

Diph sound

3 informan de describir

1: ¿quién le pasó a
C/mostrar la que difunde?

Pastador al atar

$\frac{1}{\Delta} \frac{d^2}{dt^2}$



Fulcrum

6 joints in hand
a fulcrum

for position in 1 variable
stochastic manner

distance between x and $x + dx$ at time t is $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$.

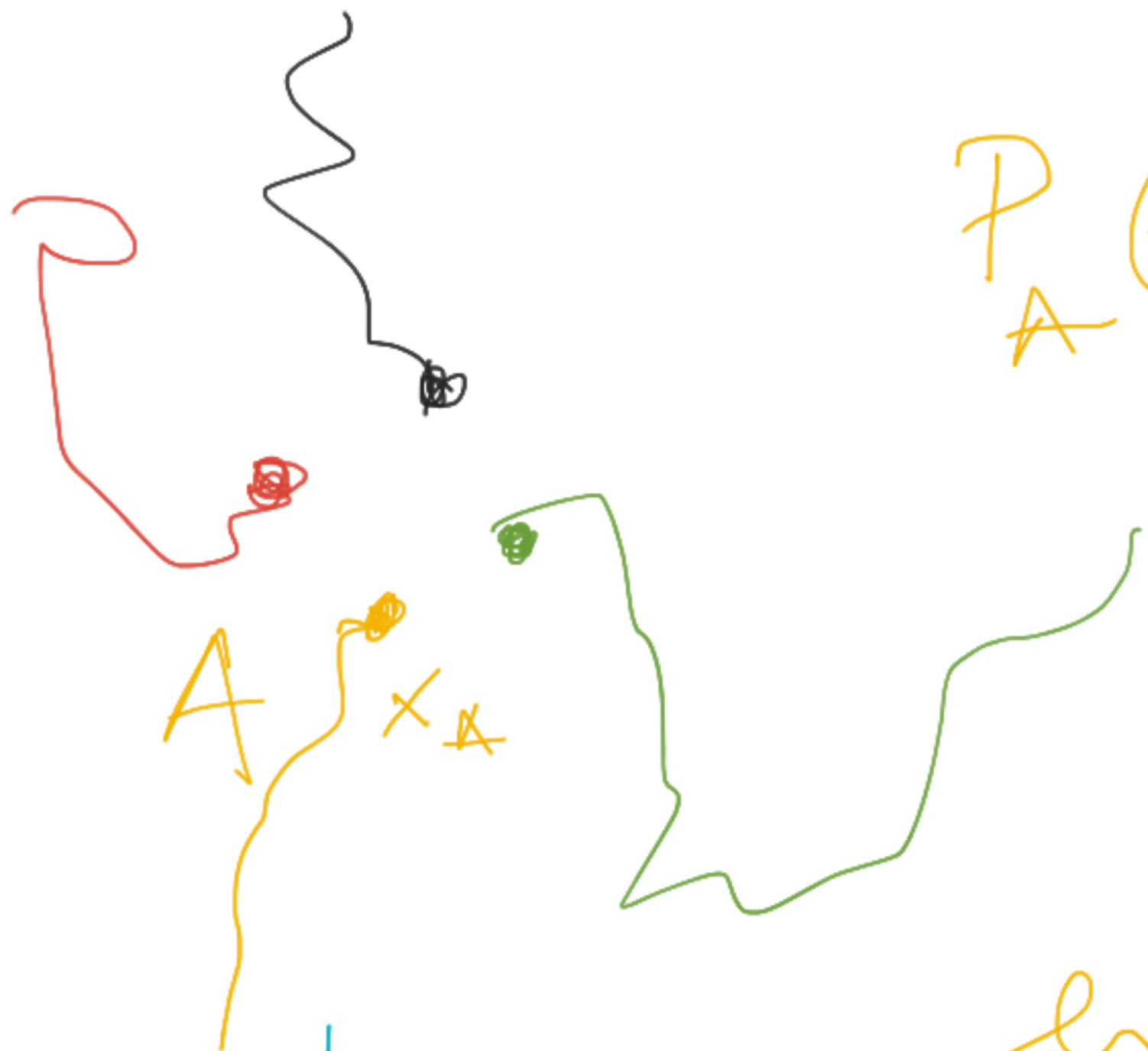
$\int P(x,t) dx =$ prob de que
fulante

fulante em x
em $x + dx$ em tempo t

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2}$$

eq dif.



