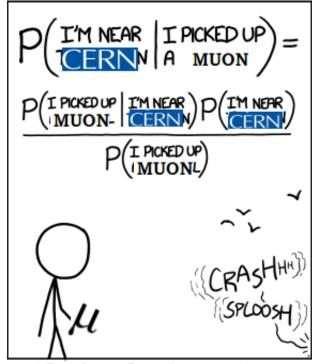
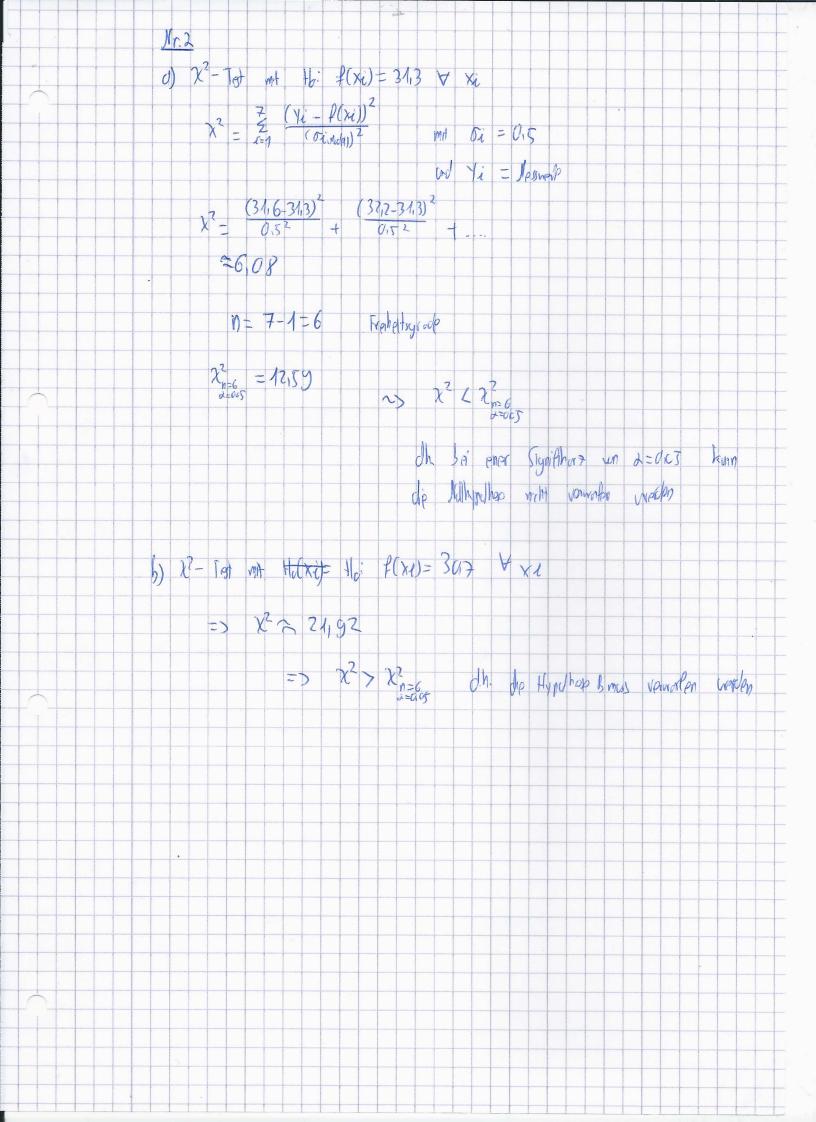
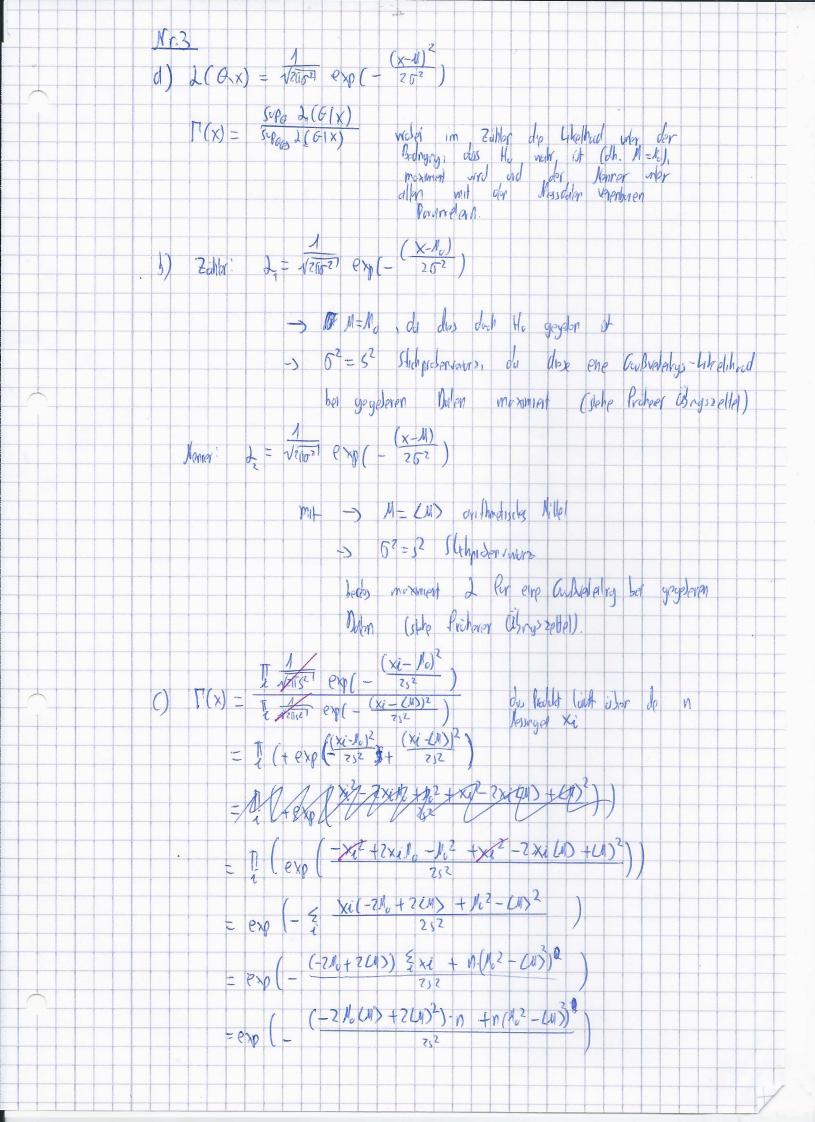
SMD Blatt 10



