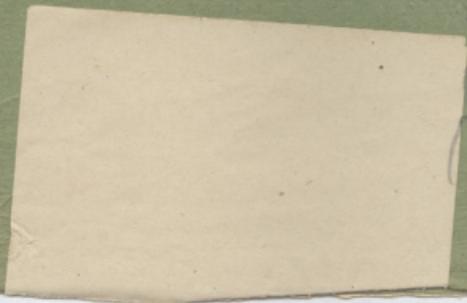
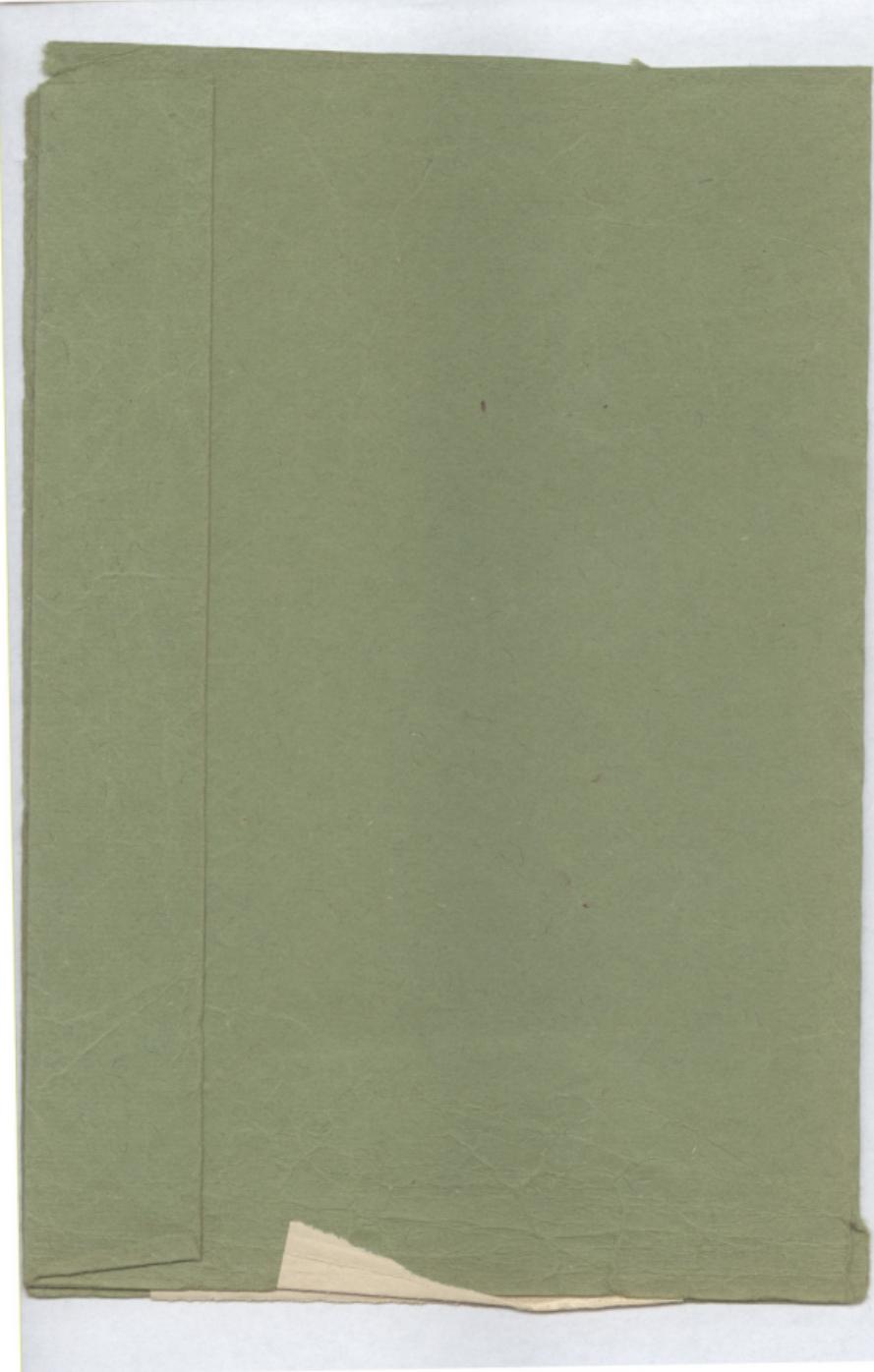


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Херувимыъ

2 Movadia

26

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}i} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{4}}} e^{-i\pi/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}}} e^{-i\pi/2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} e^{-i\pi/2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sin \theta)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{1}{|\cos \theta|} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

2. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{e}_x + i\hat{e}_y \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{c}_1^{\dagger} \hat{c}_2 + \hat{c}_2^{\dagger} \hat{c}_1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{c}_1^{\dagger} \hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_2^{\dagger} \hat{c}_2 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{c}_1^{\dagger} \hat{c}_1 - \hat{c}_2^{\dagger} \hat{c}_2 \right) \\ &= \hat{c}_1^{\dagger} \hat{c}_1 - \hat{c}_2^{\dagger} \hat{c}_2 \end{aligned}$$

1908 Cox's v. Mariposa Co.

Mariposa Co.

