

Α. Φεβρουαρίου

Δόξα τῶν Ἁγίων
Βασιλέων

A. P. [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

Basission

W. Gelpovskian

Handwritten notes on the first line, including mathematical symbols like $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Handwritten notes on the second line, including mathematical symbols like $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$.

Handwritten notes on the third line, including mathematical symbols like $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{7}$.

Handwritten notes on the fourth line, including mathematical symbols like $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{9}$.

Handwritten notes on the fifth line, including mathematical symbols like $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{11}$.

Handwritten notes on the sixth line, including mathematical symbols like $\frac{1}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{13}$.

Handwritten notes on the seventh line, including mathematical symbols like $\frac{1}{14}$ and $\frac{1}{15}$.

Handwritten notes on the eighth line, including mathematical symbols like $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{17}$.

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{10}$
 TOV SWIN TAN N H HNT WWWW VO OT
 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{10}$
 TOV SWIN TAN N H HNT WWWW VO OT
 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{10}$
 TOV SWIN TAN N H HNT WWWW VO OT
 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{10}$
 TOV SWIN TAN N H HNT WWWW VO OT
 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{10}$
 TOV SWIN TAN N H HNT WWWW VO OT
 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10

Boatman's Kalendar

1884. A. infus. var. id. 1830

1884

Δόξα τῷ αἰ νόμ ἑσθίνι Α. Ζελεουα.

B. N. K.

5

A. P. [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear]

Τῆς Ἰ. Φεβρουαρίου

~~εἰς τοὺς Αἴκους Δόξω~~

Εν τῷ Ἑσπερινῷ

Νά ἀντιγραφῆ

ΧΗΜΙΚΟΝ & ΜΙΚΡΟΒΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΕΡΓΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ

ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΧΗΜΕΙΟΝ

ΓΕΡ. Μ. ΜΑΚΡΗ

ΔΙΠΛΩΜ. ΧΗΜΙΚΟΥ - ΜΙΚΡΟΒΙΟΛΟΓΟΥ

ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟΠΟΙΟΥ

(ΝΟΜΟΙ 5607, 6129)

ΟΔΟΣ 4ης ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΥ 87β

ΣΤΑΣΙΣ ΧΑΡΟΚΟΠΟΥ

ΑΡΙΘ. ΤΗΛΕΦ. 96326

Έν Καλλιθέζ τῆ 17 Μαΐου 194 1

ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΕΩΣ ΟΥΡΩΝ

Κ. Καμαράδου Πάτρας

Έντολή Γιατροῦ κ. Τασσόγλου

Αριθ. Αναλύσ. 9779

ΓΕΝΙΚΟΙ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΕΣ

Τηρηθεῖσα δίαιτα ----- Χροιά κιτρινεπή
 Ποσότης 24ώρου ----- "Οφίς τετασμένη
 Αντιβρ. εἰς τὸ ἠλιοτρόπιον ἀλκαλική Υποστάθμη ἰσχυρή
 Εἰδικὸν βάρος (150 C) 1,017 "Οσμὴ κυστιτική ἰσχυρή

ΦΥΣΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΑΤΙΚΑ	Ἐπὶ τοῖς ο/οο	Εὐρεθέν. ἐπὶ τοῖς ο/οο	24ώρου	Εὐρεθέν. 24ώρου	ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ
Χλωριοῦχα	8—10	<u>3</u>	12—15		
Φωσφορικά	2—2,2	<u>2,80</u>	2,5—3,0		
Ὀύρια	16—24	<u>17</u>	25—35		
Ὀύρικὸν δξῶ	0,25—0,45	<u>0,58</u>	0,4—0,7		
*Κρεατινίνη	0,6—0,8	/	0,9— β ,2		
*Αμμωνία	0,4—0,6		0,6—0,9		
*Ὀλικὸν θεικὸν δξῶ	1,3—1,6		2—2,5		

*Τὰ δι' ἀστέρος σημειούμενα ἐξετάζονται μόνον ζητούμενα εἰδικῶς.

Τῆς Γ' Φεβρουαρίου τοῦ Ἁγίου Γερομάρτυρος
Χαρυλάμπου ἱερός ἦχος πλδ
ἐν τῷ ἑσπερινῷ Δόξα

Β
Δοξασα Πατριε καιαι υι υι υ καιαι αι αι Αα

γι υ ω Πνεε ε ε ευ μα α α τι

Β
Ευσας τω θεε ω υυ σιι α αν αι αι αι νεε ε σεεε

Δ
ωσ ι ε ραρχων τω δε σπο ο ο ο τη καιαι κτιι ι ι ι ι

π
ζητητη σου ωσ ι ε ρευι ε ε εν νο μαω ωω ωω

Δ
τα α α α α τος ε ε καιαι τος πα α α α θσσ

Β
γ ε ε ε ε ε ε ε γο ναω μι ι ι ι ι μη τη τη

π
ηχητη ηη ηη δε ο ο ο ο ο ο ο βρωων χαα ραα α

Die 1. Differentialquotient der Funktion

bestimmt man durch

die Ableitung der Funktion

Die Ableitung der Funktion $f(x) = x^2$ ist $f'(x) = 2x$.

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad f'(x) = 2x$$

Die Ableitung der Funktion $f(x) = x^3$ ist $f'(x) = 3x^2$.

Die Ableitung der Funktion $f(x) = x^4$ ist $f'(x) = 4x^3$.

Die Ableitung der Funktion $f(x) = x^5$ ist $f'(x) = 5x^4$.

Die Ableitung der Funktion $f(x) = x^6$ ist $f'(x) = 6x^5$.

Die Ableitung der Funktion $f(x) = x^7$ ist $f'(x) = 7x^6$.

Die Ableitung der Funktion $f(x) = x^8$ ist $f'(x) = 8x^7$.

$\alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \lambda \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \lambda \alpha \alpha \alpha \mu \pi \epsilon \varsigma \beta \epsilon \omega \tau \omicron \upsilon \gamma \alpha \rho \theta \upsilon$

$\alpha \alpha \nu \epsilon \upsilon \pi \rho \omicron \sigma \beta \omicron \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \iota \tau \omicron \sigma \nu \pi \rho \omicron \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \epsilon \eta \eta$

$\epsilon \eta \chi \gamma \alpha \alpha \gamma \epsilon \varsigma \tau \omega \delta \iota \alpha \beta \epsilon \upsilon \sigma \iota \iota \alpha \alpha \alpha \epsilon \epsilon \alpha \alpha \upsilon$

$\tau \omicron \omicron \omicron \omicron \nu \omega \theta \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \omega \mu \pi \alpha \tau \rho \iota \iota \iota \iota \pi \rho \omicron$

$\sigma \alpha \delta \alpha \alpha \gamma \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \gamma \alpha \sigma \omicron \omicron \omicron \omicron \nu \iota \Delta \iota \omicron \omicron \sigma \upsilon \gamma \alpha \gamma \alpha \alpha$

$\alpha \alpha \alpha \lambda \lambda \eta \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \upsilon \tau \omega \upsilon \omega \omega \omega \epsilon \iota \varsigma \alpha \rho \alpha \nu \iota \iota \alpha \alpha \iota \sigma \eta$

