

Persamaan Sterling

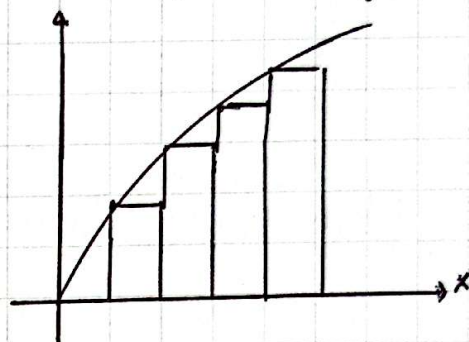
• Aproksimasi Sterling

$$\ln N! = ?$$

$$N! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdots N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln N! &= \ln 1 + \ln 2 + \ln 3 + \ln 4 + \cdots + \ln N \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^N \ln x \end{aligned}$$

Grafik sterling



• Misal :

Jika $\ln 1 = 0$ angka $\ln 5 = ?$

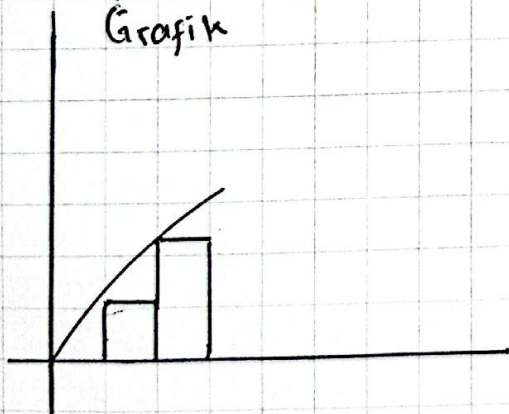
$$\ln 2 = 0.6$$

$$\ln 3 = 1$$

$$\ln 4 = 2$$

$$\ln 5 = 3$$

Grafik



Σ = penjumlahan partikel terbatas

$\int$ = penjumlahan partikel tak terbatas

$$\ln N! = \sum_{x=1}^N \ln x$$

$$\approx \int_1^N \ln x \, dx \rightarrow \text{gunakan integral parsial}$$

$$\int_a^b u \, dv = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v \, du$$

• Misal

$$u = \ln x$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dv = dx$$

$$v = x$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \ln x \Big|_1^N - \int_1^N x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= N \ln N - 0 - (N-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln N! = N \ln N - N + 1$$

untuk $N \gg 1$ ($N \approx 1000$) maka

$$\int_1^N \ln x \, dx$$

Contoh:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{c+v} + \frac{1}{c-v} &= \frac{(c+v) + (c-v)}{c^2 - cv^2 + cv - v^2} \\ &= \frac{(c+v)(c-v)}{c^2 - v^2} \\ &= \frac{2c}{c^2 - v^2}\end{aligned}$$

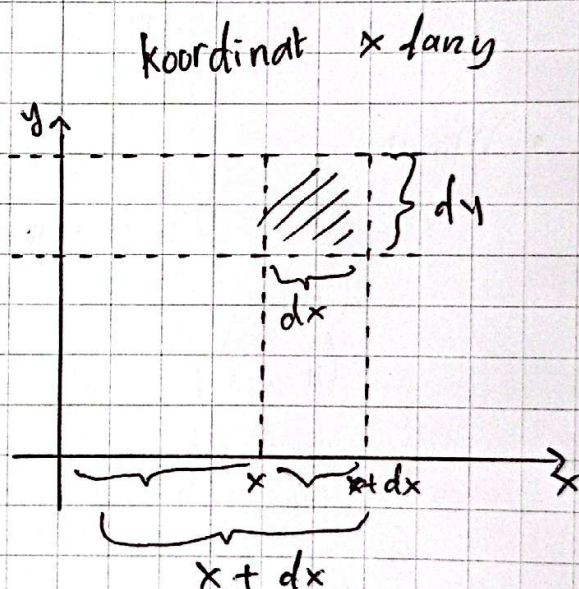
Hal yang harus diingat?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = ?$$

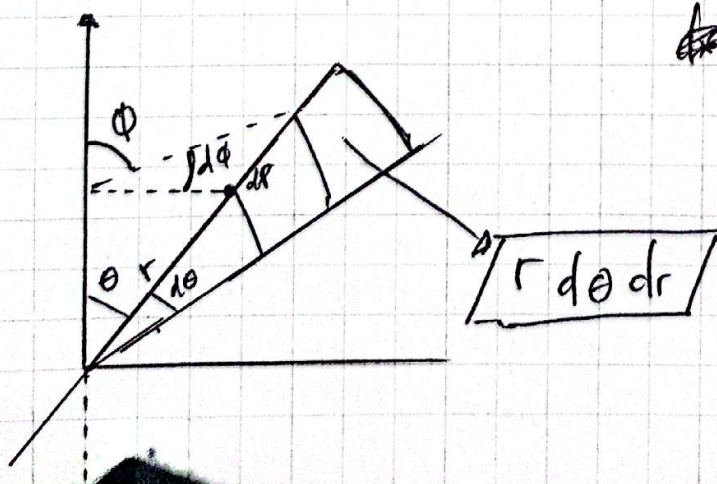
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ay^2} dy = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} e^{-ay^2} dx dy = 1^2$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a(x+y)} dx dy = 1^2$$



ditransformasi ke dalam bentuk bola
koordinat x dan y



$$\begin{aligned}dx dy &= r d\theta dr \\ r^2 &= x^2 + y^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{a} = I^2 \Rightarrow I = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

$$\frac{d}{da} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{d}{da} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \right]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{da} (e^{-ax^2}) dx = \frac{d}{da} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx &= \frac{d}{da} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \frac{d}{da} (a^{-1/2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$- \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} a^{-3/2} \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a^3}}$$