

アル頻度曲線ヲニツノ normal 頻度曲線ノ和ニテ並擬スルコトニツイテ

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1 アル頻度曲線ヲ  $f(x)$  トスル。此ヲ次ノ形ニ分割シヨウトスル

$$f(x) = \frac{\xi}{\sigma_1 \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-m_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} + \frac{\gamma}{\sigma_2 \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-m_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}}$$

$$\text{但シ } \xi + \gamma = 1$$

$\sigma_1, m_1$  ノ夫ノ標準偏差及ヒ平均ヲ表ハス  
 両辺ニ  $e^{itx}$  ヲ掛ケテ特性函数ヲ作レバ

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{itx} f(x) dx = \xi e^{m_1 it - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1^2 t^2} + \gamma e^{m_2 it - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2^2 t^2}$$

両辺ヲ展開シテ  $t$  ノ  $\gamma$  = ツイテノ係数ヲ等シイトス

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + it \left[ E - \frac{t^2}{2} E(X^2) - \frac{it^3}{3!} E(X^3) + \frac{t^4}{4!} E(X^4) + \frac{it^5}{5!} E(X^5) - \dots \right] \\ &= \left[ (\xi + \gamma) + it(\xi m_1 + \gamma m_2) - \frac{t^2}{2} \{ \xi m_1^2 + \gamma m_2^2 + \xi \sigma_1^2 + \gamma \sigma_2^2 \} \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{it^3}{3!} (\xi m_1^3 + \gamma m_2^3 + 3\xi m_1 \sigma_1^2 + 3\gamma m_2 \sigma_2^2) + \frac{t^4}{4!} (\xi m_1^4 \\ &\quad + \gamma m_2^4 + 3\xi \sigma_1^4 + 3\gamma \sigma_2^4 + 6\xi m_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + 6\gamma m_2^2 \sigma_2^2) \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(it)^5}{5!} (\xi m_1^5 + \gamma m_2^5 + 15\xi m_1 \sigma_1^4 + 15\gamma m_2 \sigma_2^4 + 10\xi m_1^3 \sigma_1^2 + 10\gamma m_2^3 \sigma_2^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

此ヲ

$$(1) \begin{cases} \xi m_1 + \gamma m_2 = E(X) \\ \xi m_1^2 + \gamma m_2^2 + \xi \sigma_1^2 + \gamma \sigma_2^2 = E(X^2) \\ \xi m_1^3 + \gamma m_2^3 + 3\xi m_1 \sigma_1^2 + 3\gamma m_2 \sigma_2^2 = E(X^3) \\ \xi m_1^4 + \gamma m_2^4 + 3\xi m_1 \sigma_1^4 + 3\gamma m_2 \sigma_2^4 + 6\xi m_1^2 \sigma_1^2 + 6\gamma m_2^2 \sigma_2^2 = E(X^4) \\ \xi m_1^5 + \gamma m_2^5 + 15\xi m_1 \sigma_1^4 + 15\gamma m_2 \sigma_2^4 + 10\xi m_1^3 \sigma_1^2 + 10\gamma m_2^3 \sigma_2^2 = E(X^5) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad \boxed{E(X) = a, E(X^2) = b, E(X^3) = c, E(X^4) = d, E(X^5) = e} \\ \sigma_1^2 = p_1, \sigma_2^2 = p_2$$

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トオケバ

$$\begin{cases} \xi m_1 + \eta m_2 = a \\ \xi m_1^2 + \eta m_2^2 + \xi p_1 + \eta p_2 = b \\ \xi m_1^3 + \eta m_2^3 + 3\xi m_1 p_1 + 3\eta m_2 p_2 = c \\ \xi m_1^4 + \eta m_2^4 + 3\xi p_1^2 + 3\eta p_2^2 + 6\xi m_1^2 p_1 + 6\eta m_2^2 p_2 = d \\ \xi m_1^5 + \eta m_2^5 + 15\xi m_1 p_1^2 + 15\eta m_2 p_2^2 + 10\xi m_1^3 p_1 + 10\eta m_2^3 p_2 = e \end{cases}$$

