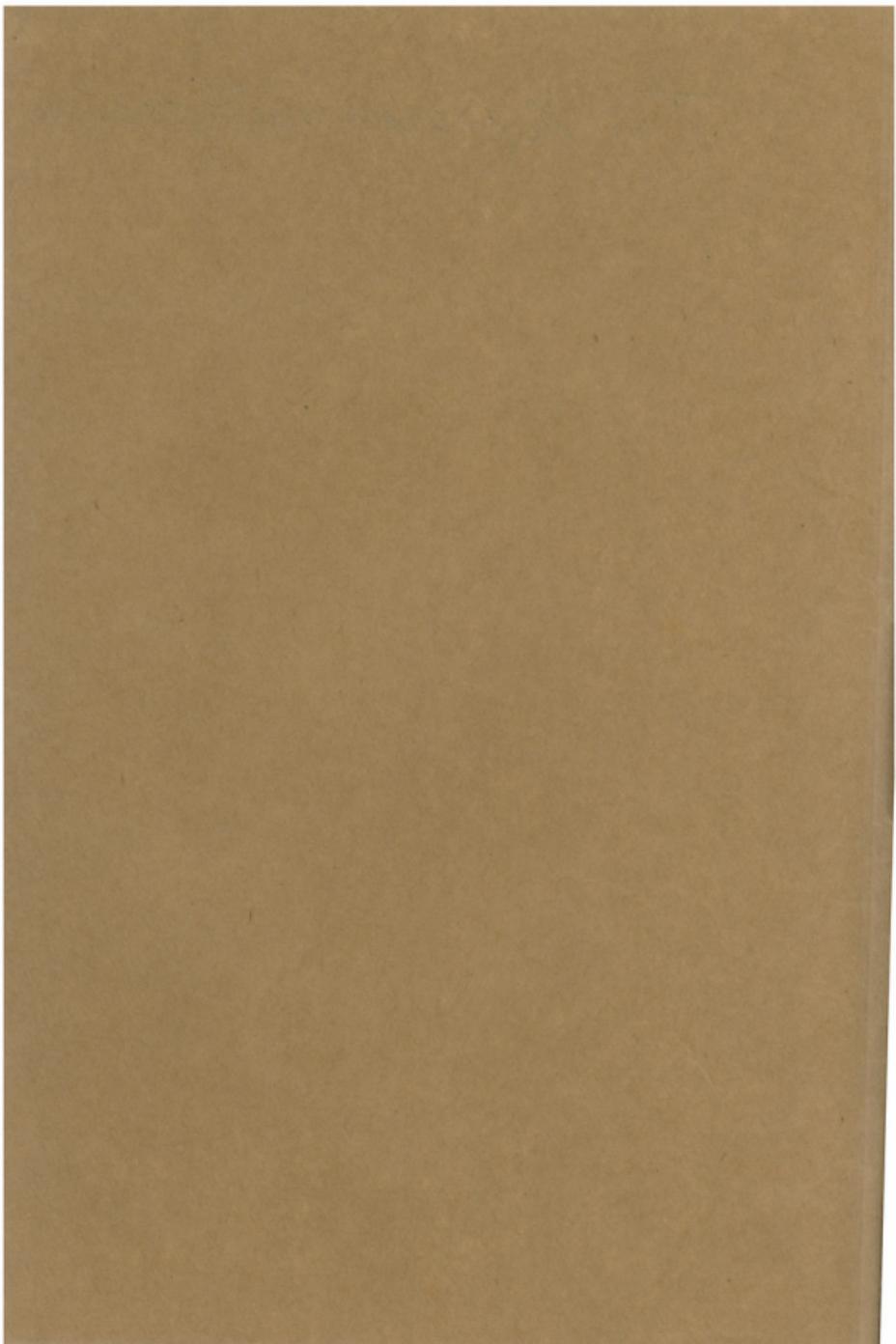


Tñ Kooiunin m̄ Tucoogoo



2

Δόρυ Σοτσεπινού

Νέα αντιρράχη

Αντρεάρχη

John Galt

John Galt

John Galt

13

Τῆς Κυριακῆς τῆς Τυροβάρου ἐν τῷ Σοπερίνῳ

$$E \leftarrow \left( -\frac{25}{2} \right) \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \dots \left( -\frac{5}{2} - \frac{25}{2} \right) \rightarrow \left( -\frac{5}{2} \right) \rightarrow \dots \left( -\frac{5}{2} - \frac{25}{2} \right) \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{1}{\delta} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{1}{\theta} \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{1}{\varphi} \frac{1}{\psi} \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\zeta} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{1}{\theta} \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{1}{\varphi} \frac{1}{\psi} \frac{1}{\chi}$$

