Theo 4; Zettel 05; Franka Werench, Marc Have, Angela Brake; 11.11.2024 5.1. Zentraler Grenzwertsatz

$$\chi(R) = \int dx e^{-ikx} \omega(x) = \langle e^{-ikX} \rangle$$

$$F(X) = P$$
 $\rightarrow folgt$ whits dichte $\omega_F(P)$

Komulanten n-tex Ordnung

$$\chi(k) = \exp \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-ik)^n}{n!} c_n \right]$$

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Taylor entwickling

$$b = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-ik)^n}{n!} c_n + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-ik)^n}{n!} c_n \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-ik)^n}{n!} c_n \right)^3 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-ik)^n}{n!} c_n \right$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \int_{$$

$$= 1 - ikc_1 - \frac{\theta_2^2}{2}c_2 + \frac{ik^3}{6}c_3 + \frac{1}{2}\left(-\theta_2^2c_1^2 + \frac{ik^3}{2}c_1c_2 + \frac{0e^4}{6}c_1c_3 + \frac{ik^3}{2}c_1c_2 + \frac{0e^4}{4}c_2^2 - \frac{ik^3}{42}c_2c_3\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{k^{3}}{6}C_{A}C_{3} - \frac{iQ^{5}}{42}C_{2}C_{3} - \frac{iU^{6}}{36}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\left(-\frac{k^{2}}{6}C_{1}^{2} + iR^{3}C_{4}C_{2} + \frac{k^{4}}{3}C_{4}C_{3} + \frac{k^{4}}{4}C_{2}^{2} - \frac{ik^{5}}{6}C_{2}C_{3}\right) \cdot \left(-iRc_{4} - \frac{Q^{3}}{2}C_{2} + \frac{iR^{3}}{6}C_{3}\right)$$

$$= 1 - ik_2 c_4 - \frac{k^2}{2} c_2 + \frac{ik_3}{6} c_3 + \frac{1}{2} \left(k_2^2 c_4^2 + ik_3^3 c_4 c_2 + \frac{k^4}{3} c_4 c_3 + \frac{k^4}{4} c_2^2 - \frac{ik_3^5}{6} c_2 c_3 \right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{6}\left(ik_{1}^{3}C_{4}^{2}+\frac{k^{4}}{2}C_{4}^{2}C_{2}-\frac{ik_{1}^{5}}{6}C_{4}^{2}C_{3}+k^{4}C_{4}^{2}C_{2}-\frac{ik_{1}^{5}}{2}C_{4}C_{2}-\frac{ik_{1}^{5}}{6}C_{4}C_{2}C_{3}-\frac{ik_{1}^{5}}{6}C_{4}C_{2}C_{3}-\frac{ik_{1}^{5}}{6}C_{4}C_{2}C_{3}+\frac{ik_{1}^{5}}{48}C_{4}C_{2}C_{3}-\frac{ik_{1}^{5}}{6}C_{4}C_{2}C_{3}+\frac{ik_{1}^{5}}{48}C_{4}C_{4}C_{3}$$

$$= 1 + 2 \left(-i c_{1}\right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} c_{2} + \frac{1}{2} c_{1}^{2}\right) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{6} c_{3} + \frac{1}{2} c_{4} c_{2} + \frac{1}{6} c_{3}^{2}\right) + O(2 + \frac{1}{6} c_{4}^{2})$$

$$= 1 - ikc_{1} - \frac{1}{2}k^{2}(c_{2} + c_{1}^{2}) + \frac{i}{6}k^{3}(c_{3} + 3c_{4}c_{2} + c_{1}^{3}) + O(k^{4})$$

$$\langle e^{-ihx} \rangle = 1 + \frac{\langle -ikx \rangle}{1} + \frac{\langle -ikx \rangle^2 \rangle}{2} + \frac{\langle (-ikx)^3 \rangle}{6} +$$

$$= 1 - ik \langle x \rangle - \frac{1}{2} k^2 \langle x^2 \rangle + \frac{i}{6} k^3 \langle x^3 \rangle + O(\langle x^4 \rangle)$$

2.
$$-\frac{1}{2}h^2(c_2+c_1^2) = -\frac{1}{2}h^2\langle x^2 \rangle \iff c_2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - c_1^2 \implies c_2 = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$$

