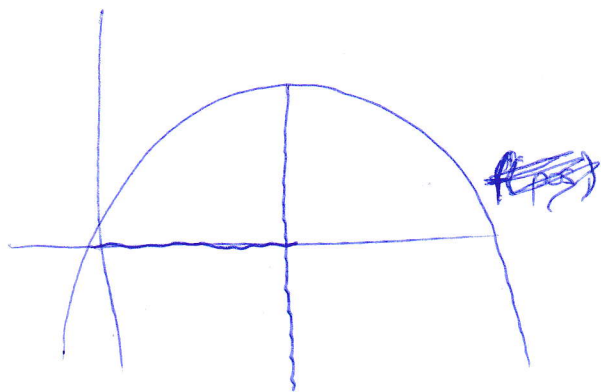


②

$$f(x) = y(t) = y(0) - \frac{1}{2}t^2\lambda$$

$$= h - \frac{1}{2}t^2\lambda$$

$$y(\text{pos}) = h - \frac{1}{2}(\text{pos})^2\lambda$$



max on lattice = $f(\text{pos}, h)$

f : elliptic paraboloid fn
 h : height of the maximum

$$P(\text{max} > x) = P(f(\text{pos}, h) > x)$$

$$= P[1[f(\text{pos}, h) > x]]$$

$$= \int 1[f(\text{pos}, h) > x] p(\text{pos}, h)$$

have an explicit
 form for $f(\text{pos}, h)$
 and know the dist'n of
 pos and h .

So can calculate the
 distribution of
 $f(\text{pos}, h)$.

transform vars, $y = f(\text{pos}, h)$, $z = \text{pos}$.

$$\int_{y=x}^{\infty} \int_z p(y, z) |J| dy dz$$

independent.

for local max

in time of smoothness,
 lattice size

Need bounds
 on the approximation
 error.

$$h - \frac{1}{2}(\text{pos})^2\lambda$$

$$h \sim \exp, (\text{pos})^2 \sim \text{Gaussian}^2$$

$$h \sim \exp + \gamma$$

threshold. Don't have
 Kac-Rice.