

LABORATORIO



- PENDOLO \rightarrow no statistica δh
 \rightarrow no laboratorio δh
 \rightarrow no relazione

- FILM \rightarrow no δa
 \rightarrow no δa

STATISTICA DEGLI ERRORI

$$X = X_0 \pm \delta x$$

DISCREPANZA: differenza tra due diverse misure dello stesso fenomeno/oggetto

$$X = X_{best} \left(1 \pm \frac{\delta x}{|X_0|} \right) \rightarrow \text{ERRORE RELATIVO}$$

INCERTEZZA - SOMMA

$$x = x_0 \pm \delta x$$

$$y = y_0 \pm \delta y$$

$$p = x + y \rightarrow \delta p$$

$$p_{max} = (x_0 + y_0) + (\delta x + \delta y)$$

$$p_{min} = (x_0 + y_0) - (\delta x + \delta y)$$

$p = p_0 \pm \delta p = (x_0 + y_0) \pm (\delta x + \delta y)$ <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">approssimato</p>	\rightarrow	$\delta p = \sqrt{(\delta x)^2 + (\delta y)^2 + \dots}$ <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">rigoroso</p>
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INCERTEZZA - PRODOTTO

$$p = x \cdot y$$

$$x = x_0 \left(1 \pm \frac{\delta x}{|x_0|} \right)$$

$$y = y_0 \left(1 \pm \frac{\delta y}{|y_0|} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_{max} &= x_0 y_0 \left(1 + \frac{\delta x}{|x_0|} \right) \left(1 + \frac{\delta y}{|y_0|} \right) = \\
 &= x_0 y_0 \left(1 + \frac{\delta x}{|x_0|} + \frac{\delta y}{|y_0|} + \frac{\delta x}{|x_0|} \frac{\delta y}{|y_0|} \right) = \\
 &= x_0 y_0 \left(1 + \frac{\delta x}{|x_0|} + \frac{\delta y}{|y_0|} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_{min} = x_0 y_0 \left(1 - \frac{\delta x}{|x_0|} - \frac{\delta y}{|y_0|} \right)$$

$\frac{\delta p}{ p } \approx \frac{\delta x}{ x_0 } + \frac{\delta y}{ y_0 }$ <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">approssimato</p>	\rightarrow	$\frac{\delta p}{ p } = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta x}{ x_0 } \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta y}{ y_0 } \right)^2 + \dots}$ <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">rigoroso</p>
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$$\left(\frac{\delta p}{|p|} \right)_{\text{approssimato}} \geq \left(\frac{\delta p}{|p|} \right)_{\text{rigoroso}}$$

INCERTEZZA - COSTANTE

B costante

$$x = x_0 \pm \Delta x$$

$$q = B \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\Delta q}{|q|} = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta q}{|q|} = \frac{\Delta x}{x} \cdot q = \frac{\Delta x}{x} \cdot B \cdot x$$

$$\Delta q = B \cdot \Delta x$$

$$d = (5.0 \pm 0.1) \text{ cm}$$

$$C = (\pi \cdot d = (15.7 \pm 0.3) \text{ cm})$$

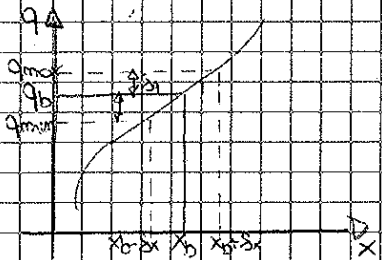
INCERTEZZA - FUNZIONI

$$q = f(x)$$

$$x = x_0 \pm \Delta x$$

$$\Delta q = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = \left| \frac{df}{dx} \right| \Delta x$$

$$\Delta q = \left| \frac{df}{dx} \right| \Delta x$$



$$y = f(x) = x^2$$

$$x = x_0 \pm \Delta x = (10 \pm 1) \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta y = \left| \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right| \Delta x = |2x| \Delta x = 20$$

$$y = y_0 \pm \Delta y = (100 \pm 20) \text{ m}^2$$

ERRORI

$$x = x_0 \pm \Delta x$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$q = x + y \quad q = x \cdot y$$

Δq



Δx

- sistematico
- casuale, piccolo

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_N}{N} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_i}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \quad \text{MEDIA}$$

$$\sigma_i = x_i - \bar{x} \quad \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{\sigma_i}{N}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$\sigma_x =$ DEVIAZIONE STANDARD

$$\sigma_{\Delta x} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

dice qual'è la probabilità che la prox misura (in un n° grande di misure) cada tra $\bar{x} - \sigma_x \leq x \leq \bar{x} + \sigma_x$

sistema analogico

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\sigma_x}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$\sigma_K = \left((\sigma_{K_{casuale}})^2 + (\sigma_{K_{sistematica}})^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