$\xi = 1 - \eta$  トオケバ

$\xi m_1 + \eta m_2 = a$  カテ

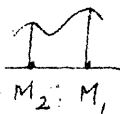
②  $\xi = \frac{a - m_2}{m_1 - m_2}$   
 $\eta = \frac{m_1 - a}{m_1 - m_2}$

ヲ得ル 此ヲ代入スバ

$$(3) \begin{cases} (a - m_2)m_1^2 + (m_1 - a)m_2^2 + (a - m_2)p_1 + (m_1 - a)p_2 = b(m_1 - m_2) \\ (a - m_2)m_1^3 + (m_1 - a)m_2^3 + 3(a - m_2)m_1 p_1 + 3(m_1 - a)m_2 p_2 = c(m_1 - m_2) \\ (a - m_2)m_1^4 + (m_1 - a)m_2^4 + 3(a - m_2)p_1^2 + 3(m_1 - a)p_2^2 + 6(a - m_2)m_1^2 p_1 + 6(m_1 - a)m_2^2 p_2 = d(m_1 - m_2) \\ (a - m_2)m_1^5 + (m_1 - a)m_2^5 + 15(a - m_2)m_1 p_1^2 + 15(m_1 - a)m_2 p_2^2 + 10(a - m_2)m_1^3 p_1 + 10(m_1 - a)m_2^3 p_2 = e(m_1 - m_2) \end{cases}$$

此ヨリ  $m_1, m_2, \sigma_1, \sigma_2 (p_1, p_2)$  ヲ求メルヲテバ  $f(x)$  ヲ normal 近似セシメルコトニテ

2. 近似解: (其 1)



左図ノ如ク山ガニヶ所ニテモノヲ分割スル場合山ノ所ノ標高  $M_1, M_2$  トシ  $m_1, m_2$  其トアマリ異ナラズモノト考ヘル。即チ

$m_1 = M_1(1 + \epsilon_1), m_2 = M_2(1 + \epsilon_2)$

$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \ll 1$  比シテ十分小ナルトシテ二次以上ヲ neglect シテトイフニテ

更ニ  $p_1, p_2 = \alpha, \beta$  推定値ヲ求メ此ヲ  $\alpha, \beta$  ト

シソレガテノ編差ガマカノ小ナルモ、

$$\beta_1 = \alpha(1 + \lambda_1), \quad \beta_2 = \beta(1 + \lambda_2)$$

トオキ  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  )ニ取以上ヲ neglect スルコトニシテ  
 $\gamma$ 。(  $\lambda$ ト  $\epsilon$ ト)積モ neglect スル)

$\alpha, \beta$ ハ取、加クシテ求メルコトニスル

即チ  $m_1 = M_1, \quad m_2 = M_2$  トオク

此、時  $\xi, \gamma \rightarrow \xi', \gamma'$  トスレバ

$$\xi' = \frac{a - M_2}{M_1 - M_2}, \quad \gamma' = \frac{M_1 - a}{M_1 - M_2} \quad \text{トナリ定メル}$$

サレバ

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi' \alpha + \gamma' \beta &= b - \xi' M_1^2 - \gamma' M_2^2 \\ 3 \xi' M_1 \alpha + 3 \gamma' M_2 \beta &= C - 3 \xi' M_1^3 - 3 \gamma' M_2^3 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ニシテ}$$

$\alpha, \beta$ ノ求メル

$$(4) \quad \alpha = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b - \xi' M_1^2 - \gamma' M_2^2 & \gamma' \\ C - 3 \xi' M_1^3 - 3 \gamma' M_2^3 & 3 \gamma' M_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \xi' & \gamma' \\ 3 \xi' M_1 & 3 \gamma' M_2 \end{vmatrix}}, \quad \beta = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \xi' & b - \xi' M_1^2 - \gamma' M_2^2 \\ 3 \xi' M_1 & C - 3 \xi' M_1^3 - 3 \gamma' M_2^3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \xi' & \gamma' \\ 3 \xi' M_1 & 3 \gamma' M_2 \end{vmatrix}}$$

