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① 「1番目に当選する」事象 $\in A$.

T_2 番目に ... B .

T_3 番目に ... C ... など。

$$P(A) = 3/10.$$

$$P(B) = \left(\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{2}{9}\right) = 3/10$$

$$P(C) = \left(\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{2}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{2}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} \times \frac{2}{8}\right) = 3/10.$$

...

∴ C ... かつ「当選する確率は順番に依存しない」。



② (a).

$$\phi_x(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{izx} p(x) dx$$

$$\int e^{izx} = 1 + izx + \frac{1}{2!} (izx)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (izx)^3 + \dots$$

級数展開「3次まで」。

$$\phi_x(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ 1 + izx + \frac{1}{2!} (izx)^2 + \dots \right\} p(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx + iz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x) dx + (iz)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 p(x) dx + \dots$$

$$= 1 + iz \cdot \langle x \rangle + \frac{(iz)^2}{2!} \langle x^2 \rangle + \dots$$

$$m_1 = E((x-\mu)^1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-\mu) p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x) dx - \mu \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx$$

$$= \langle x \rangle - \mu.$$

$$m_2 = E((x-\mu)^2) = \langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2$$

...



(b). = 二項分布.

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_X(z) &= \langle e^{iz} \rangle = \sum_{x=0}^n e^{izx} \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^n \binom{n}{x} (pe^{iz})^x (1-p)^{n-x} \\ &= (pe^{iz} + 1-p)^n \quad \longrightarrow \text{二項展開}.\end{aligned}$$

1次F-x-1:
2次F-x-1:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_X(z) &= (pe^{iz} + 1-p)^n \\ &= 1 + np(iz) + \frac{1}{2!} (n(n-1)p^2 + np)(iz)^2 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

4-1.

$$E(x) = np$$

$$E(x^2) = n(n-1)p^2 + np.$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 = E((x-\mu)) = 0.$$

$$m_2 = E((x-\mu)^2) = np(1-p).$$

→

(c) Poisson 分布.

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_X(z) &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{izx} p(x) \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{izx} \cdot \frac{\mu^x}{x!} e^{-\mu} \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{(e^{iz}\mu)^x}{x!} e^{-\mu} = e^{-\mu} \cdot e^{\mu e^{iz}} = e^{\mu(e^{iz}-1)}\end{aligned}$$

e^{iz} として 1 次展開する.

$$= 1 + \mu \cdot (iz) + (\mu^2 + \mu) \frac{(iz)^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\therefore m_1 = 0.$$

$$m_2 = \mu.$$

→

(d) Gauss 分布.

$$\phi_X(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{izx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{izx - \frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx.$$

$$izx - \frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x - m - i z \sigma^2)^2 + i m z - \frac{\sigma^2 z^2}{2}$$

配方.

令 $u = (x - m - i z \sigma^2) / \sigma$ ($du = dx$).

$$\phi_X(z) = e^{i m z - \frac{\sigma^2 z^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du.$$

$$= e^{i m z - \frac{\sigma^2 z^2}{2}}$$

泰勒展开.

$$= 1 + (i m z - \frac{\sigma^2 z^2}{2}) + \frac{1}{2!} (i m z - \frac{\sigma^2 z^2}{2})^2 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + i m z + \frac{1}{2!} (\sigma^2 + m^2) (i z)^2 + \dots$$

$$\therefore m_1 = 0$$

$$m_2 = \sigma^2$$

[3]

二项分布的特征函数.

$$\phi_X(z) = (1-p + p e^{iz})^n$$

$$= \exp \{ n \cdot \log(1-p + p e^{iz}) \}$$

泰勒展开.

$$\log(1-p + p e^{iz}) = 0 + i p z - \frac{1}{2} p(1-p) z^2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{6} p(1-p)(1-2p) (i z)^3 + \dots$$

と決まる

$$\Rightarrow \phi_x(z) = \exp \left\{ i n p z - \frac{1}{2} n p (1-p) z^2 + \frac{1}{6} n p (1-p) (1-2p) (i z)^3 + \dots \right\}$$

$p \sim 1/2$ のとき

$$\sim \exp \left\{ i n p z - \frac{1}{2} n p (1-p) z^2 \right\}$$

正規分布の
 $\phi_x(z)$

~~正規分布~~ 平均 $m = np$, 分散 $\sigma^2 = npq$.

