

f ... 1 ... 1,* ... 1,3 ... A ... f 1¹
¹N ... R ... E ... L ... G ... , C ... 80201, USA
²U ... E ... -N ... , G ...
 (... 24 ... 2005; ... 15 ... 2006; ... 13 ... 2006)

... f ... A ... L₁₂ ... A₂₃ ... L₁₀ ... A₂ ... D₀₂₃ ... L₁₂ ... L₁₀ ... A₂₃ ... D₀₂₃ ... A₁₃ ... A₁₄ ... A₇ ... (301) ...

:10.1103/74.035108 ... A ... : 61.66 ... , 61.50.A, 81.05 ... , 81.30.

L I N R O P Z C I D N

... f ... 3,4 ... 5,7 ...

f-o k z o k k z i c k f
k o s k z -
z c o s u s u z d
A z A z A z
30

উদাহরণ (50-52) এর

$O(10)$ এর উদাহরণ, f.

$$H_{LDA}(x) \equiv E_{\theta} [V(x)]$$

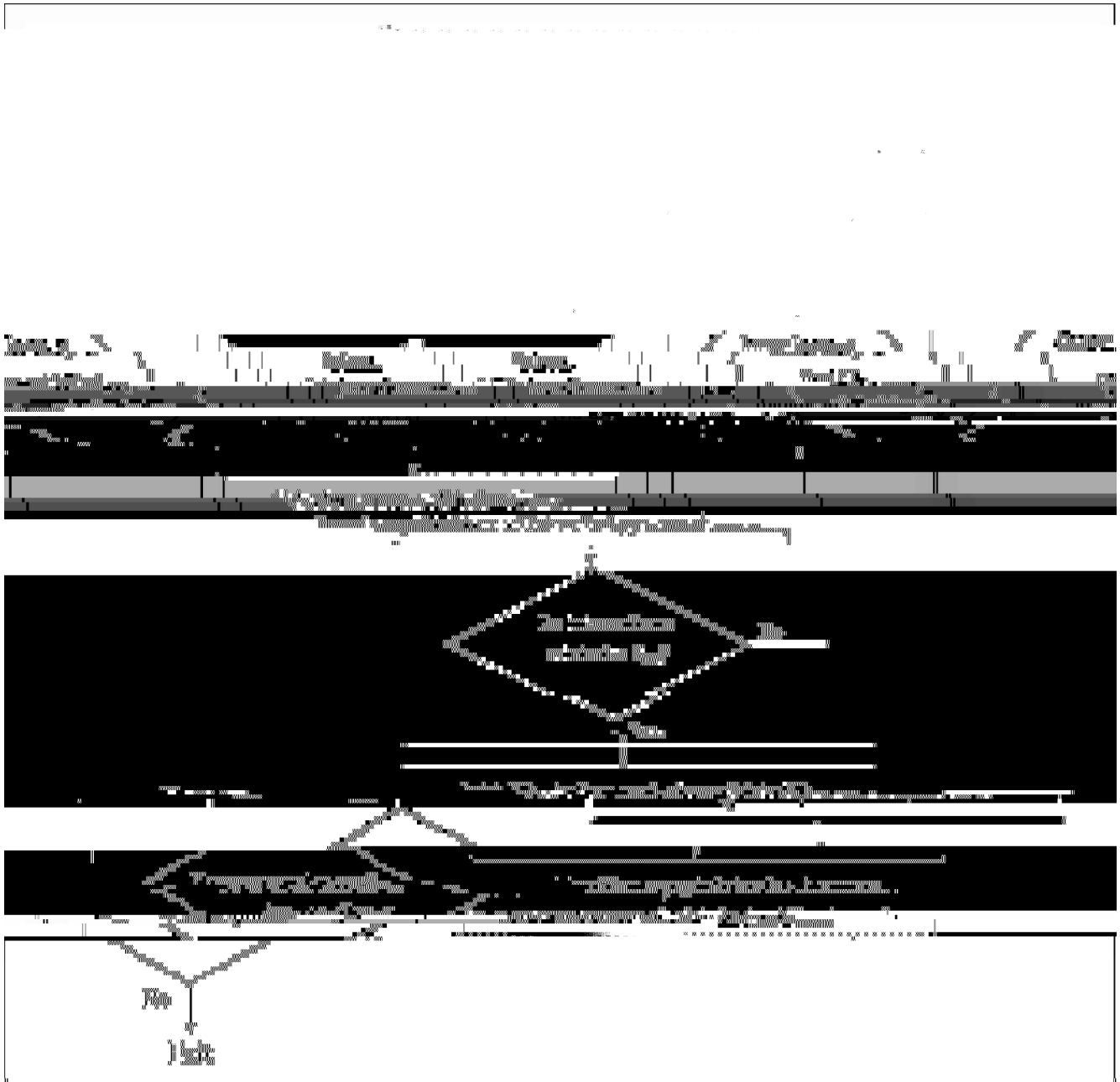


Fig. 3. The iterative algorithm for finding the optimal LDA classifier.

