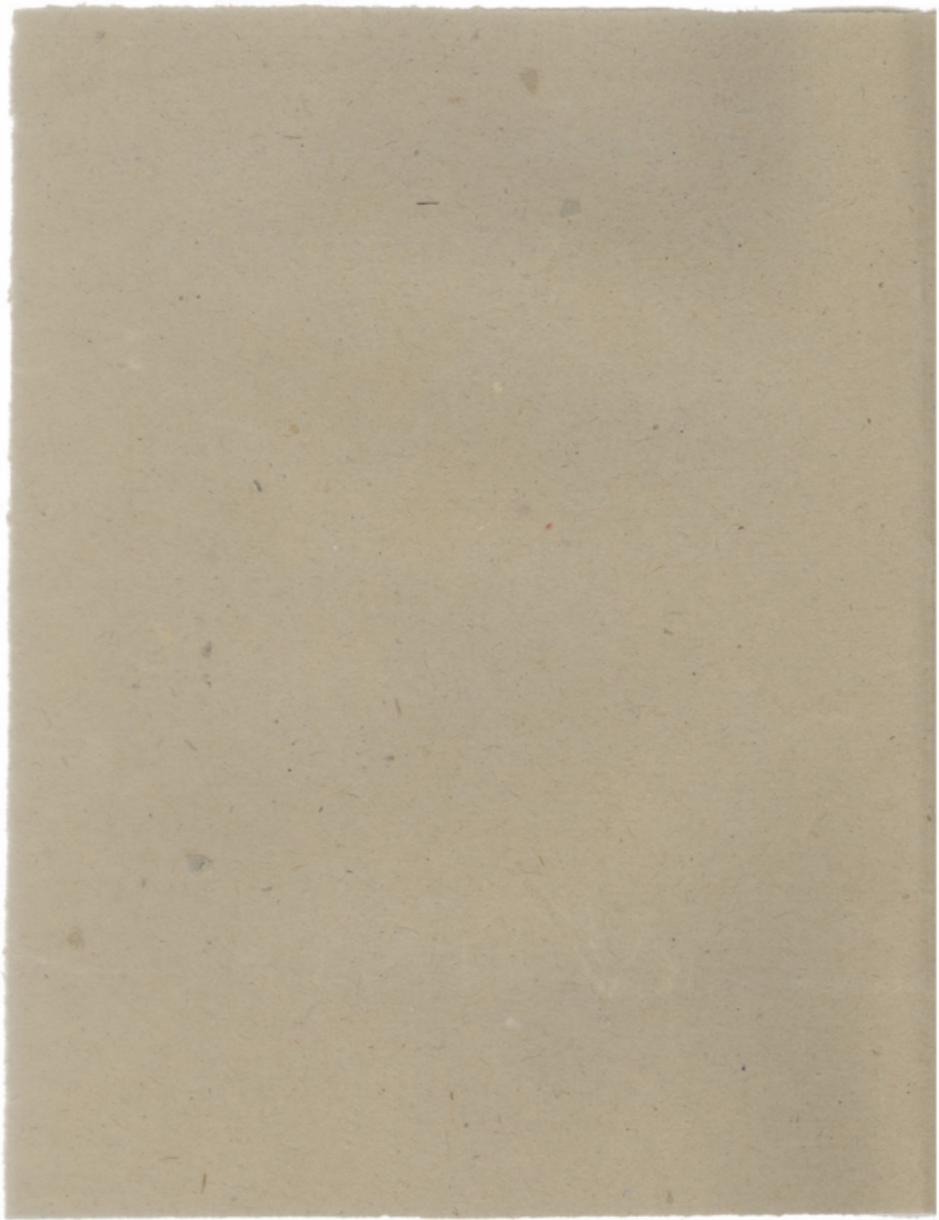


Τῷ Πείπτῳ τοῦ Ἀναληψεως
Ἐν τῷ Εοπτρίνῳ Δόξῃ
Αὐτοφύειν



A handwritten musical score for a band, consisting of six staves of music. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Staff 1: Bassoon (Bassoon), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone)
- Staff 2: Bassoon (Bassoon), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone)
- Staff 3: Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone)
- Staff 4: Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone)
- Staff 5: Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone)
- Staff 6: Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone), Trombone (Trombone)

Dynamics and other markings include:
- Measures 1-2: Dynamics A, II, III, IV.
- Measure 3: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 4: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 5: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 6: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 7: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 8: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 9: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 10: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 11: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 12: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 13: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 14: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 15: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.
- Measure 16: Dynamics I, II, III, IV.