1908-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920
1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933

1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945
1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958

1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971

1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984

1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997

1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010

2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023

2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036

2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049

Morwadia

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

$$\frac{1}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2}$$

وَمِنْ أَعْلَمِ الْأَعْلَمَةِ وَمِنْ أَعْلَمِ الْأَعْلَمَةِ وَمِنْ أَعْلَمِ الْأَعْلَمَةِ

Movw

Moving:
 $\frac{1}{T_p} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{T_p} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{T_p} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{T_p} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{T_p} \rightarrow 1$

$$B \stackrel{?}{=} \dots$$

KAT.

$\int_{T_0}^T \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{u^2}{2} \right) dx dt = \int_{T_0}^T \int_{\Omega} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} dx dt$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right) x + \frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right) z$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p_i} = \frac{1}{p_i} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{p_j} \left(\frac{1}{p_j} - \frac{1}{p_i} \right) \frac{1}{p_j} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{p_k} \left(\frac{1}{p_k} - \frac{1}{p_i} \right)$$

Kataz.

Катах. $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$ $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

[View Details](#)

* $\frac{P_{in}}{P_{out}}$ \rightarrow \sqrt{r} \rightarrow 1 \backslash $\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}}$ \backslash \rightarrow $\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}}$ \rightarrow 1 , $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$ \rightarrow \sqrt{r} \rightarrow 1
μνούσα μνοντίρο σασα α δούντε εεεε

4

A scatter plot showing the relationship between the number of species (S) on the y-axis and the area (A) in km^2 on the x-axis. The data points show a positive correlation, with a regression line fitted through them. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 1000 km^2 , and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 100 species.

Legend:

- \blacktriangle Monardia
- \triangle Katsura
- \blacksquare TEE
- \square Gav

Area (A)	Monardia (S)	Katsura (S)	TEE (S)	Gav (S)
~100	~10	-	-	-
~200	~15	-	-	-
~300	~20	-	-	-
~400	~25	-	-	-
~500	~30	-	-	-
~600	~35	-	-	-
~700	~40	-	-	-
~800	~45	-	-	-
~900	~50	-	-	-
~1000	~55	-	-	-
~100	-	~10	-	-
~200	-	~15	-	-
~300	-	~20	-	-
~400	-	~25	-	-
~500	-	~30	-	-
~600	-	~35	-	-
~700	-	~40	-	-
~800	-	~45	-	-
~900	-	~50	-	-
~1000	-	~55	-	-

$$B \cong$$

תְּבִרְכֵנָה כְּלֹתָה וְלֹא כְּלֹתָה מִלְבָד אֲלֹתָה וְלֹא אֲלֹתָה מִלְבָד

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{|\cos x|} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\ln |\sin x| \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (\ln 0 - \ln 1) = -\frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+y^2}}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+y^2}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{1+y^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+y^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{y^2}{1+y^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+y^2}}{\frac{|y|}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+y^2}}{|y|} \cdot \sqrt{1+y^2} = \frac{1+y^2}{|y|}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^3}$$

Megelin
Nyxew A. Kapapadé
1999

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2 Μονωδία

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F 0G 0H 0I 0J 0K 0L 0M 0N 0P 0Q 0R 0S 0T 0U 0V 0W 0X 0Y 0Z

$\text{CaCO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$

$\frac{1}{x^2} \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C = \frac{x^3}{3x^2} + C = \frac{x}{3} + C$

Катализаторы

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2}}{1 + e^{2\pi f x}} df = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erf}(x) + \frac{1}{2}$$

Kata'ix

възможност за

хан

и също така и възможност за

други ханове да се появят и да се управляват

от тях също така и възможност за

други ханове да се появят и да се управляват

от тях също така и възможност за

други ханове да се появят и да се управляват

от тях също така и възможност за

други ханове да се появят и да се управляват

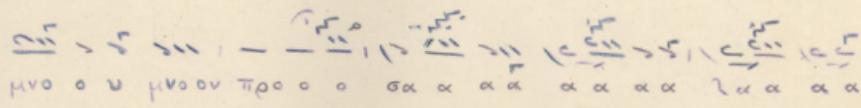
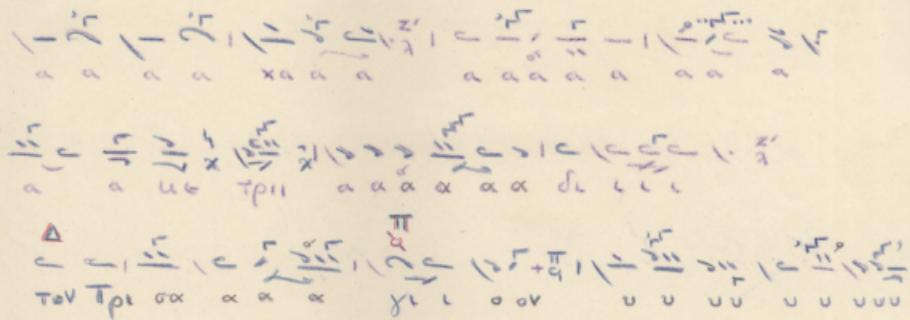
от тях също така и възможност за

