

Se si tiene conto che in gran parte dei casi la trasparenza riguarda solo Q e non P, e quindi la formula da applicare con $T = 8$

$$\lambda = \frac{P - Q}{P - B}$$

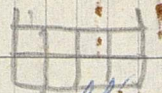
gran parte delle concordanze cadono.

Si ha infatti una buona concordanza fra ordine dei T e ordine di chiarezza dei Veli trasparenti e ordine degli α e gradi di trasparenza.

~~ma~~

[Da osservare che la formula di T è praticamente inalterabile perché fatta in un'intervallo delle unive per rilevare forti variazioni di T]

Discussioni risultate anomale



delle discrepanze fra previsioni e risultati nell'uso dei gruppi graduati si deve distinguere

- discrepanze imputabili all'incorrettezza della costruzione dei gruppi (così i casi in cui $(A-B) = (P-Q)$ o all'indisponibilità del numero di misure
- discrepanze dovute alla non applicabilità della formula perché $\alpha \neq \alpha'$

c) le discrepanze dovute ai casi diversi da $A > P > Q > B$. Infatti solo in questo caso $\alpha = \frac{P-Q}{A-B}$ coincide con

$$\alpha = \frac{P-T}{A-T}, \text{ cioè } \alpha = 1 \text{ se } A=P \text{ e } B=Q, \text{ cioè } \alpha \leftrightarrow 1 \text{ se } A \leftrightarrow P$$

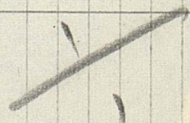
$$\alpha = \frac{Q-T}{B-T}$$

$$B \rightarrow Q$$

inferire

Come si spiega il fatto che se $A > B > P > Q$ ecc ecc, v. è discrepanza fra la formula generale e le formule particolari? L'unica ~~soluzione~~ ~~numerabile~~ possibilità sembra essere che solo nella situazione $A > P > Q > B$ si ha $\alpha = \alpha'$

Da tener presente che una carenza della trasparenza $A \neq B, P \neq Q$ ha interesse in senso formale non di misura di albato. Già se percellentemente $A = B$ non si ha trasparenza, anche se solo dal p. d. v. della misura $A \neq B$



Observations on the results of the experiments



7. La trasparenza dovrebbe essere nel caso $\alpha = \frac{8-4}{8-7} = \frac{4}{1} = 4$ ma in realtà non lo è. Comunque è trasparente e quindi chiaro nel grado $T = \infty$. Però essendo $\frac{.32 - .35}{(8+4) - (5+7)} = \frac{-.03}{0}$ basta un piccolo errore per cui sia per $\frac{.03}{.06} = \frac{1}{2} = .5$

La difficoltà più grossa è data dall' α che non sembra spiegabile. Infatti la formula proporzionale vol. 21 $A \times B > C \times D$ $\alpha = \frac{P-T}{A-T}$ si avvicina a 1 solo se $P \approx A$ ma questa cosa non tiene conto la $\alpha = \frac{P-Q}{A-B}$

8. Stesse considerazioni; qui T potrebbe essere 1 stesso problema per α

9. Anche qui il risultato potrebbe ripendere da un'alterazione delle unità

10. e 11, hanno $P-Q > A-B$. ma nel 10 non c'è trasparenza e nell'11 sì, benché l'abbia $T = -4$. Nell'11 però a differenza del 10 $P-Q$ appross. $< A-B$. Però solo 2 quadrati comparati per trasparenza e questi però hanno una caratteristica generale della trasparenza attiva.

14. Non c'è trasparen., mentre dovrebbe esserci (c'è forte, ma affness) P e Q troppo vicini (infatti vedo due, $\alpha = 0,5$ invece che 1, dovrebbe essere 0,1. Qui sembrerebbe migliore la serie di Fischer, come nel caso precedente

16. Brutta. Ma P e Q sembrano uguali

Creare diagrammi ~~P e Q e A e B~~ con variando A e B

	A	B	
P	4	2	1
Q	4	2	0,5
R	4	3	0,5

89 | 1,94939
 85 | 1,92942
 80 | 1,90309
 70 | 1,84510
 60 | 1,77815
 50 | 1,69897
 40 | 1,60206
 30 | 1,47712
 20 | 1,30103
 10 | 1,00000
 5 | 0,69897

Calesta

Lazarus

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 112 \\ \hline 222 \\ 12 \\ \hline 2392 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 184,13 \\ 1552 \\ \hline 2392 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 178 \\ 1068 \\ \hline 2,848 \end{array}$$

