

Kraštinių sąlygų įtaka savipanašiems procesams

12-toji jaunųjų mokslininkų konferencija 2024

Danielius Kundrotas,
vadovas dr. Rytis Kazakevičius

Vilniaus Universitetas fizikos fakultetas

✉️ danielius.kundrotas@ff.stud.vu.lt

🌐 <https://github.com/DamaKubu/>

Turinys

- Stochastiniai procesai

Turinys

- Stochastiniai procesai
- Savipanašumas

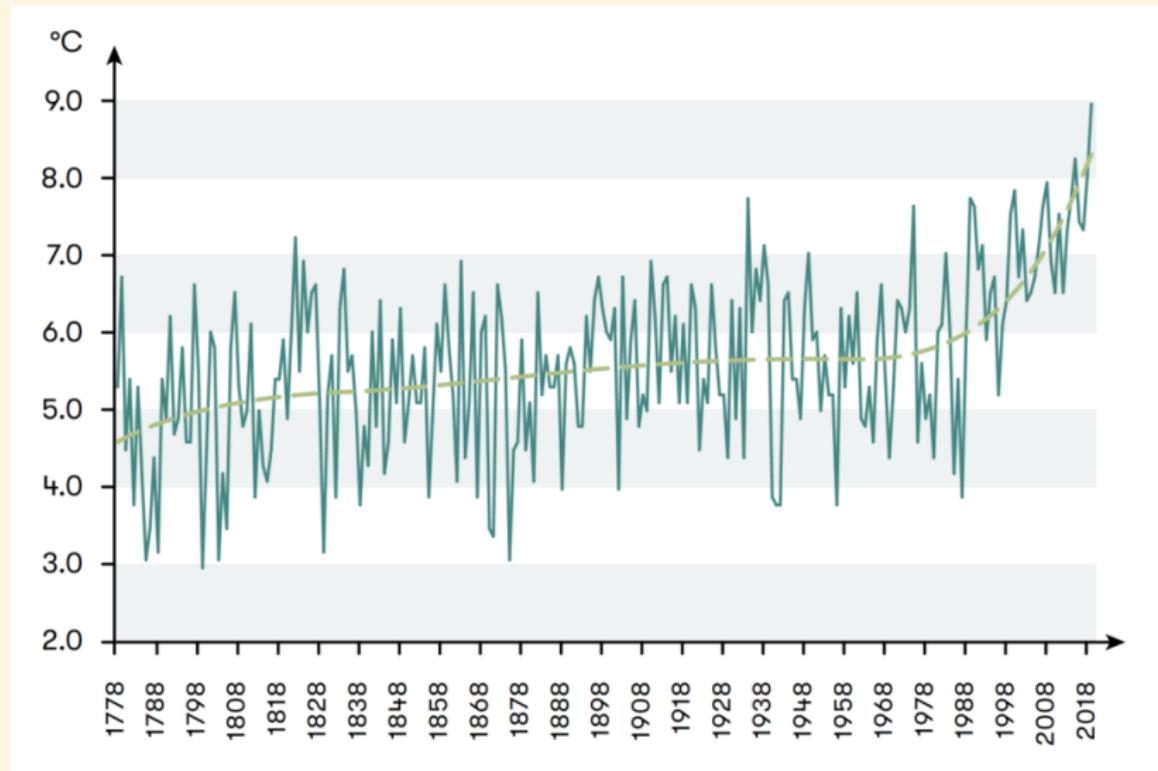
Turinys

- Stochastiniai procesai
- Savipanašumas
- Kraštinės sąlygos

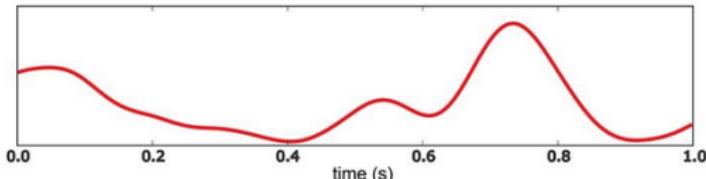
Turinys

- Stochastiniai procesai
- Savipanašumas
- Kraštinės sąlygos
- Rezultatai

Temperatūra

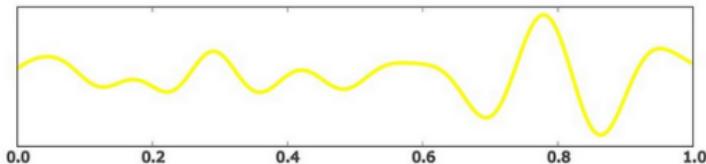


Smegenys



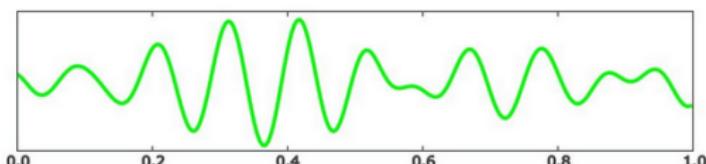
Delta Waves: 0 - 4 Hz

Delta waves tend to be the highest amplitude and slowest waves. It is seen normally in adults in slow-wave sleep. It is also seen normally in babies.



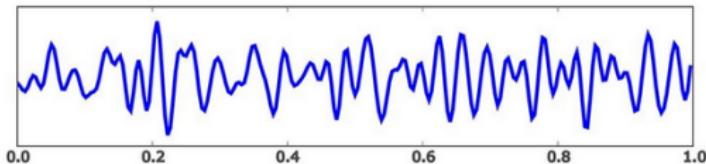
Theta Waves: 4 - 7 Hz

Theta waves are normally seen in young children, but theta waves can also be observed during meditation and are associated with relaxed creative states.



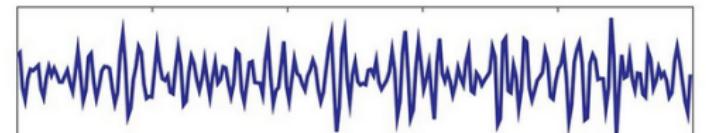
Alpha Waves: 7 - 13 Hz

Alpha waves are the dominant rhythm of the posterior regions of the brain. It emerges during relaxation, and attenuates during mental stimulation.