$\nu \omega \omega \omega \omega \omega \sigma \epsilon \iota \varsigma \epsilon \nu \epsilon \upsilon \iota \lambda \eta \sigma \iota \iota \iota \iota \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \tau \omega \nu$

$\pi \rho \omega \omega \omega \tau \omicron \omicron \omicron \omicron \tau \omicron \omicron \omicron \omicron \omicron \omicron \omega \nu \omega \mu \pi \rho \epsilon \beta \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon$

$\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \upsilon \epsilon \iota \alpha \delta \iota \iota \alpha \alpha \lambda \epsilon \iota \epsilon \iota \epsilon \iota \epsilon \iota \epsilon \iota \pi \tau \omega \iota \nu \alpha \rho \upsilon$

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

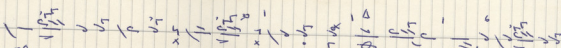
6. $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6 \cdot x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$

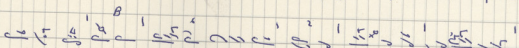
7. $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7 \cdot x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

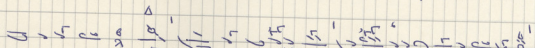
8. $\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8 \cdot x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$

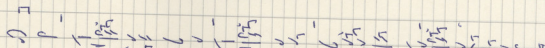
9. $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9 \cdot x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$

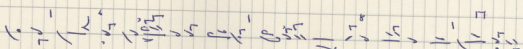
10/11

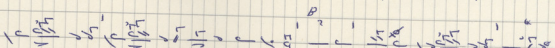

 ΓΒωω ωω ωω ωω ωω κέν οργήσ ηυ θλίφεεεε

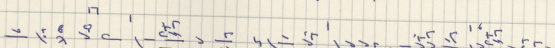

 ωσ οιτι μων ζεεε βθ την πάνεε ορ τωω ωων

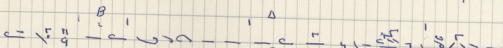

 μνηνημνη ηυ πο ο θωωωω ζεεε ο οοντι

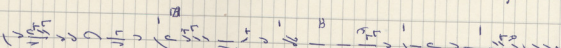

 προσω νχχ χχ χχ εστη η ηην βη ηην ηη και ααααραν


 την αα παειειειρα θααα αα χυμαα τα βρυυυ


 υυ υυ χχ χχ χχ βαι ηυ λαι κω δη η ηη υουοο


 βων ευ πο δωω ωω ωων ποιοι χχχχ μεεεεε


 νην βωτηρι αντε ηυ ει ααα ηυ


 ααα σιιι ιην μιν βρα ααα βεε κεν βρα βεε βρα


 βχ αν

Ν. Μ. Λέως Α. Καμυράνοσ
 L. Ριφρίου 1961
 Ν. Τ. ΒΑΑΧ ΟΡΓΑΝΟΣ

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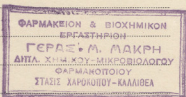
ΠΑΘΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΑΤΙΚΑ	Ἐπί τοῖς οἴοι	24ώρου	ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ
Λεύκωμα	ἰχνη ἰπροσειόριστα		
Ψευδολεύκωμα	ὄχι		
Αἰμοσφαιρίνη	"		
Σάκχαρον	"		
Ὄξονη	"		
Διοξεικόν οξὺ	"		
Β'-Ὄξυδουτυρικόν οξὺ	"		
Χολικά οξέα	"		
Χολή	"		
Οὐροχολίνη	ὀλίγη		
Ἴνδικάνη	ὀλίγη		

ΜΙΚΡΟΣΚΟΠΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΙΖΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Μικρὰ ἀσφαιρίσματα πνοσφαιρίων - ἄρκετὶ ἐπιθήλια
κύστεως . . . Ἔνια ἐπιθήλια νεφροῦ καὶ κύλινδροι
ὕλιδεις . .

Ἄρκετοὶ κρύσταλλοι ὀξαλικῶ ἰσβεστίου -
ἄριον οὐδέτερον φωσφορικόν τριασβεστίον . .

ΕΙΔΙΚΑΙ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ



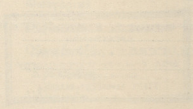
Ὁ ἐκτελέσας τὴν ἀνάλυσιν

ИЗДАНИЕ	№	Итого	ОСТАТОК
1900	1	100	100
1901	2	200	200
1902	3	300	300
1903	4	400	400
1904	5	500	500
1905	6	600	600
1906	7	700	700
1907	8	800	800
1908	9	900	900
1909	10	1000	1000
1910	11	1100	1100
1911	12	1200	1200
1912	13	1300	1300
1913	14	1400	1400
1914	15	1500	1500
1915	16	1600	1600
1916	17	1700	1700
1917	18	1800	1800
1918	19	1900	1900
1919	20	2000	2000
1920	21	2100	2100
1921	22	2200	2200
1922	23	2300	2300
1923	24	2400	2400
1924	25	2500	2500
1925	26	2600	2600
1926	27	2700	2700
1927	28	2800	2800
1928	29	2900	2900
1929	30	3000	3000
1930	31	3100	3100
1931	32	3200	3200
1932	33	3300	3300
1933	34	3400	3400
1934	35	3500	3500
1935	36	3600	3600
1936	37	3700	3700
1937	38	3800	3800
1938	39	3900	3900
1939	40	4000	4000
1940	41	4100	4100
1941	42	4200	4200
1942	43	4300	4300
1943	44	4400	4400
1944	45	4500	4500
1945	46	4600	4600
1946	47	4700	4700
1947	48	4800	4800
1948	49	4900	4900
1949	50	5000	5000
1950	51	5100	5100
1951	52	5200	5200
1952	53	5300	5300
1953	54	5400	5400
1954	55	5500	5500
1955	56	5600	5600
1956	57	5700	5700
1957	58	5800	5800
1958	59	5900	5900
1959	60	6000	6000
1960	61	6100	6100
1961	62	6200	6200
1962	63	6300	6300
1963	64	6400	6400
1964	65	6500	6500
1965	66	6600	6600
1966	67	6700	6700
1967	68	6800	6800
1968	69	6900	6900
1969	70	7000	7000
1970	71	7100	7100
1971	72	7200	7200
1972	73	7300	7300
1973	74	7400	7400
1974	75	7500	7500
1975	76	7600	7600
1976	77	7700	7700
1977	78	7800	7800
1978	79	7900	7900
1979	80	8000	8000
1980	81	8100	8100
1981	82	8200	8200
1982	83	8300	8300
1983	84	8400	8400
1984	85	8500	8500
1985	86	8600	8600
1986	87	8700	8700
1987	88	8800	8800
1988	89	8900	8900
1989	90	9000	9000
1990	91	9100	9100
1991	92	9200	9200
1992	93	9300	9300
1993	94	9400	9400
1994	95	9500	9500
1995	96	9600	9600
1996	97	9700	9700
1997	98	9800	9800
1998	99	9900	9900
1999	100	10000	10000

ДЕЛОВАЯ
КАНИСТРА

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ТОВАРОВЕДЕНИЯ

Книга - это источник знаний и информации. Она помогает нам расширять кругозор, узнавать новое и развиваться. Книжки - это наши друзья, которые всегда с нами и готовы поделиться своими знаниями. Мы должны беречь книги и читать их с удовольствием.



