

SOLUTION FOR HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 03

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Exercise 3.1

We are asked about the probability density function (PDF) of $f(z)$ where $z = x \times y$, x and y are independent variables and $h(x)$ and $g(y)$ are their PDF's, respectively. The hint gives us the relation that for n independent variables we can get the PDF $f(z)$ of $z = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ via

$$f(z)dz := \int \dots \int_{\partial S} dx_1 \dots dx_n \cdot g(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (1)$$

where ∂S is the boundary of the system of parameters.

We start with

$$f(z)dz = \int \int dx dy \cdot g(x, y),$$

such that our task is to determine $g(x, y)$.

From the lecture we know that $g(x, y) = g_x(x) \cdot g_y(y)$.

Therefore

$$f(z)dz = \int \int dx dy \cdot h(x)g(y) \quad (2)$$

Exercise 3.2

We are asked to determine what the expectation value of $E[z]$ is where $z = z(x)$ and

$$E[x] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \cdot x f(x). \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E[z(x)] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz(x) \cdot z(x) f(z(x)) \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \frac{dz}{dx} \cdot x \frac{z}{x} f(z(x)) \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \cdot x \underbrace{f(z(x)) \cdot \frac{z}{x}}_{=f(x)} \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \cdot x f(x)
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 3.3

Please note that we will only include graphics and solutions here but not the code itself as it would take up a few pages.

- a) We are asked to read the .txt-file and plots each variable into a separate histogram as well as creating two-dimensional histograms to visualize potential correlations. Please find the plots in figure 1 and 2.

Figure 1: Histograms of the momentum p , energy E , normed velocity β and mass m .

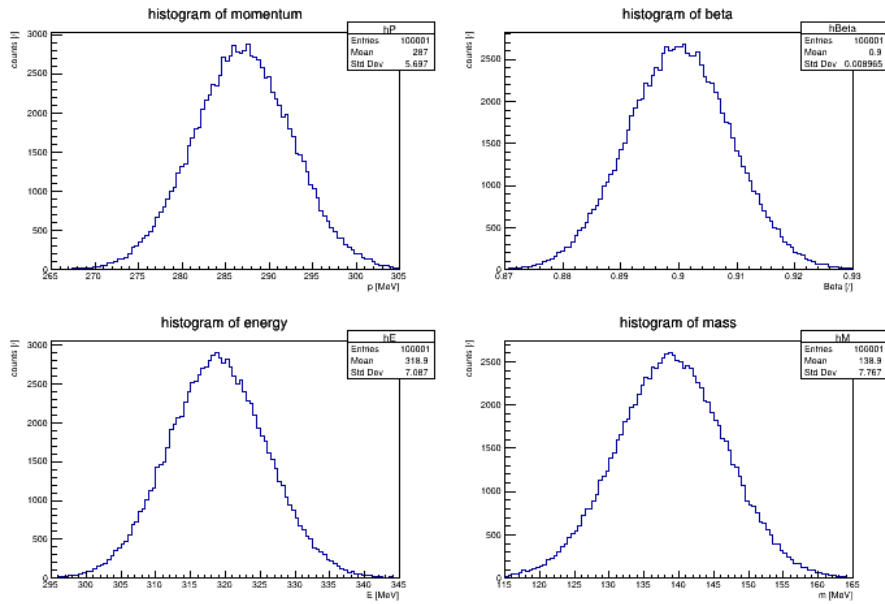
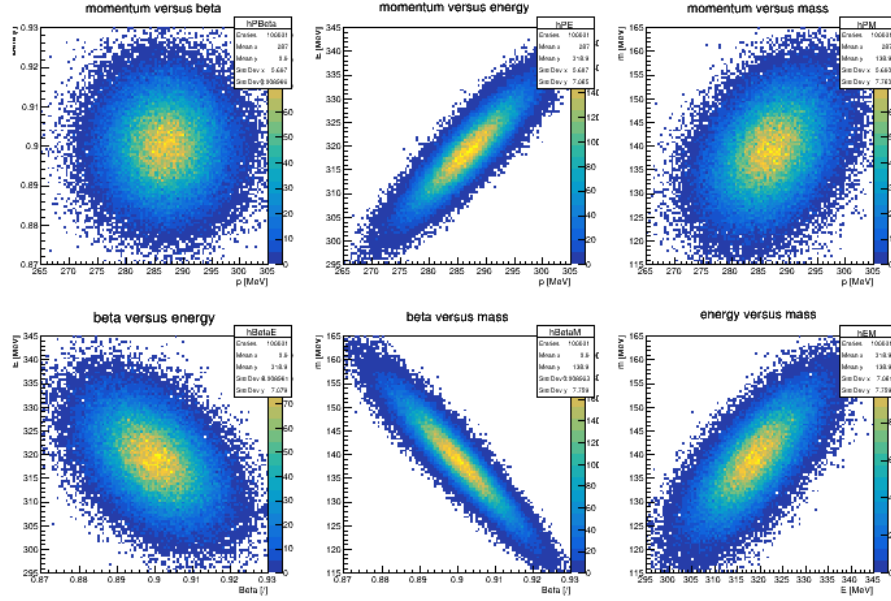