3.
$$\frac{1}{6} k^{3} (c_{3} + 3c_{A}c_{2} + c_{A}^{3}) = \frac{1}{6} k^{3} \langle x^{3} \rangle \iff c_{3} = \langle x^{3} \rangle - 3c_{A}c_{2} - c_{A}^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{3} = \langle x^{3} \rangle - 3\langle x \rangle (\langle x^{2} \rangle - \langle x \rangle^{2}) - \langle x \rangle^{3}$$

$$= \langle x^{3} \rangle - 3\langle x \rangle \langle x^{2} \rangle + 3\langle x^{3} \rangle - \langle x \rangle^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{3} = \langle x^{3} \rangle - 3\langle x^{2} \rangle \langle x \rangle + 2\langle x \rangle^{3}$$

$$Z = \frac{Y - N \langle x \rangle}{\sqrt{N}} = \sum_{i} (X_{i} - \langle x \rangle) / \sqrt{N} \quad \text{an berechnen} : \langle z \rangle, \langle z^{2} \rangle, \langle z^{3} \rangle$$

$$\langle z \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i} \langle x_{i} - \langle x \rangle \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{F}_{s} \rangle = \left\langle \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \sum_{i} \left(x_{i} - \langle x_{i} \rangle \right) \right)^{2} \right\rangle$$

 $=\frac{\sqrt{N_1}}{\sqrt{N_2}}\sum_{i}\left(\langle x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle -\langle (x_i)\rangle$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left\langle \left(Y - N \langle x \rangle \right)^{2} \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left(\left\langle Y^{2} \rangle - 2 N \langle Y \rangle \langle x \rangle + N^{2} \langle x \rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{\Lambda}{N} \left(\langle Y^2 \rangle - N^2 \langle x \rangle^2 \right)$$
$$= \frac{\Lambda}{N} \left((\Delta Y)^2 + \langle Y \rangle^2 - N^2 \langle x \rangle^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \left(\left(\Delta Y \right)^{2} + \left\langle Y \right\rangle^{2} - N^{2} \left\langle X \right\rangle^{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\Delta X \right)^{2} \qquad \text{weaks. Von } N$$

$$= (\Delta x)^2$$
 anabh. Von N

$$\langle z^{2} \rangle = \left\langle \left(\frac{Y - \mathcal{N} \langle x \rangle^{2}}{\sqrt{\mathcal{N}^{2}}} \right) \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{N}^{3}}} \left\langle \left(Y^{2} - 2Y\mathcal{N} \langle x \rangle + \mathcal{N}^{2} \langle x \rangle^{2} \right) \left(Y - \mathcal{N} \langle x \rangle \right) \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N^3}} \left\langle Y^3 - N(x) Y^3 + 2YN(x)N(x) - 2Y^2N(x) + N^2(x)^2 Y - N^3(x)^3 \right\rangle$$

 $\left(\stackrel{\triangle}{\nabla} A \right)_{3}^{2} = \left\langle \stackrel{\triangle}{\nabla} A_{3} \right\rangle_{3} - \left\langle \stackrel{\triangle}{\nabla} A \right\rangle_{3}^{2}$

$$=\frac{1}{10^{13}}\left[\langle Y^3\rangle \left(1-N\langle x\rangle\right)-\langle Y^2\rangle\cdot 2N\langle x\rangle+3\langle Y\rangle N^2\langle x\rangle^2\right]$$

