

ЛІНЕАР БОЛЬЦМАНН ЕКСІЗЕ • ГРАМІКН

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of motion

and the solution

is given by

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which is

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The function φ is called

the potential function.

Let us now consider

the case when

the function φ is

continuous and differentiable

everywhere in the domain

of definition of the function φ .

Then we have

the formula

$\nabla \varphi = \mathbf{F}$

and we can write

$\mathbf{F} = -\nabla \varphi$

or

$\mathbf{F} = -\nabla \varphi$

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the columns of D are linearly independent. This implies that

the matrix D has full rank. Therefore, the system of equations

(2.23) has a unique solution. This completes the proof.

In the next section, we will show that the condition (2.23) is necessary for the existence of a solution to the system of equations

(2.23). In other words, if the condition (2.23) is violated, then the system of equations

(2.23) does not have a unique solution. This completes the proof.

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(2.23) does not have a unique solution. This completes the proof.

DISTR

$$\lambda = 0.512299$$

$$N = 5$$

$$\lambda = 0.538569$$

$$d = 10$$

$$\psi_{\lambda}(n, z)$$





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the distribution function

$D_{km}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x F_{km}(t) dt$

and observe that

the distribution function

$D_{km}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x F_{km}(t) dt$

is a decreasing function of x .

The range of the distribution function

$D_{km}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x F_{km}(t) dt$

is the interval $[0, 1]$.

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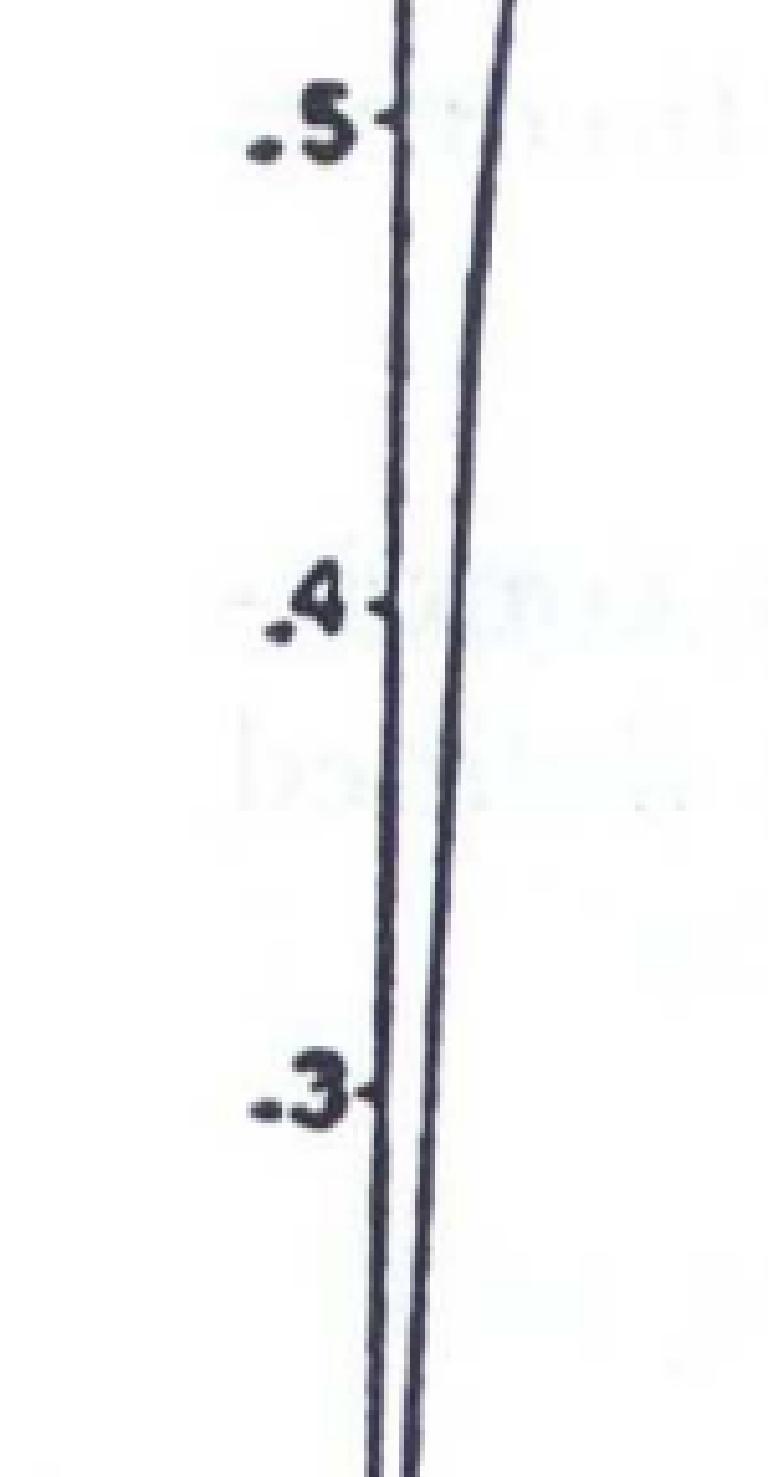


Fig. 7. Gra

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It is seen t

the distribution function

is given by

$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x F(t) dt$

where $F(t)$ is the cumulative distribution function.

The probability density function

is given by

$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x)$

where $F(x)$ is the cumulative distribution function.

The cumulative distribution function

is given by

$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$

where $f(x)$ is the probability density function.

The probability density function

is given by

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

where μ is the mean and σ is the standard deviation.

The cumulative distribution function

is given by

$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma \sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}$

where $\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt$.

The probability density function

is given by

$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

where μ is the mean and σ is the standard deviation.

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where $\operatorname{erf}(z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^z e^{-t^2} dt$.

the distribution function

$\int dx \{ \int dy \} f(x,y)$

and the corresponding

$\int dx \{ \int dy \} g(x,y)$

Eq. (4.2) gives

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$\int dx \{ \int dy \} g(x,y)$

Eq. (4.2) gives

$\int dx \{ \int dy \} f(x,y) =$

DISTRIBUTION
It is seen that the equations.

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the sets of equal eigenvalues are incomparable.

or { $q_e \equiv 0$

DISTRIBUTION

Now it is clear which in

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$\Delta_L(0,1)\bar{q}_1$

The condition

This is

$\frac{2}{3} \Delta_L(0,1)$

$\Delta_L(0,1) = \frac{2}{3}$

The solution

$L = 2, N = 3$

$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{2}{3}$

The eigenvalues

$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{2}{3}$

The solution

$L = 2, N = 3$

$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{2}{3}$

The solution

$L = 2, N = 3$

$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{2}{3}$

the boundary of the domain

is the set of points where

the function $\psi^i(\beta^i,$

$A^i \otimes B;$ ($i =$

1, 2, . . .).

In all these cases

the solution is unique.

Due to the fact that

the existence of a

function $\psi^i(\beta^i,$

$A^i \otimes B;$ ($i =$

1, 2, . . .).

The solution is unique

and the function $\psi^i(\beta^i,$

$A^i \otimes B;$ ($i =$

1, 2, . . .).

To simplify the

formulation of the

problem we introduce

the concept of a

boundary value problem

for the function $\psi^i(\beta^i,$

$A^i \otimes B;$ ($i =$

1, 2, . . .).

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