други ханове да се появят и да се управляват

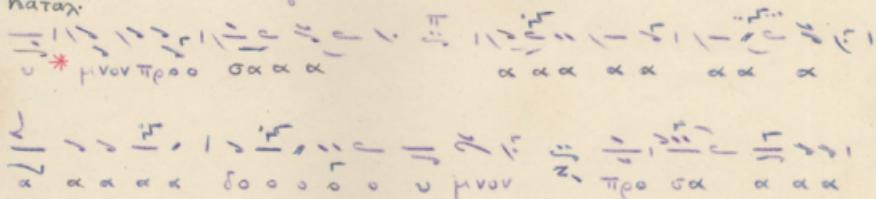
от тях също така и възможност за

7. 8

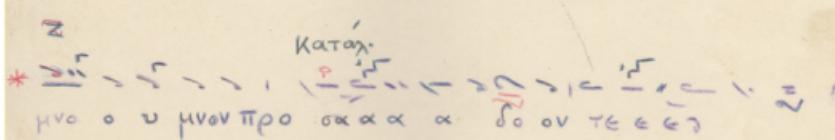
A handwritten musical score on two staves. The top staff is for 'Katax' and the bottom staff is for 'Morwödia'. Both staves use a unique rhythmic notation consisting of vertical strokes of varying lengths. The score includes measures, rests, and a key signature of one sharp. The title 'Katax' is written above the first staff, and 'Morwödia' is written above the second staff. The score concludes with a large triangular symbol at the end of the second staff.



Kata-



Κατά



Yesterdays rain has caused a great deal of flooding
in the valley. The water is very high and moving
very rapidly.

The water is moving very rapidly and there is a
great deal of debris in the water. The water is
moving very rapidly and there is a

great deal of debris in the water. The water is
moving very rapidly and there is a

great deal of debris in the water. The water is
moving very rapidly and there is a

great deal of debris in the water. The water is
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great deal of debris in the water. The water is
moving very rapidly and there is a

Мордва

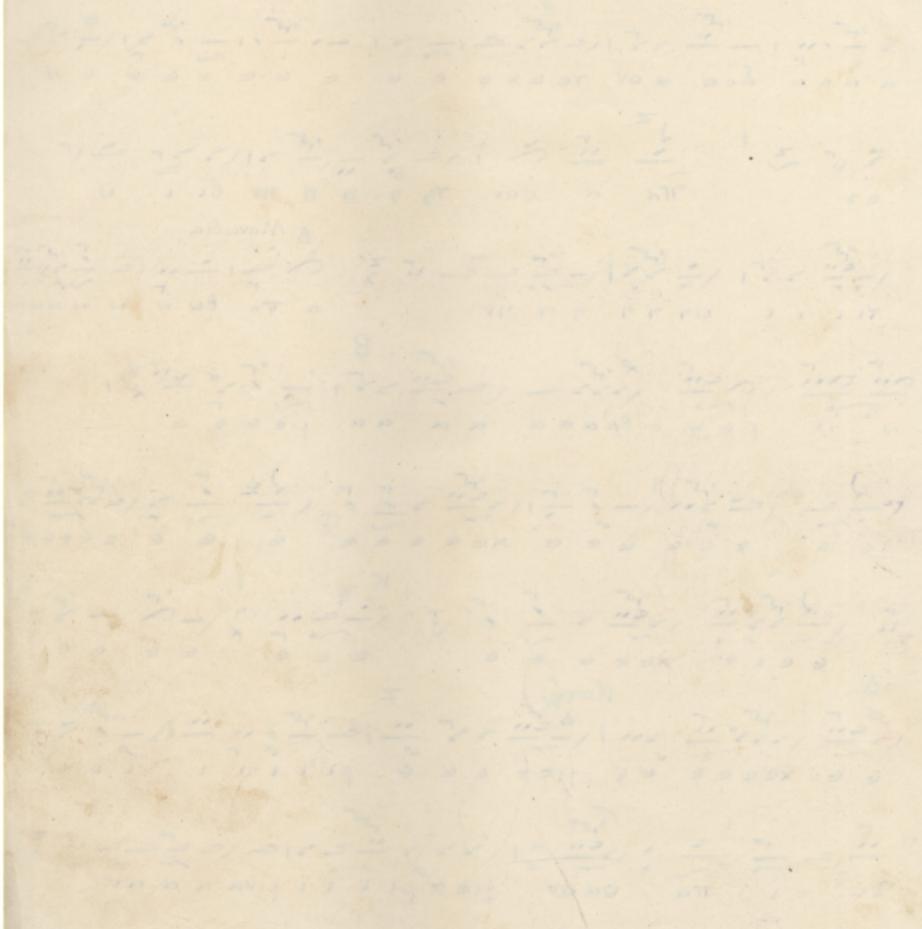
A

Карта

B

Мордва

Fou



10. 5

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

~~banana~~ ~~apple~~ ~~orange~~ ~~peach~~ ~~grape~~ ~~pear~~ ~~peach~~ ~~apple~~ ~~orange~~ ~~peach~~ ~~grape~~ ~~pear~~

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(x) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

