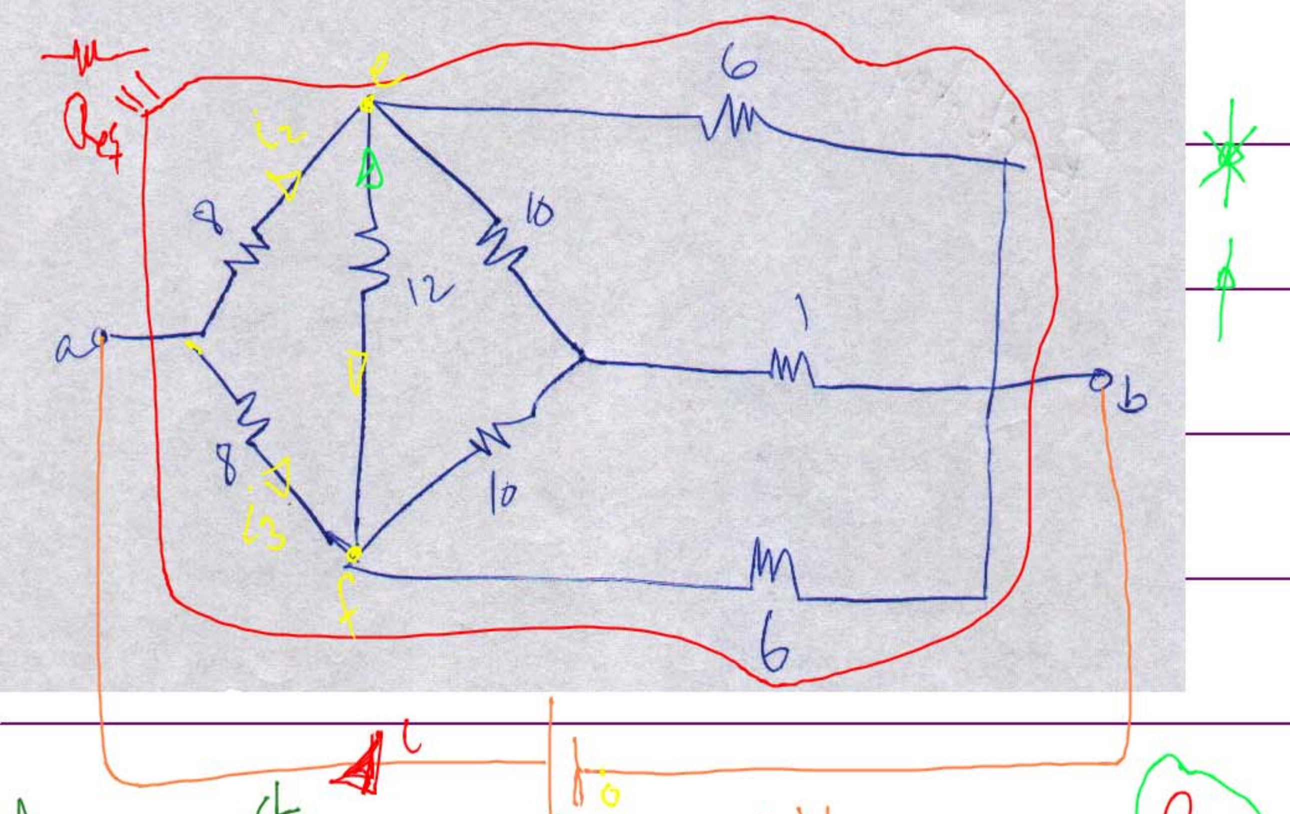


$\lim_{L\to\infty} \frac{1}{L}\int_0^L f(x)\,dx = \langle f(x)\rangle$

$\mathcal{E} = 12$ Volt

$\mathcal{E} = i R_{eq}$

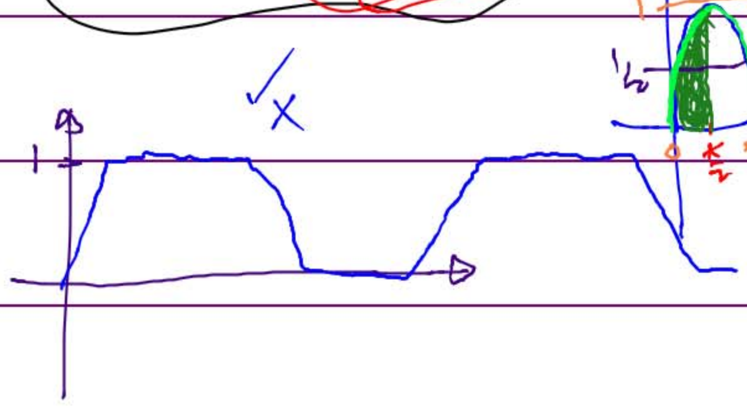
Periodic 2π

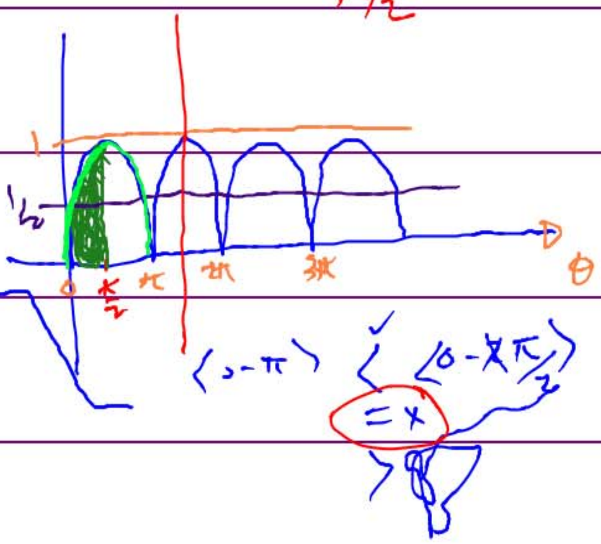
$\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2\theta \, d\theta = \langle \sin^2\theta \rangle = 1/2$

Symmetry:

$\int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \sin^2\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2} = \pi/4$

$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2}$