Beta Waves: 14 - 30 Hz

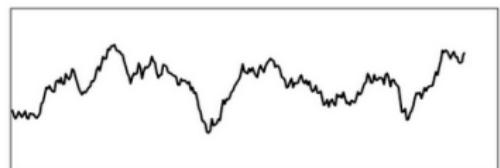
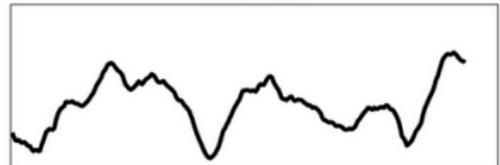
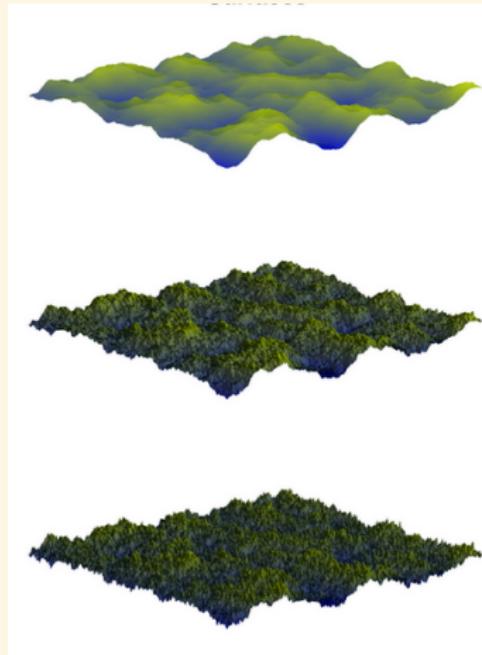
Beta waves are located frontally and is the dominant rhythm associated with alertness, active concentration, and also anxious thinking.

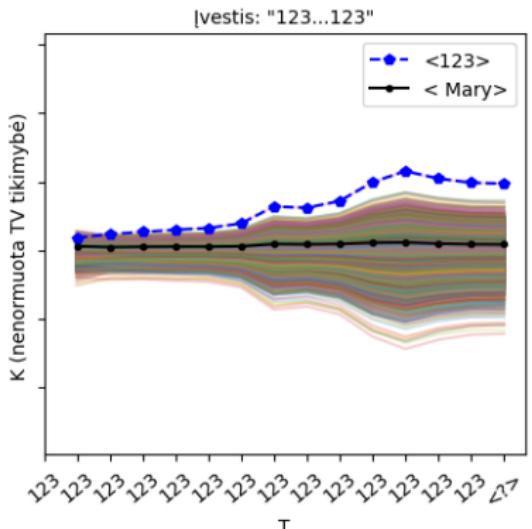
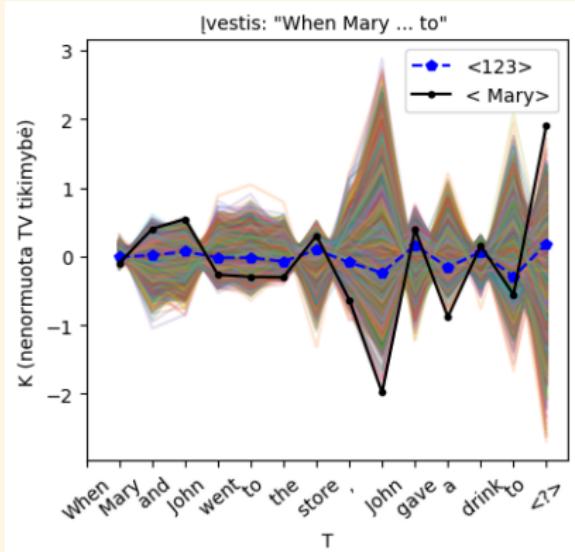


Gamma Waves: 30 - 100 Hz

Gamma rhythms bind groups of neurons together into larger networks to carry out specific tasks. Observed strongly with master meditators.