$$D_{\sigma} J_{\sigma}(\theta) = J(\theta) |S(\theta)|^2, \quad (7)$$

$$MBCE = \sum_{\sigma \in \Omega} |H_{LDA}(\sigma) - H_{CE}(\sigma)|^2 + M, \quad (8)$$

$$M = \frac{1}{J(\cdot)} [\nabla^2 J(\cdot)] = \frac{\partial^2 R, D, J^2}{\partial \theta^2} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 R, D, J^2}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial R, D, J^2}{\partial \theta} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial R, D, J^2}{\partial \theta} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial^3 R, D, J^2}{\partial \theta^3}$$

x			H_{CE}	H_{LDA}	H_{CE}
o 2					
1/9	A_8B	{301} A_8B	45.1...	38.5	39.4
1/6	A_5B	{301} A_5B	59.5...	55.9	57.4
1/5	A_4B	{201} & {301} A_4B	71.3...	67.9	67.3
5/12	A_7B_5	{302} $A_2B_2A_3B_2A_2B$	91.3...	89.1	93.7
o 3					
1/5	$A_{12}B_3$	{301} A_5BABA_6B	71.0...	67.9	67.5
4/15	$A_{11}B_4$	{401} A_5BABA_4BAB	86.6...	84.9	85.4
2/5	A_9B_6	{401} $A_4B_4A_4BAB$	92.9...	91.6	93.6
2/3	A_4B_8	{302} $B_5A_2B_3A_2$	69.0...	63.2	58.7
	A_2B_4	{301} A_2B_4	68.6...	66.4	59.1
o 4					
2/11	A_9B_2	{301} A_5BA_4B	64.9...	62.3	62.5
1/3	$A_{10}B_5$	{401} $A_4BABA_2BA_2BAB$	91.9...	87.8	87.8
	A_8B_4 (.4905)	{302} $A_5B_2A_3B_2$	95.7...	85.4	91.1
2/5	A_3B_2	{110} A_2BAB	94.0...	86.7	89.4
5/8	A_3B_5	{401} B_4A_2BA	75.6...	68.2	64.1
2/3	A_4B_8	{601} B_6ABA_2BA	68.2...	61.6	60.7
o 5					
1/6	$A_{10}B_2$	{...}	62.2...	54.2	55.3
1/5	A_8B_2	{...}	71.5...	66.5	66.5
1/3	A_8B_4 (.4557)	{301} $A_3BA_2BA_3B_2$	91.2...	88.8	91.1
7/12	A_5B_7	{302} $B_2A_2B_3A_2B_2A$	94.4...	91.9	74.8
o 6					
1/9	$A_{18}B_2$	{...}	37.9...	34.8	34.4
2/17	$A_{15}B_2$	{401} $A_{14}BAB$	43.0...	41.4	41.0
4/17	$A_{13}B_4$	{401} A_6BABA_5BAB	81.5...	78.9	79.9
1/2	A_3B_3 (.55)	{111} A_3B_3	41.3...	7.4	11.6
o 7					
1/11	$A_{10}B$	{301} $A_{10}B_1$	32.7...	31.7	31.4
2/13	$A_{11}B_2$	{301} A_6BA_5B	54.7...	53.2	53.3

I. RANGE OF INFRAC ION REQUIRED FOR DE CRIBING L_4

At L_2 (L12) ... of ...
 At L_3 (D023) ... of ...
 At L_4 (D023) ... of ...

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} & \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 1 - 2}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx \\ & = x - 2 \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = 1 - 2 \arctan 1 = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

B. 0 t : t fst t sf st t t CE

1. Ground-state search at different outer-loop iterations

f. 10
 =7)
 =7)

f. 4,
 f. 9), =1,
 =7)

A
 A
 10)]
 H_{CE}(
)=0
 A.
)

A
 A
 10)]
 H_{CE}(
)=0
 A.
)

the82ed92,0693n Tf 298.6
 the82ed92,0693n Tf 29.5
 N96 -90T5dicatesN96 -89
 155-0410951-29.5037.015 298.6
 0%85 () 21.3499 29599
 16871236951 3458 1.37.015 298.6
 18.8% 4458 1.37.015 298.6
 493 95 0.05458 1.37.015 298.6
 40% 96 -49
 0%5.5
 A/89 8458 1.37.015 298.6
 4.10092220 -519

x		H _{CE}	H _{LDA}
		()	()