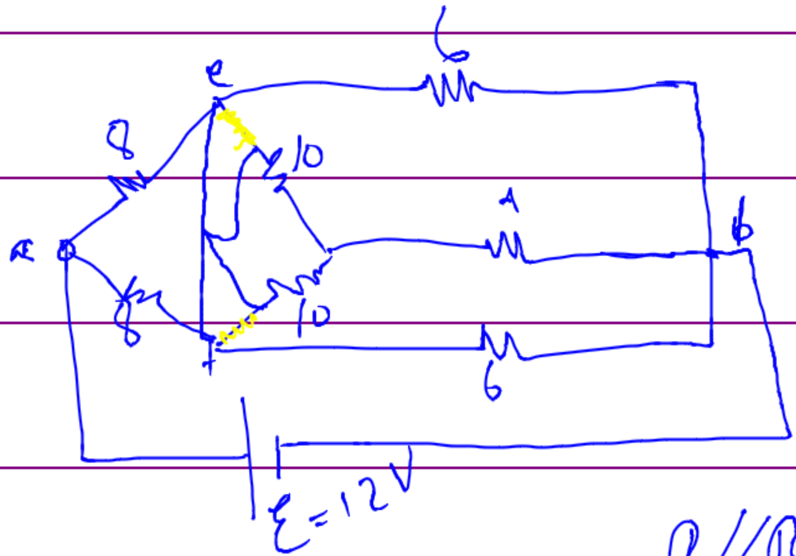
$\langle \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta\rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$

$$\langle \sin^2\theta \rangle + \langle \cos^2\theta \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \sin^2\theta \rangle = 1/2$$

Fermi

Feynmann

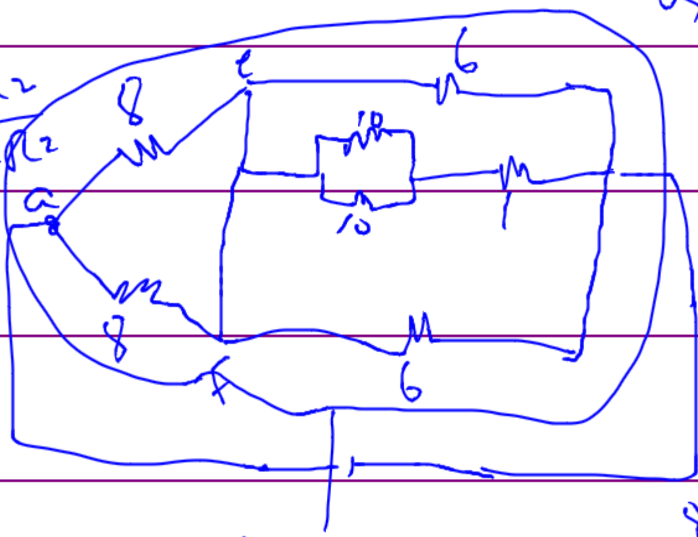


$R_1 // R_2$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$R_1 = R_2$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1}{2}$$



$R // R // R // R$

$\cdots n // R$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{R}{n}$$