DISTRIBUZIONI

- ERRORI CASUALI PICCOLI
- NO ERRORI SISTEMATICI
- $N \rightarrow \infty$

x_i	x_k	m_k
18	18	1
20	20	3
21	21	2
22	22	1

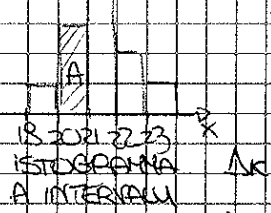
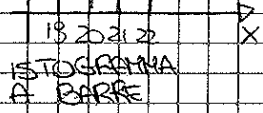
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_k \cdot m_k$$

$$F_k = \frac{m_k}{N} \quad \text{frequenza}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N F_k = 1$$

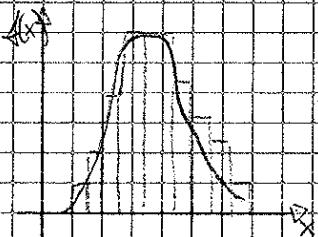
condizione di NORMALIZZAZIONE

F_k
0.6
0.5

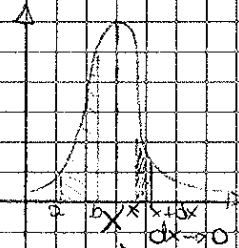


$$A = \Delta x_k F_k = 1$$

probabilità che esca un numero



$N \rightarrow +\infty$
 $\Delta x_k \rightarrow 0$



$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$P = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

n° di misure che cadono tra a e b

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

condizione di NORMALIZZAZIONE

CAMPIONE GAUSS NORMALE

$$\bar{x} = \sum x_k F_k \quad F_k = f(x_k) \Delta x_k \quad \Delta x_k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\bar{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

medio $N \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \bar{x})^2 f(x) dx$$

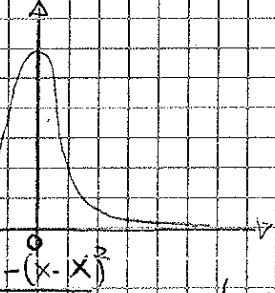
VARIANZA

deviazione standard al quadrato

lim $\bar{x} = X$
 $N \rightarrow \infty$

$\frac{1}{x}$

$f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$



- σ grande: gaussiana bassa
- σ piccola: gaussiana alta
- $f(x) = f(-x)$

$f(x) = N e^{-\frac{(x-X)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = N \exp(-\frac{(x-X)^2}{2\sigma^2})$

$1 = N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-X)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = N \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = N \sigma \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz = \sigma N \sqrt{2\pi} = 1$

$y = x - X$
 $dy = dx$
 $\frac{y}{\sigma} = z$
 $dy = \sigma dz$

$N = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}}$

$f(x) = G_{\mu, \sigma}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-X)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$

$\bar{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x G_{\mu, \sigma}(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{(x-X)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$

$\sigma_x^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-X)^2 G_{\mu, \sigma}(x) dx$

$x - X = y \quad dx = dy$

$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (y+X) e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy + X \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy \right] = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} (0 + X \sigma \sqrt{2\pi}) = X$

$\bar{x} = X \quad N \rightarrow +\infty$

$\bar{x} \sim X \quad N \text{ grande}$

deviazione standard

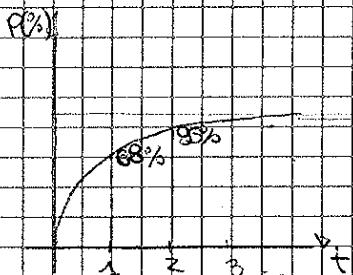
$X = x_0 \pm \sigma_x = \bar{x} \pm \sigma_x$

$P(X - \sigma < x < X + \sigma) = \int_{x-\sigma}^{x+\sigma} G_{\mu, \sigma}(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{x-\sigma}^{x+\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-X)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} dz$

$\frac{x-X}{\sigma} = z \quad dx = \sigma dz$

entro un sigma entro 1 sigma

FUNZIONE DEGLI ERRORI $erf(x)$



$x = \bar{x} \pm \sigma_x$ cioè la probabilità del 68% che una misura cada nell'intervallo $\bar{x} - \sigma_x < x < \bar{x} + \sigma_x$

$x = \bar{x} \pm 2\sigma_x$ cioè la probabilità del 95% che una misura cada nell'intervallo $\bar{x} - 2\sigma_x < x < \bar{x} + 2\sigma_x$
 (entro 2 σ) = 95.45%

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{N} \quad \sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N-1}}$$