В библиотеке № 10



Μηλέως

β

Ἰησους Χριστος

7' Φεβρουαρίου 1911

μ

Δοξα πατρι ι και υι υι ω και αι αι αι Α α

υι ω πνε ε ευ μα τι

θε ε ω θυ ση α αν αι νε σε

ω ε ερρυων τω θε σπο ο ο ο τη και αι κη

ση σε ω ε ερρυ ε ε εν νο μω ω ω ω ω

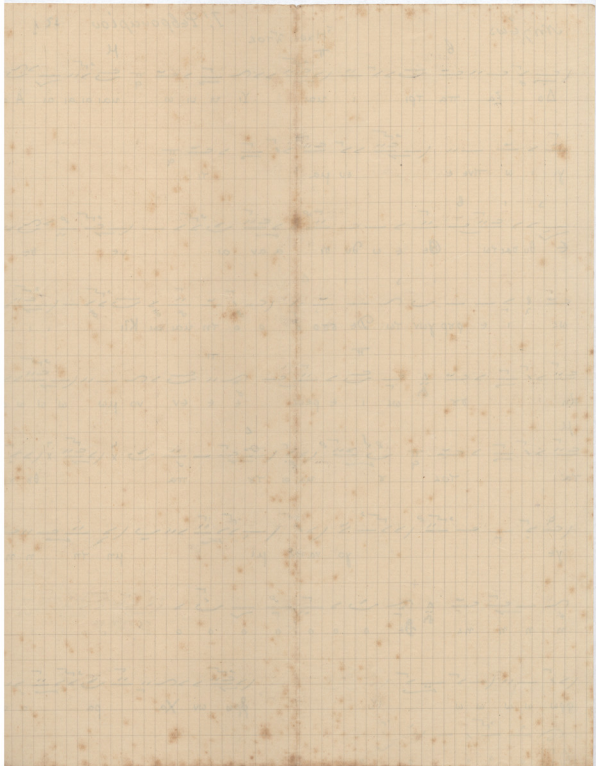
τα του x και αι τα πα θε ο

γε γο να αε μι μη τη η η

η η η η θε ο ο ο ο ο ο ο

ρω ω ω ω ρω ων χα πα α α

ο ο ο ο



α λα λα α α α α

α λα λι χα ρα α α λα α μ πε ελ δε αυ τον γαρ βυ

σι α αν ευ σης ι υω ον προ ο ο ο ση η λ η

η η η γα α α α α προ ο ο ση γα γελ τω δι

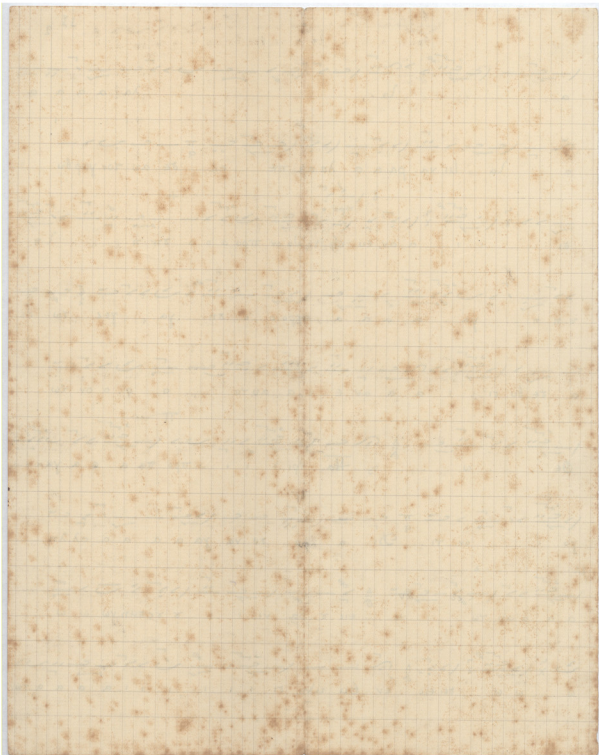
α γε θυ τι ι α α αν ε ε α αυτο ο ο ο ον τω

θε ω υ ηα γρι ι ι ι προ θα α α α γα κ κ κ

γο ον τι δι ο ο ου να γα α α α α α λ λ η

α α α αυ τω ω εις ε ρα νι ι ι ε ρ σι η ν ω ω

ω ω ω δει εις εν ευ κλη τι ι ι ι ι ι α α α α αν



βρα α α α α βε ε λε βρα βε ευ υ υ υ σα αν

πρω το ο ο ο το υων ω υ πρε σβε ε ε ε ε

ε ευ εια δι ι ι α α α λει πω ι να ρυ

στω ω ω με εν ορ γη υ θλι ι ψε ε ε ε ω

οι τι μων τε ει δε την πα νε ε ορ τω ω ω ω μνη η η μνη

υ πο ο θω ζε ο ο ον τι προ ουν νε

εν τελ η η η η νη η η κα ραν την α α πει ει ει

ρα θα αυμα α τα βρυ υ υ υ

βρυ ε σα αν υ λοι μω δη νο ο ο σων ευ πο

δω αν παι ε ε με νην σω τη ρι αν

τε υ ι ι ι α α α υ ι ι α σι ιν η μι

Τῆς Γ. Φεβρουαρίου
τῆς Ἁγίας Ἐρωμαρτυρας Χαλαμπίτσ

Δόξα τοῦ Ἐσπερινοῦ
Ἑ.Μ. ὑπὸ
Μηχέως Α. Καμαράδου
τῷ 1906

Ἄν. ὑπὸ
Μηολάου Τ. Βλαχοπούλου

ΑΑ

Μηδέν

Ἡχοὶ πρὸς τὰ Ἰ. Φεβρ.