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a) X = \{1, ..., 43\} wit x_i \in X (N=6)
  P(x_i = 45 \ \text{A} \ x_i = 46) = {42 \choose 4} / {45 \choose 6}
                                                                                                                               , du von den (45) môglishen Kombinationen (42) die geforderte Bedingung enfullen
\Rightarrow P(x_1 = 45 \land x_1 = 46) = \frac{47!}{4! \cdot 43!} \cdot \frac{6! \cdot 43!}{46!} = \frac{6 \cdot 5}{45 \cdot 49} = \frac{5}{352} \approx 4.28 \%
 c) P(A|B) = \frac{P(A|B)}{P(B)}
 i) X = {1,...,6} mit xi & (N=3)
   P(\sum x_i \ge 8) = 1 - P(\sum x_i < 8) = 1 - \sum_{k=3}^{7} P(\sum x_i = k) = 1 - \left\{ \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^3 + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^3 + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^3 + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^3 + 15 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^3 \right\} = 1 - 35 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{181}{216} \approx 83,87.
P(\frac{2}{2}x_{i}=42 \mid \frac{5}{2}x_{i}=24) = P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42) = \frac{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42)}{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=24)} = \frac{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42) \cdot P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42)}{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=24)} = \frac{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42) \cdot P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42)}{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=24)} = \frac{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42) \cdot P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42)}{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=24)} = \frac{P(\frac{5}{2}x_{i}=42) = 6 \cdot (\frac{4}{6})^{3} + 3 
=) P(\frac{2}{5}x:-12|\frac{5}{5}x:-24) = \frac{(116)^2 \cdot 24(116)^3}{205 \cdot (116)^5} = \frac{24}{205} \approx 11,74\%
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   2 5566 -> 6 -5 = 30
 d) Ja, nach öffnen des ersten Tores sallte die Wahl geandett werden,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   3 3666 -7 4+3+2+1=10
                   da nur wenn zu Beginn das Tol mit dem Auto ausgewest wurde (P(A) = 3),
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  4 4 556 - 3 12 + 5 16 + 3 = 30 }
4 5 555 - 3 1.5 = 5
4 4466 -> 70

4 5
                      cine Unentschiedung fulsch wase. Wouche zu Beginn ein Toc mid einer
                     Ziege ausgewählt (P(Z)===), ist, nautdem das zwite Jos mit war Zege
                      geo fret cousde, nur nour das Tor mit state abing, weswegen hier eine
                     Umant stradung simuoll ist.
                     Somit ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, lass eine Umentscheidung sinnud ist P= 3.
                    (Vies gilt allesdings nur solange der Wansel nuch einen kerto dem nach einer Ziege übersteigt.)
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5.2) Kombinatorik und bedingte Wahrscheinlichkeiten

Adopabe 3: a) $\alpha(E) = ZS(E+hZ_{i=1})$ $\sim it co = (c_1,...,c_n)e^{24-13+}$ = = 1 Sola e : (c=+6 = 0;) h = Zia Julle cel Ue chick = $\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dk e^{iEh} \frac{\pi}{h} \int e^{ih\pi h} \left(e^{h} - hh = 2as(4h) \right)$ = 1 sale is (2 cos(h())" = 1/2 for dhe it we even (2 con (h()) = 1 Sudbe ct=6+Nen (2cosch()) b) S(6)=i6 5+Nh [2 as (66)] 1 () = - wh' sec (() () 0 = d((4) = -N · 2 s/n (66) · 6 + 6 E = - Nh ton (hb) tic= => h = arctan(ie) ~it e= co Entwichlung in le un titemen arctan(ie) Sis zu zweiten Ordnung: Tf(k; arctan(ie)) = i arctan(ie) E+NIL2 cos (arctan(ie))] + 0, - 1 Nh 2 sec (actor (ie)) (h - actor (ie)) + O(h) Mit (dx e-ax = 1= 1 Solyt li, SC (6-)= 1 Sol exp[f(6)]: => $\Omega(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left[\frac{i}{\hbar} \arctan(ie)E + N \ln 2 \cos(\arctan(ie))\right] \int_{N}^{\infty} \frac{2\pi}{\ln 2 \sin(\arctan(ie))}$ = 1 exp[i arcton(ie) = + Nh[2 cos(arcton(ie))]] cos[arcton(ie)] Mot cos(x) = 1 cond orcton(ix) = i le (1+x) (olgt: = 12 = 1 | Cxp [- 5 lu(1+e) + Nln[11-e-]] ~: + e = 25

6)
$$S = h_{0}h_{0}(S)$$

$$= l_{0}(h(\frac{1}{(2\pi)}l^{2}(l_{1}c_{2})) - \frac{1}{5}l(\frac{1}{(2\pi)}l^{2}(l_{1}c_{2})) + Nh[\frac{1}{16-c_{1}}])$$

$$= h_{0}Nh[\frac{1}{16-c_{1}}]$$

$$= h_{0}Nh[\frac{1}{16-c_{1}}] = (\frac{\partial}{\partial c}Nh_{1}\frac{2}{(1-c_{1})^{2}}) = (N\frac{17-c_{1}}{2}, \frac{2}{(1-c_{1})^{2}}, \frac{2}{2}\frac{1}{16})$$

$$= \frac{1}{16-c_{1}}\frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{1$$