$\text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{C} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$   
 padad selal u u u t i g s u y t n v i d u l l a r y u u u

w w u u v v v v p e e e e o o n v w w v w w w u v v u u

$\rightarrow \overbrace{v_1 v_2}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{v_2 v_3 v_4 v_5}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{v_5 v_6}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{v_6 v_7}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{v_7 v_8}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{v_8 v_9}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{v_9 v_{10}}^1$

$\frac{d}{dx} \ln V = \frac{1}{V} \frac{dV}{dx}$

So  $0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \equiv n$   $\mu a a u a a a d d u p u v v b c e x e e x$

Answers to the questions from the first page

1. What is the capital of France?

2. Who is the president of the USA?

3. What is the largest country in the world?

4. Who is the Queen of England?

5. What is the capital of Germany?

6. Who is the Prime Minister of the UK?

7. What is the capital of Spain?

8. Who is the King of Saudi Arabia?

9. What is the capital of Italy?

10. Who is the President of India?

11. What is the capital of Australia?

12. Who is the Queen of the United Kingdom?

13. What is the capital of Canada?

14. Who is the King of Jordan?

15. What is the capital of Mexico?

16. Who is the President of Brazil?

17. What is the capital of Argentina?

18. Who is the King of Saudi Arabia?

19. What is the capital of Chile?

20. Who is the President of Venezuela?

21. What is the capital of Peru?

22. Who is the King of Jordan?

23. What is the capital of Colombia?

24. Who is the President of Ecuador?

25. What is the capital of Uruguay?

26. Who is the President of Bolivia?

27. What is the capital of Paraguay?

28. Who is the President of Chile?

29. What is the capital of Bolivia?

30. Who is the President of Uruguay?

31. What is the capital of Argentina?

32. Who is the President of Chile?

33. What is the capital of Uruguay?

34. Who is the President of Bolivia?

35. What is the capital of Paraguay?

36. Who is the President of Chile?

37. What is the capital of Argentina?

38. Who is the President of Chile?

39. What is the capital of Uruguay?

40. Who is the President of Bolivia?

41. What is the capital of Paraguay?

42. Who is the President of Chile?

43. What is the capital of Argentina?

44. Who is the President of Chile?

45. What is the capital of Uruguay?

46. Who is the President of Bolivia?

47. What is the capital of Paraguay?

48. Who is the President of Chile?

49. What is the capital of Argentina?

50. Who is the President of Chile?

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

1.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \rightarrow \arcsin x$   $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \rightarrow \arccos x$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

By the way, I am not sure if you have heard of the term "parallel reading". It means that when you are reading a text in one language, you are also reading it in another language at the same time. This can help you understand the text better because you can compare the two versions and see how they differ. It can also help you improve your reading skills because you are exposed to two different ways of expressing the same ideas.

2. ~~Two hours of the workshop~~ ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

3. ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

4. ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

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37. ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

35

26. 10. 1961  
Музыкальный инструмент  
муз. инструменты  
музыкальные инструменты

1961 г.  
1961 г.

1961 г.  
1961 г.  
1961 г.  
1961 г.  
1961 г.  
1961 г.  
1961 г.  
1961 г.

Изобретатель А. Карапетян

24 февраля 1961

Н. Т. В.

