

Lecture 12

$$F_m(t_{m_1}, t_{m_2}, \dots, t_{m_k}, t_k) = \prod_{i=1}^k (a_i + \delta_{t_i, s_i}) \cdot g(t_{m_1}, t_{m_2}, \dots, t_k) g(t_{m_1}, t_k)$$

$$F_{m+1}(t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \dots) = \sum_{t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \dots} F_m(\dots)$$

$F_{\leftarrow}() = 1 \text{ h.o.}$   
 $G_{\leftarrow}() = 1 \text{ h.o.}$

$$G_m(t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \dots) = \sum_{S \in \mathcal{I}(\dots)} \left( \sum_{\{t_i, s_i\} \in S} g(t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \dots, t_k) \right)$$


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$$G_{m+1}(t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \dots) = \sum_{t_{m+1} \in R_{m+1}} \sum_{t_{m+2} \in R_{m+2}} \dots G_m(\dots)$$

$$+ \sum_{t_{m+1} \in R_{m+1}} G_m(t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, t_{m+2}, t_{m+2}, \dots)$$

Induction:

$$\text{Sp } T_m(\dots) = G_m(\dots)$$

$$\forall t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \dots \in \dots$$

$$\text{To prove } T_{m+1}(\dots) = G_{m+1}(\dots)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{m+1}(\dots) &= \sum_{\substack{p_{m+1}, t_{m+1}, p_{m+2} \\ p_{m+1} + \sum_{t_{m+1} \leq t \leq p_{m+2}} 1 \leq \dots}} (p_{m+1} + \dots) T_m(\dots) \\ &= G_{m+1}(\dots) \text{ if we simplify the } \sum_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

Types of  $\int$  to  $\int$  pts we considered.

$$f(\mathbf{D}) = \sum_{t, k \in K_1} \dots \sum_{t_k \in K_k} g(t_1, \dots, t_k)$$

$$f(\mathbf{D}) = \int (\quad)$$

Not possible to compute moments exactly.  
Possible approach.

- get opt. int for inner expression.

- get perimetric c.d.f. for  $\int(\cdot)$

Immediate fundamental to  $\int(\quad)$   
Higher Dimensions

