from there.
$$\lambda_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_0}} \frac{C}{b} e^{-\sqrt{V_0}/b^2}$$
and $\frac{V}{C} = \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0}$ from the Doppler formle

So
$$V = C \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0}$$
 from the Doppler form
$$V = C \frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0} = CX.$$

$$\therefore \quad \phi(x) = \frac{\lambda_{o}}{\sqrt{\pi b}} e^{-(x/b)^{2}}$$

$$\lambda_{o} = \frac{\lambda_{o}}{\sqrt{\pi b}} e^{-(x/b)^{2}}$$

$$\lambda_{e} = \frac{\lambda_{o}}{\sqrt{\pi b}} e^{-(x/b)^{2}}$$

$$T(x) = \frac{me^2}{Nec} \int_{eu}^{eu} N_e \left(\frac{\lambda_o}{\sqrt{3\pi}b} e^{-\frac{c}{c}x^2/b^2} \right)$$

$$T(x) = \frac{\sqrt{me^2 \lambda_0}}{mec b} f_{eu} N_e e^{-c^2 x^2/b^2}$$

$$X = V_0 \left(\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{V_0} \right) = \frac{V_0}{V} - 1 \implies dX = -\frac{V_0}{V^2} dV$$

$$V = \frac{V_0}{V_0} \left(\frac{1}{V_0} - \frac{1}{V_0} \right) = \frac{V_0}{V_0} dX = -\frac{V_0}{V_0} dX$$

$$\frac{W_{\lambda}}{\lambda_{0}} = \int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-2\tau(x)}}{(x + 1)^{2}} dx \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} dx$$