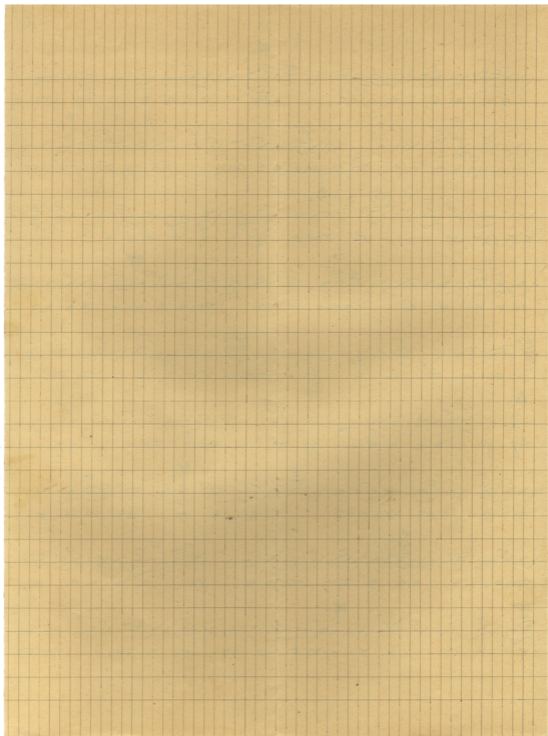


Τη ΚΔ! Μουκίου  
Δόξα τού εσπερινού

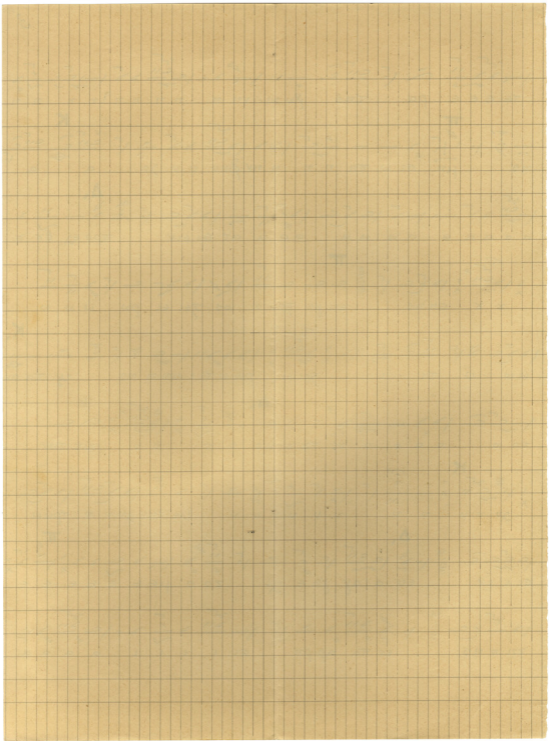










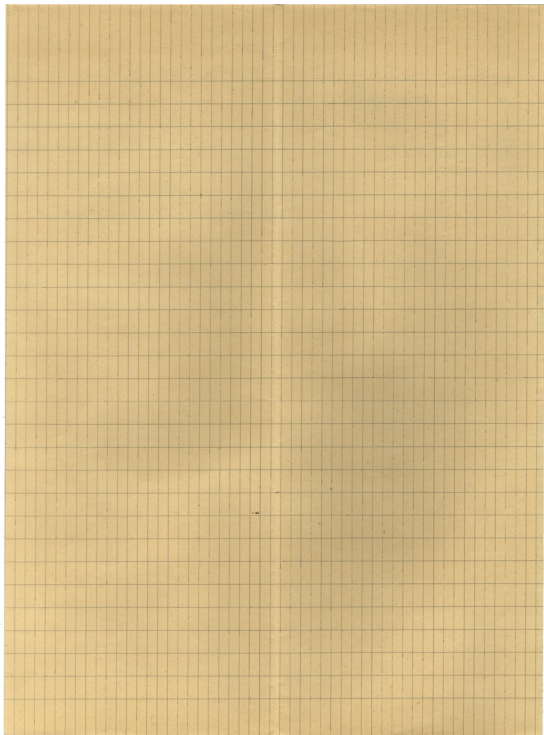


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Μουσική  
 Νηλέως Α. Καμαράδου