2. ~~Two hours of the workshop~~ ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

3. ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

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6

2

4

Дору 'Атот'жан

Нүүрнүүсэд

Алхарын

+

Dan Alford, 1981

is a member

of the

Τῇ Κυριωνί τὸς Τυπεῖνος εἰσὶ τὸν Στύλον Ηαὶ νῦν

—  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \hat{c}_1 - \hat{c}_2 \right) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_2 \right) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \hat{c}_1 - \hat{c}_2 \right) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_2 \right) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2} \cdots$   
 E εε βληθν A α διατί Παραδειγματικώς δια της

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\rho}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\rho}} \right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\rho}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\rho}}$$

$\lambda_0$   $\lambda_{\text{ZAMS}}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{C} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \right) \dots \\ & \in \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \end{aligned}$$

$\sum_{j \in V} \sum_{i \in N_j} \frac{1}{d_i} \left( \sum_{k \in N_{ij}} \frac{1}{d_k} \right) \leq \sum_{i \in V} \frac{1}{d_i} \sum_{j \in N(i)} \frac{1}{d_j} \leq \sum_{i \in V} \frac{1}{d_i} \leq 1$

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$   $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NaOH}$

ταχείας ορθογώνιας πλάκας με την απόσταση των δύο πλευρών της στον αριθμό της πλάκας.

1.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( x^2 \right) = 2x$   
2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \sin x \right) = \cos x$   
3.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( e^x \right) = e^x$

Answers to 4 questions

4. Next year

5. Next year

6. Next year

7. Next year

8. Next year

9. Next year

10. Next year

11. Next year

12. Next year

13. Next year

14. Next year

15. Next year

16. Next year

17. Next year

καὶ δὲ αἱ τὴν νύν εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν σημεῖον νοσεῖν.

καὶ τοῦτο εἴ τις γένοιται καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν σημεῖον νοσεῖν.

καὶ τοῦτο εἴ τις γένοιται καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν σημεῖον νοσεῖν.

καὶ δὲ οὐ γίγνεται πρόσωπον οὐδὲ τῷ πρώτῳ οὐδὲ μόνῳ.

τῆλας ὅπερ τὸν αὐτὸν σημεῖον νοσεῖν.

οὐδὲ τοῦτο εἴ τις γένοιται καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν σημεῖον νοσεῖν.

οὐδὲ τὸν αὐτὸν σημεῖον νοσεῖν.

οὐδὲ τὸν αὐτὸν σημεῖον νοσεῖν.

Μητέως Α. Καμαρίδης

25 Ιουνίου 1961

Nikolaos T. Paliakostopoulos

2. ~~Two hours of the workshop~~ ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

3. ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

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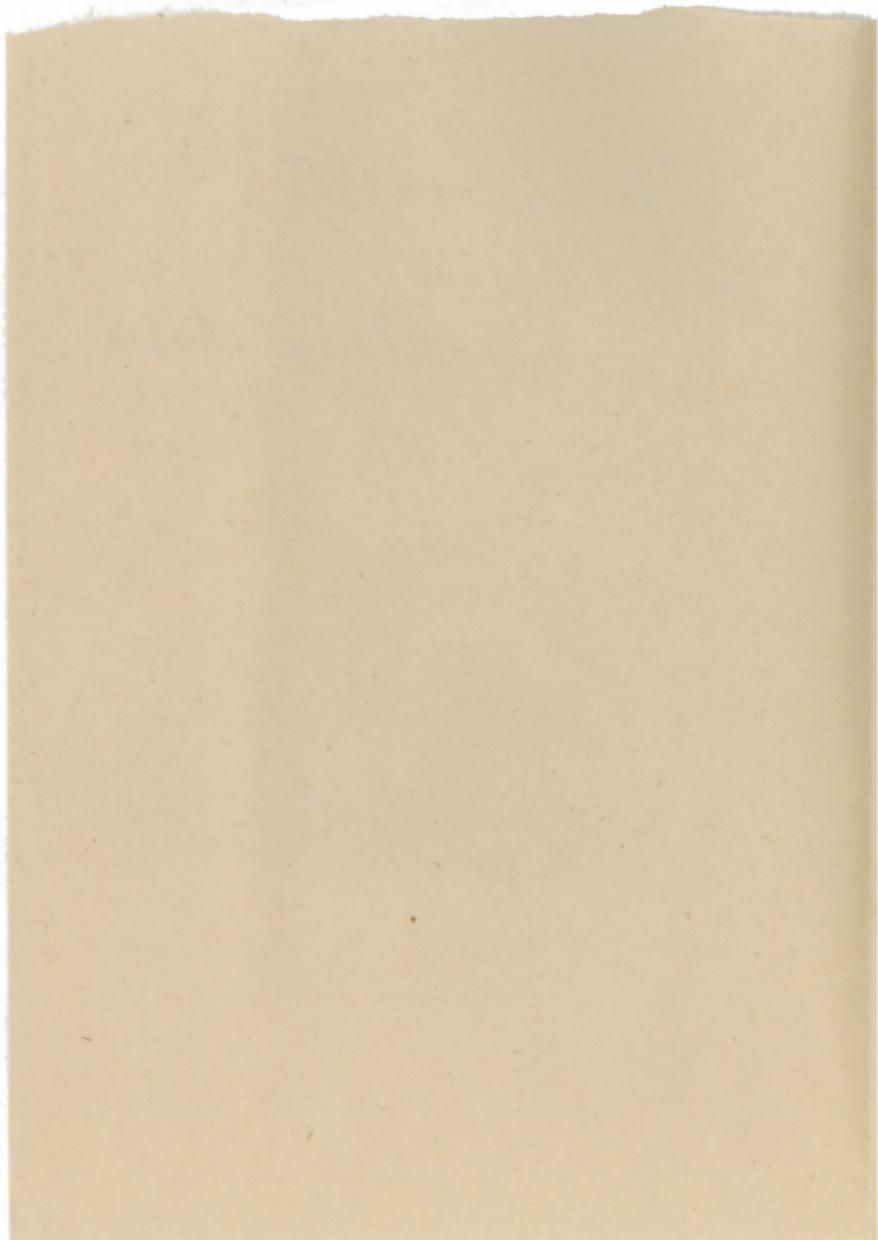
24. ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

