

... [13]. ...

$$n_e(x) = \begin{cases} 2(1-x), & 0 \leq x \leq 0.5, \\ 2[(3/2-x)(1-x)], & 0.5 < x \leq 1; \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$n_o(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x \leq 0.5, \\ (1/2)(x + (1/2)x^2), & 0.5 < x \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

For n_i, n_e, n_o and $x > 1$. More details [13].

III. UNBIASED ESTIMATORS OF AVERAGE DOMAIN SIZES

I. Introduction. II. DNA
 The domain sizes $n_i(x), n_e(x), n_o(x)$ are defined as follows:
 $n_i(x)$ is the number of interior domains of size x .
 $n_e(x)$ is the number of exterior domains of size x .
 $n_o(x)$ is the number of origin domains of size x .
 The total number of domains of size x is $n(x) = n_i(x) + n_e(x) + n_o(x)$.
 The average domain size \bar{x} is given by:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} x' n(x') dx'}{\int_0^{\infty} n(x') dx'}$$
 where $n(x)$ is the total number of domains of size x .
 The average domain size \bar{x} can also be expressed as:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (x_j)_{interior}}{n}$$
 where $(x_j)_{interior}$ is the size of the j -th interior domain.

$$x_i^{tot} = \int_0^1 x(x) dx + \int_0^1 x^2(x) dx,$$

$$x_e^{tot} = \int_1^\infty x(x) dx + \int_0^1 x^2(x) dx. \quad (12)$$

Введем обозначения $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{x_i^{tot} + x_e^{tot} + x_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$, $\bar{x}_1 = \frac{x_i^{tot} + x_e^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$, $\bar{x}_0 = \frac{x_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$. Тогда (10) можно переписать в виде

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}_2}{L} = \frac{X_i^{tot} + X_e^{tot} + X_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}, \quad (13)$$

где $X_i^{tot} = \int_0^1 x(x) dx$, $X_e^{tot} = \int_1^\infty x(x) dx$, $X_o^{tot} = \int_0^1 x^2(x) dx$. Тогда (13) можно переписать в виде $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}_2}{L} = \frac{X_i^{tot} + X_e^{tot} + X_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$. Тогда (13) можно переписать в виде $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}_2}{L} = \frac{X_i^{tot} + X_e^{tot} + X_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$.

Аналогично можно определить \bar{x}_1 и \bar{x}_0 . Тогда (13) можно переписать в виде $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}_2}{L} = \frac{X_i^{tot} + X_e^{tot} + X_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$. Тогда (13) можно переписать в виде $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}_2}{L} = \frac{X_i^{tot} + X_e^{tot} + X_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$.

⟨L⟩ $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}_2}{L} = \frac{X_i^{tot} + X_e^{tot} + X_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$. Тогда (13) можно переписать в виде $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}_2}{L} = \frac{X_i^{tot} + X_e^{tot} + X_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$. Тогда (13) можно переписать в виде $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\bar{X}_2}{L} = \frac{X_i^{tot} + X_e^{tot} + X_o^{tot}}{N_i + N_e/2}$.

... DNA' ...
... A ...
... I ...
... A ...
... [10].
... DNA ...
... , ...

$$= \int_0^\infty dx x(x) \int_x^\infty d\ell f(\ell) + \int_0^\infty dx(x) \int_0^x d\ell \ell f(\ell), \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$n'_o = \int_0^\infty d\ell f(\ell) \int_\ell^\infty dx x(x) \int_0^\infty d\ell \ell f(\ell) \int_\ell^\infty dx(x) \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$\int_0^\infty dx(x) = 1. \quad (\text{A1})$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dx x(x) \int_0^x d\ell f(\ell) \int_0^\infty dx(x) \int_0^x d\ell \ell f(\ell). \quad (\text{A7})$$

$$n'_i + n'_e/2 = \int_0^\infty dx(x) \left[\int_0^x d\ell \ell f(\ell) + \int_x^\infty d\ell \ell f(\ell) \right] \quad \text{T}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dx(x) = 1, \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$n'_o + n'_e$$

$$\langle \ell \rangle = 1, \quad \int_0^\infty d\ell \ell f(\ell) = 1. \quad (\text{5})$$