محاسبات زیر برای طول I = 1 و t = 1 در نظر گرفته شده است:

$$P_N = \sum_{0}^{\inf} \binom{N}{n_r} p^{n_r} q^{n_l}$$

$$\begin{cases} n_r - n_l = x \\ x = 2n_r - N \end{cases}$$

$$q + p = 1$$

$$\langle x \rangle = 2 \langle n_r \rangle + N$$

$$\langle n_r \rangle = n_r P_N = \sum_{0}^{\inf} \binom{N}{n_r} n_r p^{n_r} q^{n_l}$$

$$\langle n_r \rangle = p((\partial_p) P_N = p(\partial_p) (p+q)^N = Np(p+q)^{N-1} = Np$$

$$\langle x \rangle = 2 \langle n_r \rangle - N = N(2p-1) = N(p-q) \Rightarrow \langle x \rangle^2 = N^2 (p-q)^2$$

$$if \ x = 2n_r - N \Rightarrow \sigma_x^2 = 4\sigma_{nr}^2$$

$$\sigma_{nr}^2 = \langle n_r^2 \rangle - \langle n_r \rangle^2$$

$$\langle n_r^2 \rangle = p(\partial_p p(\partial_p P_N)) = p((\partial_p Np(p+q)^{N-1}) = N^2 p^2 + Npq$$

$$\sigma_{nr}^2 = N^2 p^2 + Npq - N^2 p^2 = Npq \Rightarrow \sigma_x^2 = 4pqN$$

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\begin{equation}
P_N=\sum_{0}^{\inf} binom\{N\}\{n_r\}p^{n_r}q^{n_l}\\
\\
\left\{\left( \operatorname{left}{\left( \operatorname{left}\right)}\right\} \right\}
 n_r - n_l = x
\\
x= 2n_r-N \\
\\
q+p=1\\
//
 end{matrix}\right.\
\\
\\
\\
x>=2<n_r>+N\>
n_r > = n_r P_N = \sum_{0}^{\int \ln N} n_r p^{n_r} q^{n_l} > 0
 n_r > = p(\left( \left( p+q \right)^{N} = p\left( p+q \right)^{N} = p\left( p+q \right)^{N} = n p \right)^{N} = n p 
\\
 x>=2<n_r>-N=N(2p-1)=N(p-q)\otimes (p-q)\otimes 
//
if\ x = 2n_r - N \left( \frac{x}{2} = 4 \right) - \frac{r^{2}} \
sigma_n_r ^{2} = < n_r^{2} > -< n_r > ^{2} \
\\
\\
\\
\\
sigma_n_r^2 = N^2p^2 + N p q - N^2p^2 = N p q Rightarrow sigma_x^2 = 4pq N
 \end{equation}
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