25. ~~Two days~~ ~~Two weeks~~

10

51

Tῆς Κυριανῆς  
τῆς Τυριώτης  
εἰς τοὺς Αἴγρους Δόλην



## Tē Kupiuunī tñs Tupivñs

*Eἰσὶ τοὺς Αἴγαυους δοῦλοι Ἡλίκος ἢ τοῖς Πέτροις*

Let  $\epsilon \in \Delta_0$  be a small positive number. Then  $\|f - g\|_{L^2(\Omega)} < \epsilon$ .

function  $u_1 u_1 w$  by  $A$  yet  $l l l l$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n E \left[ \frac{X_k}{\max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k)} \right] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\lambda x}} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( \frac{\lambda}{e^\lambda - 1} \right) = \frac{1}{e^\lambda - 1}$$

(— $\frac{5}{6}$ ) $\rightarrow$  — $\frac{5}{6}$   $\rightarrow$  K ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) $\rightarrow$  — $\frac{1}{4}$   $\rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{4}$   
ρ₀₀₀₀₀₀₀₀ η TWVΠΛΕΥΜΑ αἱ οντων

$$-\frac{1}{\omega} \partial_x \frac{1}{\omega} = -\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\omega} \Rightarrow \partial_x \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega} \partial_x \ln \omega$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{(-)} & \text{(+)} & \text{(+)} & \text{(+)} & \text{(+)} & \text{(+)} & \text{(+)} \\ \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x} & \frac{1}{x} \\ \mu & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{vwv} & \text{vwv} & \text{vll} & \text{l l l} \\ \text{vwv} & \text{vwv} & \text{vll} & \text{l l l} \end{matrix}$$

1.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$  2.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$  3.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$  4.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2}} > r > \left( \frac{1 - \alpha_1}{1 + \alpha_1} \right) > \frac{r - r_1}{r_1} > r > \frac{6}{\alpha_1} > \frac{6}{\alpha_1} - \frac{1}{\alpha_1} = \frac{5}{\alpha_1} > \frac{5}{\alpha_1 - 2}$$



λωώ ωρέου πρέσεις εκείνες επειδη αστ

η προσθέσθαι ορθούνται παρόπλη σε

τις αυτήν την πραγματικά θέση σε γενή

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η η

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η η



χειρίζεται την παραγωγή της από την ομάδα της στον πλανήσιμο χώρο της πόλης.

Επίσης, η ομάδα της παραγωγής της στην πόλη είναι σε μεγάλη ποσότητα στην πόλη.

Η ομάδα της παραγωγής της στην πόλη είναι σε μεγάλη ποσότητα στην πόλη.

Οι ομάδες της παραγωγής της στην πόλη είναι σε μεγάλη ποσότητα στην πόλη.

