

Τὸ 10. ἐπιπέδον ἐστὶν ἄνισοτροπὸν καὶ ἔχει
ἑξήκοντα ἰσοτροπικά ἐπιπέδα καὶ ἑξήκοντα
ἰσοτροπικά ἑξήκοντα ἰσοτροπικά ἐπιπέδα.

Ἐὰν ἡ ἀπόστασις ἀπὸ τοῦ κέντρου εἴη r ,
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Κατάχ.

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Κατάχ. ξιν ὁ βῶσ. χορός

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Κατάχ.

ε ε γ α ε ε ε ε ε ε ε γ ε ε ε τ ο μ ε ε γ α ε ε ε

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Μουσική
 Γρηγόριος Α. Καμαράδου

909

Εἰς Κορυθαίωνα - 20 εἰς

Εἰς Ζαμίνας 1949

Εἰς Ἐλεφαν

Εἰς Ἠλίαν τῆς 5 Σεπτεμβρίου 1950

εἰς Βροχην

Εἰς Ἰορδάνην - 40 εἰς 2 Σεπτεμβρίου 1953

Καὶ Χρῆμα Α Καθαρά

232

§ 11. Entschieden die von Airon, Gion, Karvun

Entschieden die von Airon, Gion, Karvun

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Entschieden die von Airon, Gion, Karvun

~~Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests.~~

~~Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests.~~

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$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

Kontrol

$\frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{2}{x^3} \right) = -2 \cdot (-3)x^{-4} = \frac{6}{x^4}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$

Kontrol

$\frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{3}{x^4} \right) = -3 \cdot (-4)x^{-5} = \frac{12}{x^5}$

Kontrol

$\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$

$\frac{d}{dx} \left(-\frac{4}{x^5} \right) = -4 \cdot (-5)x^{-6} = \frac{20}{x^6}$

$\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$

Kontrol

N.T.B.

7η 11: Σεπτεμβρίου

Εἰς τὴν Αὐλῆν Δόξα. Καὶ νῦν Ἦχος Πάσα

□
ὕψους Δόξα Πατριάρχαι καὶ ἰεροσολι-
τῶν καὶ πατρῶν

ἐκ τῆς καταστάσεως τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τῆς
καρδιάς

□
καὶ ἰεροσολιτῶν καὶ πατρῶν
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καὶ ἰεροσολιτῶν καὶ πατρῶν

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 general theory of the problem. It is shown that the problem
 is equivalent to a certain boundary value problem for a
 second order elliptic equation. The general theory of such
 problems is well known and the results of this theory are
 applied to the present problem.

In the second part of the paper the author considers the
 case of a certain special boundary value problem. It is
 shown that in this case the problem is equivalent to a
 certain integral equation. The integral equation is solved
 by the method of successive approximations.

The author concludes the paper with a number of remarks
 and references.

The author is indebted to Professor A. N. Kolmogorov for
 his interest in this work.

Received by the Editor June 10, 1953.

P. P. ANKUDIN

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt}$
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 $= \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt}$

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 $= \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt}$

[Faint, illegible handwriting covering the page]

N.E.

1704

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the letters 'N.E.' and '1704'.

Handwritten notes in the second section, featuring mathematical symbols and text.

Handwritten notes in the third section, including various symbols and text.

Handwritten notes in the fourth section, containing mathematical expressions and text.

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Handwritten notes in the tenth section, including mathematical symbols and text.

N. E.

17th

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Сидорова Анна Ивановна

1. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

2. $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$

3. $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$

4. $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$

5. $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$

6. $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

7. $\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$

8. $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$

9. $\frac{1}{x^{10}} = x^{-10}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

1. $\frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} = -1 \cdot x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

2. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2 \cdot x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

3. $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3 \cdot x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$

4. $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4 \cdot x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$

5. $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5 \cdot x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$

6. $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6 \cdot x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$

7. $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7 \cdot x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

8. $\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8 \cdot x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$

9. $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9 \cdot x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$

10. $\frac{1}{x^{10}} = x^{-10}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10 \cdot x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^4} + \dots$
 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^4} + \dots$

$\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^5} + \dots$
 $\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5} - \frac{1}{x^5} + \dots$

$\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5} - \frac{1}{x^6} + \dots$
 $\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5} - \frac{1}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^6} + \dots$

$\frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^7} + \dots$
 $\frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^5} - \frac{1}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^7} + \dots$

$\frac{1}{x^5} - \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^8} + \dots$
 $\frac{1}{x^5} = \frac{1}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^7} + \frac{1}{x^8} - \frac{1}{x^8} + \dots$

$\frac{1}{x^6} - \frac{1}{x^7} + \frac{1}{x^8} - \frac{1}{x^9} + \dots$
 $\frac{1}{x^6} = \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^7} + \frac{1}{x^8} - \frac{1}{x^8} + \frac{1}{x^9} - \frac{1}{x^9} + \dots$

$\frac{1}{x^7} - \frac{1}{x^8} + \frac{1}{x^9} - \frac{1}{x^{10}} + \dots$
 $\frac{1}{x^7} = \frac{1}{x^7} + \frac{1}{x^8} - \frac{1}{x^8} + \frac{1}{x^9} - \frac{1}{x^9} + \frac{1}{x^{10}} - \frac{1}{x^{10}} + \dots$

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