以上ノ如クシテ (3)ヲカキテラヌク

$$\{ 2M_1^2(a - M_2) + M_1 M_2 + M_1 \beta - b M_1 \} \epsilon_1 + \{ 2M_2^2(M_1 - a) - M_1^2 M_2 - \alpha M_2 + b M_2 \} \epsilon_2$$

$$+ \{ \alpha(a - M_2) \} \lambda_1 + \{ \beta(M_1 - a) \} \lambda_2$$

$$= b(M_1 - M_2) - M_1^2(a - M_2) - M_2^2(M_1 - a) - \alpha(a - M_2) - \beta(M_1 - a)$$

$$\{ 3M_1^3(a - M_2) + M_1 M_2^3 + 3M_1 \alpha(a - M_2) + 3M_1 M_2 \beta - C M_1 \} \epsilon_1$$

$$+ \{ 3M_2^3(M_1 - a) - M_1^2 M_2 - 3M_1 M_2 \alpha + 3M_2 \beta(M_1 - a) + C M_2 \} \epsilon_2$$

$$+ \{ 3M_1 \alpha(a - M_2) \} \lambda_1 + \{ 3M_2 \beta(M_1 - a) \} \lambda_2$$

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$$= C(M_1 - M_2) - M_1^3(a - M_2) - M_2^3(M_1 - a) - 3M_1\alpha(a - M_2) - 3M_2\beta(M_1 - a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \{4M_1^4(a - M_2) + M_1M_2^3 + 3\beta^2M_1 + 12M_1^2\alpha(a - M_2) + 6M_2^3M_1\beta - dM_1\} \varepsilon_1 \\ & + \{4M_2^4(M_1 - a) - M_1^4M_2 - 3\alpha^2M_2^2 + 12M_2^2\beta(M_1 - a) - 6M_1^3M_2\alpha + dM_2\} \varepsilon_2 \\ & + \{6\alpha(a - M_2)(\alpha + M_1^2)\} \lambda_1 + \{6\beta(M_1 - a)(\beta + M_2^2)\} \lambda_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \alpha(M_1 - M_2) - M_1^4(a - M_2) - M_2^4(M_1 - a) - 3\alpha^2(a - M_2) - 3\beta^2(M_1 - a) - 6M_1^2\alpha(a - M_2) - 6M_2^2\beta(M_1 - a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \{5M_1^5(a - M_2) + M_1M_2^5 + 15M_1\alpha^2(a - M_2) + 15M_1M_2\beta^2 + 30M_1^3\alpha(a - M_2) \\ & + 10M_2^3M_1\beta - eM_1\} \varepsilon_1 + \{5M_2^5(M_1 - a) - M_1^5M_2 + 15M_2\beta^2(M_1 - a) \\ & - 15M_1M_2\alpha^2 + 30M_2^3\beta(M_1 - a) - 10M_1^3M_2\alpha + eM_2\} \varepsilon_2 \\ & + \{10M_1\alpha(a - M_2)(3\alpha + M_1^2)\} \lambda_1 + \{10M_2\beta(M_1 - a)(3\beta + M_2^2)\} \lambda_2 \\ & = e(M_1 - M_2) - M_1^5(a - M_2) - M_2^5(M_1 - a) - 15M_1\alpha^2(a - M_2) \\ & - 15M_2\beta^2(M_1 - a) - 10M_1^3\alpha(a - M_2) - 10M_2^3\beta(M_1 - a) \end{aligned}$$