Calcoli in scala logaritmica

7. A P Q T3
 1,9 1,7 1,6 1,84

$$\alpha = \frac{0,1}{0,06} = 1,9 - 1,8$$

8 1,6 1,84 1,7 1,3

$$\alpha = \frac{0,14}{0,30} = 0,47$$

$$T = \frac{2,72 - 2,4}{3,3 - 3,14} = \frac{0,32}{0,16} = 2$$

9 1,6 1,9 1,78 1,0

$$\alpha = \frac{0,2}{0,6} = 0,2$$

$$T = \frac{2,85 - 1,9}{3,38 - 2,9} = \frac{0,95}{0,48}$$

10 1,9 1,7 1,48 1,84

$$\alpha = \frac{0,22}{0,06}$$

$$T = \frac{2,314 - 1,9}{3,08 - 2,9} = \frac{0,414}{0,18}$$

11 1,3 1,9 1,78₅₃₄ 1,00

$$\alpha = \frac{0,12}{0,3} = 0,4$$

$$T = \frac{3,026 - 2,6}{3,48 - 2,6} > 1$$

12 1,7 1,9 1,78 0,7

$$\alpha = \frac{0,12}{1,10} = 0,12$$

14. 1,6 1,78 1,7 1,3

$$\alpha = \frac{0,08}{0,3}$$

$$\frac{1,78 + 1,7}{1,246} = 3,026$$

5

John Uebler

7	4
3, 7	6
4	1
2, 6	5
9	3
8	2
8, 11, 12, 13, 10	2
5	13
	12
	7
	10
	11
	8
	9

1. 1457

3. 3456

2. 1267

10. 4356

11. 2167

12. 3465

4. 1563

13. 1276

5. 1473

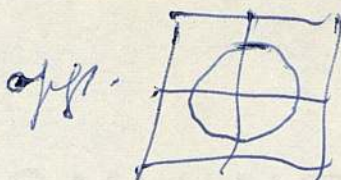
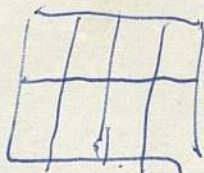
6. 1574

7. 4234 8. 4235

9. 4257

Bianco Chiarissimo Neri

- 1 Bianco
- 2 Chiarissimo
- 3 Chiaro
- 4 Medio
- 5 Scuro
- 6 Scurissimo
- 7 Nero



(1) 1 4 5 7 (3) 3 4 5 6

(2) 1 2 6 7

(4) 1 5 6 3 (5) 1 4 7 3 (?)

← (6) 1 5 7 4

(7) 4 2 3 7 (8) 4 2 3 5

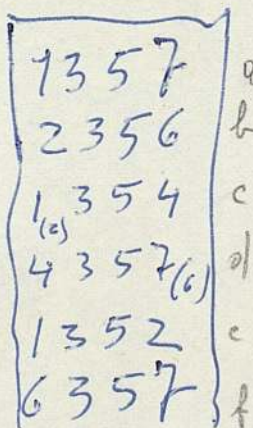
(9) 4 2 5 7

(10) 4 3 5 6

(11) 2 1 6 7

(12) 3 4 6 5

(13) 1 2 7 6



simmetrico.
att. esterni negli
interni

simmetrico,
maggiore o
minore trap.
nera
centro bianco

simmetr. magg.
o minore trap.
~~nera~~ bianca,
anche p. effetto
dei due estremi

magg. o min.
trap. bianca

magg. o min.
trap. nera

1 $T=1$

A	P	Q	B
.6	.7	.9	.2
210/1	295/1	56/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28/4

A	P	Q	B
B	Q	P	A

2 $T=0$

A	P	Q	B
.6	.3	.1	.2
210/1	28/2	16/14	28/4

3 $T=0$

A	P	Q	B
.6	.2	.1	.3
210/1	28/4	16/14	28/2

4 $T=0,5$

A	P	Q	B
.6	.5	.4	.1
210/1	130/1	56/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16/14

T sembra molto minore
(per .5 è molto chiaro)

A	P	Q	B
.4	.8	.1	.7
56/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	16/14	295/1

$\alpha = -2,03$ $A < B, P > Q$

5 8 6 0

$$\frac{28}{55} = \frac{46}{100}$$

$$\frac{P-8}{A-8} = \frac{Q-8}{B-8}$$

$$\frac{17}{44} = \frac{26}{62}$$

$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{44}{62}$$

$$\frac{30 - .04}{1.1 - .85} = \frac{.265}{.25} = 1.06$$

$$\frac{24 - .04}{10 - 8} = .2$$

$$\frac{3^2}{4^6} = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$265 \cdot 100 = 26500$$

$$350 = 08$$

$$1,04$$

	A	B	Q	P
6. $T = -1$	.85	.5	.3	.6
7.	.8	.5	.4	.7
8.	.4	.7	.5	.2
9.	.4	.8	.6	.1
10.	.8	.5	.3	.7
11.	.2	.8	.6	.1

$$\left| \frac{A}{B} < \frac{P}{Q} \right| \text{ impossibile}$$

$$|A-B| > |P-Q|$$

$$|A-B| = |P-Q|, \frac{A}{B} < \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$|A-B| = |P-Q|, \frac{A}{B} > \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$T > 1 = 1.6$$

$$|A-B| < |P-Q|, \frac{A}{B} < \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$|A-B| < |P-Q|, \frac{A}{B} > \frac{P}{Q}$$

NB $|A-B| > |P-Q|$ è cond. necessaria, almenno $2 > 1$.