$$P_A(x, t) dx = ?$$

habiendo
partido
de $x = x_A$

en $t = \infty$

de tener
 $x - \gamma$ $x + dx$

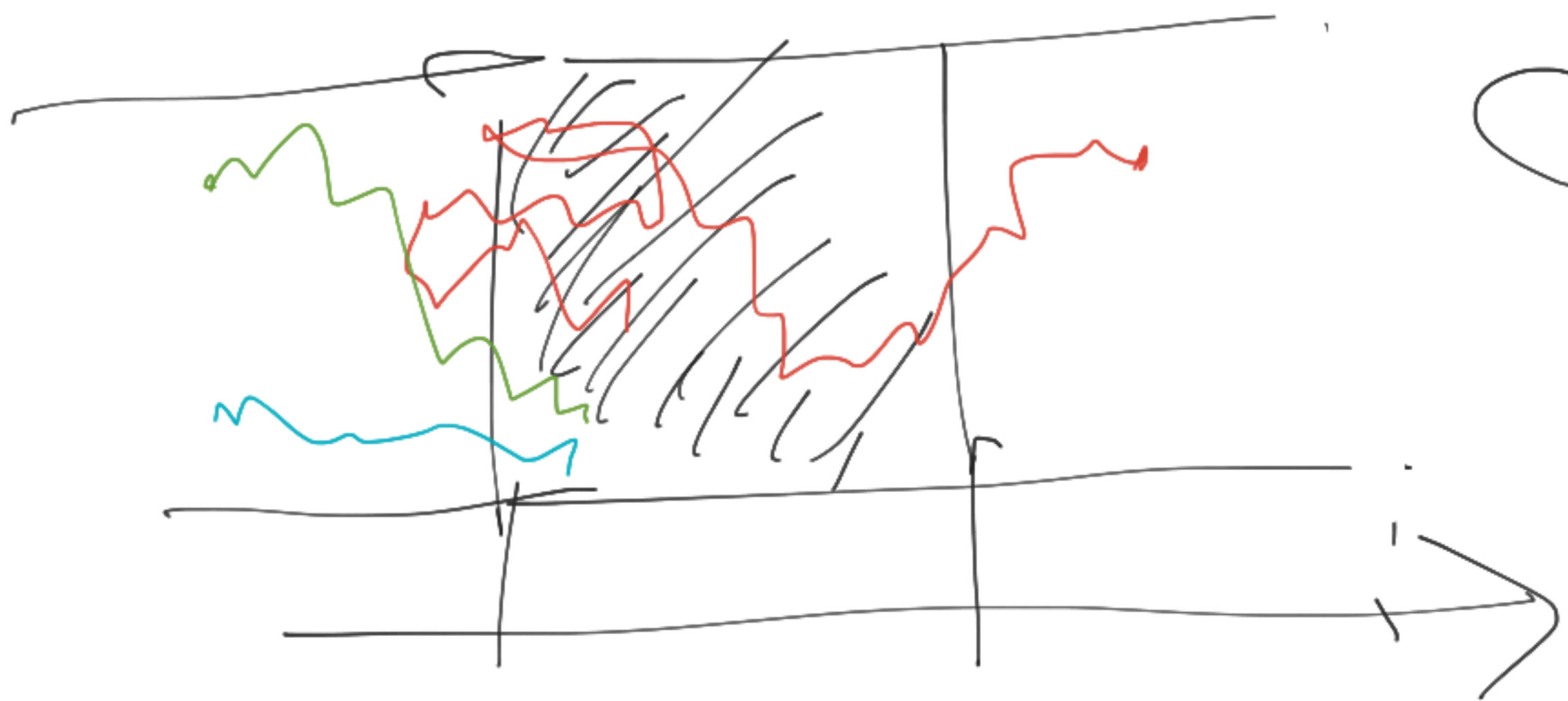
¿Cuál es la prob
de estar en x
al tiempo t ?