Οι ομάδες της παραγωγής της στην πόλη είναι σε μεγάλη ποσότητα στην πόλη.

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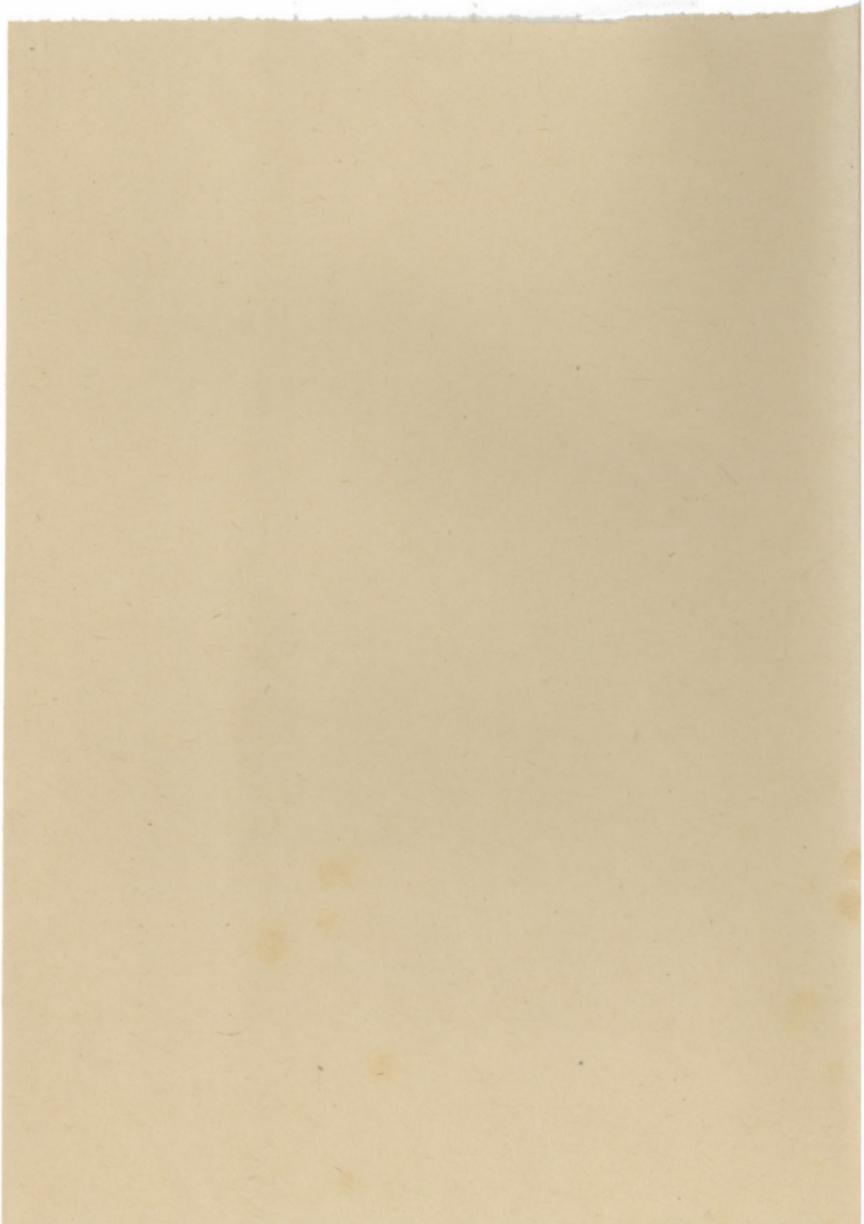
Μηλέως Α. Κακαρίδης

30 Ιουνίου 1961

Μηλέως Τ. Βαρχόπουλος







Τῇ Κυριωτὶ μίστηροφύσῃ  
Εἰς τοὺς Αἴνους Δόξα  
Νῦ σαρκισθῶ

16

Wiegogut ist mir gut

Wid wohn vor der

Wiegogut ist

Noméus

Ἄριστος ἦν οὐδεὶς τὸν Κυριουνόν ταῖς πολε-  
σφίσιον 14

Let  $\epsilon \in \Delta_0$ . Then  $\alpha = \pi_\alpha \circ \alpha + \rho_{\alpha+1} + \dots + \rho_n$  where  $\alpha \in \Delta_0$ .

