

REL DERIVATION

(1)

[20 SEP, 2012]

$$\int d\phi e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}[\phi-F]^2} \int \frac{d\phi}{d\phi_i} e^{-\sum_i \lambda_i \phi_i \log(\phi_i/\phi_i^0)} \delta[\sum_i \phi_i - \phi] \delta[\sum_i \phi_i - 1]$$

check Lagrange multipliers to get maxent -

maximize: $A = -\sum_i \lambda_i \phi_i \log(\phi_i/\phi_i^0) + \alpha[\sum_i \phi_i - \phi] + \beta[\sum_i \phi_i - 1]$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial \phi_i} = -\lambda_i \log(\phi_i/\phi_i^0) - \lambda_i + \alpha + \beta = 0$$

$$\phi_i = \phi_i^0 e^{\alpha \phi_i / \lambda_i}$$

when α is chosen so that $\sum_i \phi_i = \phi$
 $\sum_i \phi_i = 1.0$

get second derivative:

$$\frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial \phi_i \partial \phi_j} = -\lambda_i \delta_{ij}$$

$$A = S(\phi) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_i}{\phi_i} \right] \Delta \phi^2 + \dots$$

with $\Delta \phi = [\phi_i - \phi_i^0]$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int d\mathbf{p}_i e^A \\
&= \int d\mathbf{p}_i e^{\left[S(\phi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(\frac{1}{p_i} \right) \Delta p_i^2 \right] + \delta \left(\sum_i p_i \right) + \delta \left(\sum_i p_i \Delta p_i \right)} \\
&= e^{S(\phi)} \int d\mathbf{p}_i d\mathbf{y} dx e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(\frac{1}{p_i} \right) \Delta p_i^2 + (\Delta p_i + x p_i \Delta p_i) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^2} \\
&= e^{S(\phi)} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^N \int d\mathbf{y} dx \prod_i \left[d\mathbf{p}_i e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p_i^{mc}} \left[\Delta p_i + \left(\frac{p_i^{mc}}{x} \right) (\delta + x p_i) \right]^2 - \left(\frac{p_i^{mc}}{x} \right) (\delta + x p_i)} \right] \\
&= \frac{e^{S(\phi)}}{(2\pi)^2} \int d\mathbf{y} dx \prod_i \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{p_i^{mc}}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{p_i^{mc}}{x} \right) (\delta + x p_i)^2} \\
&= \frac{e^{S(\phi)}}{(2\pi)^2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{x} \right)^{\frac{N}{2}} \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^N p_i^{mc}} \int d\mathbf{y} dx \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{p_i^{mc}}{x} \right) \delta^2 \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_i \left(\frac{p_i^{mc}}{x} \right) \delta p_i + \sum_i \frac{p_i^{mc}}{x^2} p_i^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{e^S}{(2\pi)^2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{x} \right)^{\frac{N}{2}} \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^N p_i^{mc}} \int d\mathbf{y} dx \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2x} \delta^2 - \frac{1}{x} \langle p \rangle \delta + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle p^2 \rangle}{x} \delta^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{e^S}{(2\pi)^2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{x} \right)^{\frac{N}{2}} \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^N p_i^{mc}} \int d\mathbf{y} dx \exp \left[-\left[\frac{\langle p^2 \rangle^{mc} - \langle p \rangle^{mc^2}}{2x} \right] \delta^2 \right] \\
&= \frac{e^S}{2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi}{x} \right)^{\frac{N}{2}} \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^N p_i^{mc}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta p_{mc}^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

no dependencies
on $\phi = \langle p \rangle$.