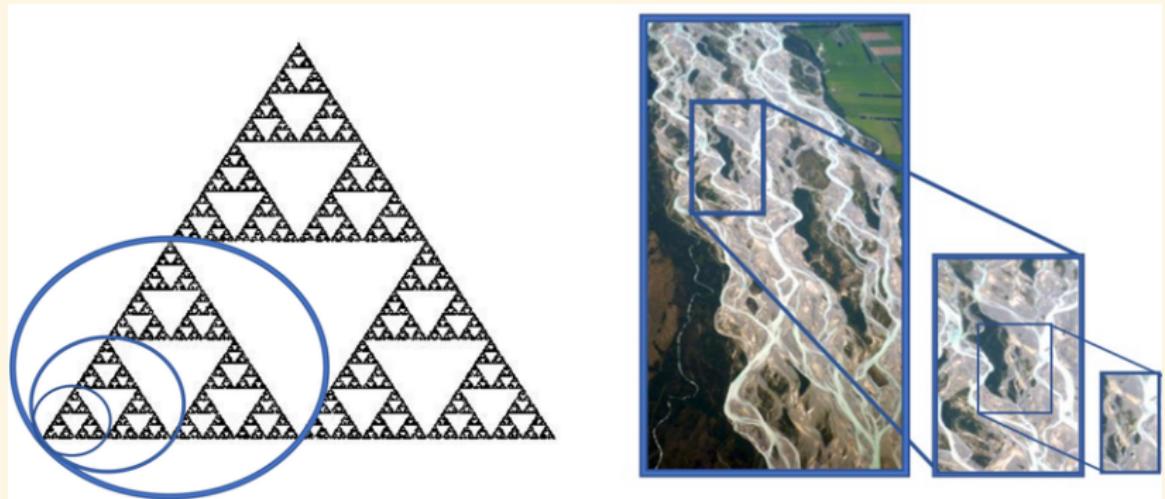
Paviršiaus grubumas





Savipanašumas

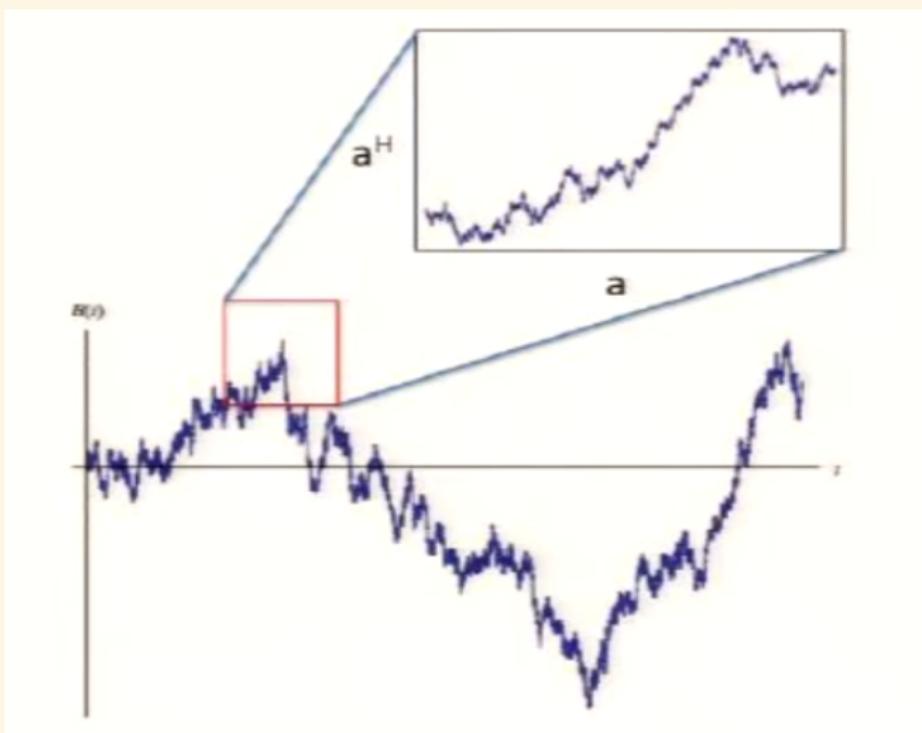
$$N = s^D \quad (1)$$



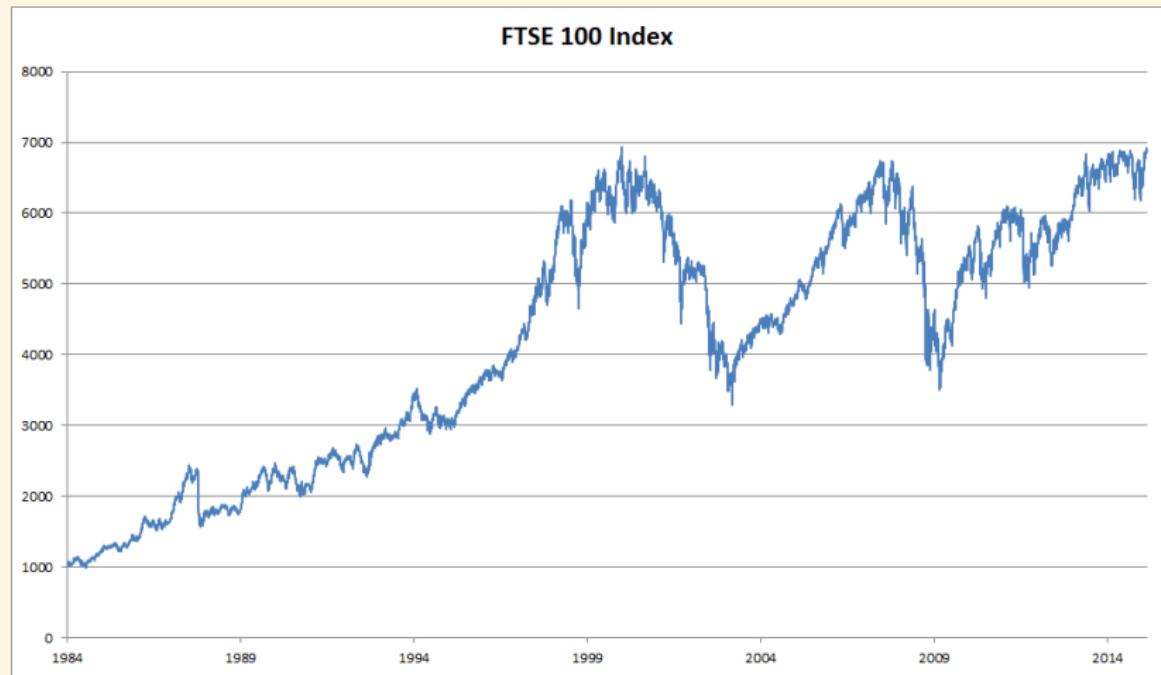