GAUSS

$$\sigma_{\text{rel}} = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}}$$

incertezza
sul valore vero

$$\text{incertezza relativa} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(N-1)}}$$

$$\sigma = (9.5 \pm 0.1) \text{ m/s}$$

$$\sigma = (9.8 \pm 0.1) \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = \frac{9.5 - 9.8}{0.1} = 3 \quad \begin{matrix} 10 \text{ m}^{\circ} \text{ di} \\ \text{deviazioni standard} \\ 0.3\% \end{matrix}$$

$$x = [3.8 \quad 3.5 \quad 3.9 \quad 3.9 \quad 3.9 \quad 4.8] \quad N=6$$

$$\bar{x}_6 = 3.9$$

$$x_5 = 3.7 \quad \text{scartando il 6}^{\circ} \text{ dato}$$

$$P(\text{fuori } 2\sigma) = 1 - P(\text{entro } 2\sigma) = 1 - 0.95 = 5\% = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$n^{\circ} \text{ di misure anomale} = n^{\circ} \text{ misure} \cdot P(\text{fuori } 2\sigma) = 6 \cdot 0.05 = 0.3$$

di cui il tipo di 18

$$N \rightarrow \bar{x}, \sigma \quad t_{x_{\text{scartato}}} = \frac{|x_{\text{scartato}} - \bar{x}|}{\sigma}$$

$$P(\text{fuori } t_{x_{\text{scartato}}})$$

CRITERIO DI GRAUENET

$$m = N \cdot P(\text{fuori } t_{x_{\text{scartato}}})$$

$m < \frac{1}{2}$ rigetto del dato
 $m \geq \frac{1}{2}$ si accetta il dato

$$\bar{x}_p = \left(\frac{x_A}{\sigma_A^2} + \frac{x_B}{\sigma_B^2} \right) / \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_A^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_B^2} \right) = \frac{x_A w_A + x_B w_B}{w_A + w_B}$$

MEDIA PESTATA

$w_A = \frac{1}{\sigma_A^2}$
 $w_B = \frac{1}{\sigma_B^2}$

$$\bar{x}_p = \frac{\sum x_i w_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$$\sigma_p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum w_i}} = \left(\sum w_i \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$w_i = \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} R_1 = 11 \pm 1 & w_1 = 1 \\ R_2 = 12 \pm 1 & w_2 = 1 \\ R_3 = 10 \pm 3 & w_3 = 1/9 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}_p = \frac{1 \cdot 11 + 1 \cdot 12 + \frac{1}{9} \cdot 10}{1 + 1 + \frac{1}{9}} = 11.024$$

$$\sigma_p = 0.68 \quad 2$$

DISTRIBUZIONE DI POISSON

$$P_n(\lambda) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!}$$

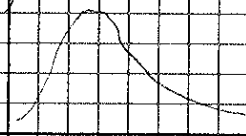
Numero di casi/unità di tempo

emissione di particelle λ

$$P_{1.5}(3) \quad \lambda = 1.5 \text{ mm} \quad 2 \text{ mm} = 3\lambda$$

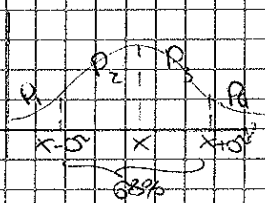
$$P_3(\lambda) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} \quad P_3(3) = e^{-3} \frac{3^3}{3!} = 0.22 \rightarrow \text{probabilità che vada emessa 3 particelle}$$

$P(x,y)$



non è simmetrico

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\lambda}$$



n° intervalli	O_k	$E_k = N \cdot P_k$
1	8	6,9
2	10	13,6
3	16	13,6
4	6	6,9

probabilità $E_k = N \cdot P_k$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_k \frac{(O_k - E_k)^2}{E_k}$$

se $\chi^2 \approx 0$ \rightarrow gaussiano

se $\chi^2 < m$ \rightarrow accordo

$\chi^2 > m$ \rightarrow no accordo

$$\tilde{\chi}^2 = \frac{\chi^2}{d}$$

$d =$ n° di gradi di libertà $= m - c$

$c =$ n° dei vincoli $=$ n° parametri devono essere addebitati per determinare E_k (χ^2) o altre da O_k

$$N = \sum O_k \quad E_k = N P_k$$

$$\begin{matrix} N: & 40 & \text{vincoli} \\ \sum: & 20 & \\ \text{O}: & 20 & \\ & 1 & \end{matrix}$$

$\tilde{\chi}^2 = 1 \rightarrow$ gaussiano ma viene $\tilde{\chi}^2 = 1,3$

$$P(\tilde{\chi} \geq \tilde{\chi}_0) = P(\tilde{\chi} = 1,3) \rightarrow 0,01$$

$$5\% = 0,05$$

SCRIVERE UNA RELAZIONE

- INTRO:
 - scopo (e)
 - metodologia (rendere)
 - teoria (formule, breve spiegazione)
 - discussione \rightarrow se lo riteniamo necessario

$$f = \frac{\sigma \cdot p}{1 - z}$$

- DESCRIZIONE ESPERIMENTO:
 - strumenti
 - esperienza
- PRESENTAZIONE DATI:
 - riportare i dati in maniera opportuna
- ANALISI DATI:
 - risultato
 - proporzione errore
- CONCLUSIONI + DISCUSSIONE