7. 得る 此の 5 次方程式ヲテアルカニ 簡單ニ 解  
ヲ 求メルコトガ 出来.  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$  ヲ 決定セラル

$$2M_1^2(a - M_2) + M_1M_2^2 + M_1\beta - bM_1 = A$$

$$2M_2^2(M_1 - a) - M_1^2M_2 - M_2\alpha + bM_2 = B$$

$$\alpha(a - M_2) = C$$

$$\beta(M_1 - a) = D$$

$$b(M_1 - M_2) - M_1^2(a - M_2) - M_2^2(M_1 - a) - \alpha(a - M_2) - \beta(M_1 - a) = E$$

$$3M_1^3(a - M_2) + M_1M_2^3 + 3M_1\alpha(a - M_2) + 3M_1M_2\beta - cM_1 = F$$

$$3M_2^3(M_1 - a) - M_1^3M_2 + 3M_2\beta(M_1 - a) - 3M_1M_2\alpha + cM_2 = G$$

$$3M_1\alpha(a - M_2) = H$$

$$3M_2\beta(M_1 - a) = I$$

$$(H) C(M_1 - M_2) - M_1^3(a - M_2) - M_2^3(M_1 - a) - 3M_1\alpha(a - M_2) - 3M_2\beta(M_1 - a) = J$$

$$4M_1^4(a - M_2) + M_1M_2^4 + 3\beta^2M_1 + 12M_1^2\alpha(a - M_2) + 6M_1M_2^3\beta - dM_1 = K$$

$$4M_2^4(M_1 - a) - M_1^4 M_2 - 3a^2 M_2 + 12M_2^5(3(M_1 - a) - 6M_1^2 M_2 \alpha + a M_2) = L$$

$$6\alpha(a - M_2)(\alpha + M_2^2) = M$$

$$6\beta(M_1 - a)(\beta + M_2^2) = N$$

$$d(M_1 - M_2) - M_1^4(a - M_2) - M_2^4(M_1 - a) - 3a^2(a - M_2) - 3\beta^2(M_1 - a) - 6M_1^2\alpha(a - M_2) - 6M_2^2\beta(M_1 - a) = 0$$

$$5M_1^5(a - M_2) + M_1 M_2^5 + 15M_1\alpha^2(a - M_2) + 15M_1 M_2 \beta^2 + 30M_1^2\alpha(a - M_2) + 10M_1 M_2^2\beta - e M_2 = P$$

$$5M_2^5(M_1 - a) - M_1^5 M_2 + 15M_2^2\beta^2(M_1 - a) - 15M_1 M_2 \alpha^2 + 30M_2^3\beta(M_1 - a) - 10M_1^2 M_2 \alpha + e M_1 = Q$$

$$10M_1^2\alpha(a - M_2)(3\alpha + M_2^2) = R$$

$$10M_2^3\beta(M_1 - a)(3\beta + M_2^2) = S$$

$$e(M_1 - M_2) - M_1^5(a - M_2) - M_2^5(M_1 - a) - 15M_1\alpha^2(a - M_2) - 15M_2\beta^2(M_1 - a) - 10M_1^2\alpha(a - M_2) - 10M_2^3\beta(M_1 - a) = T$$

(5) 
$$\begin{cases} A\varepsilon_1 + B\varepsilon_2 + C\lambda_1 + D\lambda_2 = E \\ F\varepsilon_1 + G\varepsilon_2 + H\lambda_1 + I\lambda_2 = J \\ K\varepsilon_1 + L\varepsilon_2 + M\lambda_1 + N\lambda_2 = 0 \\ P\varepsilon_1 + Q\varepsilon_2 + R\lambda_1 + S\lambda_2 = T \end{cases}$$

$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} E & B & C & D \\ J & G & H & I \\ 0 & L & M & N \\ T & Q & R & S \end{vmatrix} \quad \varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} A & E & C & D \\ F & J & H & I \\ K & 0 & M & N \\ P & T & R & S \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} A & B & E & D \\ F & G & J & I \\ K & L & 0 & N \\ P & Q & T & S \end{vmatrix} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} A & B & C & E \\ F & G & H & J \\ K & L & M & 0 \\ P & Q & R & T \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ F & G & H & I \\ K & L & M & N \\ P & Q & R & S \end{vmatrix}$$