Agli effetti di T poniamo 2 domande

$$(A+B) > (P+Q), \frac{A}{B} > \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$(A-B) < (P-Q), \frac{A}{B} < \frac{P}{Q}$$

Prima questi
↓ ↓

12.	$T = 1$	.5	.8	.6	.0	
13.	$T = .8$	.5	.6	.4	.2	PAQB $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$
		.4	.7	.5		
14.	$T = .8$	.4	.7	.6	.0	TQAB $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 0
15.	$T = .2$	.8	.4	.3	.5	ABPQ $\frac{1}{3}$
16.	$T = .2$	.8	.6	.4	.5	PPBQ $\frac{2}{3}$ 0

$$x = \frac{p-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{71-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{56-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{45-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{35-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{28-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{22-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{18-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{14-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{11-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{8,9-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{7,1-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{5,6-5}{79}$$

$$\frac{740-79}{530} = 0,936$$

$$\frac{660-79}{590} = 0,837$$

$$\frac{510-79}{440} = 0,6455$$

him a 11-5

0,8 = Branco

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0,05 = nero

5/85 = 6

16
80x + 5(1-x) = P

80x + 5 - 5x = P

80x - 5x = P - 5
75x = P - 5

x = (P - 5) / 75

- 3 1/2
- 2 1/2
- 1 1/2

25/75 = 1/3 P = 20

15/75 = 3/15 = 1/5

Bianco

P	B	N	Calcolo	Calcolo
05	1/15 240	14/15 14wr 16 b.		5/25 = 1/5
20	1/5 720	9/5 286 4u		
30	1/3 1200	2/3 286 2u	360 : 75 = 240	
40	7/15 47 1690	56 1 1/2	60	360 : 5 = 720
50	3/5 2160	130 1		55/75 = 11/15
60	11/15 2640	210 1 45/75 = 3/5	35	7/15
70	13/15 3120	2956 1u	75	350 : 75 = 0,466
80	Bianco	180	360	500
85	Bianco vario 360	36	48	4
	96	206	12	
	264		47 : 100 = 47	360
			360 . 47	
			2520	
			1440	169,20

6 8 6 3 2

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{.5 - .9} \quad - .2 \quad \underline{.5} \\ .8 - .2 \\ \underline{6 - .4} \quad \underline{3 - .4} \\ 8 - .4 \quad 2 - .4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{.24 - .12} \\ 1.1 - .8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \underline{.24} \quad \underline{.12} = .4 \\ .3 \quad .3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{-1}{-2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .10 \quad .04 \\ \underline{.06} \\ .2 \end{array}$$

7 5 3

7-5

5 4 2 7

BENACO EXTRA

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{.24 - .35} \\ 1.1 - 1.2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \underline{-.09} \\ - .1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{.12 - .08} = \underline{.04} \\ .8 - .9 \quad \underline{-.1} \end{array}$$

$$.02 - .14 = .116$$

$T = 1$	$A = 0,6$	$P = \frac{0,73}{0,85}$	$Q = 0,4$	$B = 0,5$	$\alpha = \frac{0,73 - 0,40}{0,60 - 0,10} = \frac{0,33}{0,50} = 0,66$
* $T = 1$	$A = 0,6$	$P = 0,7$	$Q = 0,4$	$B = 0,2$	$\alpha = \frac{0,7 - 0,40}{0,6 - 0,2} = \frac{0,3}{0,4} = 0,75$ PAQB
$T = 0,9$	$A = 0,6$	$P = 0,7$	$Q = 0,4$	$B = 0,1$	
$T = 0,5$	$A = 0,6$	$P = 0,5$	$Q = 0,4$	$B = 0,1$	$\alpha = \frac{0,5 - 0,4}{0,6 - 0,1} = \frac{0,1}{0,5} = 0,20$
$T = 0$	$A = 0,6$	$P = 0,3$	$Q = 0,1$	$B = 0,2$	$\alpha = \frac{0,3 - 0,1}{0,6 - 0,2} = \frac{0,2}{0,4} = 0,50$