FIG. 10. (Color online) Schematic representation of the outer-loop history for the LDA operation. The horizontal bars represent the different memory blocks accessed during the execution of the LDA operation. The vertical lines represent the different iterations of the outer loop. The bars are labeled with their corresponding memory addresses: \$A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8\$ and \$L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, L_5, L_6, L_7, L_8, L_9, L_{10}\$.

of the outer loop. The vertical lines represent the different iterations of the outer loop. The bars are labeled with their corresponding memory addresses: \$A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8\$ and \$L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, L_5, L_6, L_7, L_8, L_9, L_{10}\$.

2. Illustrating the outer-loop history

of the outer loop. The vertical lines represent the different iterations of the outer loop. The bars are labeled with their corresponding memory addresses: \$A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8\$ and \$L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, L_5, L_6, L_7, L_8, L_9, L_{10}\$.

of the outer loop. The vertical lines represent the different iterations of the outer loop. The bars are labeled with their corresponding memory addresses: \$A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8\$ and \$L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, L_5, L_6, L_7, L_8, L_9, L_{10}\$.

of the outer loop. The vertical lines represent the different iterations of the outer loop. The bars are labeled with their corresponding memory addresses: \$A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, A_8\$ and \$L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4, L_5, L_6, L_7, L_8, L_9, L_{10}\$.

		\$N=28\$	\$N=32\$	\$N=37\$	\$N=43\$	\$N=47\$	\$N=51\$	\$N=53\$
		\$n=1\$	\$n=2\$	\$n=3\$	\$n=4\$	\$n=5\$	\$n=6\$	\$n=7\$
\$A_3\$	\$A_1\$	0%	88%	92%	62%	64%	100%	100%
\$A_3\$	\$L_1/D_0_{22}/D_0_{23}\$	0%	88%	92%	62%	64%	100%	100%
\$A_3\$	\$L_2\$	40%	100%	100%	92%	79%	100%	100%
\$A_3\$	\$L_1/D_0_{22}/D_0_{23}\$	0%	37%	100%	85%	79%	100%	100%