15 1

Π

Δο ο ζα πα γρι και αι Γι υι

ω ω ψ Α Γ ι ι ω ω πνε ε ε

ε ε ευ μα γι

α Π

ω σπε ερ α λα α βα σρον

α α

πλη ρετ η γι μι α σα Κα α

α Δ

ρα θε σπε σι ι ε προ ο χε ε ε ε ε ε ε

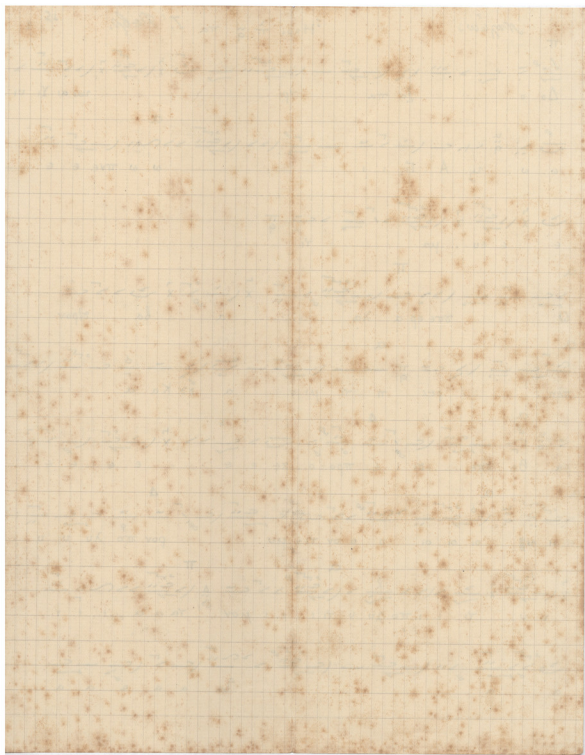
α α Δ

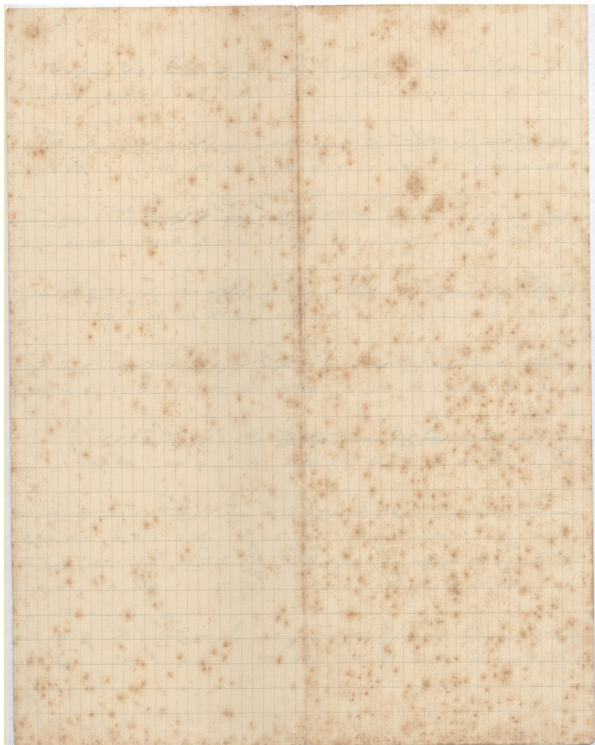
ει ει ει οι οι οι ο ο ον γι μυ ρον πο λυ υ υ

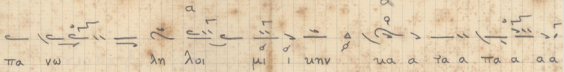
α Π

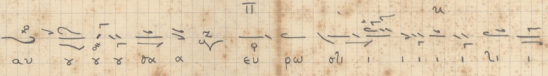
υ υ γι ι ι πο λυ υ γι ι ι μον τα α α ι ι ι

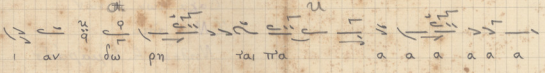
α α α α α α α α

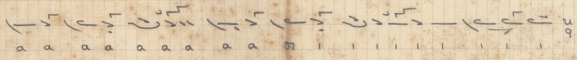


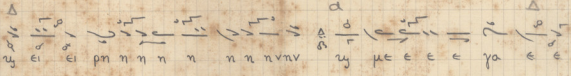


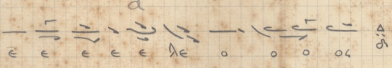

 πα νω λη λοι μι ι unv να α τα α πα α αα


 αυ ρ ρ ρ ρα α ευ ρω ολι ι ι ι ι ρι ι


 ι αν σω ρη ται πα α α α α α


 α α α α α α α α α α ι ι ι ι ι ι ι ι ι


 ει ει ρη η η η η η η η η η η υ με ε ε ε γα ε ε


 ε ε ε ε ε δε ο ο ο ος

Τῆς 1^{ης} Φεβρουαρίου

Τοῦ Ἁγίου Ἱερομάρτυρος Χαλαρίου^{σκ}

Δόξα τῶν Αἰώνων

Ἐ.Μ. ὑπό

Νηλεως Α. Καμαράδου

Χ.Τ.Β.

Α Τῆς 9/7/07

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part we shall consider the case of a homogeneous medium.

3. The third part is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions.

4. In the fourth part we shall discuss the asymptotic behavior of the solutions.

5. The fifth part is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions.

6. In the sixth part we shall consider the case of an inhomogeneous medium.

7. The seventh part is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions.

8. In the eighth part we shall discuss the asymptotic behavior of the solutions.

9. The ninth part is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions.

10. In the tenth part we shall consider the case of an inhomogeneous medium.

aaa aaa laaaa aaaa aaaa μaaaa

aaa laatai aaaa μaaa Taada Txxxx

xxxx TeTi zxxxxxx xxxxxxxx eu e di

aaaaa zei θau μaa Gi

www z Txx με Ta a Ti

zεεεεε wzaυ Tin Trooo Gi oov Tas

Tww θει ει ww wv Ta a a a a av Tw wv

pu v v v v e e e e e pu v v v e

[Faint, illegible handwriting]

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Tai ai ai Tnv du gw w w w dn Te

πλα α α α νη νν υγ νο ο γγγ πτα αν

Toi oi oi α ας υγ Tnv πτα νν ννν γη γοι μι

ννν να α τα α πτα α α α αυ γ γ γ σα α α

ευ pw γι αν δω πεπειει Tai

πτα α α α α α α α α α α α α α α

γι ει ει πη η η η η η η η ννν

υγ ηηηηηη ηα ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ο ο ο ο ο

Handwritten text on the first line, including the number 7 and various symbols.

Handwritten text on the second line, featuring a large number 10 and several symbols.

Handwritten text on the third line, starting with a large number 11 and containing various symbols.

Handwritten text on the fourth line, including a large number 12 and several symbols.

Handwritten text on the fifth line, starting with a large number 13 and containing various symbols.

Handwritten text on the sixth line, including a large number 14 and several symbols.

Handwritten text on the seventh line, starting with a large number 15 and containing various symbols.

Handwritten text on the eighth line, including a large number 16 and several symbols.