then all  $\Gamma_1$  is linear & w.r.t  $\alpha \propto \alpha \propto \alpha \propto \alpha \propto \Gamma$

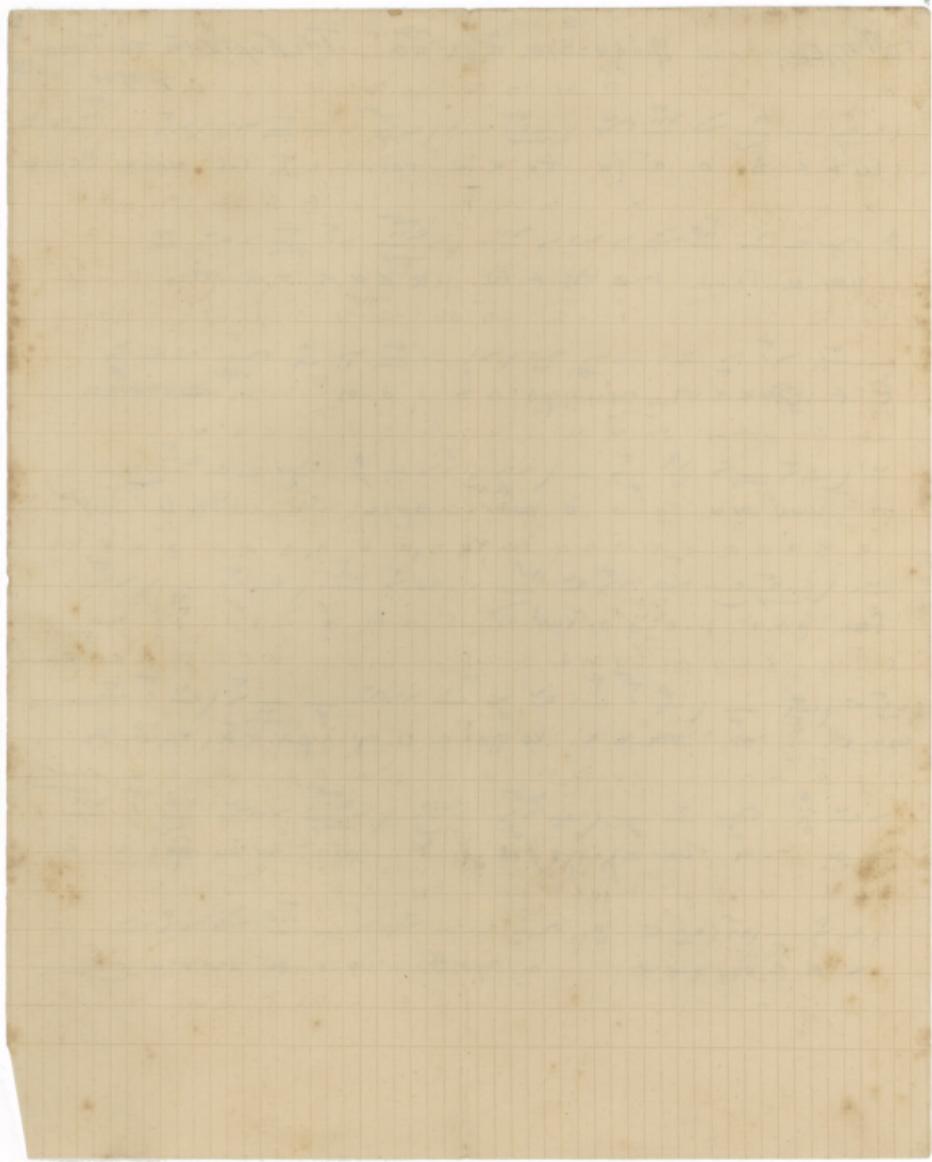
$E \leftarrow \text{Q} \otimes \text{Q}^T$  ~~mean po 0 0 0 0 es~~  $\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  TENTATIVE

It seems like a good idea to me.

1.  $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$

or as in *unseen* you see it.

1.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$  or  $y = Cx$  where  $C$  is a constant.