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カクシテ

$$m_1 = M_1(1 + \epsilon_1), \quad m_2 = M_2(1 + \epsilon_2)$$

$$\rho_1 = \alpha(1 + \lambda_1), \quad \rho_2 = \beta(1 + \lambda_2) \quad \text{又 } EY(Z) \text{ 有り } H \text{ テ } \rho \text{ 一モ } \\ \text{ノカキ } \times \text{ ラレ } \rho$$

ナホ Test = ヨリ 近似度ノ愚イトキハ此ノ  $m_1, m_2, \rho_1, \rho_2$  ヲ前送リ  $M_1, M_2, \alpha, \beta$  ト考ヘテ更ニトキホシテユケバヨイ。カク、如ク successive = トイ、テゾク

### 3. 近似解 (其ノ二)

(3) 7  $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = \rho$ . 即チ標準偏差ガ等シイモノトシテトイテミヨウ (山ノ位置ノ推定ヲ予メ便ハスニ計算ヲスル) 得ル。

(2) 7 ヲマシテ

$$\begin{cases} a(m_1 + m_2) - m_1 m_2 + \rho = b \\ a(m_1^2 + m_1 m_2 + m_2^2) - m_1 m_2 (m_1 + m_2) + 3a\rho = c \\ a(m_1^2 + m_2^2)(m_1 + m_2) - m_1 m_2 (m_1^2 + m_1 m_2 + m_2^2) + 3\rho^2 + 6\rho(a(m_1 + m_2) - m_1 m_2) = d \end{cases}$$

即チ  $m_1 + m_2 = x, \quad m_1 m_2 = y$  トイテ整理スル

$$\begin{cases} ax - y + \rho = b \\ ax^2 - ay - xy + 3a\rho = c \\ ax^3 - 2axy - yx^2 + y^2 - 3\rho^2 + 6\rho b = d \end{cases}$$

此ニヨリ

$$(7) \begin{cases} ax - y + \rho = b \\ (e - b)x + ay + 3a\rho = -c \\ xy(a^2 + e - b) - e(3a\rho - c) = cb - da \end{cases}$$

$$(8) \quad \rho = b - ax + y \quad \text{7代 } \lambda \text{ ㇿ$$

$$(a) \quad y = \frac{ax^2 - 3a^2x + 3ab - c}{x - 2a}$$

ナレバコト (10)  $Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D = 0$  7得ル

恒シ

$$(v) \begin{cases} A = a(3ab - 2a^2 - c) \\ B = -\{3a^2(3ab - c - 2a^2) + (3ab - c)(b - a^2) + (cb - da)\} \\ C = (3ab - c)\{2ab - 2a^2 + 2a(b - a^2)\} + 4a(cb - da) \\ D = 2a(3ab - c)(ab - c) - 4a^2(cb - da) \end{cases}$$

此ヲは一なる一ノ方法等ニヨリトケル(又ハ、最密ニ

スヲ得、カクテ $y$ ヲカクテ $f$ ヲ(8), (9)ヨリ得ル

サレバ直チニ $m_1, m_2$ ヲ知リ得

$$\text{即チ } m_1 + m_2 = x, \quad m_1 m_2 = y$$

$$(vi) \begin{cases} m_1 = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4y}}{2} \\ m_2 = \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4y}}{2} \end{cases}$$

又(2)ヨリ $\xi, \eta$ ヲ知ル

以上ノ様ニテ操作ハ完了スル

### 3. 近似値 (其ノ三)

$\xi = \eta = \frac{1}{2}$  トスル 又 $\Delta$ ガニツアル場合トシヨウ

此ノ時

$$(i) \begin{cases} 2E(x) = a, & 2E(x^2) = b, & 2E(x^3) = c, & 2E(x^4) = d \\ \sigma_1^2 = \rho_1, & \sigma_2^2 = \rho_2' \end{cases}$$