$$X_H(at) \sim |a|^H X_H(t) \quad (2)$$

Savipanašumas FBM

$$X_H(at) \sim |a|^H X_H(t) \quad (2)$$

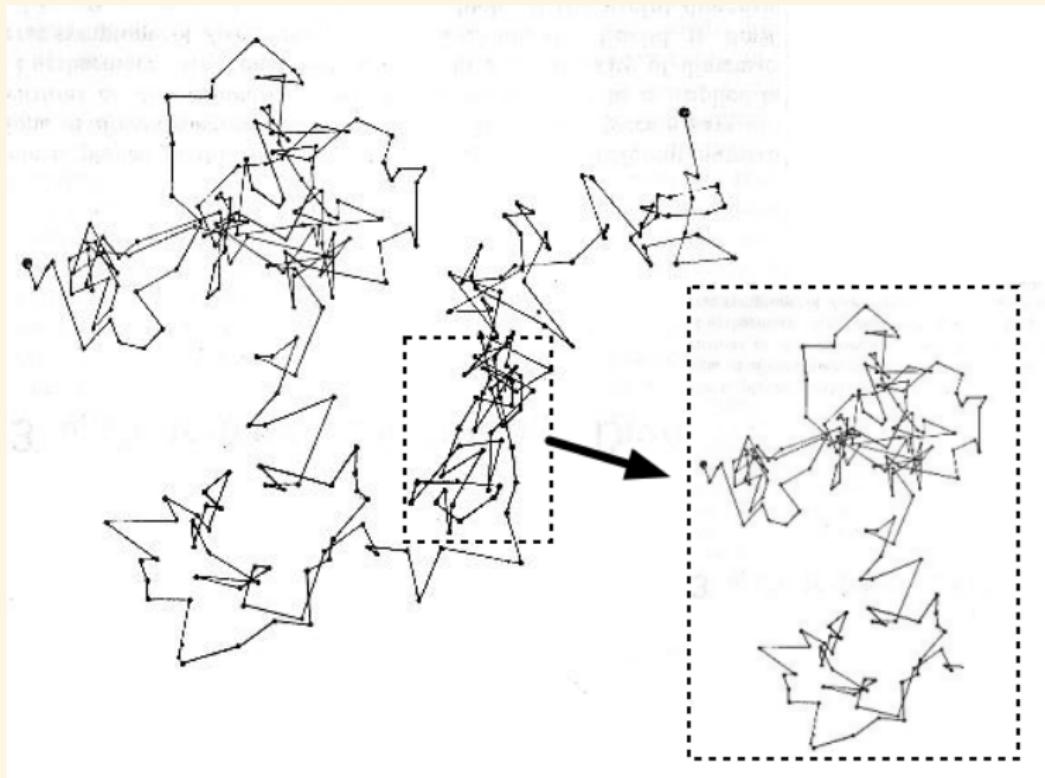


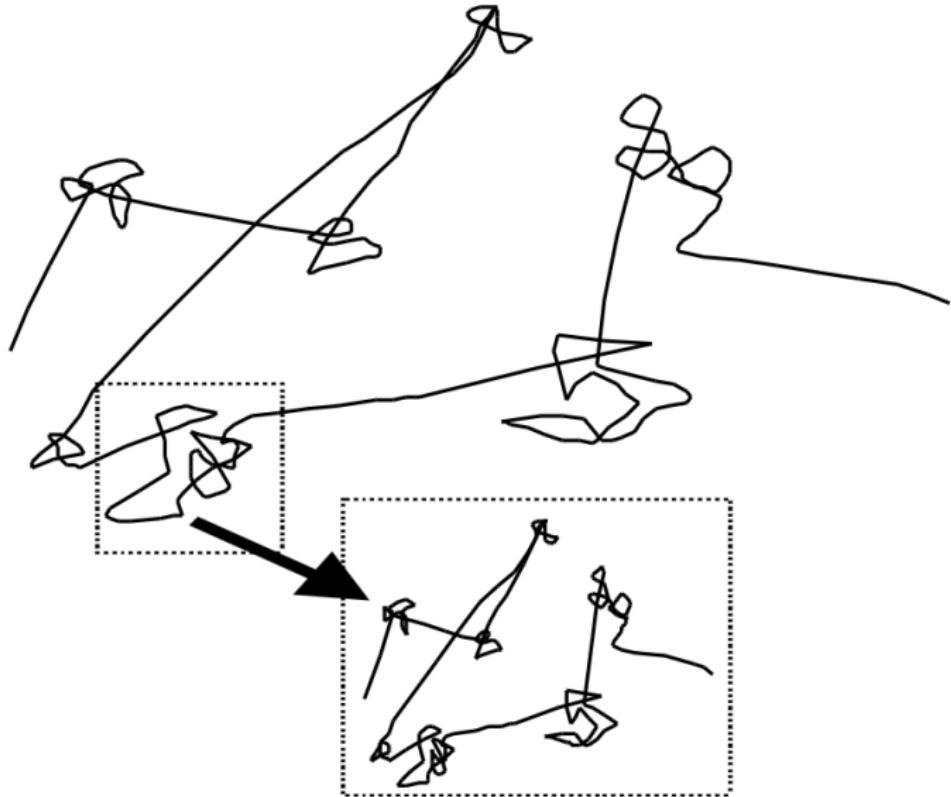
Akcijos



Kalnai