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 c$$

$$c(r, t) ; c(r, t=0)$$

$$C(\tilde{r}_L, t=0) = f(\tilde{r}_L) \cdot N_0$$

$$C(\tilde{r}_L, t) = N_0 P(\tilde{r}_L, t)$$



$x=0$

$x=p$

$x=L$

$\mathbb{R} \parallel \mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{A} \parallel \mathbb{I}$

$\mathbb{X} \parallel \mathbb{C} \parallel \mathbb{Z}$

$\mathbb{C} \neq \mathbb{N} \mathbb{P} \mathbb{F} \mathbb{V}$

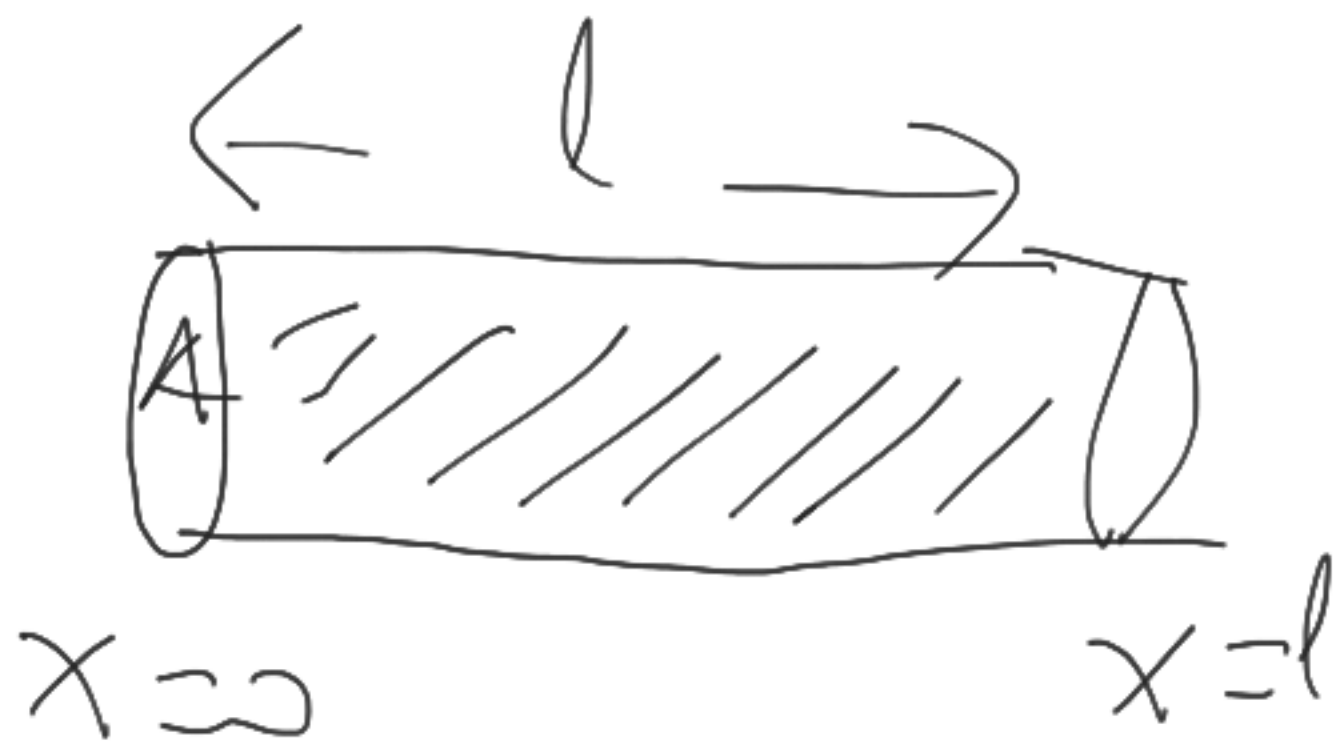
$\mathbb{C} \parallel \mathbb{C} \parallel \mathbb{C}$
 $\mathbb{0} \parallel \mathbb{a} \mathbb{f} \mathbb{m}$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} = \nabla^2 m + \sigma f(r^2)$$

