```
\begin{array}{l} array figure \times 4 \\ ?? \\ \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ y = \\ r \sin \phi \sin \theta \\ z = \\ r \cos \phi \end{array}
                   \frac{f(x,y,z)}{f(x,y,z)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r}
                      \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \sin \phi \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \phi \sin \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \phi
                    \frac{1}{c} coords Downward - facing right - handed coordinate system with radial distance from the origin, distance from the axis, z <math>\theta
                     \overset{\circ}{D} = \left\{ \vec{x} \in \overset{3}{:} \leq \vec{x} \cdot \hat{x} \leq \leq \vec{x} \cdot \hat{y} \leq \leq \vec{x} \cdot \hat{z} \leq \right\}
                         \{\vec{x_s} \in D : \vec{x_s} \cdot \hat{z} = 0\}

B = {\{\vec{x_b} \in D : \vec{x_b} \cdot \hat{z} = 0\}}

                    \alpha = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2f_r f_s}{1 + f_s} \right)
                    P_{\theta_f}(\theta_f) = \frac{\exp\left(v_w \cos(\theta_f - v_w)\right)}{2\pi I_0(v_w)}
 \lim_{v_w \to 0} P_{\theta_f}(\theta_f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \,\forall \, \theta_f \in [-\pi, \pi]
(7)
                    v_w \atop 2 figure von Mises distribution for a variety of parameters \ \stackrel{A}{B}
                     P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)
(8) \\ \theta_f \\ P_{2D}(\theta_f, l) = P_{\theta_f}(\theta_f) \cdot L(l)
(9) \\ P_{\theta_f} \\ P_{\theta_f} \\ l
                   \begin{array}{l} ^{1} 2D \\ probwould no longer hold, and it would be necessary to use the following more general relation. \\ P(A \cap B) = \\ P(A)P(B|A) = \\ P(B)P(B|A)(10) \\ \text{ad figure } ^{2} Please the scalar of the scalar o
                     \begin{array}{l} 2dfigure 2Dlength-angle probability distribution with \theta_w=2\pi/3, v_w=1 \end{array}
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