Ἀντιγραφή
 Νιμολάου Τ. Βλαχοπέτρε

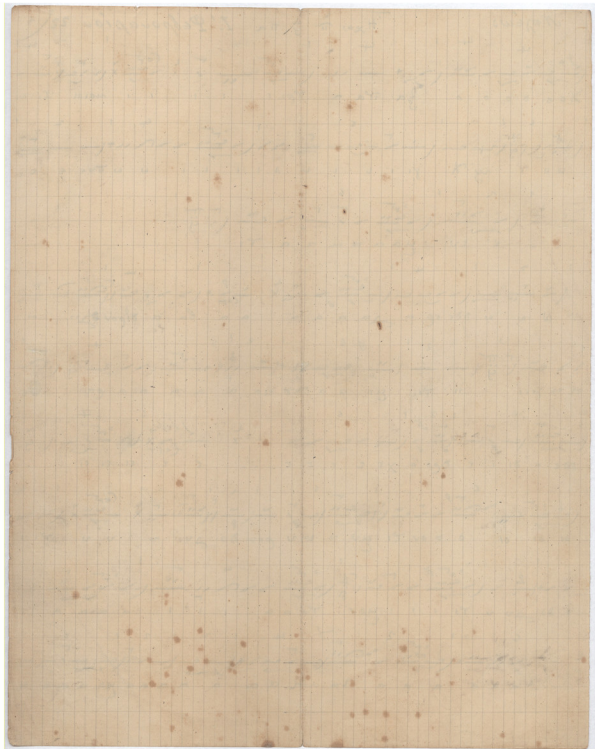
9 Φεβρουαρίου 1922

Τῆς 1^{ης} Φεβρουαρίου
Τοῦ Ἁγίου Ἱερομ. Χαλαχάμπας

Δοξαζυιὸν τῶν Αἰῶνων

Μουσική
Νηχέως Α. Καμαράδου

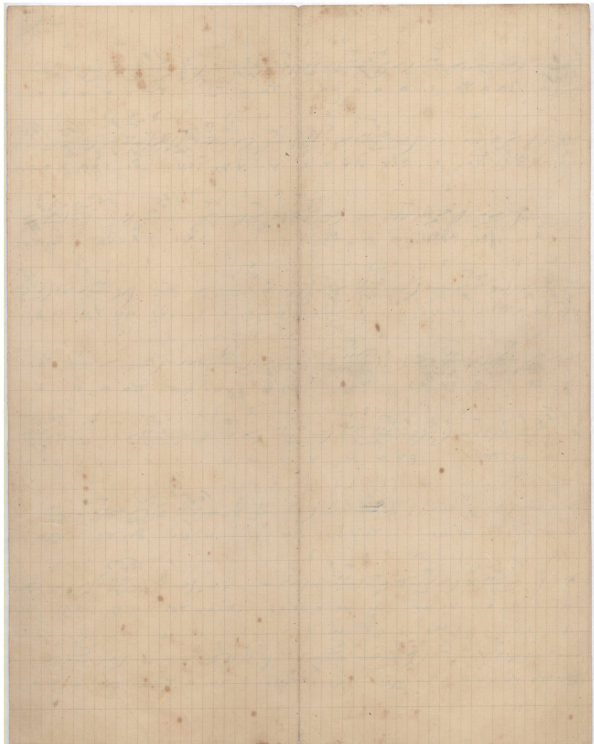
τοῦ Διδασκάλου



The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. The score consists of ten staves, each with a vocal line and Greek lyrics. The notation includes various rhythmic markings, such as flags and beams, and some decorative flourishes. The lyrics are in Greek and appear to be a liturgical or religious text. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and staining.

Lyrics (from top to bottom):

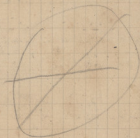
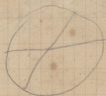
- 2 1 1 2 1 e 1 4 1 u 1 4 1
- a a 2a a Ta | a a a yaa Ta a
- Tc H | 2x xxx x x x x, eu u di i x a a a a a
- 6 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
- fei dav na a di | | | | x | | x u v s
- 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
- ge la a di | | | | | ble e e e e os au Tu n d po
- 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
- o di | o or tas tou dei di vo uv na a a a
- 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
- a a v tu yv eu v v v v u v e e e e e e u v
- 1 4 1 2 1 1 4 1 4 1 4 1
- v u e Tai ai ai Tu v do su w w u di n te na
- 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
- a a v u n v u y vo o r x s -- na v Tol oi oi a as u y
- 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1
- Tu v na v u u u n di noi yi i mu v na a Ta a su a a a



Τὸ ἴδιον ἀπομαρτυροῦν καὶ ἀπομαρτυροῦν

Δόξα τῶν ἁγίων.

Ὁσὶν ἡμεῖς ἀπομαρτυροῦν.



Ν.Α.Κ.

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{8} x = \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t$$

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$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t$$

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'F' and 'B'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'C', 'E', and 'B'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'M', 'T', and 'S'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'U', 'T', and 'M'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'T', 'U', 'V', and 'X'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'T', 'W', 'V', and 'Y'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'F' and 'B'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'V', 'M', and 'W'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and rests, including the letters 'T', 'M', and 'W'.

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

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

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

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

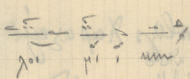
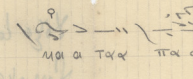
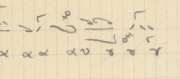
$\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$

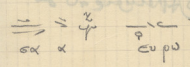
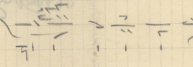
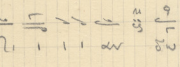
$\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

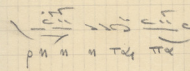
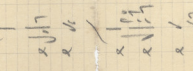
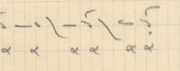
$\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$

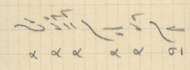
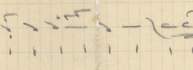
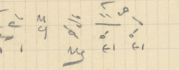
$\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$

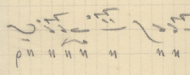
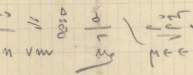
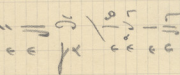
$\frac{1}{x^{10}} = x^{-10}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

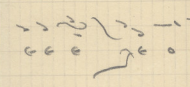
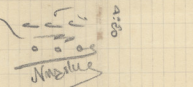





4:30
 Signature

1111

Handwritten notes on the left page, including musical notation and symbols. The text is written in a cursive script and includes various symbols and numbers, possibly representing musical notes or mathematical values. The notes are arranged in several lines, with some symbols appearing to be repeated or grouped together.

Handwritten text on the right page, starting with "Köy Lüle, Kapazeye" and "Nizke Akmevce". The text is written in a cursive script and appears to be a list or a set of instructions. The words "Köy Lüle" and "Kapazeye" are written in a larger, more prominent hand, while "Nizke Akmevce" is written below them.

Handwritten notes on the right page, continuing from the top section. The text is written in a cursive script and includes various symbols and numbers, possibly representing musical notes or mathematical values. The notes are arranged in several lines, with some symbols appearing to be repeated or grouped together. There is a large diagonal line drawn across the bottom of this section.

B.N.K.

Handwritten header text at the top of the page, possibly a title or date.

First line of handwritten text, containing several lines of script.

Second line of handwritten text, continuing the script.

Third line of handwritten text, with some underlined words.

Fourth line of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or series of items.

Fifth line of handwritten text, possibly a paragraph or section.

Sixth line of handwritten text, with some numbers or symbols.

Seventh line of handwritten text, containing some larger characters.

Eighth line of handwritten text, possibly a signature or name.

Ninth line of handwritten text, the final line on the page.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff with notes and clef.

~~Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.~~

~~Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.~~

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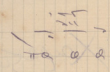
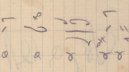

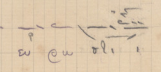

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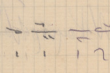
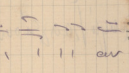
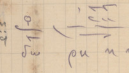
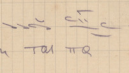

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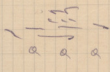
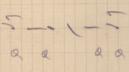
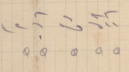
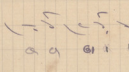

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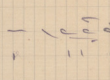
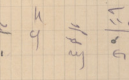
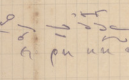
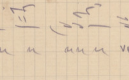

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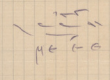
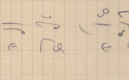
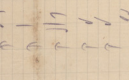
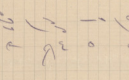