1 dimension m

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} = \nabla^2 m$$

$$A \int_0^l m dx$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^l n dx = \int_0^l \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} dx = \int_0^l \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^l \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=l} dx = \int_0^l \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} dx - \int_0^l \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} dx + \int_0^l \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} dx \\ &= \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} - \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} + \frac{\partial n}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + adic.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_m dx = -j(x=l) + j(x=0) \\ + \int adic dx$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 m + \sigma f\left(\frac{m}{m_0}\right)$$

$$\nabla^2 m = \nabla \cdot (\nabla m)$$

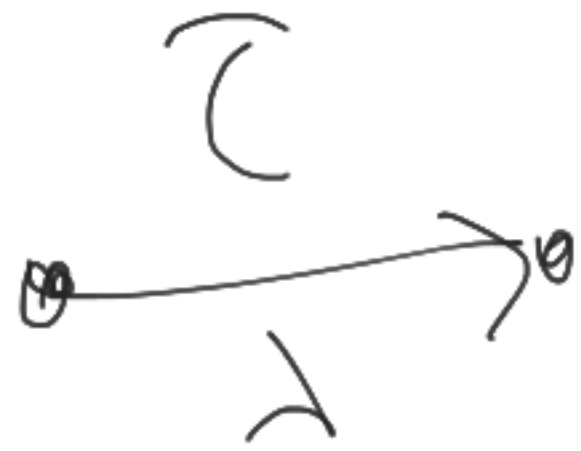
$$\int \nabla \cdot (\nabla m) \, d\vec{r} = \oint \nabla m \cdot d\vec{S}$$

al \hookrightarrow Qui parte con los pares
al \hookrightarrow ar cuando los parados
están bajo el efecto
de 1 fuerza constante?

$$\vec{F} = F \hat{x} ; \text{ cho con cada } \vec{v}$$

\downarrow aceleración constante $= a = \frac{F}{m}$

Paraleador Sim TL



$$\frac{h}{l} = v_T = \frac{k_B T}{m}$$

Paraleador con TL

$$\frac{h}{m} \tau \ll v_T$$

Otro es cada τ .

1. $\frac{h}{m} \tau \ll v_T$ con prob $1/2$

$$x(t_n) = \overbrace{x(t_{n-1})}^{= x(t_n - \tau)} + v_{n-1} \tau + \frac{F}{2m} \tau^2$$

$$\langle x(t_n) \rangle = \langle x(t_{n-1}) \rangle +$$

$$+ \tau \langle v_{n-1} \rangle + \left\langle \frac{F \tau^2}{2m} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x(t_{n-1}) \rangle + \frac{F \tau^2}{2m} &= \langle x(t_{n-2}) \rangle + 2 \frac{F \tau}{2m} \\ \dots &= \langle x(t_{\infty}) \rangle + n F \tau^2 / 2m \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle x(t_m) \rangle = 0 + m \frac{F\tau^2}{2m}$$

$$= m \tau \underbrace{\tau}_{t_m} \frac{F\tau}{2m} = V_d t_m$$

$$\langle (x(t_m) - \langle x(t_m) \rangle)^2 \rangle = ?$$