Continuo con il rapporto minor temperatura

$T = 0,5$	$A = 0,9$	$P = 0,8$	$Q = 0,2$	$B = 0,1$	$\alpha = 0,75$ A > P > Q > B
$T = 0,44$	$A = 0,9$	$P = 0,5$	$Q = 0,4$	$B = 0,1$	$\alpha = 0,125$ A > P > Q > B
* $T = 0$	$A = 0,9$	$P = 0,6$	$Q = 0,2$	$B = 0,3$	$\alpha = \frac{0,6 - 0,2}{0,9 - 0,3} = \frac{0,4}{0,6} = 0,66$ APBQ
$T = 0$	$A = 0,9$	$P = 0,45$	$Q = 0,1$	$B = 0,2$	$\alpha = 0,5$ APBQ
$T = 0$	$A = 0,9$	$P = 0,3$	$Q = 0,1$	$B = 0,3$	$\alpha = 0,33$ AD=BQ
* $T = 0$	$A = 0,6$	$P = 0,3$	$Q = 0,1$	$B = 0,2$	$\alpha = 0,5$ APBQ
$T = 0,006$	$A = 0,9$	$P = 0,2$	$Q = 0,07$	$B = 0,3$	$\alpha = 0,2167$ A > B > P > Q
$T = 0$	$A = 0,8$	$P = 0,7$	$Q = 0,52$	$B = 0,6$	$\alpha = 0,9$ APBQ
* $T = 0$	$A = 0,6$	$P = 0,2$	$Q = 0,1$	$B = 0,3$	$\alpha = 0,33$ A > B > P > Q
$T = 1$	$A = 0,5$	$P = 0,9$	$Q = 0,8$	$B = 0$	$\alpha = 0,20$ P > Q > A > B
* $T = 1$	$A = 0,6$	$P = 0,9$	$Q = 0,8$	$B = 0,2$	$\frac{1}{4} = 0,25$ P > Q > A > B

$P = \alpha A + (1 - \alpha) T$
 $Q = \alpha B + (1 - \alpha) T$

$0,2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,6 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0$
 $0,7 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0,3 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0$

$\frac{P-1}{A-1} = \frac{Q-1}{B-1}$

$\frac{0,20}{200} = \frac{0,055}{200}$

$(0,20)/5 + (0,050)/1$

$\frac{0,063 - 0,06}{0,97 - 0,5} = \frac{0,003}{0,47}$

$0,970 = 0,16$

$0,07 + 0,9 = 0,2 + 0,3$

Per costruire i casi di barparentesi con T dato

$$T = 0 \quad \frac{P}{H} = \frac{B}{Q}$$

$$T = 1 \quad \frac{P-1}{H-1} = \frac{B-1}{Q-1} \quad \frac{\overset{.2}{8-1}}{\underset{.6}{4-1}} = \frac{\overset{.3}{7-1}}{\underset{.9}{1-1}}$$

.8 .9

.4 .8 .1 .7

$$\frac{\overset{.4}{.6-1}}{\overset{.7}{.7-1}} = \frac{\overset{.6}{.4-1}}{\overset{.2}{.2-1}}$$

$$\frac{\overset{.3}{.5}{.7-1}}{\overset{.6}{.4-1}}$$

.6 .7 .2 .4

$$\frac{\overset{.6}{.6-1}}{\overset{.8}{.8}}$$

Serie di grigi in cui si calcola la albura.

Posibilitamento 10

Albura

0,1	36	0,4	144	0,7	252
0,2	72	0,5	180	0,8	288
0,3	108	0,6	216	0,9	324

Casi di T negativo

A	P	Q	B
9	9	2	3
9	7	1	3

36
18

54

54

Bianco 306

nero

20

360

306

$$\frac{1}{100} \cdot 18 = 0,05$$

$$\frac{0,055 \cdot 0,85}{275} =$$

$$\frac{440}{0,04675}$$

nero
5% bianco

bianco nero
85% bianco

2/3 in il mondo
bianco
5% nero

85,95

425
765

801,95

A	P	Q	B
5	8	7	4
5	8	7	3

$$|A-B| = |P-Q| \quad \frac{A}{B} > \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$.24 - 0.08$$

~~$$.242$$~~ .16

$$1.2 - 1.1 = .1$$

8	5	3	7	
5	8	6	4	-2861
2			1	-3862

$$\frac{5}{4} = 1.25 \quad \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{P-T}{A-T} = \frac{Q-T}{B-T}$$

$$T = 2$$

$$\frac{1.2}{1.5} = \frac{1.5}{2.0}$$

$$T = 1.6 \quad \begin{matrix} P & Q & A & B \\ .8 & .4 & .6 & .1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{.8}{.12} = \frac{10}{15}$$

$$AQ - BP < (A+Q) - (B+P)$$

$$x + AQ - BP = (A+Q) - (B+P)$$

~~$$x = A+Q-B-P-AQ+BP$$~~

$$x = (A+Q-AQ) - (B+P-BP)$$

$$x - AQ + BP = (A-Q)^2 - (B-P)^2$$

$$= (A-Q+B-P)(A-Q-B+P)$$

$$\frac{AQ - BP}{A+Q - (B+P)} = \frac{fAq - Bp}{(A-B) - (P-Q)}$$

$$(18 - 6) - (5 - 4)$$

$$12 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 4$$

$$5 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7 \frac{1}{2}$$

A P Q B

8 5 3 6

$$\frac{25.5 - .30}{24.5 - 2} = \frac{-.055}{.05}$$

85 . 3

85	.6	.5	.3
.85	.5	.3	.6

.8 .5 .3 .7

.8 .5 .4 .7

unquasiant

85 60 14
25

5 : 3

5 : 3 = 1,6
20

$$A = 8,5$$

$$B = 7$$

$$P = 5$$

$$Q = 4$$

$$8 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$6$$

$$5$$

$$3$$

$$2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2$$

24

30

$$A : B > P : Q$$

$$85 : 60 < 50 : 50$$

$$\frac{8}{7} > \frac{5}{4}$$

$\frac{4}{6} \frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3} \frac{4}{5}$
 8645

$$\frac{AQ - BP}{(A+Q) - (B+P)} = \frac{AQ - BP}{(A+Q)^2 - 2AQ - (B+P)^2 + 2BP} = \frac{AQ - BP}{(A+Q)^2 - (B+P)^2}$$

$$\frac{P - .8}{A - .8} = \frac{Q - .8}{B - .8}$$

$$\frac{P - .2}{A - .2} = \frac{Q - .2}{B - .2}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{3}{6}$