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В. А. Макарыч
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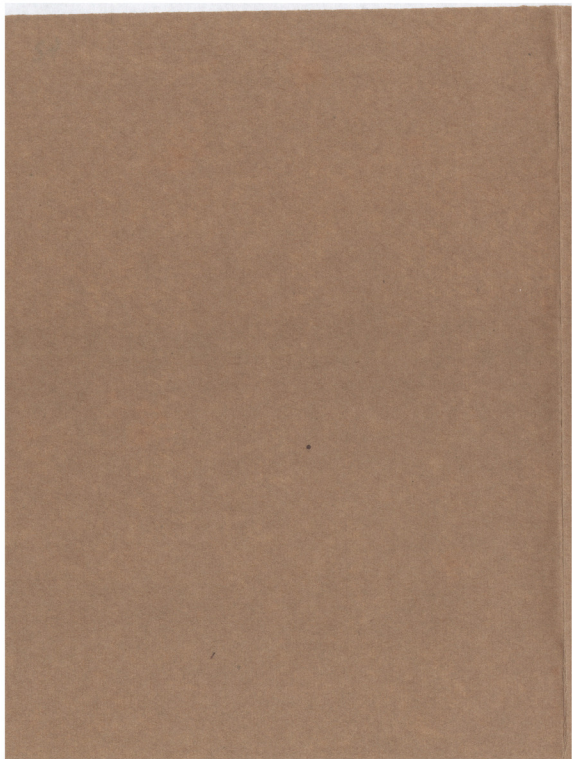
B. N. K.



Τῆς Ἰ. Φεβρουαρίου
ἐν τῷ Ἐσπερινῷ Δόξα

Ἦσῳ Ν. Τ. Βχ.

“ Ἦσῳ Α. Καμαρόσο



Τῆς Ι' Φεβρουαρίου τοῦ Ἁγίου Ἐερομάρτυρα Χαριλάμπου ἐν τῷ Ἐσπερικῷ Δόξα

Ἦχος 2ος Πλ

Δὸ οὐρανὸν ἰδοὺ τὰ ἔργα τῆς κτίσεως σου, ὁ ἄναξ πάντων,

 ἡ γῆ σου καὶ ἡ θάλασσα, τὰ ζῷα τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ θάλασσῃ,

 ἡ αἴρη σου καὶ ἡ ψυχή σου, ἅπαντα ἃ ἐποίησας ἐν τῷ αἰῶνι σου.

Ἐθὺς ἔσται ἡ δικαιοσύνη σου ὡς ὁ ἔρημος καὶ ἡ ἐρημία σου,

 ὡς ἡ ἕρημος καὶ ἡ ἐρημία σου, ὡς ἡ ἕρημος καὶ ἡ ἐρημία σου.

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A^o
1961

Die 1. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$.

Es gilt $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$.

Die 2. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$.

Die 3. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f'''(x) = -\frac{6}{x^4}$.

Die 4. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{24}{x^5}$.

Die 5. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f^{(5)}(x) = -\frac{120}{x^6}$.

Die 6. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f^{(6)}(x) = \frac{720}{x^7}$.

Die 7. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f^{(7)}(x) = -\frac{5040}{x^8}$.

Die 8. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f^{(8)}(x) = \frac{40320}{x^9}$.

Die 9. Differentialquotient von $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ist $f^{(9)}(x) = -\frac{362880}{x^{10}}$.

1961

x α α α α λα α α α α α ακρες βε αυ

του γαρ ου σι ι ι ι ι αν ευ προς οβε ε εε ιτοσν

προ ο ο σπη η γα α ε γες τω δι α σε θυ σι ι α

α α βε αυ το ο ο ον τω θε ε εε ω υ πα

τρι ι ι ι προ βα α α γα α α γο ο ο ο ον τι δι

ο ο ου να γα α α αλλη α α α αυ τω ω ω εις

α ρα νι ι ι ε ε σι σιη νω ω ω ω σι εω εν ευ κλη

σι ι ι ι ι ι α α α α των πρω ω ω το ο ο ο το ο ο ο ο ο

ων ω ω προ σβε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε α δι ι α

Ao
1961

λαι αι αι αι αι ει πτωσ ι να ρυ σθω ω ω ω ω ω ω

με εν ο ρ ρησ η γ ολι φε ε ε ωσ οι τε κων

τε ει σθ ι η κη τα νε ε ο ρ τω ω ω ν κη η η κη η η γ πο ο

θω ω ω ω ζε ε ε ο ο ο ν τι προ ου νη νη ε ε ε ν τε

ι η η η η ν σ η η η η ν και α α α α ρ α η ι η κ α α πει ει ει

ρα θα α α α α χυ μα α τε βρυ υ υ υ υ υ χ α α α α

α βρυ υ υ υ α α α αν η λαι κω δη η η η

νο ο ο σων ευ πο δω ω ω ω ω ω ν ποι οι α α α α

με ε ε ε ε ν η ν σω τη ρι αν γε η γ ι ι ι ι ι ι

α α α η ι ι ι α α α οι ι ν η κ η ν βε α α α βε η βε η
βε ε β ε ε α α α ι

A^o
1961

Ἦν 1. Φεβρουαρίου τοῦ ἁγίου Βερομήττου Χαριλάμπου ἐν αὐτῷ Ἑσπερινῷ Δοξα

Ἐκκαχλος ^π

^B Δο ο ξαα Πα τρι ι ι λ υα ια ια υ υ υ υ υ υ α ια ια ια Α α

υ ι υ Πνεε εε εε υ μ α α α α α ι

^B Ε θυ ο α ι τ ω Θ ε ε υ θυ ο ι ι α α υ α ια ια ια ν ε ε ε ε ο ε ε ε

^B ω ι ε ρ ρ γ ω τ ω Δ ε ο π ο ο ο ο τ η α ια ι κ ε ι ι ι ι ι ι

^B ε η η η η ο σ ω ι ε ρ ε υ σ ε ε εν νο μ ω υ υ ω υ

^B τ α α α α τ ο s α α υ α ια ι α α π α α α α θ ε ο ο

^B γ ε ε ε ε ε ε ε γ ο ν α α ι μ ι ι ι ι ι ι μ η τ η η η

^B η χ η η η η θ ε ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ρ ω ω ν χ α ρ ι α α

B²
1961

Die 1. Verfassung des Jahres 1949
wurde durch die Verfassung des

Jahres 1949

Die 1. Verfassung des Jahres 1949
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Die 1. Verfassung des Jahres 1949
wurde durch die Verfassung des

1961

B⁰¹
1961

$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$
1/2 minus 1/3 equals 1/6

$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$
1/3 minus 1/4 equals 1/12

$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{20} - \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{20}$
1/4 minus 1/5 equals 1/20

$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{6}{30} - \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{30}$
1/5 minus 1/6 equals 1/30

$\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{7}{42} - \frac{6}{42} = \frac{1}{42}$
1/6 minus 1/7 equals 1/42

$\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{56} - \frac{7}{56} = \frac{1}{56}$
1/7 minus 1/8 equals 1/56

$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{9}{72} - \frac{8}{72} = \frac{1}{72}$
1/8 minus 1/9 equals 1/72

$\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{10}{90} - \frac{9}{90} = \frac{1}{90}$
1/9 minus 1/10 equals 1/90

$\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{11} = \frac{11}{110} - \frac{10}{110} = \frac{1}{110}$
1/10 minus 1/11 equals 1/110