1000000

0.000000

4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
 xaa gaaaa maaaaaaa aaaaaas eu xaaaaai
 2 1 Δ 4 π 1 16 K 1 1 1
 ai ai ai aiis aaaaauu u u u uuuu
 1 1 4 1 Δ 4 1 π 1
 uuuu uuuuuv siato ye e e e yaanaar
 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
 e e e e e e e e e e e e o o os

Mr. N. A. Karmarkar *Signature*
 29 January 1961

Tın Teyolu'nun Araçlaryns

Döza ý vur tur
Kooperativ.

Nizius d. Kaucağız r.



N.A.K.

+

Την περίπτωση της Ανολόγου εν τω έσπερινώ

Σούδα Καινούργιος ΙΧΧΟΣ Η^ρ Σ Πα

Λευκά Δρόμοι οο Εαδή Ιταλία Τρίπολη ΙΙΙ Μαρατσά Βιβλίων

Αρχαία Λέσχη - Ρέθυμνος Καραϊβαράς Καραϊβαράς Καραϊβαράς

Εαδή Ιταλία Αρχαία Τρίπολη Μαρατσά Βιβλίων Μαρατσά

Αρχαία Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς

Τρίπολη Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς Ελλάς

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Ανδρέας Α. Καραράφαλος

A =

Suche nach Gleichung mit der re

St. \rightarrow zu $x=0$

$$y = \frac{2}{3} - 2x \quad \text{oder} \quad -\frac{2}{3} - 2x = 0 \quad \text{oder} \quad \frac{2}{3} + 2x = 0$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3} - 2x \quad \text{oder} \quad -2x = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - 2x = 0 \quad \text{oder} \quad -2x = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - 2x = 0 \quad \text{oder} \quad -2x = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$\frac{2}{3} - 2x = 0 \quad \text{oder} \quad -2x = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - 2x = 0 \quad \text{oder} \quad -2x = -\frac{2}{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{3}$$

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$\frac{5}{r} \frac{2}{2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{r} \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{5}{r} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{r} \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{5}{r} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{r} \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \frac{5}{r} \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{r} \frac{1}{2}$

\xrightarrow{x} $\xrightarrow{\text{Va a fijar el punto } C}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Cn } n \text{ en } n}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Cn } n \text{ en } n}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Cn } n \text{ en } n}$

$\mu \in C_0$ par $\pi(0) = 0$ et $\pi'(0) = 0$ (par π' est dérivable au point 0).

$$\frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial \theta_0}{\partial v} \right) = - \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial \theta_0}{\partial u} \right) \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right) = - \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial \theta_0}{\partial u} \right) \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v} \right)$$

$\frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \propto \frac{L}{L_{\odot}} \propto \frac{R^3}{R^3} \propto \frac{M^3}{M^3}$

$$\frac{K}{x} \leftarrow \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}}{n} \geq \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}{n} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}{n} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}{n}$$

$$\text{Oxidation State} \quad \text{Oxidized} \quad \text{Reduced} \quad \text{Oxidant} \quad \text{Reductant}$$

ДОДЕКАНІСОН

K
 $c \xrightarrow{\text{K}} c \xrightarrow{\text{c}} c \xrightarrow{\text{c}} c \xrightarrow{\text{c}} c \xrightarrow{\text{c}} c \xrightarrow{\text{c}}$
at $T_{\text{WV}} \approx \text{GW}$ para $a \approx a$ de $a \approx a$ la $a \approx a$ $T_{\text{WV}} \approx \text{GW}$