Ἀντίγραφον  
Μιχαίου Τ. Βλαχοπούλου  
ἐν Καβάλλα τῆς 9 Ἰουνίου 1931

Arleppúgn



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



10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1000





2

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





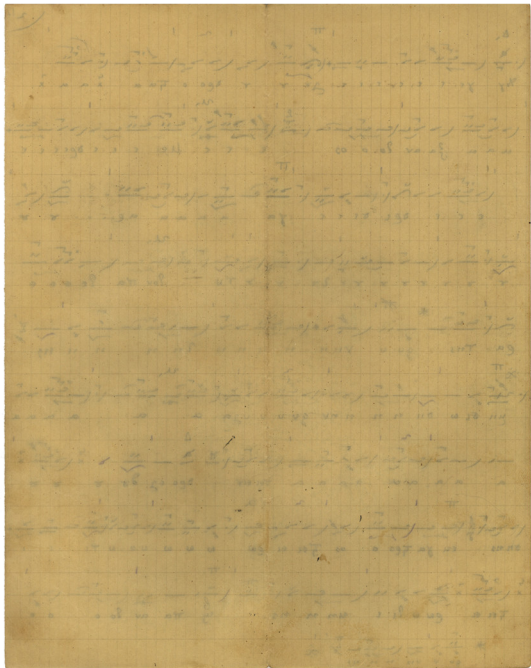


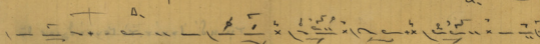
1870

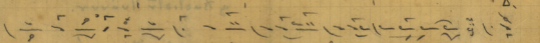
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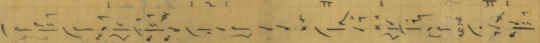
The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the  
 various methods of determining the position of the  
 sun at any given time. The most accurate method is  
 that of observing the transit of the sun over the  
 meridian. This method is based on the fact that  
 the sun's path across the sky is a curve which  
 crosses the meridian at a certain point. The  
 position of this point is determined by the  
 latitude of the observer. The time at which the  
 sun crosses the meridian is also determined by  
 the latitude. The difference between the  
 observed time and the true time of transit  
 is called the equation of time. This difference  
 is caused by the fact that the earth's orbit  
 is not a perfect circle, but an ellipse. The  
 speed of the earth's motion is therefore  
 not constant, and this causes the sun to  
 appear to move faster or slower than it  
 actually is. The equation of time is  
 therefore a measure of the difference  
 between the true and apparent motion of  
 the sun. It is a function of the day of  
 the year, and its value is zero at the  
 equinoxes and the solstices. The  
 maximum value of the equation of time is  
 about 16 minutes. The equation of time  
 is a very important quantity in  
 astronomy, and it is necessary to know  
 its value in order to determine the  
 true position of the sun at any given  
 time. The equation of time is also  
 a very interesting phenomenon, and it  
 has been the subject of much research  
 in recent years. The study of the  
 equation of time has led to a better  
 understanding of the earth's orbit and  
 the motion of the sun. It has also  
 led to the discovery of the fact that  
 the earth's orbit is not a perfect  
 ellipse, but a more complicated curve.  
 This discovery has had a profound  
 effect on our understanding of the  
 solar system, and it has opened up  
 new fields of research in astronomy.  
 The study of the equation of time is  
 therefore a very important part of  
 astronomy, and it is one of the most  
 interesting and useful branches of the  
 science.

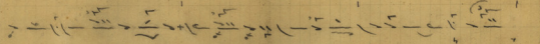


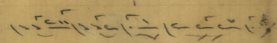



  
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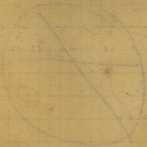

  
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Voi Nguieu A. Kanaeido.



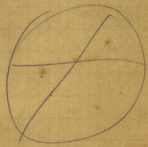


*[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*

Ἡμεῖς ἰσχυροὶ ἐκείνων ἐσ  
τιμῶν, ἐκείνων, μεθ' ἡμῶν, μεθ' ἡμῶν  
ἡμεῖς ἰσχυροὶ ἡμῶν.

Ἡμεῖς ἰσχυροὶ ἡμῶν  
ἡμεῖς ἰσχυροὶ ἡμῶν.

Ἡμεῖς ἰσχυροὶ ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν.



N. A. K.