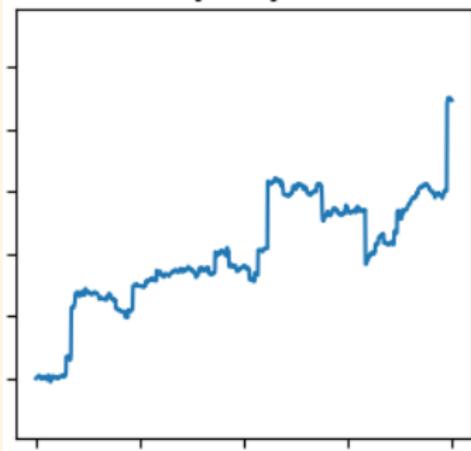




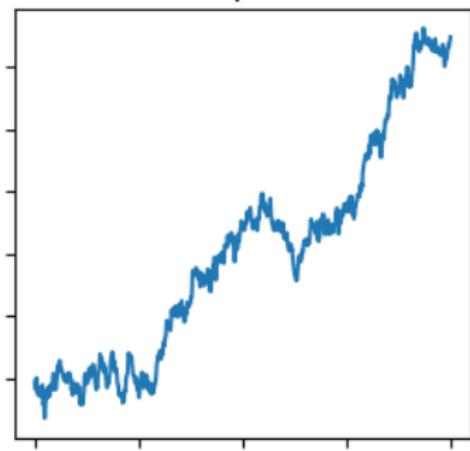


Levy prieš FBM

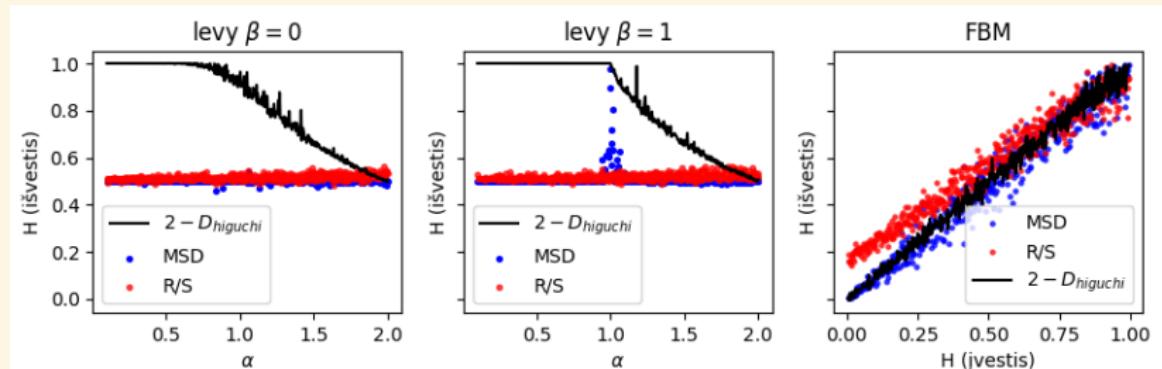
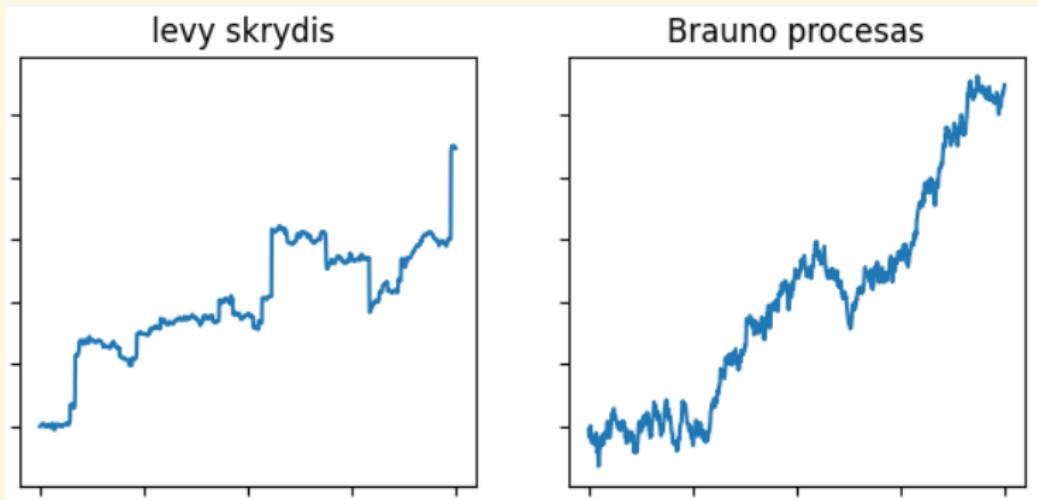
levy skrydis



