Solvered :-

a) Note that for two points i and j the. MC
the form

$$G_{ij} = m_i m_j (x_i - x_j)^2$$

Now, to not over count the particles, we
i and then choose j to be greater than
Then, we get that the total Macguffin w

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j>i} G_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=i+1}^{N} m_i m_j (x_i - x_j)^2$$

b) Now for the continuous case, let us tak
segment at distace u and v and tak
more than u, and Let the Length of
be du and dv. Then the macguffin be
these two segment would be:

$$dG = \mu(u)\,du\,\mu(v)\,dv\,(v-u)^2 = \mu(u)\mu(v)(v-u)^2$$

from this, we get that the total macguffin

$$G = \int dG = \int_a^b \int_u^b \mu(u)\mu(v)(v-u)^2\,dv\,du$$

Mcguffin is of the X? Solvemed :- a) Note that for two points i and i the. form Cij m; m; (ne; -X;) Now, to not over count the poorticles, i and choose Then, we get that the total Mare guffin G = Ř E Grij = Š Š mi mý (13->)? i=1 j> to he will choose be greater thani. then would be: 1=1 let us and U U Segment at more be these two segment b) Now for the continuous case take two distance and taking to be than u. and Let the length of the segmente du and dr. Then the macguffin because of would be: U(u) cu u (m) dv (v-u)? - Muu(v) (v-u)?dlu dv from this, we get that the total macguffin would be: on = (M v. u? dG C