda)^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\Lambda - \langle \Delta \rangle)^2 W(\Lambda) d\Lambda = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Lambda^2 W(\Lambda) d\Lambda - \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Lambda W(\Lambda) d\Lambda - \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ 

2 = N(A), D\*x=VA22 tal que

1xx 2 1 C pequem gde N bresse

Can particular: O pam fixo de taunh l

 $V(N) - 1 \qquad (n) = N \int_{-e}^{\infty} \left[ (N - e)p + 9 S(N + e) \right] dN$   $(n) = N \left[ \int_{-e}^{\infty} S(N - e)p + 9 S(N + e) \right] dN$   $(n) = N \left[ (p - 9) \right]$ 

 $\langle A \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N W(N) dN = pl - ql = l(p-q), \langle A^2 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N^2 W(N) dN = pl^2 + ql^2 = l^2$ 

(DA)2> = (A2> - 2A>2 = 23 - 22 (pt)2-pt/2-2pg) = 4pg e2

O cominho aleatone e' voluce da equaça de difusat

A Eq. de difusar l'  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $D = \cos \theta$ . de difusar

No can das ceminhades tem:

t = NT [T iseala de letter], z=me

Ashin.  $D(m) = p P_N(m-1) + q P_N(m+1)$ , A p = q = 1/2

 $2P_{N+(m)} = P_{N(m-1)} + P_{N(m+1)} \qquad 2P(t,x)$ 

 $d\left[P_{N+1}(m)-P_{N}(m)\right] = \underbrace{e^{2}\left[P_{N}(m-1)-P_{N}(m)\right]} + \left[P_{N}(m+1)-P_{N}(m)\right]$ 

ou ma

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\ell^2}{2\tau} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial n^2} = \int \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial n^2} \quad \text{form } D = \frac{\ell^2}{2\tau}$ 

D = cte de difusar:

Touhauor visti que:  $P(x,t)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$   $e^{-(x-2x)^2}$ ,  $e^{-(x-2x)^2}$ 

 $\langle \chi \rangle = 0$   $\int_{-\infty}^{2} = \left( 2\sqrt{Npq} \, l \right)^{2} = \frac{t}{2} \, l^{2} = 2 \, l^{2} \, t = 2Dt$ Assum where  $q_{\mu\nu} = \frac{t}{2} \, l^{2} = 2 \, l^{2} \, t = 2Dt$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( 2\sqrt{Npq} \, l \right)^{2} = \frac{t}{2} \, l^{2} = 2 \, l^{2} \, t = 2Dt$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( 2\sqrt{Npq} \, l \right)^{2} = \frac{t}{2} \, l^{2} = 2 \, l^{2} \, t = 2Dt$   $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( 2\sqrt{Npq} \, l \right)^{2} = \frac{t}{2} \, l^{2} = 2 \, l^{2} \, t = 2Dt$ 

De falt 
$$D \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2}DP$$
,  $D \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{yP}{4} + \frac{D \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}}{2yt}$   
 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{P}{4} + \frac{x^2}{4}\frac{P}{4}$ 

Erro e Medidas

$$m = \sum_{N_0} m_i$$

O dervi podras e' tal que

$$\frac{1}{m}$$
  $m$ 

A mudida e' representade por 
$$m = m \pm \sigma = m$$
 ( $1 \pm (\frac{\sigma}{m})$ ) dervir podras e' tal que  $y = \frac{\pi}{m}$ 

bras e' tal que  $= \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}/32} dx}{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}/32} dx} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}/32} dx}{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}/32} dx}$   $= \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}/32} dx}{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}/32} dy}$   $= \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}/32} dx}{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}/32} dy}$ 

Calculo methos 
$$1-\frac{1}{7}=0.68 \sim 70\%$$

Se temo 2 dezvios pedros

Supronhames o polímero come formedo por N monômero de mans, Sm e com primeite se

Time of the second

A mana de políniero 1'
M=NSm

O tamando do polímen = raio de girag Rg= (Kr²) = \(\mathbb{N}(Se)^2\)
Rg= Se\(\mathbb{N}\) \rightarrow logo a deunidade do polímen serie.

M ~ NSm ~ 1 Sm V 4TT (TNSE) 3 ~ TN 8V

Na realidade or polimeros porquem maior raio de grias ou reja

Rga N' e y dere ser maior que z con do aleatori

preis os menores mas parmitem cruzaments (efectos de excluse)

diferente mente das configuración aliatórias, o que leus l'

N=31->11. som mente

 $R_{q} \sim N^{\gamma} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Viajaili alealon}$   $V = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Viajaili alealon}$   $V = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Viajaili Vaini (quan enfira})$   $N = \frac{1}{3} \text{ Viajaili Vaini (quan enfira})$