Brauno procesas



Levy prieš FBM



Metodas

1. Generuojame savipanašius procesus

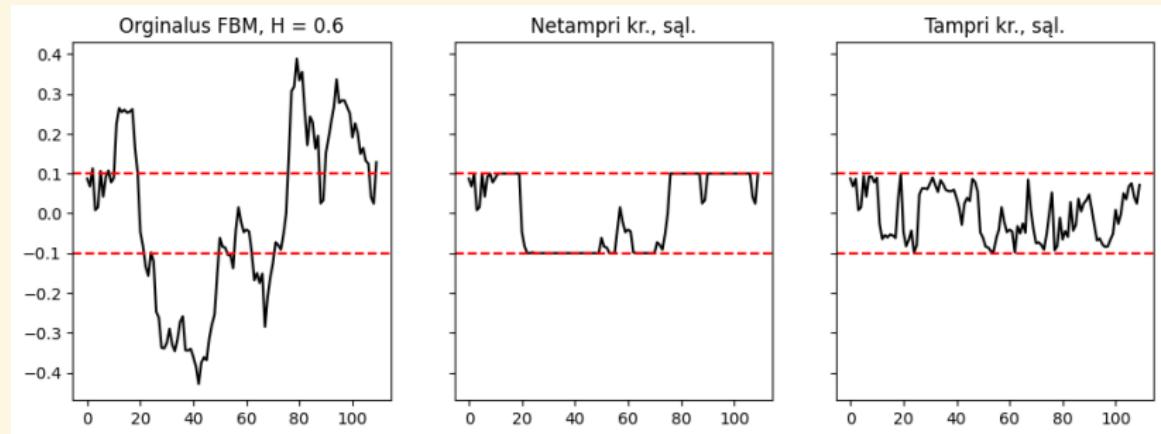
Metodas

1. Generuojame savipanašius procesus
2. Taikome kraštines sąlygas

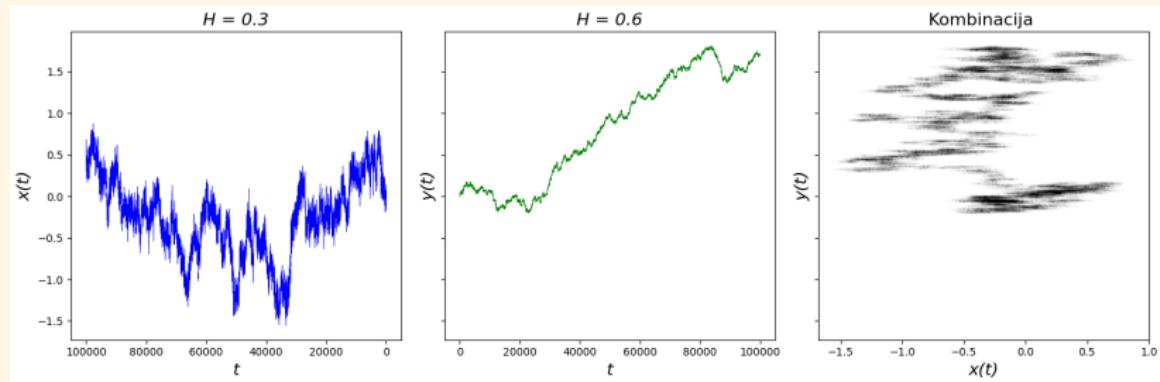
Metodas

1. Generuojame savipanašius procesus
2. Taikome kraštines sąlygas