1961

B^{or}
1961

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

W. T. Blackstone
1961

10. $\frac{1}{x^{11}} = x^{-11}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-11} = -11x^{-12} = -\frac{11}{x^{12}}$

Ἦν I' Φεβρουαρίου τοῦ ἁγίου Ἰερομάρτυρος
 Βασιλίου τοῦ ἐν τῷ Ἑσπερινῷ Δόξα

Ἦχος Χ'ος πρ

B
 Δοὐ σὰν Πάτρι τῆς τριάδος πρ πρ
 τῆς ἁγίας τῆς τριάδος πρ πρ
 γιῶντων πνεύματος ἁγίου

B
 Ἐπιφάνειαν ἡμετέραν ὁφθαλμοῦ ἡμῶν
 ἡμετέρου ἁγίου πρ πρ πρ πρ

Δ
 ὅτι καὶ ἐπεὶ γινώσκουσι οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλο πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ
 ἄλλο ἀπὸ τῆς τριάδος πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ

Π
 ἵνα ἡμεῖς ἐκ τῆς τριάδος πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ
 ἁγίου πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ

Δ
 τῶν τριῶν ἁγίων πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ
 ἀπὸ τῆς τριάδος πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ

B
 γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆς τριάδος πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ
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 ἁγίου πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ πρ

1961

504
1861

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1861

704
1961

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

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

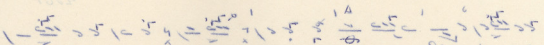
6. $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$ $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

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

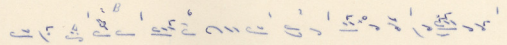
8. $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$ $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$

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

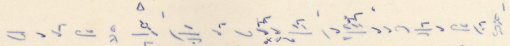
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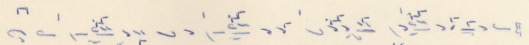
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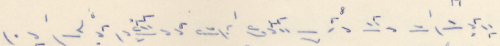
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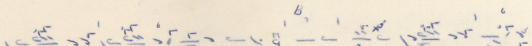
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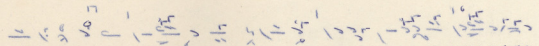
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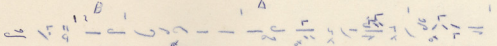
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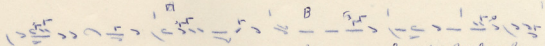
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Νικόλαος Α. Κομπορόδου
 4 Πηγάδων 1961
 Ν.Τ. Βλάχου Πιπτιδίου

F^o
1961

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42

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LIBRARY OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

WYCKOFF A. KAMPHUIS

~~The
Museum
of
Natural
History~~

[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

1. The function $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$ is a parabola opening upwards with vertex at $(2, 0)$.

2. The function $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$ is a parabola opening upwards with vertex at $(2, 0)$.

3. The function $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$ is a parabola opening upwards with vertex at $(2, 0)$.

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10. The function $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$ is a parabola opening upwards with vertex at $(2, 0)$.

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{4}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{5}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{6}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{7}{7} \right) = \frac{1}{7} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{8}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} \right) = \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{9}{9} \right) = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{9}$$

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 C_2 axis in the classification of molecules. It is noted that
 the presence of a C_2 axis is a necessary condition for a
 molecule to be classified as a C_2 point group. The
 classification of molecules into C_2 and C_2v point
 groups is based on the presence or absence of vertical
 mirror planes. The C_2 point group is characterized by
 the presence of a C_2 axis and the absence of vertical
 mirror planes. The C_2v point group is characterized
 by the presence of a C_2 axis and two vertical mirror
 planes. The classification of molecules into C_2 and
 C_2v point groups is based on the presence or absence
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 planes.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE FIRST BOOK

BOOK I

Proposition 1. To bisect a given finite straight line.

Let AB be the given finite straight line.

Describe a circle with center A and radius AB.

Describe a circle with center B and radius BA.

The two circles intersect in two points, C and D.

Draw the straight line CD.

CD bisects AB at E.

Proposition 2. To draw a perpendicular to a given finite straight line from a given point not in the line.

Let AB be the given finite straight line, and C the given point not in the line.

Describe a circle with center C and radius CA.

The circle intersects AB at D.

Draw the straight line CD.

CD is perpendicular to AB.

Proposition 3. To draw a perpendicular to a given finite straight line through a given point in the line.

Let AB be the given finite straight line, and C the given point in the line.

Describe a circle with center C and radius CA.

The circle intersects AB at D.

Draw the straight line CD.

CD is perpendicular to AB.

Proposition 4. To draw a perpendicular to a given finite straight line from a given point not in the line, by another method.

Let AB be the given finite straight line, and C the given point not in the line.

Describe a circle with center C and radius CA.

Describe a circle with center B and radius BA.

The two circles intersect in two points, C and D.

Draw the straight line CD.

CD is perpendicular to AB.

Proposition 5. To draw a perpendicular to a given finite straight line through a given point in the line, by another method.

Let AB be the given finite straight line, and C the given point in the line.

Describe a circle with center C and radius CA.

The circle intersects AB at D.

Draw the straight line CD.

CD is perpendicular to AB.

Proposition 6. To draw a perpendicular to a given finite straight line from a given point not in the line, by another method.

Let AB be the given finite straight line, and C the given point not in the line.

Describe a circle with center C and radius CA.

Describe a circle with center B and radius BA.

The two circles intersect in two points, C and D.

Draw the straight line CD.

CD is perpendicular to AB.

Proposition 7. To draw a perpendicular to a given finite straight line through a given point in the line, by another method.

Let AB be the given finite straight line, and C the given point in the line.

Describe a circle with center C and radius CA.

The circle intersects AB at D.

Draw the straight line CD.

CD is perpendicular to AB.

ΠΟ ΧΟΥ Ο ΧΟΥ ΤΙ Ι ΠΟ ΧΟΥ ΤΙ Ι Ι ΜΟΥ

Π

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Α Α Α Α Α Α Μ Α Α Α Α Α Α Α Α Α Α Α ΤΑ Ι

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ΤΕ Π Ι Ι Α

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Ω Ω Ι Υ ΤΟΥ ΜΕ ΤΑ Α Π Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι

Π

 Ζ Ε Ε Ε Ε Ω Ι ΑΥ Τ Η Η Π Ρ Ο Ο Σ Ι Ι Ο Ο Ν Τ Α Σ

Blank lined paper with faint, illegible markings and bleed-through from the reverse side.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Handwritten musical notation on a grid background. The notation consists of two lines of music with Greek letters below the notes. The first line includes notes with stems and beams, and is labeled with the Greek letter Δ (Delta) at the beginning and end. The second line also includes notes with stems and beams, and is labeled with the Greek letter Π (Pi) at the beginning. The lyrics below the notes are:
 Line 1: ζυ ει ει ρη η η η η η η νην
 Line 2: ζυ μεεεεε γα ε ε εεεε γε ο ο ο ο ο ο

Μουσική
 Νηχέως Α. Καμαράδου

*Μουσική
 Νηχέως Α. Καμαράδου
 3 Δεκεμβρίου 1922*

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the word "Polaris" and some illegible scribbles.

Handwritten text in the middle of the page, possibly a name or title, including "A. ...".

Large, faint, illegible handwritten text or a signature in the lower middle section.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the word "Polaris" and other illegible scribbles.

