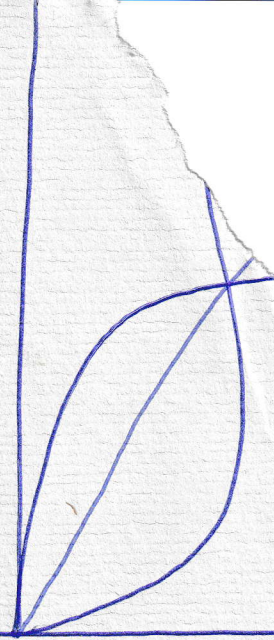


$$P(f(t) < x)$$

$P(k \text{ peaks, no peaks elsewhere})$



$P($

$$P(\mu_N^1 \geq 1, \mu_N^2 \geq 1, M=0)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j \geq 1, k=0} P_{ijk}$$

have a
$$P(\underbrace{P(\mu_N^1 \geq 1, \mu_N^2 \geq 1, \mu_N^1 \mu_N^2 \geq 1 | M=0)}_{P(M=0)})$$

$$P(M=0)$$

$$\leq \frac{P(\mu_N^1 \mu_N^2)}{P(M=0)}$$

$$P(M=0)$$

BRITISH EMBASSY
BELGRADE

which for high thresholds
is a good approximation.