3. Analizuojame

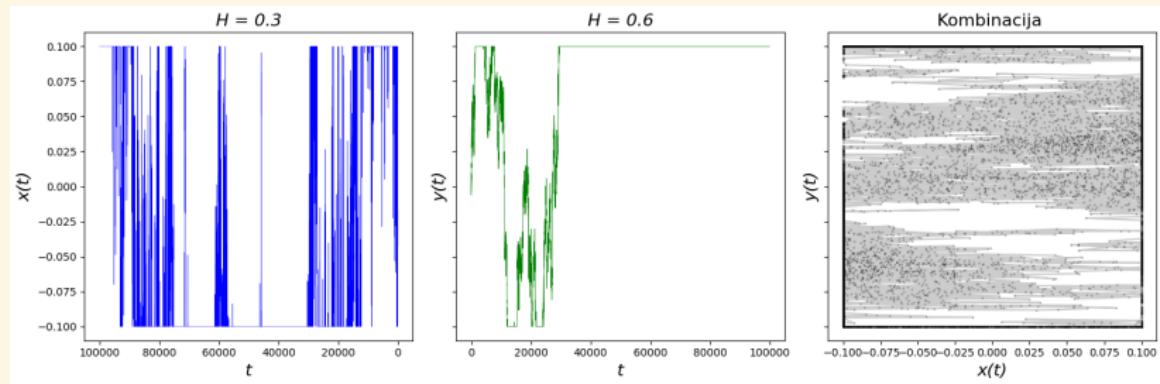
Kraštinės sąlygos



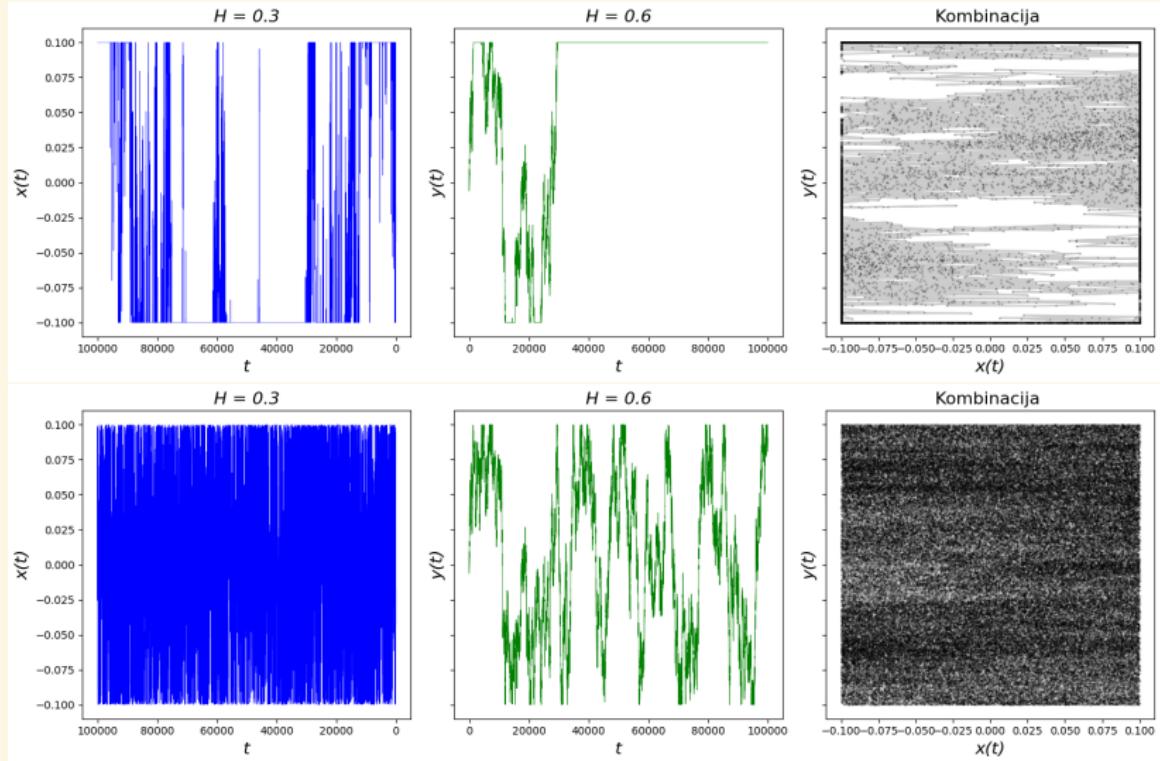
FBM děžéje



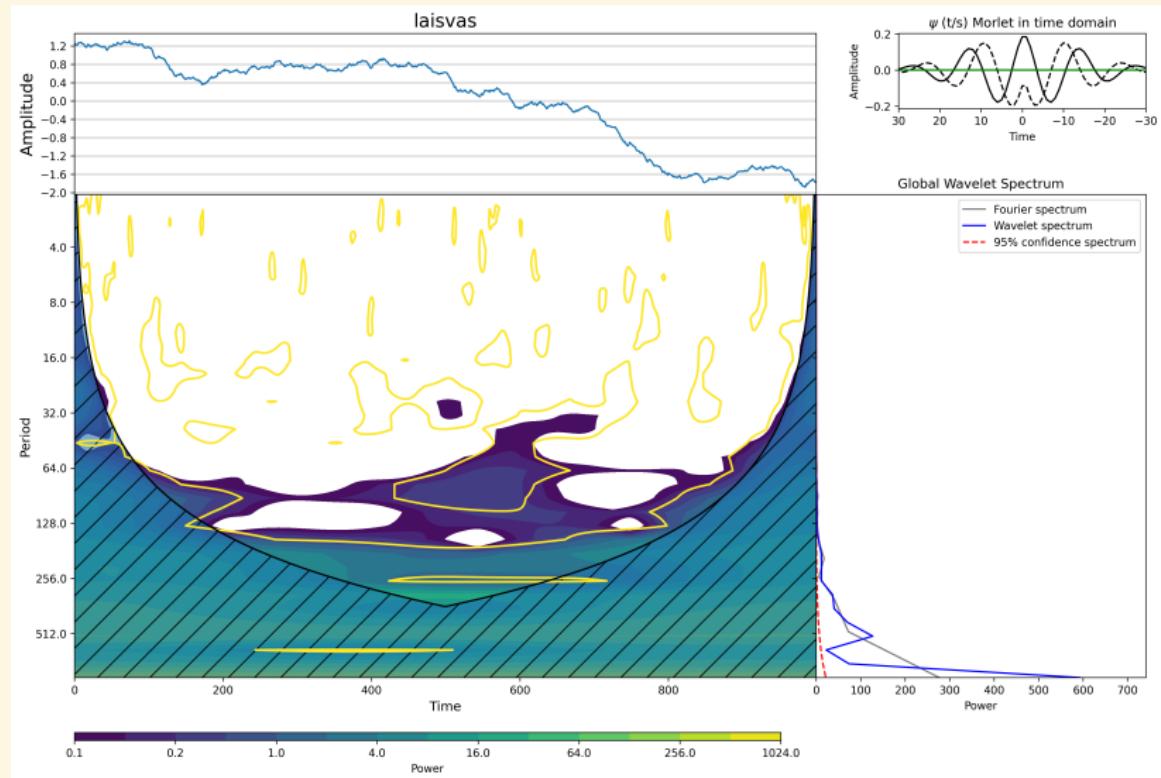
FBM děžéje



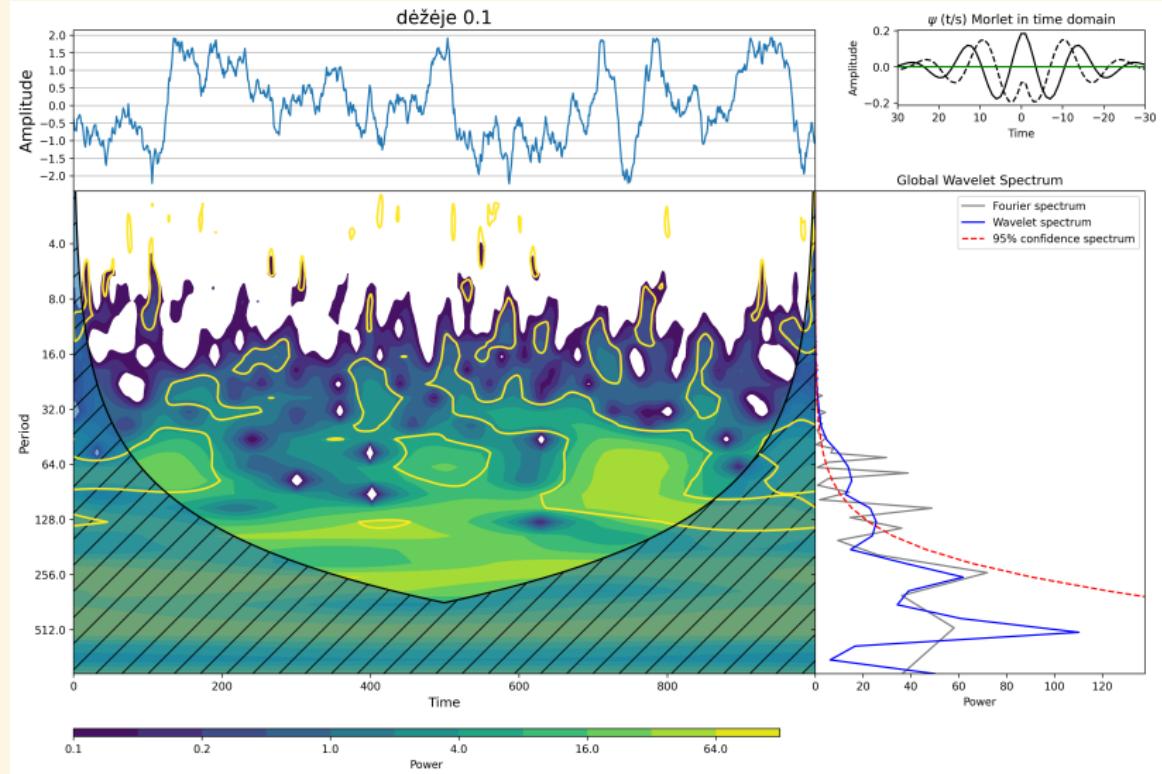
FBM děžéje



Banginė analizė

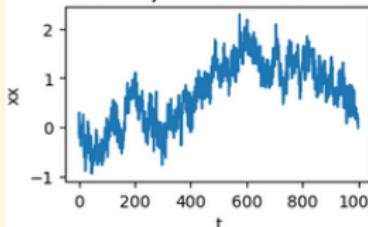


Kas atsitinka déžéje?