Figure 2: Histograms of potential correlations between the momentum p , energy E , normed velocity β and mass m .



b) We are asked to explicitly determine the mean and variance for each variable as well as obtaining the covariances for each set of pairs of variables. The results from the explicit determination as well as the results given by functions from ROOT are given in table 1 which you can find below.

Table 1: Results obtained for each variable and pair of variables.
Results to be added.

Set of variables	Mean in [MeV]		Variance in [MeV ²]		Covariance in [MeV ²]	
	Code	ROOT	Code	ROOT	Code	ROOT
p	287.0	0.0	32.81	0.0	—	—
E	318.9	0.0	50.54	0.0	—	—
β	0.900	0.0	0.001	0.0	—	—
m	138.9	0.0	61.47	0.0	—	—
$p \times E$	—	—	—	—	0.893	0.0
$p \times \beta$	—	—	—	—	0.007	0.0
$p \times m$	—	—	—	—	0.350	0.0
$E \times \beta$	—	—	—	—	-0.100	0.0
$E \times m$	—	—	—	—	0.733	0.0
$\beta \times m$	—	—	—	—	-0.215	0.0

c) We are asked to determine and explain the correlation coefficients between the pairs of variables.

Please find the results for the coefficients in table 2.

Table 2: Correlation coefficients between each pair of variables.

Pair of variables	Correlation coefficient
$p \times E$	0.893
$p \times \beta$	0.007
$p \times m$	0.350
$E \times \beta$	-0.100
$E \times m$	0.733
$\beta \times m$	-0.215

To explain these correlation coefficients we will have a look at the analytically formulae. For relativistic particles we have

$$\gamma = \frac{E}{m}, \quad (4)$$

$$\beta = \frac{p}{E}, \quad (5)$$

$$\gamma\beta = \frac{p}{m} \quad \text{and} \quad (6)$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \beta^2}}. \quad (7)$$

Note that $\gamma\beta = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{1 + \gamma^2}}$.

From equation 4 we can directly see that $E \propto m$. From equation 5 we can see that $E \propto p$.

- d) We are asked to calculate the covariance $\text{cov}[m, E]$ analytically with the values for p and β of part a and compare the result to the one obtained in part b.

The covariance $\text{cov}[m, E]$ can be written as:

$$\text{cov}[m, E] = \frac{1}{2n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (m_i - m_j) * (E_i - E_j) \quad (8)$$

With equation 5 and 6 we get as formula:

$$\text{cov}[m, E] = \frac{1}{2n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{p_i * \sqrt{1 - \beta_i^2}}{\beta_i} - \frac{p_j * \sqrt{1 - \beta_j^2}}{\beta_j} \right) * \left(\frac{p_i}{\beta_i} - \frac{p_j}{\beta_j} \right) \quad (9)$$

Using the values of part a results in $\text{cov}[m, E] =$.

e) We are asked to calculate the uncertainty of $T = E - m$ taken the correlation between E and m into account.

In general the uncertainty u_y of a value y with correlated variables x_i is given by:

$$u_y = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{\delta y}{\delta x_i} * u_i \right)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{k=i+1}^m \left(\frac{\delta y}{\delta x_i} \right) \left(\frac{\delta y}{\delta x_k} \right) * \text{cov}[x_i, x_k]} \quad (10)$$

For our formula it reduces to:

$$u_T = \sqrt{(u_E)^2 + (u_m)^2 - 2 * \text{cov}[E, m]} \quad (11)$$

$$= \sqrt{\text{std}[E]^2 + \text{std}[m]^2 - 2 * \text{cov}[E, m]} \quad (12)$$

$$= \sqrt{\text{var}[E] + \text{var}[m] - 2 * \text{cov}[E, m]} \quad (13)$$

With the values from table 1 we get an uncertainty of $u_T = ...MeV$. Without the correlation term the uncertainty would be $u_T^* = 10.58MeV$ so it makes a difference of $\Delta u_T = ...MeV$.