
$$L(t, g) = \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{1-g}{2} (a_1(1 - \text{sign}(1-g)) + a_2(1 - \text{sign}(1-g))) \right]^2 \right\}^{0.5} \quad (4)$$

$$a_1 = a_1(t, g) \quad a_2 = a_2(t, g)$$

$$L(t, g^*) \geq L(t, g); \quad g \in [g_{\min}, g_{\max}]$$

$$(4) \quad a_1 = a_1(t, g) \quad a_2 = a_2(t, g)$$

$$\Sigma L(t, g) = \int_{g_{\min}}^g L(t, g) dg$$

$$L(t, g^*)$$

t

$$\Sigma L^+(t, g),$$

$g,$

$S-$

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$$\Sigma L(t, g) = 1 - e^{-\gamma g t}, t > 1, \gamma > 0,$$

$$g^* = \left[\frac{t-1}{\gamma t} \right].$$

$$\Sigma L(g, t) = e^{-\gamma \varphi(g) t}, \gamma > 0,$$

$$-\gamma t \varphi(g)^t (\varphi'(g))^2 + (t-1)(\varphi'(g))^2 + \varphi(g) \varphi''(g) = 0$$

$$\varphi = \sqrt{1 + a^2 (1-g)^2},$$

$a = const.$

$$a^4 \gamma t (1-g^*)^2 (1-a^2(1-g^*)^2)^{0,5} + \frac{a^2 + a^4(t-2)(1-g^*)^2}{1-a^2(1-g^*)^2} = 0$$

3.

$i = 1, 2, \dots$

$P_i(t)$

$t,$

$i-$

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- σ
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$$P_i, i=1,2,\dots,$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = o(g)(P_{i-1} - P_i)$$

$$P_0 = e^{-o(g)t}$$

$$P_0(0) = 1, P_i(0) = 0, i = 1,2,\dots$$

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P_i(t) = 1 - e^{-o(g)t} = L^+(t, g)$$

$o(g)$

C

$$g, \quad g_{\min} = 0, \quad g_{\max} = 2.$$

$$\frac{2(g_{\min} - g_{\max})}{g_{\min} - g_{\max}}$$

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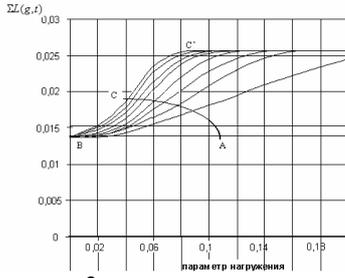
$$t, g \quad 2$$

« »

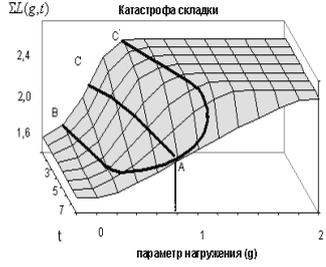
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