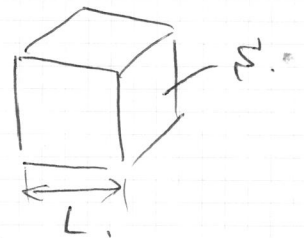
$n \rightarrow \infty$, $p \sim 1/2$ の極限で

正規分布の平均と分散は、正規分布の平均、分散に一致。

np , npq

m , σ^2

④ (a) 衝突回数: $\frac{v_x t}{2L}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{一回の衝突の力積: } \int \mathbf{F} dt &= m v_x - m(-v_x) \\ &= 2m v_x \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \text{ 一定時間 } t \text{ の間に } \text{一回の衝突} \text{ の力積: } \frac{v_x t}{2L} \cdot 2m v_x = \frac{m v_x^2}{L} \cdot t$$

N の分子が

壁 S に与える力積:

$$m \langle v_x^2 \rangle \cdot \frac{N}{L} \cdot t = F \cdot t$$

$$\therefore F = m \langle v_x^2 \rangle \cdot N/L$$

→

(b) 77th.

Force exerted on wall $F = \frac{m}{2} \langle (u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u_z^2) \rangle = \frac{3}{2} m \langle u_x^2 \rangle$.

$PV = nRT$.

$\rightarrow PL^3 = \cancel{NkT} \cdot NkT$.

$P = F/L^2 = Nm \langle u_x^2 \rangle / L \cdot L^2$

$\therefore PL^3 = Nm \langle u_x^2 \rangle = NkT$.

$m \langle u_x^2 \rangle = kT \quad \therefore E = \frac{3}{2} kT$

$T = 300 \text{ K}$
 $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$
 ~ 984 .

$(\text{mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}) \quad 6 \times 10^{23} \times 1.4 \times 10^{-23} \times 300 \sim 2.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$.

(c). $\phi(u, v, w) du dv dw = p(u) du p(v) dv p(w) dw$.

$\therefore \phi(u, v, w) = p(u) p(v) p(w)$.

partial derivatives.

(d) $\star \partial_u \phi(u^2 + v^2 + w^2) |_{u=v=w=0} = \partial_u p(u) \cdot p^2(0)$

$\therefore 2u \phi' = p'(u) p^2(0) \quad \text{in } (*)$

$\partial T: \star \partial_u^2 \phi(u^2 + v^2 + w^2) |_{u=v=w=0} = \partial_u^2 p(u) \cdot p(u) p(w) |_{u=v=w=0}$.

$\partial_u (2u \phi') |_{u=v=w=0} = p''(0) p(u) p(0)$.

$(\frac{\partial(2u)}{\partial u} \phi' + 2u \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial u}) |_{u=v=w=0} = 2\phi' = p''(0) p(u) p(0) \quad \text{in } (*)$

~~(*)~~, ~~(*)~~(*)
~~以上并~~.

$$u p''(u) p(u) = p'(u) p(u) \quad \text{--- } \Delta.$$

$$p(u) = a e^{-bu^2} \quad \text{OK.}$$

$$\begin{cases} p' = -2abu e^{-bu^2} \\ p'' = -2ab e^{-bu^2} + 4abu^2 e^{-bu^2} \end{cases}$$

代入得:

$$u \cdot (-2ab) \cdot a e^{-bu^2} = -2abu a e^{-bu^2} \cdot a.$$

$$-2a^2 b u e^{-bu^2} = -2a^2 b u e^{-bu^2} \quad \text{--- } \Delta.$$

$$\therefore p(u) = a e^{-bu^2}$$

--- Δ .

(x: 普通微分方程的解, $z \in 0, k$.)

$$(e). \text{ 规格化条件: } \iiint du dv dw \phi(u^2 v^2 w^2) = 1.$$

$$= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du p(u) \right]^3$$

$$= \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \cdot a e^{-bu^2} \right]^3$$

$$= \left(a \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{b}} \right)^3 = 1, \quad \therefore \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{b}} \cdot a = 1.$$

--- Δ .

K.E.

$$E = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \cdot \frac{m}{2} u^2 \cdot a e^{-bu^2} \right] + [du] + [dw]$$

$$= 3 \times \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \cdot \frac{m}{2} u^2 \cdot a e^{-bu^2} \right]$$

$$= 3 \times \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \cdot \frac{ma}{2} \cdot -\frac{2}{\partial b} e^{-bu^2} \right]$$

$$= 3 \times \left[-\frac{ma}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\partial b} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{b}} \right] \quad \text{--- } \Delta \text{ cont'd.}$$

cont'd.

$$E = 3 \times \left(\frac{am}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} \cdot b^{-3/2} \right)$$

← 前頁の理論化等より
 $a = \sqrt{b/\pi}$

$$= 3 \times \left(\frac{m}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3m}{4b} \quad /$$

$$E = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{3m}{4E}$$

$$\downarrow = \frac{m}{2kT} \quad /$$

$$a = \sqrt{b/\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi kT}} \quad /$$

∴ 気体中の分子の速度の確率密度関数は、

$$\phi(u, v, w) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left(-\frac{m}{2kT} (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) \right)$$

← 4