ta canva papeles en una o a un

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

μεταποίηση της ανθρώπινης γλώσσας στην Αρχαία Ελληνική γλώσσα

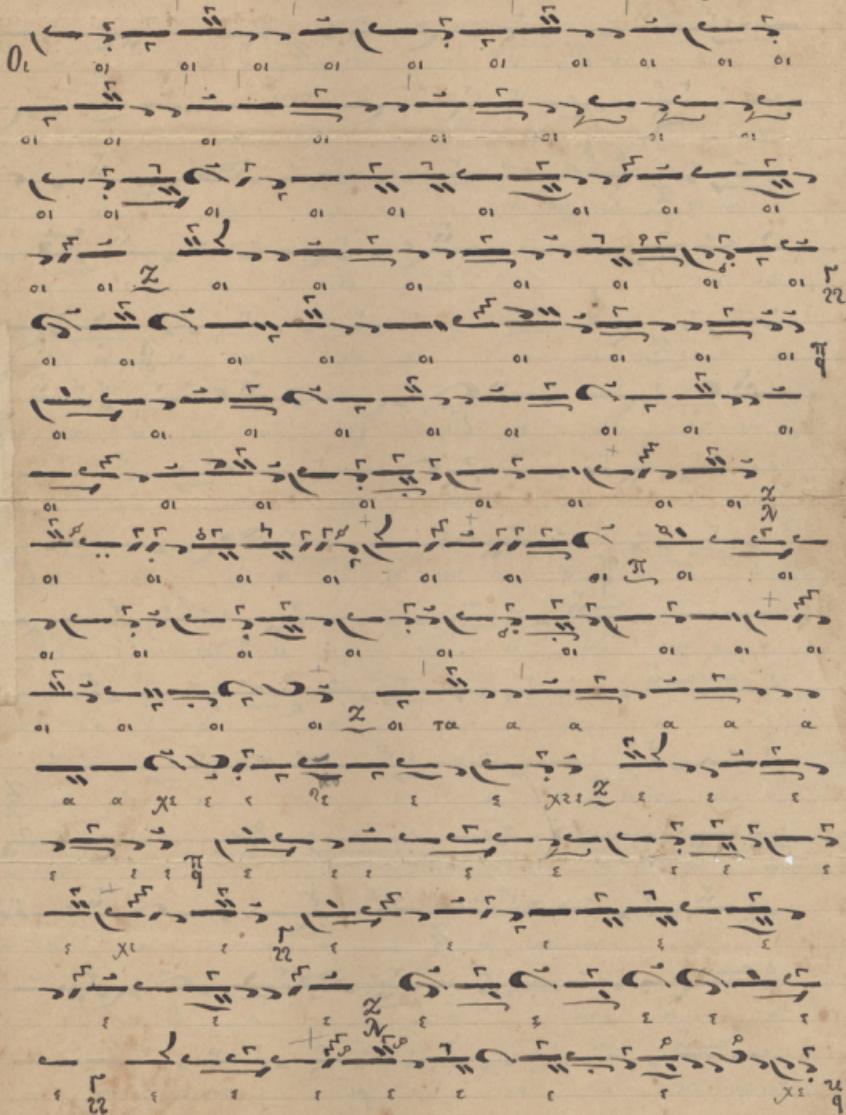
Xeovbniōr

41

Megowunder waai Nuozjov Ivarriðs d. yift
Inn leðas Eungrisar for Lætros Xorðr er Tazara

ΗΧΟΣ ΒΑΡΥΣ

2



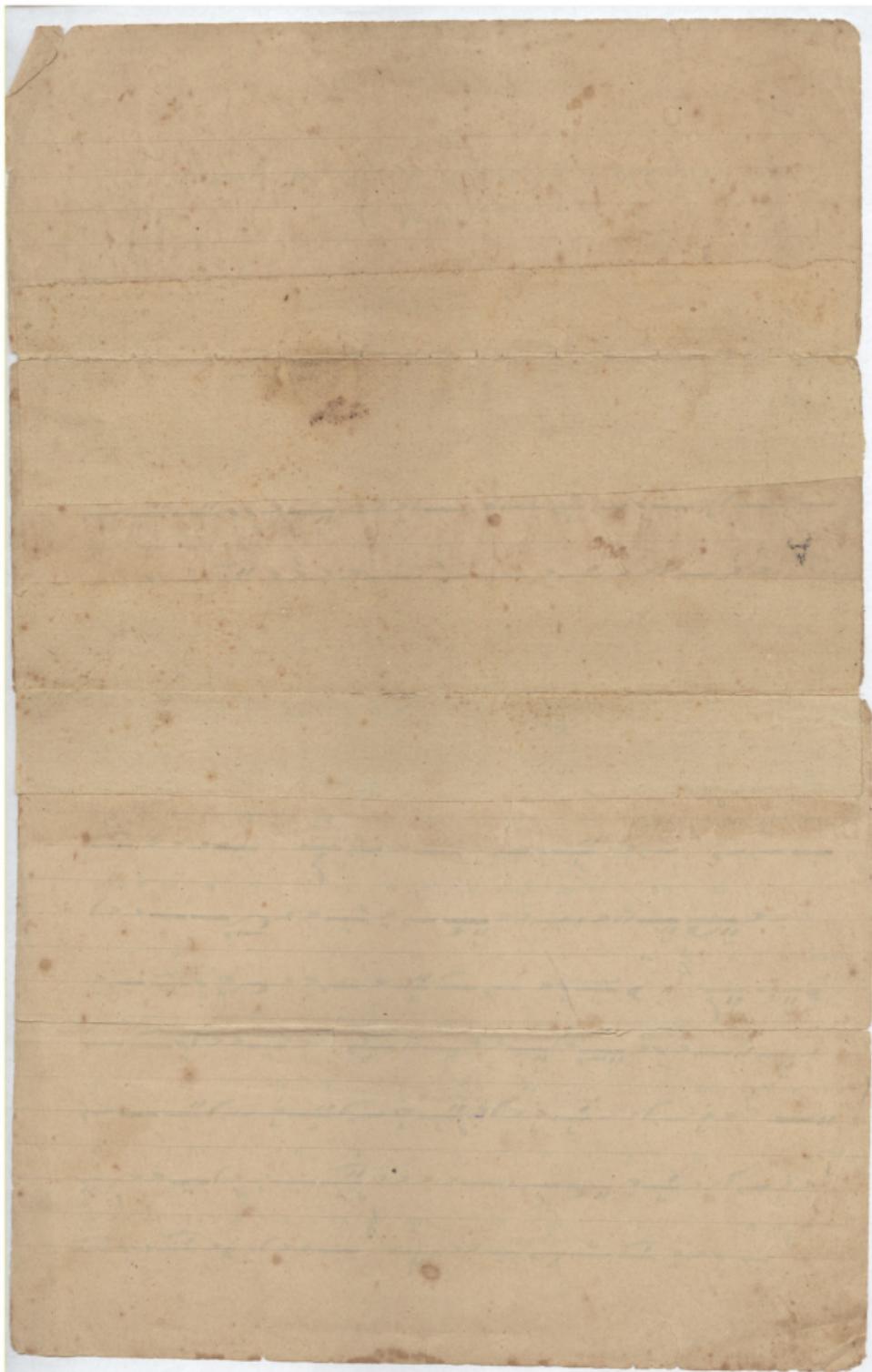
This image shows a single page from a handwritten musical manuscript. The page features four horizontal staves, each consisting of four lines. The music is written using a unique system of vertical strokes of varying lengths to indicate pitch and rhythm. Below the staves, there are two columns of lyrics. The left column is written in Hebrew characters, while the right column is written in Latin characters. The handwriting is in black ink on aged, yellowish paper.

