

Problem 5: Solutions

Problem 1: 5.1

$$a_1 = \frac{\epsilon_T \epsilon_T^2 - \epsilon_T \epsilon_T \epsilon_T}{S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2} \quad a_2 = \frac{S \epsilon_T - \epsilon_T \epsilon_T}{S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial \gamma_i} = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \frac{\epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T) \epsilon_i}{S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial \gamma_i} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^4} \left(\frac{(\epsilon_T^2) - (\epsilon_T) \epsilon_i}{S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2} \right)^2$$

$$\sigma_{a_1}^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \frac{(\epsilon_T^2)^2 - 2 \epsilon_T^2 (\epsilon_T) \epsilon_i + (\epsilon_T)^2 \epsilon_i^2}{(S^2 \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{(\epsilon_T^2)^2 - 2(\epsilon_T^2)(\epsilon_T)^2 + (\epsilon_T)^2(\epsilon_T^2)}{(S^2 \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{S [(\epsilon_T^2)] (\epsilon_T^2)}{(S^2 \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(\epsilon_T^2) [S (\epsilon_T^2) - (\epsilon_T)^2]}{[S (\epsilon_T^2) - (\epsilon_T)^2]^2} = \frac{\epsilon_T^2}{[S (\epsilon_T^2) - (\epsilon_T)^2]}$$

$$\sigma_{a_1} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_T^2}{S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial \gamma_i} = \frac{\frac{S \epsilon_i}{\sigma_i^2} - \frac{\epsilon_T}{\sigma_i^2}}{S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \frac{(S \epsilon_i - \epsilon_T)}{S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial \gamma_i} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^4} \frac{(S \epsilon_i - \epsilon_T)^2}{(S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2)^2}$$

$$\sigma_{a_2} = \frac{S^2 \epsilon_T^2 - 2S(\epsilon_T)^2 + S(\epsilon_T)^2}{(S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2)^2} = \frac{S}{S \epsilon_T^2 - (\epsilon_T)^2} \quad \checkmark$$

Problem 7: 5.2

$$R(T) = a_1 + a_2 T$$

for constant error

$$\sigma_{a_1} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\sqrt{N}} \sqrt{\frac{\langle T^2 \rangle}{\langle T^2 \rangle - \langle T \rangle^2}}$$

$$\sigma_{a_2} = \frac{\sigma_0}{N} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\langle T^2 \rangle - \langle T \rangle^2}}$$

$a_1 \rightarrow \sigma_{a_1}$ smaller for ~~second~~ first scientist

$a_2 \rightarrow \sigma_{a_2}$ smaller for second scientist

~~① is behind two, but near where~~
 on second frame

① is behind where ② was on the first frame, but closer to ② on the first frame than ② on the second frame

5.16

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{N}} \quad N=4$$

direct = $e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$\tilde{Y}_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_s W^{sk} Y_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (e^{i\pi/2} - e^{i3\pi/2}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (W^k - W^{3k}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (e^{i\frac{2\pi}{4}k} - e^{i\frac{6\pi}{4}k})$$

$$\tilde{Y}_0 = 0$$

$$\tilde{Y}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (e^{i\pi/2} - e^{+i3\pi/2}) = \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{4}} (e^{i\pi} - e^{-i\pi}) = i$$

$$\tilde{Y}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (e^{i\pi} - e^{i3\pi}) = 0$$

$$\tilde{Y}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} - e^{i\frac{9\pi}{2}}) = -i$$

RFT:

	s_1	s_0	Y_j
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
2	1	0	0
3	1	1	-1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{Y}(k_1, k_0) &= \sum_{s_1, s_0} \underbrace{W^{(2s_1 + s_0)(2k_1 + k_0)}}_{\text{WN}} Y(s_1, s_0) \\
 &= \sum_{s_1, s_0} \underbrace{W^{2s_1 k_0 + 2k_1 s_0 + s_0 k_0}}_{\text{WN}} Y(s_1, s_0) \\
 &= \sum_{s_1, s_0} W^{2k_0 s_1 + (2k_1 + k_0)s_0} Y(s_1, s_0) \\
 &= \sum_{s_0} W^{(2k_1 + k_0)s_0} \underbrace{\sum_{s_1} W^{2k_0 s_1} Y(s_1, s_0)}_{Y_1(k_0, s_0)}
 \end{aligned}$$

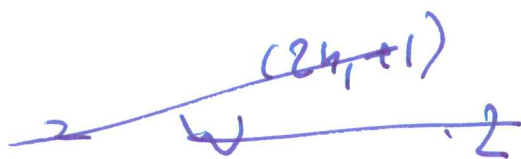
$$Y_1(0, 0) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$W^2 = e^{\frac{i2\pi p^2}{q}} \leftarrow$$

$$Y_1(0, 1) = 1 + -1 = 0$$

$$Y_1(1, 0) = 0 + W^2 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$Y_1(1, 1) = 1 + W^2(-1) = 2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{Y}(k_1, k_0) &= \frac{1}{2} W^{(2k_1 + k_0)} Y_1(k_0, 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 \tilde{Y}(0, 1) &= i \\
 \tilde{Y}(1, 1) &= -i \\
 \tilde{Y}(0, 0) &= 0 \\
 \tilde{Y}(1, 0) &= 0
 \end{aligned} \right.$$