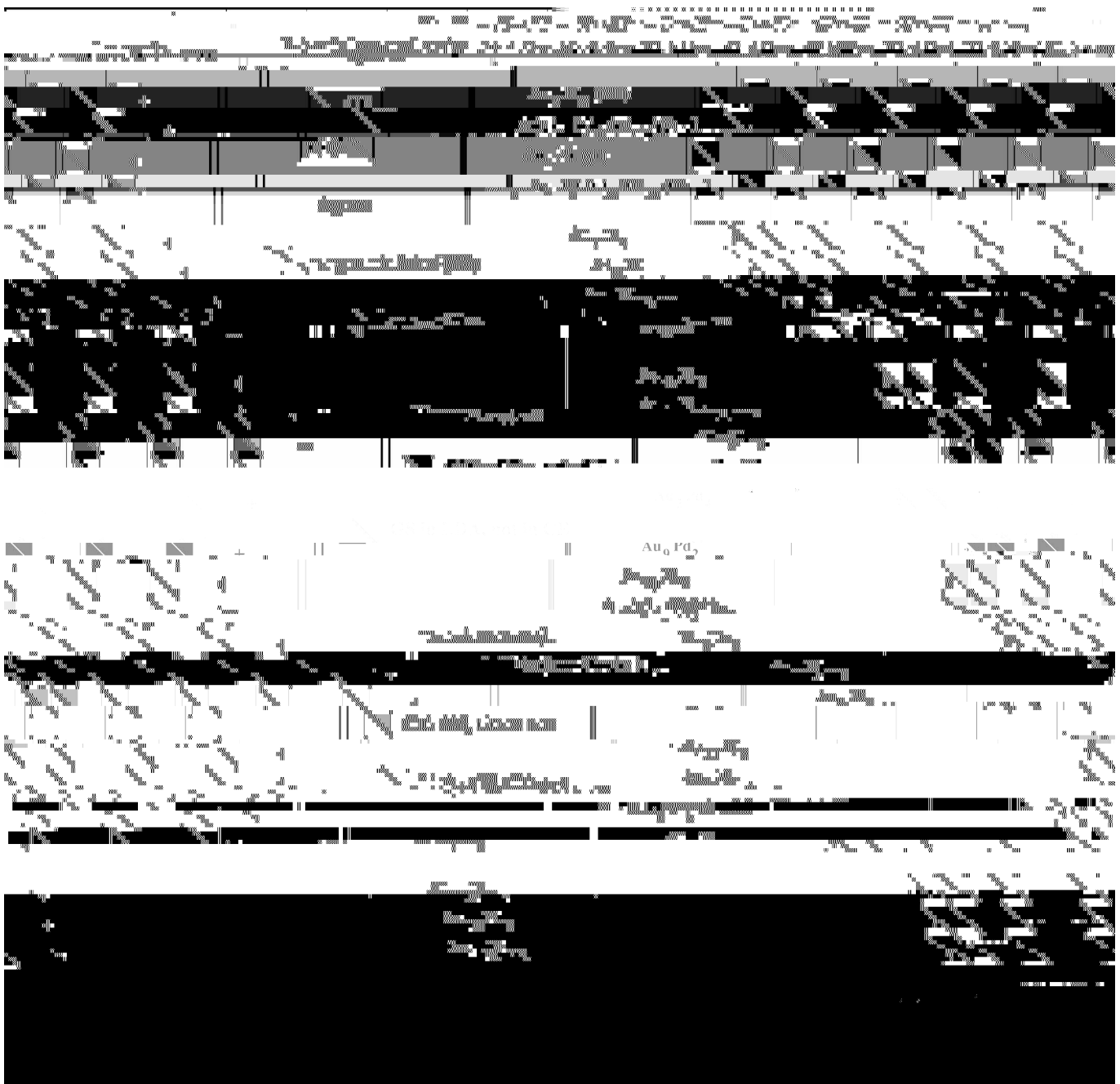


Fig. 11. A diagram illustrating the structure of a system, possibly related to the text above. It shows a grid of rectangular blocks with various patterns and labels, including 'Au_0'.

CE ... LDA ...
 A ... A_{28} , A_{25} ...
 A_{27} ...
 CE ... LDA ... A ...
 A_{24} ...
 S ... LDA ... x ...
 H_{LDA} ... A_{27} , A_{25} ...
 A ... A_{22} ...
 A ... A_{22} ...

3. Generic behaviors during outer-loop iterations

... f ...
 ... f ...
 A ... L12 ...
 A ... L12 ...
 A ... L12 ...

of the ... 1.

() A ...

(=2, 1) ... (=3, 4)

() A ...

() A ...

... SCV... H_{LDA} ...
... 37 H_{LDA} ...
... H_{CE} ...
13. ... 2.8

... 12.)]

II. DI CZ ION OF GRZ ND- A E ORDERED- RZ C, Z RE I, N A 1 x 1 x

... A...
14. ...

A. μ - A 1 x 1 x m s, x 0.22: (301) " t
st t s

... of 112
... 87
... 87
... (301) o...
... (301) o...
... 14. ... 87,
... E_{CS} [... 2) ...
... 12)]
... H_{LDA} ...
... (001) ...
... A