The image shows a single page from an antique manuscript. The page is filled with musical notation on four-line staves, arranged in several measures. Below the music, there is a block of text written in a Gothic script, likely Latin. The text appears to be a liturgical or historical document. The handwriting is in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

Γ. Ν. Παραδίσος

Εγγραφή σε Μεγάρη Βριγαλές της 7 Δεκεμβρίου 1891

N.T.B.



Χεργίνιον τῆκολ βαρύν.

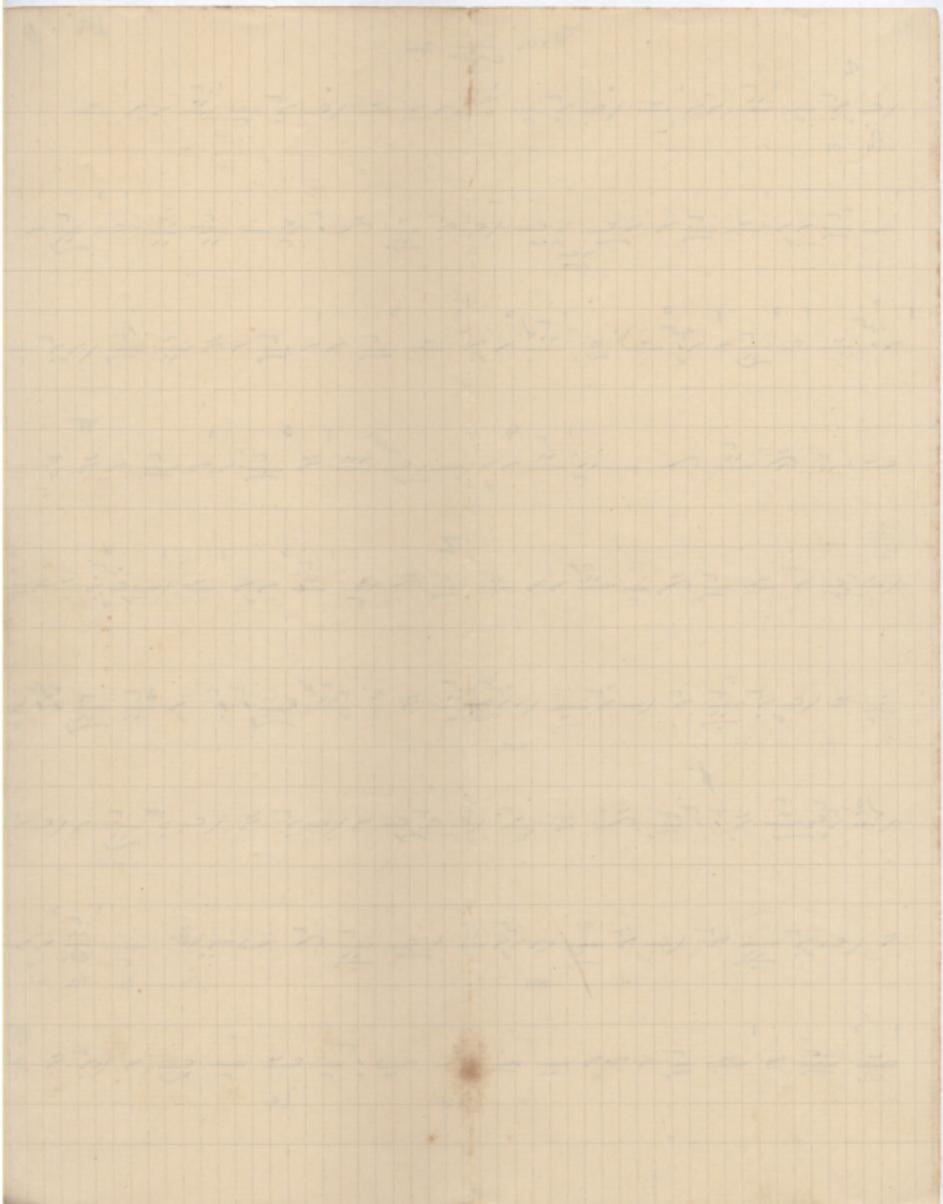
τὸ Νικολάιν

Ικιόχαστιωνίδης, ὁ ἐν
Νεοχωρίου τοῦ Βοσπόρου

1839 - 1883

(13)

N.T.B.



