

$$\begin{matrix} ? \\ \vdots \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} ?? \\ D_i \\ D_{i+1} \end{matrix}$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{matrix} Difference(D_i,D_{i+1}) > C \\ D_i \\ D_{i+1} \\ C \end{matrix}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{matrix} (1-(0.73/0.75))*100 > 0.015 \\ dif(D_i,D_{i+1}) \\ D_1 \\ D_{1+i} \end{matrix}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{matrix} Difference(D_1,D_{1+i}) > C \\ dif(D_1,D_{1+i}) \\ \mathbf{85.5\%} \quad \mathbf{0.9341.0000.538} \\ ?? \\ N \end{matrix}$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{matrix} F(x) = n - a \exp^{-kx} \\ q \\ k \\ \hat{q} \\ \hat{\sigma} \\ example.png Example of a prediction curve for topic CD008081. Confidence bars are included over \sigma \\ \hat{z} \\ fit.png Visualisation of using a confidence interval for predicting a stopping point using a gp. \\ \hat{T} \\ \hat{r} \\ \hat{r} \end{matrix}$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda = \frac{r_i}{|D|} \\ r_i \\ |D| \end{matrix}$$

$$(6) \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda = \frac{7}{100} = 0.07 \\ n \end{matrix}$$

$$(7) \quad \begin{matrix} P = 1 - e^{0.7n} \\ \hat{r}_n \end{matrix}$$

$$(8) \quad \begin{matrix} P(n=r) = \frac{(\lambda n)^r}{r!} e^{-\lambda n} \\ r! \end{matrix}$$

$$(9) \quad \begin{matrix} r \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^r \\ \eta_s \end{matrix}$$

$$(10) \quad \begin{matrix} s = \sum_{0, i < 0.95}^{|n|} \frac{(\lambda i)^r}{stirling(r!)} e^{-\lambda i} \\ \lambda(x) \\ \frac{a}{b} \\ \frac{a}{b} \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_a^b \lambda(x) d(x) = \Lambda(a,b)$$