PDF: Quantum Mechanics by Harry F Mccarthy (Wiley, 1934)

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Category:1942 births Category:Living people Category:Indian physicists Category:20th-century Indian physicists Category:Indian Institute of Science alumni Category:Ramakrishna Mission students Category:Scientists from Kolkata Category:University of the Punjab alumniRandom number generation is a well-known technique. A typical application of random numbers is to generate uniformly distributed random numbers within a range of values. Any technique of generating a sequence of random numbers depends on two parameters: the entropy of the set of values being generated and the number of random numbers generated. The entropy of a set of values can be expressed as the number of random numbers that are needed to generate all the values of the set. The conventional technique of generating a sequence of random numbers relies on the output of a linear feedback shift register which generates a pseudorandom sequence of numbers. Each random number of the sequence is generated within a range of values by cycling through the values of the sequence one after the other. For example, a sequence of linear feedback shift registers 100 can be used to generate random numbers within the range 1, 2, 3,..., and N, where N is the number of linear feedback shift registers. Because each random number is generated by one of the linear feedback shift registers, the total entropy in the sequence is N times the entropy of a linear feedback shift register. In other words, a sequence of N linear feedback shift registers generates a sequence of N random numbers. While the conventional technique of generating random numbers within a range of values is adequate, it does not scale well with increasing N because the total entropy is increased exponentially, thereby increasing the number of random numbers needed to generate all the values of the range. In addition, there are two problems with the conventional technique. First, even though a pseudorandom sequence of numbers can be generated, the technique does not guarantee that the sequence will have the maximum entropy within the range of values. Thus, there is a chance that a value will be generated that is not representative of the range of values. Second, in practice, the probability of generating a value that is out of range is very small. For example, in a particular pseudorandom sequence, the number of random numbers with values that are out of the range of values is Plasma arc torches generally include a torch body, an electrode mounted within the body, and passages for cooling

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