$\frac{2}{6} \frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{3}{3} \frac{5}{3}$
 ~~$\frac{3}{3} \frac{5}{3}$~~

$\frac{2}{4} \frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{6} \frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{4}{6} \frac{4}{2}$
 ~~$\frac{3}{6} \frac{5}{2}$~~

8435

A	P	Q	B	caso	ulteriormente
4	8	5	3	in cui sbaglia solo	
.20	-.24			1' invece di preparare	-04
9	-7.1				-.2

|A-B| < |P-Q|

$$2 = 0,5$$

$$\frac{P-Q}{A-B} = \frac{1}{2}$$

T=0	fatto	.7	.4	.3	.5
T=.1		.8	.5	.4	.6
T=.2		.7	.5	.35	.4
T=.3		.8	.6	.3	.2

F=.8	.4	.6	.5	.2	fatto
T=.9	.1	.5	.6	.3	
T=1	.2	.6	.7	.4	
	2	0	.85	.7	

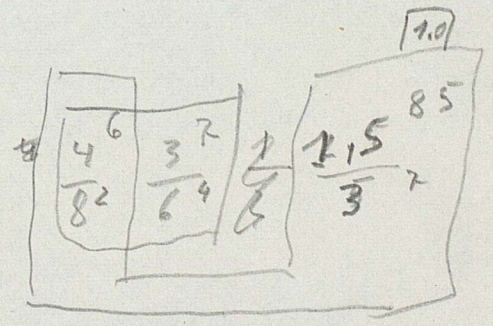
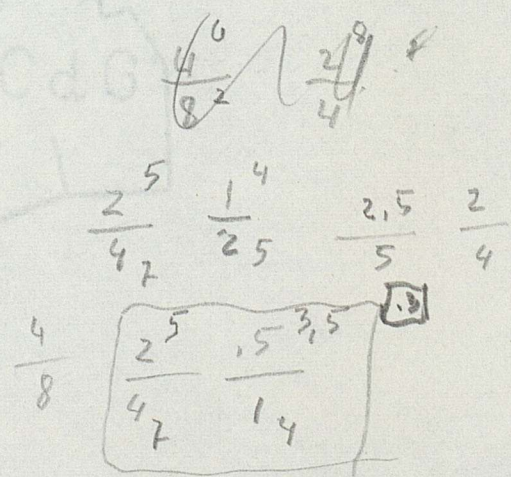
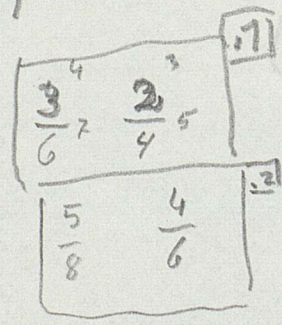
BENACO EXTRA

$$\frac{P-T}{A-T} = \frac{Q-T}{B-T}$$

$$\frac{P-.1}{A-.1} = \frac{Q-.1}{B-.1}$$

6 5 4 3

$$\frac{4}{5} =$$



5 6
2 1 3
1

G 50 VA A

$$T = \frac{QA - PB}{(Q+A) - (P+B)}$$



$$P = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P = 30, 50 | 13 |$$



1 2 3 4 5 6 7
1 0

15 30 50 70 85

95 80 65 50 35 20 5

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
A C A C A

95 58 35 22 13 8 5

$$\alpha = \frac{P-T}{A-T} = \frac{B-T}{Q-T}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{B-Q}{A-B}$$

11	58 | 95 | 18 | 5	$\alpha = \frac{75}{75} = 1$
12	65 | 50 | 20 | 5	$\alpha = \frac{30}{30} = 1$
13	95 | 58 | 5 | 8	$\alpha = \frac{75}{75} = 1$

$P \rightarrow A \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow T$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
95 58 36 22 13 8 5