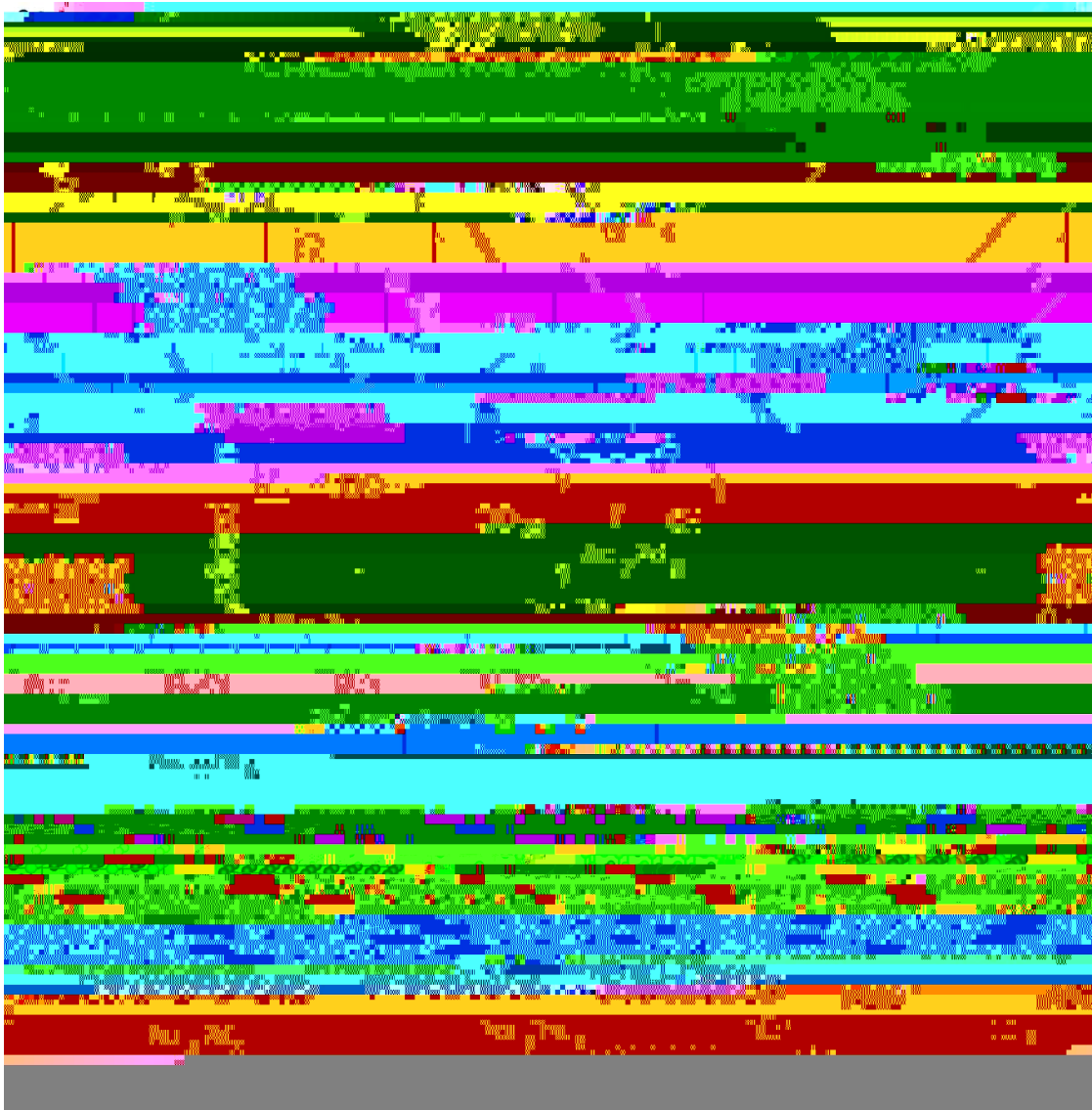


Fig. 14. The function $f(z)$ is plotted in the complex plane $z = x + iy$. The image shows the boundary of the domain of convergence of the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ for $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{2^n}$. The boundary is a fractal curve with a dense set of points. The region inside the boundary is the domain of convergence, and the region outside is the domain of divergence. The boundary is a curve that is nowhere differentiable and has a Hausdorff dimension of $2 - \log_2 3$.

$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{2^n}$
 $f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{2^n-1} \cdot 2^n$
 $f''(z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} z^{2^n-2} \cdot 2^n \cdot 2^n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^{2n} z^{2^n-2}$
 \dots
 $f^{(k)}(z) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} 2^{kn} z^{2^n-k}$

The radius of convergence of the series is 1 . The boundary of the domain of convergence is a fractal curve. The Hausdorff dimension of the boundary is $2 - \log_2 3$.

$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{2^n}$
 $f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^{2^n-1} \cdot 2^n$
 $f''(z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^{2n} z^{2^n-2}$
 \dots
 $f^{(k)}(z) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} 2^{kn} z^{2^n-k}$

The radius of convergence of the series is 1 . The boundary of the domain of convergence is a fractal curve. The Hausdorff dimension of the boundary is $2 - \log_2 3$.

E. D t m s st s :E st t
 st f -f st t s A -
 , z d 1 o 15.53
 f - f d 1 c - d u f 1 1 1 1

$N_0 = 176$
 $3 \cdot 10^6$
 $x = 1/3$
 $C37$
 $A_3 L1_2$
 $x = 1/3$
 $H_{LDA}(C37)$
 $C37$
 $C37$
 $A_3 DO_2$
 A_3
 $H_{LDA}(L1_2)$
 $L1_2$
 A_3
 T_1
 H_{LDA}
 $A_3 L1_2$
 15

$(4^A)^{1/2}$

III. CONCLUSION

A...

80.5 (A) A_3 D_{022} 84.0
 83.3 A_3 D_{023} 97.6 A_3 D_{022} 92.6
 53.8 A_3 49.7 A_3 D_{022} 55.6
 52.2 A_3 L_{12} f
 f 11

- 78 A u
 f 2 if o u ol
 f A 2001.
- 79 A A. 30, 244 (1944).
- 80 - A o A
- 81 - 3 f . 1)
 - u 3 D0₂₃ f
 - L₁₂ D0₂₂
 i - u D0₂₃ L₁₂123