トスレバ方程式ハ

$$\begin{cases} m_1 + m_2 = a \\ m_1^2 + m_2^2 + \rho_1 + \rho_2 = b \\ m_1^3 + m_2^3 + 3m_1\rho_1 + 3m_2\rho_2 = c \\ m_1^4 + m_2^4 + 6m_1^2\rho_1 + 6m_2^2\rho_2 + 3\rho_1^2 + 3\rho_2^2 = d \end{cases}$$

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↑ ↑ ↑. 此に  $m_1 = M_1(1 + \epsilon_1)$ ,  $m_2 = M_2(1 + \epsilon_2)$  と置く  
 ( $P = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$  密度  $\rho$  を  $1$  とする).

$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$  以上 neglect するが、 $\epsilon_1$  だけ =  $\epsilon_2$  と置く  
 $\times \Rightarrow$  上

$$(ii) \begin{cases} a - M_1 - M_2 = A \\ b - M_1^2 - M_2^2 = B \\ c - M_1^3 - M_2^3 = C \\ d - M_1^4 - M_2^4 = D \end{cases}$$

$$(iii) \epsilon_2 = \frac{1}{M_2} (A - M_1 \epsilon_1)$$

$$(iv) \begin{cases} B - 2A M_2 = B' \\ C - 3A M_2^2 = C' \\ D - 4A M_2^3 = D' \end{cases}$$

$$(v) \epsilon_1 = \frac{B' - P_1 - P_2}{2M_1(M_1 - M_2)}$$

$$(vi) \begin{cases} \{ B' + (M_1 - M_2)^2 \} = P \\ \{ (M_1 - M_2)(2A - M_1 + M_2) - B' \} = Q \\ \frac{1}{3} \{ 2C'(M_1 - M_2) - 3(M_1^2 - M_2^2) B' \} = R \\ \frac{2[3M_1 B' + (M_1 - M_2)^2 (2M_1 + M_2)]}{3(M_1 + M_2)} = S \\ \frac{2[(M_1 - M_2)(6AM_2 + 2M_2^2 - M_1 M_2 - M_1^2) - 3M_2 B']}{3(M_1 + M_2)} = T \\ 2 \frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_1 + M_2} = U \\ \frac{D'(M_1 - M_2) - 2(M_1^3 - M_2^3) B'}{3(M_1 + M_2)} = V \end{cases}$$



(vii)  $\beta_2 = \frac{(R-V) - P_1(P-S)}{Q-T + U\beta_1}$

<p>(viii) <math>\frac{2(Q-T)U - U^2P}{U^2} = E</math></p> <p><math>RU^2 - 2P(Q-T)U + QU(P-S) + (Q-T)^2 - (P-S)^2 = F</math></p> <p><del><math>2UR(Q-T) - P(Q-T)^2 + Q(P-S)(Q-T) - Q(R-V)U + 2(R-V)(P-S)</math></del></p> <p><math>\frac{2UR(Q-T) - P(Q-T)^2 + Q(P-S)(Q-T) - Q(R-V)U + 2(R-V)(P-S)}{U^2} = G</math></p> <p><math>\frac{P(Q-T)^2 - Q(R-V)(Q-T) - (R-V)^2}{U^2} = H</math></p>
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(ix)  $\beta_1^4 + E\beta_1^3 + F\beta_1^2 + G\beta_1 + H = 0$

(ix) カラ「 $\beta_1$ 」は「 $\beta_1$ 」の才法 = ヲリ  $\beta_1$  正根ヲ決定  
 $\Rightarrow$  且的 = 適スルモ  $\beta_1$  ヲトル。カクシテ  
 (i - ... viii) = ヲリ

$\beta_2, E_2, E, \dots$  カク  $\gamma, m_1, m_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2$  ヲ求メタル。