$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

~~the  
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w  
hi~~

$$\frac{c}{\cos \theta} \left( \frac{-c^2}{r^2} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{r^2}{c^2} \right) \left( \frac{c}{r} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}$$

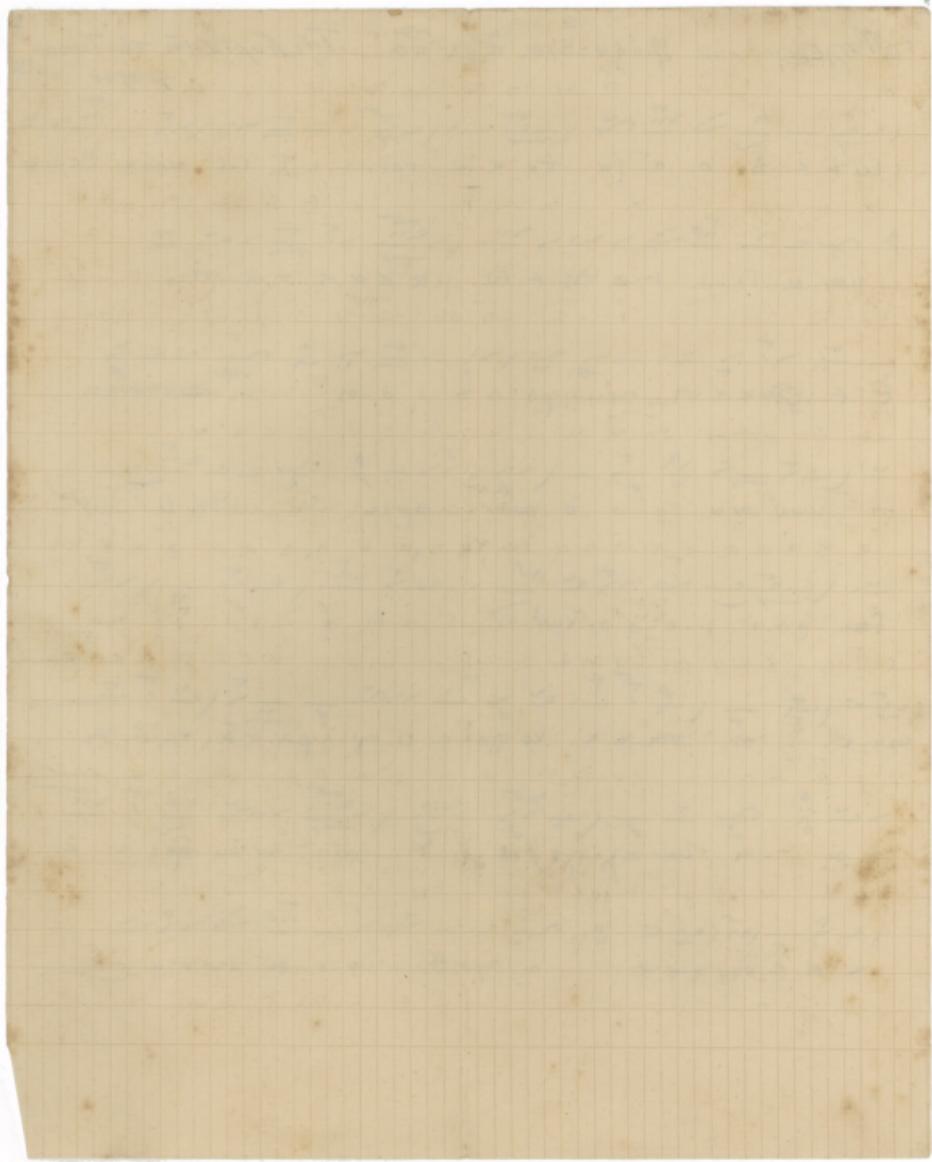
$$\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^4}$$

or  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  are added to the solution.

$$-\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \left( \frac{d}{dx} \ln \left( \frac{x+iR}{x-iR} \right) \right) dx$$

$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} f(t) dt = f(\cos x) \cdot (-\sin x) - f(\sin x) \cdot (\cos x)$

Все эти факторы ведут к снижению производительности труда.



$$\frac{1}{P} \int_{\Omega} \left| \nabla u \right|^p \leq C$$

Αριξ

Εγδωτις πανησοι

Της Κυριακεως της Τυροβούρας

N. A. K.

B. N. K.

20

28



Třešňov