STATISTICALLY SPEAKING, IF YOU PICK UP A (MUON_AND DON'T HOLD IT TO YOUR EAR, YOU CAN PROBABLY HEAR THE GENFER SEE

Kollek, Alameddine, Pernklau





= exp (- 752 (M2 - 2MoLA) + (M)2)) $= e_{xp} \left(-\frac{b}{2s^2} \left(N_0 - 4N_0 \right)^2 \right) \angle C$ Bringe des at emp t-valeille Capo => - 37 (No-CAD) 2 C Rn(C) (=> V_{252} (Mo-(4)) > V-Ph(c) L=S VSVp] 2 C + Plyt ever t-Slalish x d) 1/2 = 200, n=25, X=CD=205, S=10 => |(LM)-No) = 2.5 n=25-1-24 Bolitile t-ter-Twelle for n=25-2=3 Transmission, 2=0,025 (In Subelyer 10) => 70elp: T=21064 L215 dh ur misser de Muhypulier les einer Signillhorn um 5% alveson

Benutze Satz von Bayes:
$$(x \in \{\pi, K, p\})$$

$$P(x \text{ im Detektor}) = \begin{cases} 1,80 & \pi \\ 1, & K \end{cases}$$

$$P(x \text{ genessen} \mid x \text{ im Detellor}) = L_x$$

$$P(x \text{ genessen}) = N + x \qquad (Normierungsfaktor)$$

$$P(x \text{ im Detellor} \mid x \text{ genessen}) : Beobachtungswahrsch.}$$

$$P(x \text{ im Det.} | x \text{ gem}) = \frac{P(x \text{ gem.} | x \text{ im Det.}) \cdot P(x \text{ gem Det})}{N} = P_x$$

a)
$$P_{\pi} N = 0.104 \qquad P_{\pi} = 34.2\%$$

$$P_{u} N = 0.15 \qquad P_{u} = 49.3\%$$

$$P_{p} N = 0.05 \qquad P_{p} = 16.4\%$$

$$Z_{1} \qquad 0.304 = N$$

$$\vec{P} = (96,7\%; 3,0\%; 3\%)$$

c)
$$\vec{p} = (23,7\%; 21,1\%; 55,1\%)$$

$$-\partial_b F \Big|_{b_o}^{\frac{1}{2}} O = \left(N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}} \right) b_o^{-1} - \left(1 + \alpha \right) + \underbrace{const.}_{\text{const.}} \quad \text{(a)} \quad b_o = \underbrace{N_{\text{on}} + N_{\text{off}}}_{\text{1 + } \alpha}$$

Da Non, Noff >> 10 ist 2 annährend gaußförmig und es kann Bbbel 6.11 verwendet werden:

$$\nabla_b \approx \left(\frac{J^2 F}{Jb^2}\Big|_{b_o}\right)^{-N_2} = \sqrt{\frac{b_o^2}{N_{on} + N_{off}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\alpha}} \sqrt{b_o}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\mathcal{L}(b_0, s_0)}{\mathcal{L}(\hat{b}, \hat{s})} = \frac{\exp(N_{\text{off}} \ln b_0 + N_{\text{on}} \ln (\alpha b_0)) - (1+\alpha)b_0 - \Theta - \ln N_{\text{off}} \ln N_{\text{onl}}}{\exp(N_{\text{off}} \ln \hat{b} + N_{\text{on}} \ln (\hat{s} + \alpha \hat{b}) - (1+\alpha)\hat{b} - S} - \ln N_{\text{off}} \ln N_{\text{onl}})$$

$$N_{ZI} = N_{out} + N_{off}$$

$$= \left(\frac{N_{ZI}}{1+\alpha} \right) N_{off}$$

$$= \left(\frac{N_{ZI}}{1+\sqrt{\alpha}} \right) N_{off}$$

$$= \left(\frac{N_{ZI}}{1+\sqrt{\alpha}} \right) N_{off}$$

Definition der
$$X^2$$
-Verteilung standard -
$$D = -2 \ln \lambda \quad \text{ist} \quad X^2 - \text{Verteilt} \iff \sqrt{D} = d \quad \text{ist} \quad \text{normal verteilt}.$$
mit einem Freiheitsgrad

$$\sqrt{-2\ln\lambda^{7}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$(=)\sqrt{2\ln\left(\sqrt{-4\pi\ln\lambda^{7}}\right)} = X$$

Da die SNV eine Varianz von 1 hat, ist x die Signifikanz in Einheiten von J

Einsetzen liefert:
(Rechnyng in Code)

• 1,75 0

0 2,190