



Тарсубохън ии га

$$\text{Z} \quad \text{S} \rightarrow \text{OvBa}^{\text{G1}} \text{ L} \rightarrow \text{P} \quad \text{S} \rightarrow \text{OvBa}^{\text{G1}} \text{ L} \rightarrow \text{P}$$

CONDUCTION AND CONVECTION

N **Δ** **π**
as a o pa a a a z w w w s go pu go o a a a a

Nootom

$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{d\rho}{dx}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{\rho^2} = -\frac{dx}{x}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{x} + C$ $\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{x}{x+C}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Νέα Σμύρνη
1949

Δοξολογία σύντομος
ήχος π. ν.

Έπειργασία
Μηχέως Α. Καμαράδου
Αντίγραφή
Μινοχάου Τ. Βλαχοπέδιο

τη 15 Οκτωβρίου 192

Тарасовъ
и

N $\leftarrow \text{newNode}(\text{key})$, $\text{left} \rightarrow \text{null}$, $\text{right} \rightarrow \text{null}$, $\text{parent} \rightarrow \text{null}$

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प्राचीन विद्या के लिए असंख्य विद्यार्थी और विद्यार्थिनी आवेदन आये हैं।

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\arcsin x \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \frac{1}{\lambda - \lambda_0} d\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi i} \ln(\lambda - \lambda_0)$

$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx = -2 \int_{\Omega} u \cdot \nabla u dx$

10. *Leucosia* sp. (Diptera: Syrphidae) (Larva)

Νία Σμύρνη

1949

ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ Ζ. ΒΠΑΝΑΖ

— ΑΠΙΣ. ΤΙΤΛΟΣ. Μ. 34 —
ΗΕΙΑΙΕΖ - ΑΓ. ΣΥΡΙΑΚΟΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΙΝΩΝ
ΕΠΡΟΒΑΘΟΣ ΣΦΥΡΟΚΩΤΙΑΝΙΝΩΝ
ΚΑΙ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΝΩΝ ΑΤΜΟΛΙΩΝ

6ο Επειδατετ εγ

1947

ПАРЕКВОДН

ii Key

Kataj.

Katón.

Tells Ay $y \in \mathbb{R}$ \in \mathcal{X} \in \mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{B} \in \mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{E}

Z **D** **P**

Katáj.

15. $\frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$
16. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
17. $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$
18. $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$
19. $\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{25}$
20. $\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x-i\epsilon} - \frac{1}{x+i\epsilon} \right) \frac{1}{x-a} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\text{Im} \left(\frac{1}{x-i\epsilon} \right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \delta(x-a)$$

22/4/50

Νεούραστη Βιλαχόπουλος

4 or

27 APR 1950

ПАРЕКВОДН

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Thus Ag^{+} reacts with all the alkali metals.

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$A_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) = - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

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Νεοήλιας Τ. Βγάχούρης

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LAPEKBOYAH

10. 27

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