1. 95 | 50 | 35 | 5

$$\alpha = \frac{15}{90} = 0,167$$

95 | 22 | 13 | 5

$$\alpha = \frac{12}{90} = 0,133$$

2. 95 | 80 | 20 | 5

$$\alpha = \frac{60}{90} = 0,667$$

95 | 58 | 8 | 5

$$\alpha = \frac{50}{90} = 0,55$$

3. 65 | 50 | 35 | 20

$$\alpha = \frac{75}{45} = 0,333$$

36 | 22 | 13 | 8

$$\alpha = \frac{9}{28} = 0,32$$

4. 95 | 35 | 20 | 65

$$\alpha = \frac{15}{30} = 0,5$$

95 | 13 | 8 | 36

$$\alpha = \frac{5}{59} = 0,09$$

5. 95 | 50 | 5 | 65

$$\alpha = \frac{45}{30} = 1,5$$

95 | 22 | 5 | 36

$$\frac{17}{59} = 0,29$$

6. 95 | 35 | 5 | 50

$$\alpha = \frac{30}{45} = 0,667$$

95 | 13 | 5 | 22

$$\frac{8}{73} = 0,109$$

7. 50 | 80 | 65 | 5

$$\alpha = \frac{15}{45} = 0,333$$

22 | 58 | 36 | 5

$$\frac{22}{17} = 1,3$$

8. 50 | 80 | 65 | 35

$$\alpha = \frac{75}{75} = 1$$

22 | 58 | 36 | 13

$$\frac{22}{9} = 2,5$$

9. 50 | 80 | 35 | 5

$$\alpha = \frac{40}{45} = 0,9$$

22 | 58 | 13 | 5

$$\frac{45}{17} = 2,6$$

10. 50 | 65 | 35 | 20

$$\alpha = \frac{30}{30} = 1$$

22 | 36 | 13 | 8

$$\frac{23}{14} = 1,6$$

$$\frac{AQ - BP}{Q + A - P - B}$$

$$\frac{.4 - 0}{1.3 - .9}$$

$$\frac{.6 \cdot 4 \quad 7.2 \quad .10}{1. - .9}$$

$$\frac{.24 - 0.077}{1 - .32}$$

$$.9 \quad .2 \quad .6 \quad .8$$

$$(P-1)(B-1) = (A-1)(Q-1)$$

$$.1 \quad .8 \quad .4 \quad .2$$

$$.23 \quad .9 = .4 \quad .6$$

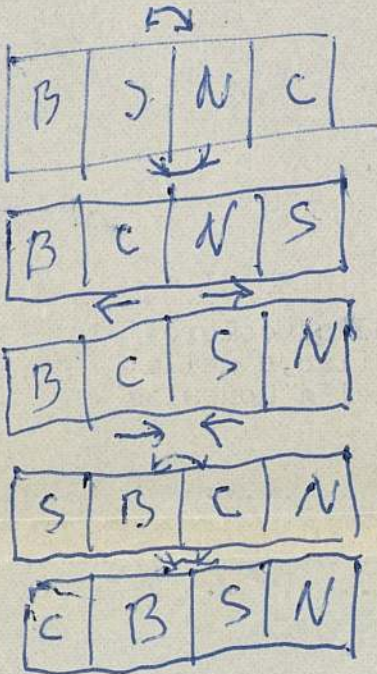
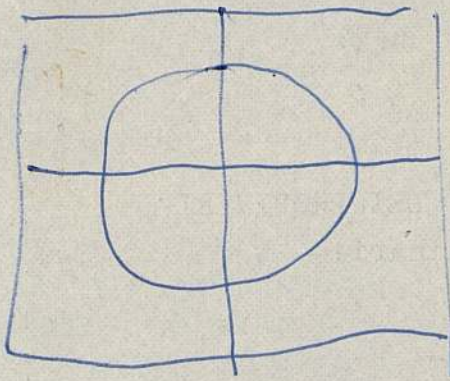
$$267$$