Αντιγραφή
Ντιστάου Τ. Βλακοπούλου
9 Δεκεμβρίου 1922

Τῆν Ι. Πελοποννήσου

Ἀλεξάνδρου

κ. τ. β.

Ἐσπερίνου
ἡ
Αἰώνων

Τῇ Δ' Κυρ. τῶν Νησιῶν

Ἐσπερίνου
ἡ
Αἰώνων

Τῇ Ε' Κυρ. τῶν Νησιῶν

Ἐσπερίνου
ἡ
Αἰώνων.

Τῇ Κυριακῇ τῶν Βαίων
Αἰώνων

Κυρίε ἡ ἐν πολλαῖς
σύντομον
ἡ
'Αρχόν

"Ἦδη βαπτέται σύντομος
'εξέδυσάμε "

Τῇ Μεγάλη

52

Ἰστορία ἐν 2^ο

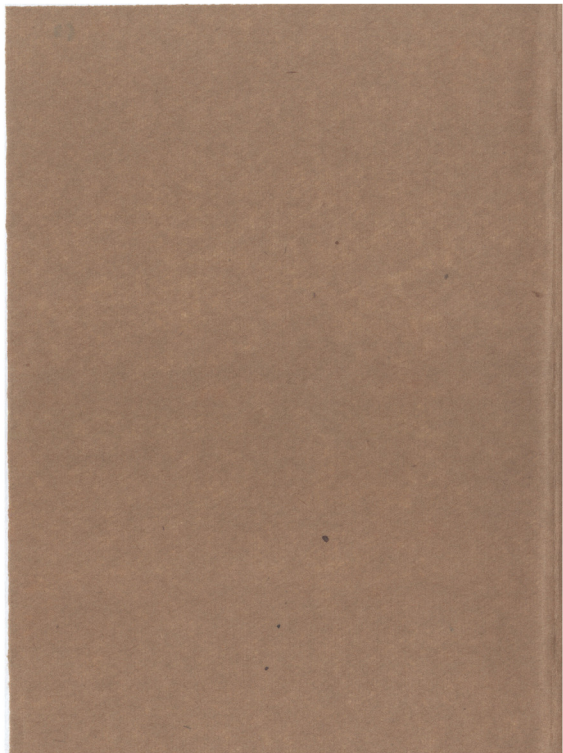
Ἰστορία

"Ἦδη βαπτέται



Τῆς II' Πελοποννήσου

Εἰς τοὺς Αἴθους Βόσκη



To I. P. ...
at ...

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H.T.H.

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

Arleppien

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

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10. $\frac{1}{x^{11}} = x^{-11}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-11} = -11x^{-12} = -\frac{11}{x^{12}}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$

$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{12}{35}$

$\frac{4}{8} \times \frac{6}{9} = \frac{24}{72} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{5}{10} \times \frac{7}{14} = \frac{35}{140} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{6}{12} \times \frac{8}{16} = \frac{48}{192} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{7}{14} \times \frac{9}{18} = \frac{63}{252} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{8}{16} \times \frac{10}{20} = \frac{80}{320} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{9}{18} \times \frac{11}{22} = \frac{99}{396} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$

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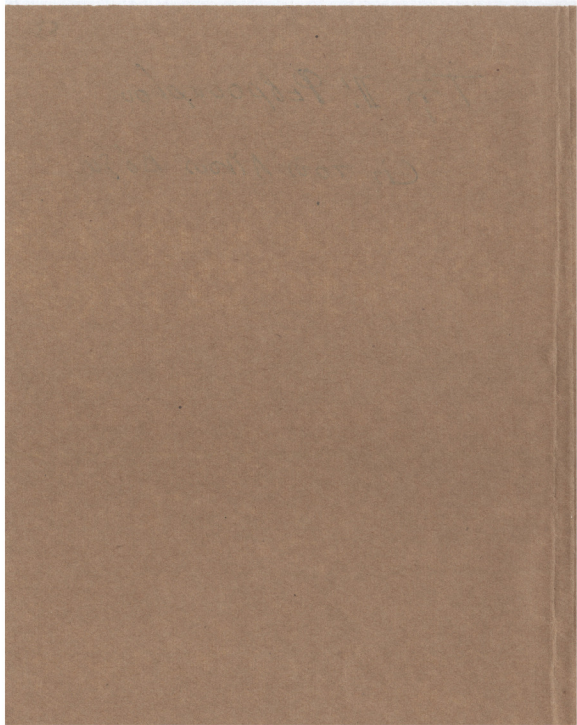
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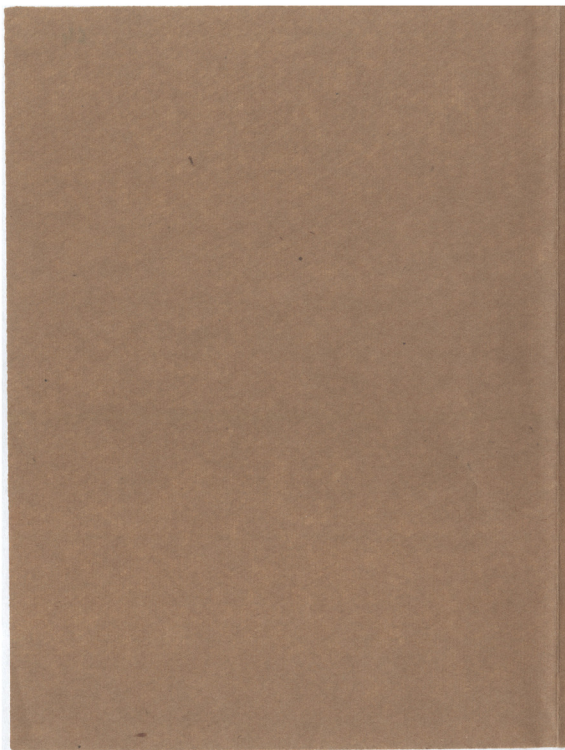


ΚΔ: Φεβρουάριος

Δόξα ἐν κυ̅̅ς Ἐοικερινῶ.

Νῦ ἀντιφραγή

Ἄντιφραγή



ΚΔ' Φεβρουαρίου Ἡ Εἴρεσις τῆς τιμίας κεφαλῆς
τοῦ Ἁγίου Ἐνδοξοτάτου καὶ Βασιλέως
Ἰωάννου Δοξά Ἡ Ἐπιτομὴ

Ὁ ἅγιος ἄνθρωπος ἐν θεῷ
ὡν ὄνομα ῥεε ὡω ὡω

ὡ ὡ ὡν ἡ θεὸς ὁ ἀρχηγὸς ἰσάρα εὐε πρῶο οο οο

ὄρο οο οο με εὐε τω ὡν τῆς τῆς γῆ τῆς τῆς γῆ

γο οο οων ἄνεεε εεεε εεεε εεεε εεεε

εεεε εεεε ἡ τῆς τῆς μετῆς πτε ἰωω ὡω ὡω

ἰωω ὡω ὡω ἄρυσά ἄ ἄ μεε ἀρυσά

μεε εε νοί ἡ προσυννοῦσ ἄ ἄ ἄ ἄ ἄ ἄ

εεε εεεε οοοο οο εεεε ἐν ὄ

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$

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