$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left(u_{\varepsilon}^2 - u_{\varepsilon} v_{\varepsilon} + v_{\varepsilon}^2 \right) \varphi_{\varepsilon} \, dx - \int_{\Omega} \left(u_{\varepsilon}^2 - u_{\varepsilon} v_{\varepsilon} + v_{\varepsilon}^2 \right) \varphi_{\varepsilon} \, dx$$

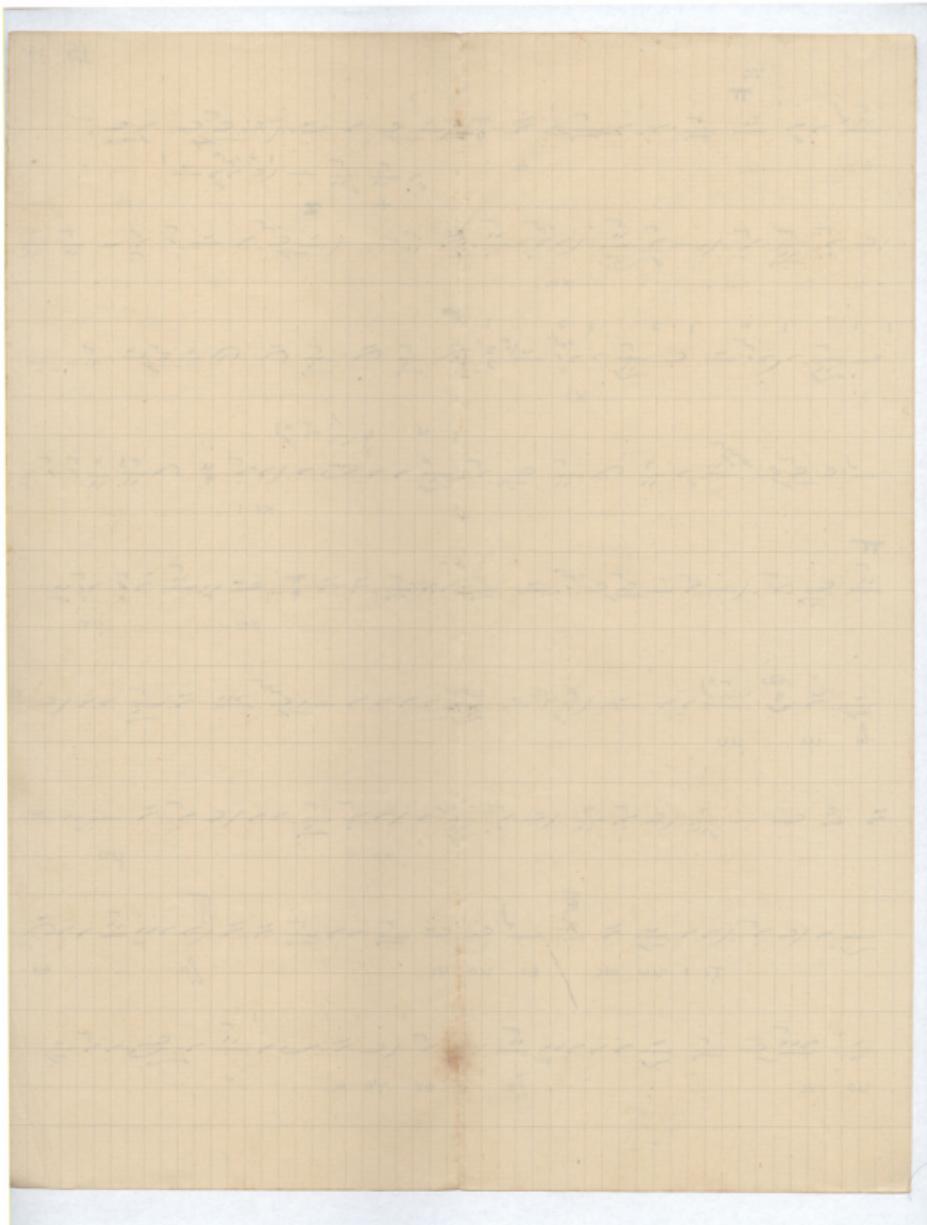
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 d\sigma = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 d\sigma - \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 d\sigma + \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 d\sigma = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \right)^2 d\sigma$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{1}{4} u^4 \right) dx = \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla v|^2 + \frac{1}{4} v^4 \right) dx$$

1. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
2. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
3. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
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9. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
10. $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$