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

$\frac{d}{dx} \ln y = \frac{1}{y}$

Ell glia aa av yooo daa aa aa a apbmaa

W 100.0 MW 00 V6 X0.0 MEEEEEE VOL 2MV

Given $\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$\text{L} \rightarrow \text{L}' \text{ L}' \rightarrow \text{L}$ $\text{L}' \rightarrow \text{L} \text{ L}' \rightarrow \text{L}$ $\text{L}' \rightarrow \text{L} \text{ L}' \rightarrow \text{L}$
 α $\beta\alpha\alpha\alpha$ or $\text{L}' \text{ L}' \text{ L}' \text{ L}'$ $\text{L}' \text{ L}' \text{ L}' \text{ L}'$ $\text{L}' \text{ L}' \text{ L}' \text{ L}'$ $\text{L}' \text{ L}' \text{ L}' \text{ L}'$

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

→ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$ → $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$ → $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$

$\frac{f_{\text{Si}}}{f_{\text{Mn}}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{f_{\text{Mn}}}{f_{\text{Si}}}}$

Geometric Series: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}$ for $|r| < 1$

תנו גורם אחד שגורם ל- $\frac{dy}{dx}$ להיות לא-רציונלי. נניח ש- $y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$. אז $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \cdot \frac{2ax + b}{2\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}$.

$\frac{1}{\sin x} \rightarrow \infty$ as $x \rightarrow \pi$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{32}$

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

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

A^{ok}

ΙΕΡΟΣ ΝΑΟΣ
ΤΟΥ
ΆΓΙΟΥ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ

'Eπι Κωνσταντίνου πόλει τῇ

- 192

ΤΟΝ ΧΙΩΝ
ΕΝ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΕΙ

Dō ex Hāi vōv THXOS Rōn

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$

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

$\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{100}$ $\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{100}$ $\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{100}$ $\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{100}$

1. *U.S. NAVY AIR FORCE* 2. *U.S. NAVY AIR FORCE*

For $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu$, the solution is given by $\phi = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{2}}(e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t})$.

1. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1)$
2. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1)$
3. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1)$
4. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, -1)$

f. 02

Yours truly,
John G. Dulles

$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\infty}$ ($\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0$) $\frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$ ($\frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow 0$) $\frac{1}{x^3} \rightarrow 0$ ($\frac{1}{x^3} \rightarrow 0$)

$\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n > 5^n - n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n} < \frac{1}{5^n - n^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5^n} < \frac{1}{n^2}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right) = - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

and $\frac{d}{dx} \ln y = \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx}$

11. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma(n/2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{(n-1)!}{2^{(n-1)/2}}.$$

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

$\sum_{k=1}^K \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i=1}^{n_k} \left(\hat{y}_i - y_i \right)^2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\hat{y}_i - y_i \right)^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\hat{y}_i - \bar{y} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\hat{y}_i - y_i \right)^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\bar{y} - y_i \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\hat{y}_i - y_i \right)^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\hat{y} - y_i \right)^2}$

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

1. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}$
2. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^2}$
3. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^3}$
4. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^4}$
5. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^5}$
6. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^6}$
7. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^7}$
8. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^8}$
9. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^9}$
10. $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^{10}}$

On the basis of the above results it is evident that the effect of the parameter α on the solution of the problem is very small.

\Rightarrow $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}$ or $\sqrt{u} = \sqrt{x}$

Fot

$$\frac{f_1}{T} \approx \frac{1}{T} = -\frac{\sin^2 \theta_W}{\sin^2 \theta_W + \cos^2 \theta_W} = -\sqrt{\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_3 + \lambda_4}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(-\frac{\sin^2 \theta_W}{\sin^2 \theta_W + \cos^2 \theta_W} \right)^{1/2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

It is known that the H_2O_2 concentration in the aqueous phase is approximately 10% of the total concentration of H_2O_2 in the system.

$\int_{\gamma}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\gamma} - \frac{1}{\infty} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = -1 \times (-\frac{1}{2})^5 - 2 \times (-1)^5 + (\frac{1}{2})^6 + \frac{1}{2}^7 - (-\frac{1}{2})^8$

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1. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = 2$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{1} = 3$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{1} = 4$ $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{1} = 5$
2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = 2$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$

3. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$

4. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$

5. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$

6. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$

7. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$

8. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$

9. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$

10. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$

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