

g<sup>2</sup>.2

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1 - \frac{L e^{-\frac{(L-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma}{L}\right) \cdot 2\sigma^2 = -(L-x)^2$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma}\right) \cdot 2\sigma^2 = L^2 - 2Lx + x^2$$

$$a=1, b=-2L, c=L^2 - \ln\left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma}\right) \cdot 2\sigma^2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2L \pm \sqrt{4L^2 - 4(L^2 - \ln\left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma}\right) \cdot 2\sigma^2)}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = L \pm \frac{\sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma}\right) \cdot 8\sigma^2}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = L \pm \sqrt{2 \ln\left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma}\right)} \cdot \sigma$$