$$833$$

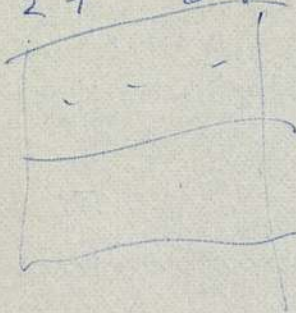
$$3.8$$

$$x \cdot .9 = .24 \quad .24 : .9 = 0.266$$

$$\frac{60}{6}$$



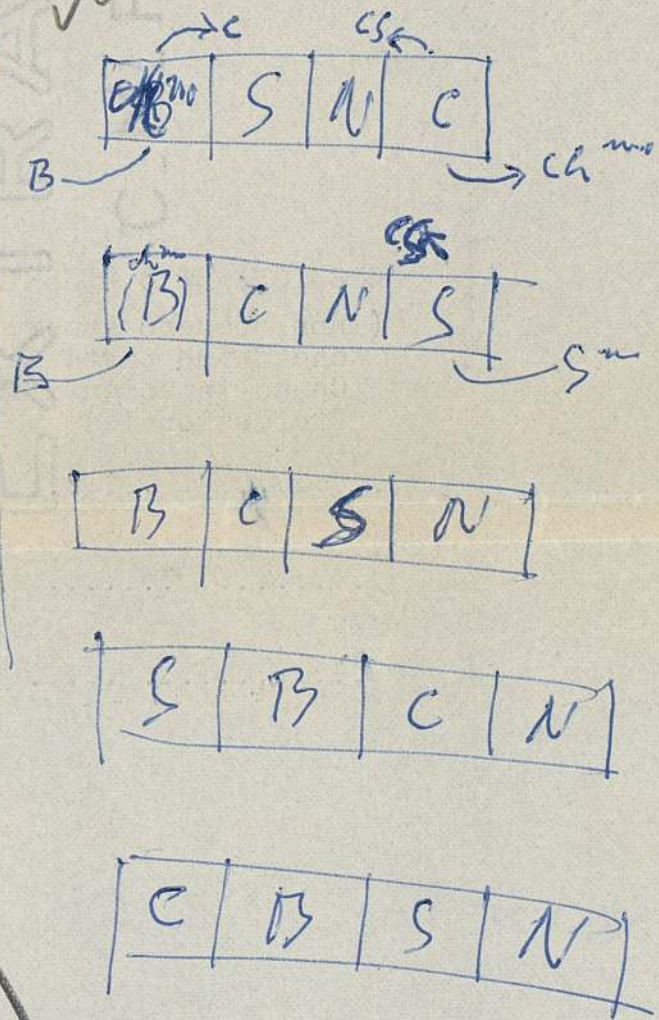
4 3 5 6
2 1 6 7



grov. - Venet
ntr. frothine
final 30

Tutti
inutili

- 1) $\leftarrow B S N C S \rightarrow$ $B S^{mo} N S$
 $C^{in} S N C$ $C S^{mo} N C S$
 \rightarrow \leftarrow
- 2) $B C N S^{mo}$
 $C^{in} C N C S$



- 3) $B C S N$ $B C S S C N$
 $C^{in} C S S^{mo}$ $C / C S / S C / S$
- 4) $C S B C N$ $C B C^{in} N$
 $S B C S^{mo}$ $C S B C^{in} S$
- 5) $C^{in} B S N$
 $C S B S S^{mo}$

$$A = .9 \quad P = .8 \quad Q = 0.2 \quad B = 0.1$$

$$T = \frac{.2 \cdot 9 - .8 \cdot 1}{.2 + .9 - .8 - .1} = \frac{.18 - .08}{.2} = \frac{.1}{.2} = .5$$

$$\alpha = \frac{.8 - .2}{.9 - .1} = \frac{.6}{.8} = .75$$

$$A = .9 \quad P = .5 \quad Q = .4 \quad B = .1$$

$$T = \frac{.9 \cdot 5 - .5 \cdot 1}{.4 + .9 - .5 - .1} = \frac{.45 - .05}{1.3 - .6} = \frac{.4}{.7} = .57$$

$$\alpha = \frac{.5 - .4}{.9 - .1} = \frac{.1}{.8} = .125$$

$$T = 0 \quad A = .9 \quad P = 4.5 \quad Q = 0.1 \quad B = 2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{4.5 - .1}{9 - .2} = \frac{3.5}{7} = .5$$

$$T = 0 \quad A = .9$$

$$A = .9 \quad P = .3 \quad Q = .1 \quad B = .3 \quad \alpha = .33 \quad \frac{.2}{.6}$$

$$A = .6 \quad P = .3 \quad Q = .1 \quad B = .2 \quad \alpha = .5$$

$$T = 0 \quad A = .9 \quad P = .3 \quad Q = 2 \quad B = .6$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} = .33$$

$$A = .9 \quad P = 2 \quad Q = .17 \quad B = .3$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1.3}{6} = .21$$

$$T = 0 \quad A = 8 \quad B = 6 \quad P = 7 \quad Q = 52$$

$$\alpha = \frac{70 - 52}{80 - 60} = \frac{18}{20} = .9$$

$$\frac{QA - PB}{Q + A - P - B}$$

$$T = 1 \quad A = .5 \quad P = .9 \quad Q = .8 \quad B = 0$$

$$T = \frac{.5Q - .9B}{Q + .5 - .9 - .05} = \frac{.5Q - .9B}{.3 - B}$$

$$.357 - .9B = .3 - B \quad \text{live}$$

$$.1B = .17 \quad \text{negative}$$

$$T = 1 \quad A = .5 \quad P = .9 \quad Q = .8 \quad B = 0$$

$$\alpha = .20$$

$$T = \frac{.40 - .9B}{.40 - B}$$

$$.40 - B = .40 - .9B$$

$$0 = .1B$$

$$APQB \quad T = 1 \quad A = .5 \quad P = .9 \quad B = .05$$

$$T = \frac{.5Q - .9 \cdot .05}{Q + .5 - .9 - .05}$$

$$Q = P$$

$$Q - .45 = .5Q - .045$$

$$.5Q = .405$$

$$Q = \frac{405}{5}$$

$$QA - PB = 0$$

$$QA = PB$$

$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{P}{Q}$$

impossibile

$$(A=1 \quad Q=0)$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \quad \frac{4}{6}$$

$$A = .6 \quad P = .8$$

$$B = .4 \quad Q = .2$$

$$A = .6 \quad P = .3$$

$$B = .2 \quad Q = .1$$

In questo caso non
può più essere
maggiore di A, altrimenti

$$2 \text{ ha } A - B < P - Q$$

$$A = .6 \quad Q = .4 \quad B = .1 \quad T = 1$$

$$T = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{QA - PB}{Q + A - P - B}$$

