

Τῆς Ἁγίας καὶ Μεγάλῃς Τεταρτῆς  
εἰς τὸν Ὁρθρὸν καθίσματα

Ἦχος ρ: Γα

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1887  
H. H. H.

Das Jahr war sehr reichhaltig  
für den Vögelzug

Die Vögel zogen in großer Zahl  
von Norden nach Süden

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20/3/50

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# ΚΑΘΙΣΜΑ

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20 MAR 1950



Τῆς Ἁγίας καὶ Μεγάλης Τετάρτης  
εἰς τὸν Ὁρθρὸν καθίσματα

Ἦχος π: ρα

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is equivalent to the problem of finding the minimum of a certain function.

The second part of the paper is devoted to the construction of an algorithm for finding the minimum of the function. It is shown that the algorithm is convergent and that it can be used to find the minimum of the function to any desired accuracy.

The third part of the paper is devoted to the construction of a program for finding the minimum of the function. It is shown that the program is efficient and that it can be used to find the minimum of the function to any desired accuracy.

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1.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$   
 2.  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{20} + \frac{4}{20} = \frac{9}{20}$   
 3.  $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{4}{24} + \frac{3}{24} = \frac{7}{24}$   
 4.  $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3}{30} + \frac{2}{30} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$   
 5.  $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{3}{36} + \frac{2}{36} = \frac{5}{36}$   
 6.  $\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{5}{100} + \frac{4}{100} = \frac{9}{100}$   
 7.  $\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{4}{120} + \frac{3}{120} = \frac{7}{120}$   
 8.  $\frac{1}{45} + \frac{1}{60} = \frac{4}{180} + \frac{3}{180} = \frac{7}{180}$   
 9.  $\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{75} = \frac{5}{300} + \frac{4}{300} = \frac{9}{300} = \frac{3}{100}$   
 10.  $\frac{1}{84} + \frac{1}{105} = \frac{5}{420} + \frac{4}{420} = \frac{9}{420} = \frac{3}{140}$



RAMONA

6-24

March 1st 1950

Dear Mother, I received your letter of the 27th and was glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same.

I have not much news to write at present. I am still in the hospital and am getting along fairly well.

The weather here is still very cold and I am glad to hear that you are all getting ready for the spring season.

I hope to be home soon and will write you again when I have more news to tell.

Love, Ramona

P.S. I am sorry I cannot write you more often but I am still in the hospital.

Write soon and let me hear from you.

With love to all,

Ramona

20 MAR 1950

Ἦν Ἁγία καὶ Μεγάλη Τετάρτη  
εἰς τὸν Ὀρθρον καθίσματα

Ἦχος ρ' ΓΨ

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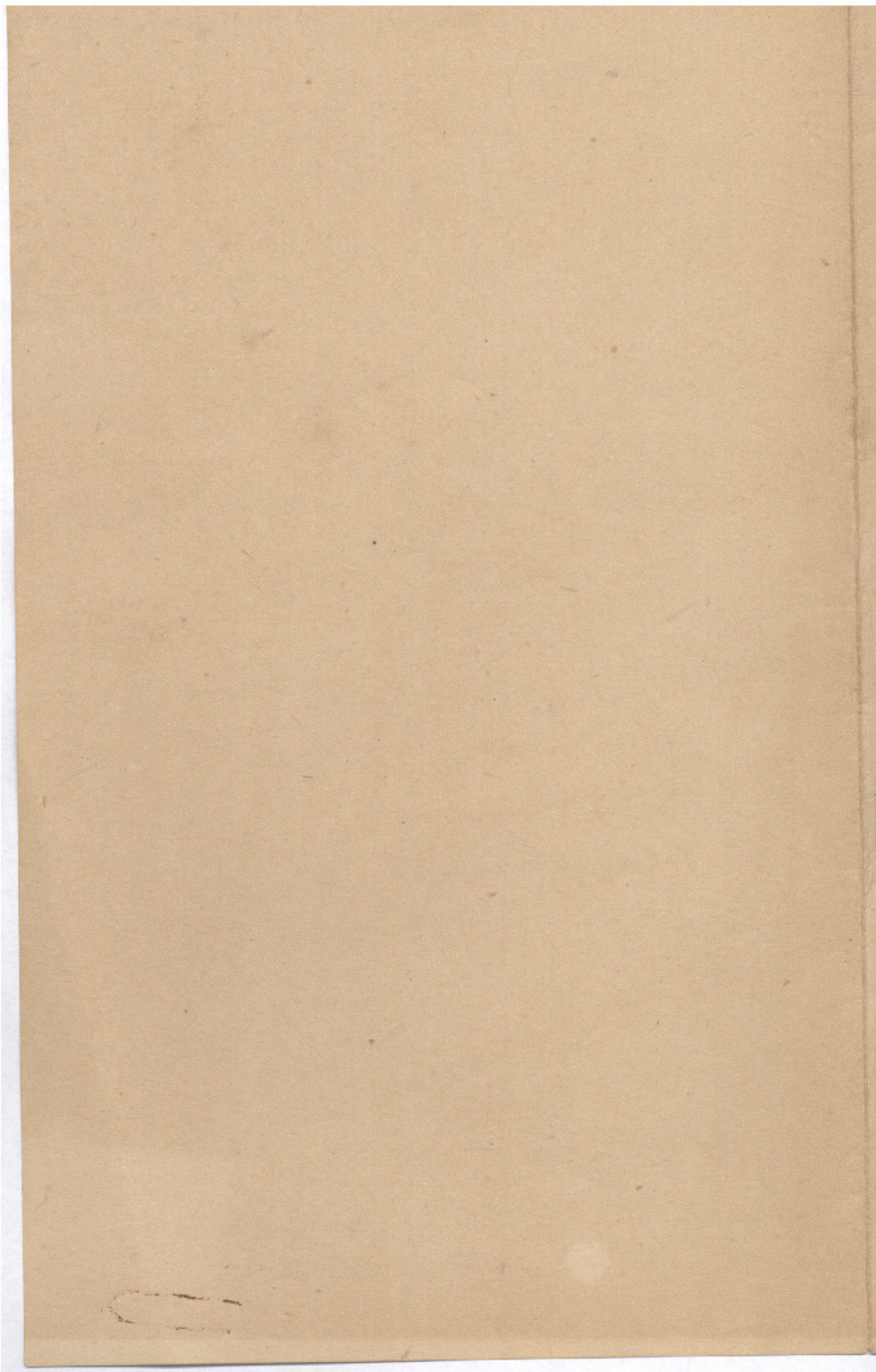
20 MAR 1950



CT!

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Mathematical Notes

Let  $x$  and  $y$  be two variables, and let  $z$  be a function of  $x$  and  $y$ .

The total differential of  $z$  is given by  $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ .

If  $z$  is a function of  $x$  only, then  $dz = \frac{dz}{dx} dx$ .

The partial derivative of  $z$  with respect to  $x$  is  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ .

The partial derivative of  $z$  with respect to  $y$  is  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

The second order partial derivatives are  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ , and  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ .

The Hessian matrix is  $H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{pmatrix}$ .

The determinant of the Hessian matrix is  $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - (\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y})^2$ .

The discriminant  $\Delta$  is used to determine the nature of the critical points.

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