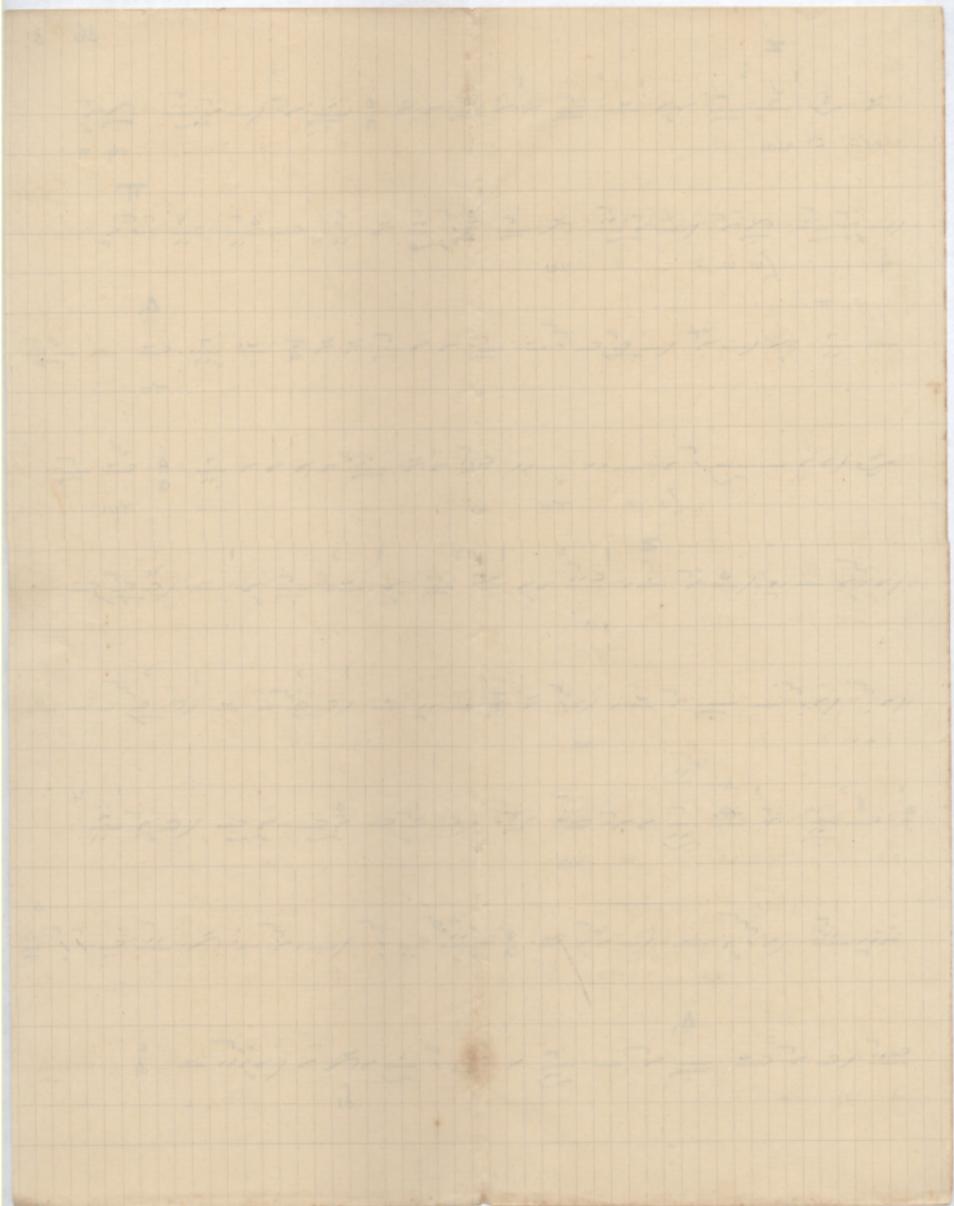
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} + \sum_j \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \dot{x}_j}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} + \sum_j \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_j} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

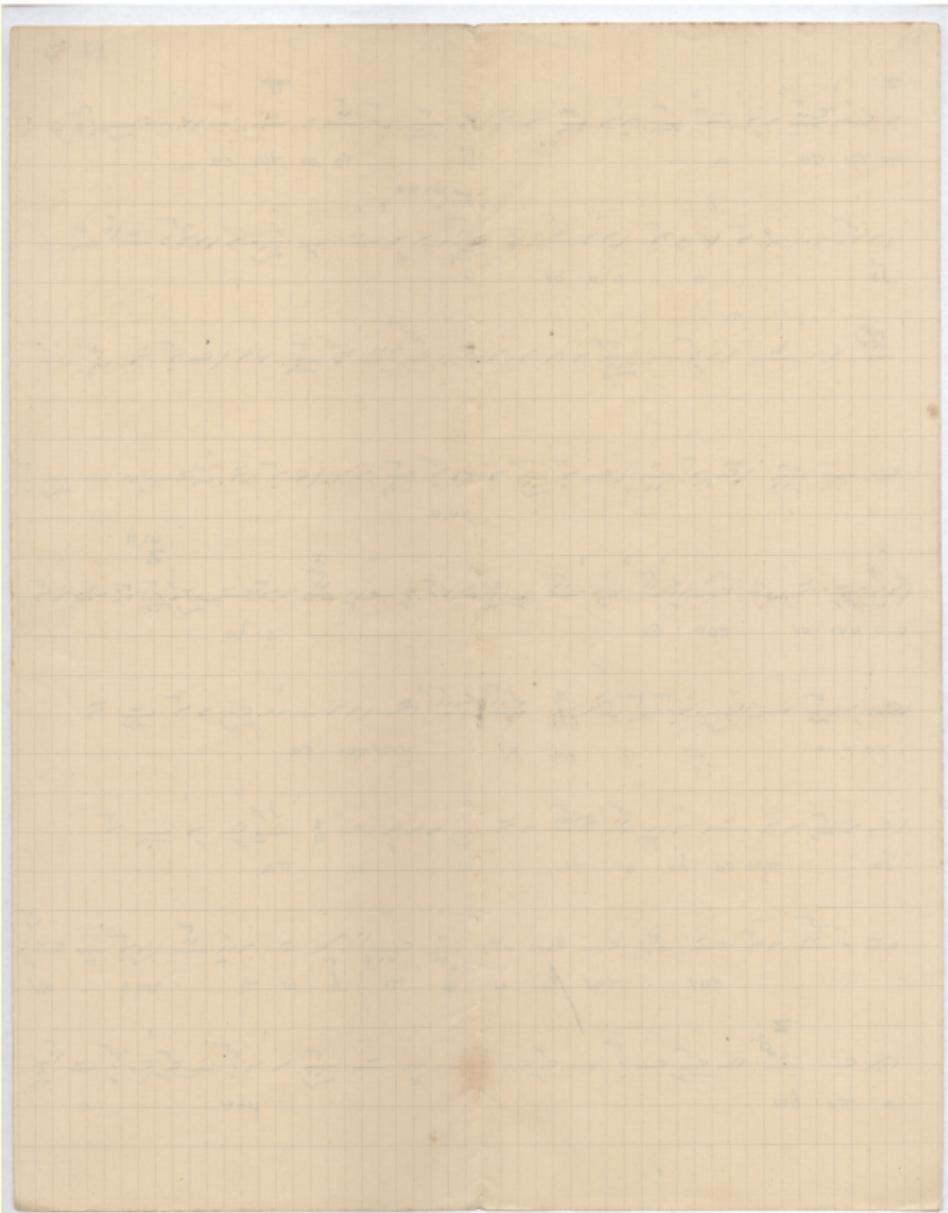
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{1+x^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{|x|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \frac{1}{|x|}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \cdot \frac{e^x}{e^x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|^2 + |y|^2}} \right) \right|^2 dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{(x-y)^4} dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|x|^2} dx = \infty$$