	B	Q	A	P	
!	!	!	!	!	!
0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5
	.6	.7	.8	.9	!

$$1 = \frac{.24 - .1P}{.4 + .6 - .1 - P}$$

$$.9 - P = .24 - .1P$$

$$.66 = .9P$$

$$P = \frac{66}{90} = .77$$

$$T = .9$$

$$.81 - .9P = .24 - .1P$$

$$.57 = .8P$$

$$P = \frac{57}{80} = .7$$

$$T = .5$$

$$.45 - .5P = .24 - .1P$$

$$.21 = .4P$$

$$P = \frac{21}{40} = .5$$

$$T = .2$$

$$.18 - .2P = .24 - .1P$$

$$-.06 = .1P$$

P negativo!

$$T = .4$$

$$.36 - .4P = .24 - .1P$$

$$.12 = .3P$$

$$P = \frac{12}{30} = .4$$

impossibile

quindi per $T < .5$

$$Q < .4$$

B	Q	P	A
!	!	!	!
0	2	8	1

$$T = \frac{(.2)(1)}{.2 + 1 - .8 - 0} = \frac{0.2}{0.4} = 0.5$$

B	Q	A	P
!	!	!	!
0	2	8	1

$$T = \frac{(2)(.8)}{.2 + .8 - 1 - 0} = \frac{1.6}{0}$$

ammirato

B	Q	A	P
!	!	!	!
.1	.3	.2	.7

$$T = \frac{(.3)(.7) - (.9)(.1)}{.3 + .7 - .8 - .1}$$

$$A = .7 \quad P = .8 \quad Q = .3 \quad B = 0$$

$$T = \frac{(.3)(.7)}{.2}$$

$$B = 0 \quad Q = .4 \quad A = .8 \quad P = 1$$

$$T = \frac{(.4)(.8)}{.4 + .8 - 1} = \frac{32}{20}$$

$$A = .6 \quad P = .3 \quad B = .2 \quad Q = 1$$

$$T = \frac{(.6)(1) - (.3)(.2)}{.1 + .6 - .3 - .2} = \frac{0}{.2}$$

(v.p. elemento)

$$B = 0 \text{ impossibile! } P = 1$$

$$\frac{QA}{Q+A-1}$$

$$A = .95 \quad .0425$$

$$Q = .05$$

$$A = .6 \quad B = .3 \quad P = .2 \quad Q = 1$$

$$T = 0$$

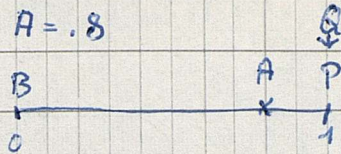
$$\text{Varianti } A = .7$$

$$\frac{(.7)(.7) - (.2)(.3)}{1 + .7 - .2 - .3} = \frac{.01}{1.2}$$

$$P > A > Q > B$$

$$P=1 \quad B=0$$

$$1 = \frac{QA - PB}{Q+A-P-B}$$



$$T=1$$

$$1 = \frac{QA}{Q+A-1}$$

$$1 = \frac{.8Q}{Q+.8-1} = \frac{.8Q}{Q-.2}$$

$$Q-.2 = .8Q$$

$$Q-.8Q = .2$$

$$.2Q = .2$$

$$Q = 1$$

$$1 - \frac{.2}{Q} = .8$$

$$\frac{.2}{Q} = .2$$

$$.2 = .2Q \quad ?$$

$$T=.9$$

$$.9 = \frac{.8Q}{Q-.2}$$

$$.9Q-.18 = .8Q$$

$$.1Q = .18$$

$$Q = \frac{.18}{.10} = 1.8$$

impossibile

$$T=.9$$

$$P=.7 \quad B=0 \quad A=.7$$

$$.9 = \frac{.7Q}{Q-.3}$$

$$.9Q-.27 = .7Q$$

impossibile

$$P=.9 \quad B=.1$$

$$A=.7$$

$$T=1$$

$$1 = \frac{.7Q - (.9)(.1)}{Q + .7 - .9 - .1} = \frac{.7Q - .09}{Q - .3}$$

$$Q - .3 = .7Q - .09$$

$$Q - .27 = .7Q$$

$$Q - .7Q = .27$$

$$.3Q = .27$$

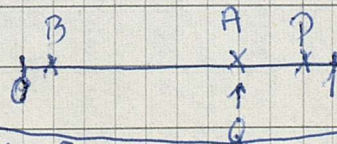
$$Q = .9$$

$$.9Q - .27 = .7Q - .09$$

$$.2Q = .19$$

$$Q = \frac{.19}{.20}$$

impossibile, perché sarebbe $A > B, Q > P$



$$P=.9 \quad B=.1 \quad A=.7$$

$$T=.9$$

$$T=1$$

22.
Trasparenza

Discussioni e esami

Risultati anomali