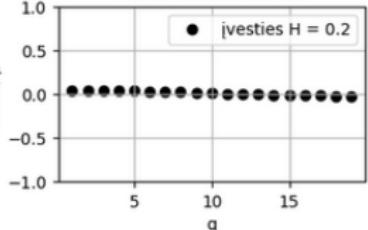
Netampri dėžė FBM $H = 0.2$

Pirmieji 1000 sekos taškai

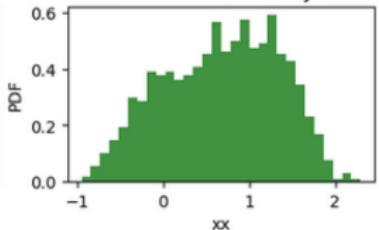


Įvesties $H = 0.2$, be kraštinių salygų, taškai = 10^3

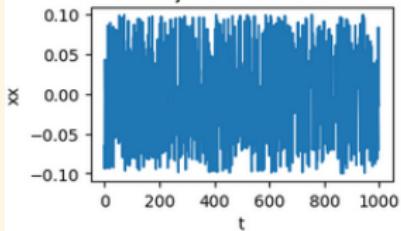
Multifraktališkumas



Normuotas skirstinys

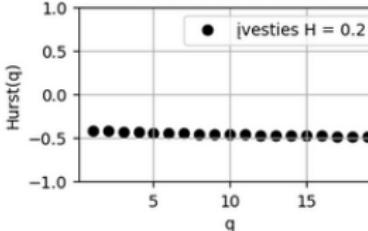


Pirmieji 1000 sekos taškai

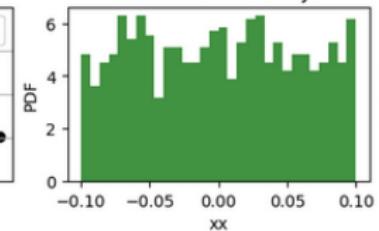


Įvesties $H = 0.2$, tampri kirpta dėžė |dydis| = 0.1, taškai = 10^3

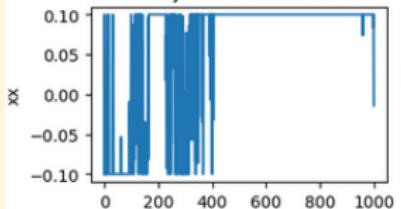
Multifraktališkumas



Normuotas skirstinys

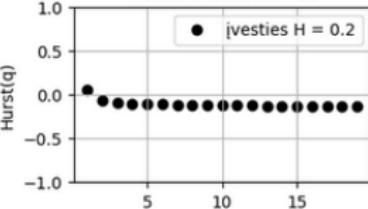


Pirmieji 1000 sekos taškai

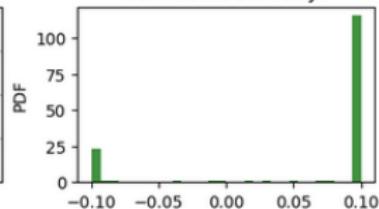


Įvesties $H = 0.2$, netampri dėžė |dydis| = 0.1, taškai = 10^3

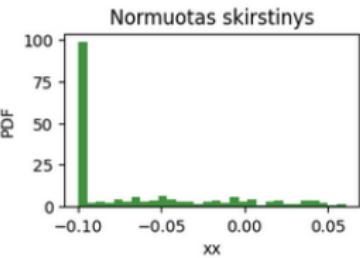
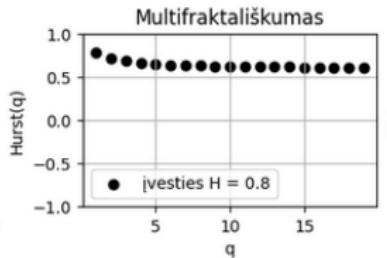
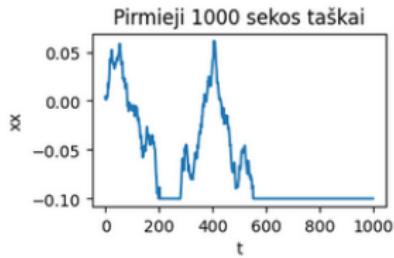
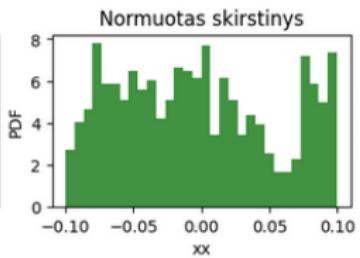
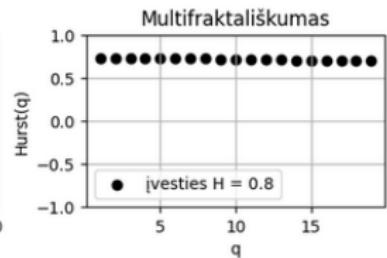
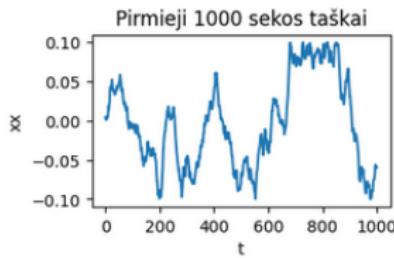
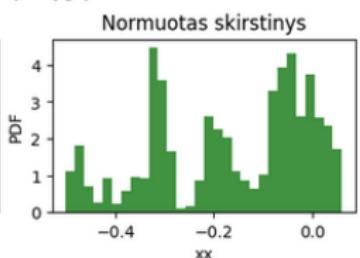
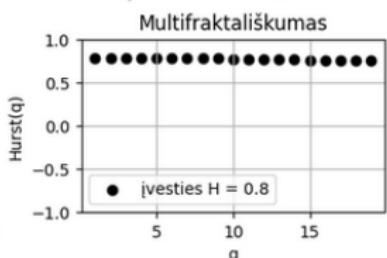
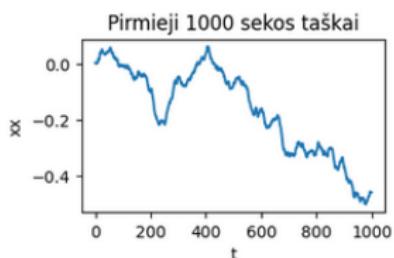
Multifraktališkumas



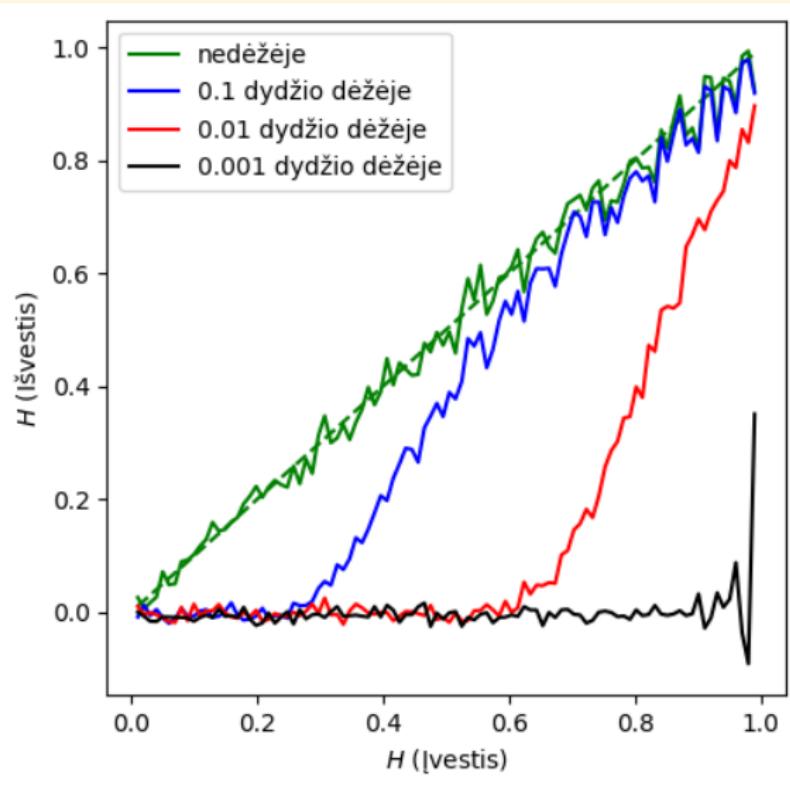
Normuotas skirstinys



Netampri dėžė FBM $H = 0.8$



Tampri dėžė FBM



Kur čia fizika? Anomali difuzija

„Labai norėčiau, jog užtektų vieno parametru, kuris paaiškintų anomaliją difuziją, tokio tiesiog nėra.“

Rytis Kazakevičius 2024