14. 4



الآن نحن في مرحلة التعلم والتجربة

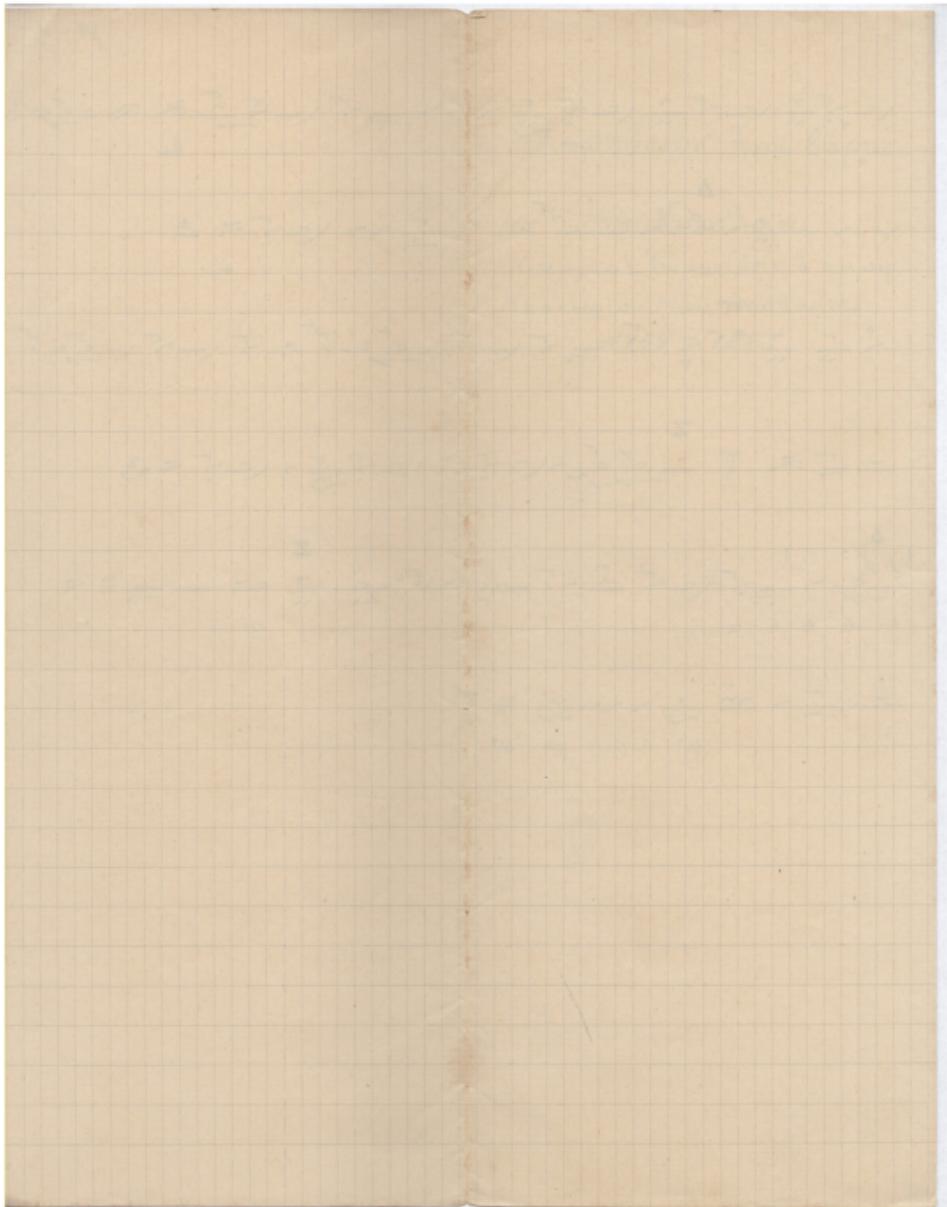
8a

$$\Delta = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_2 \right)$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} \geq \frac{1}{1} \geq \frac{1}{1} \geq \frac{1}{1} \geq \frac{1}{1} \geq \frac{1}{1}$$



۶۱

