

10 φ



ΚΥΡΙΕ Η ΕΝ ΠΟΛΛΑΙΣ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΙΣ

Μητέω Α. Καμαράδου
Σύντομον

Ηχος $\overline{\text{Π}} \overline{\text{δ}} \overline{\text{Π}} \overline{\text{η}}$ **Ν**
 με Δο ο ο ε x Π x x τρι ι ι ι υ γ ρι υι
 ω υ Α γι ω ω Πνεεεε ε ε ε ευ μα x x x x τι
Ν
 Και νυ υν υ γ x x ει υ εις τρι x ι ω ω ν x x x ι
 των δι δι ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ν ω υν x x x μην
Ν
 Κυ υ υ υ υ ρι ι ι ι ε εν ποx γαι xι xι xι
 x μα x x χρ τι ι ι xω πε ε ρι πε ε σα x x x x x x x
 σα x γυ υ υ νη την σην xι σθο με ε νη Θε ο ο ο
 ο ο ο ο ο τη τα x x μυ ρο ο ο ο ρο ο ο ο ρο

KYPHE H EN POSAKIC AMPTALIC

KYPHE H EN POSAKIC AMPTALIC

KYPHE H EN POSAKIC AMPTALIC

1840

1841

1842

1843

1844

1845

1846

1847

Κατάχ.

α α ν α α χ β α σ α α α α α α α α α α α α α α

α α

α α

Κατάχ.

α α

α α

α α

α α

Κατάχ.

α α

Μορδιά

α α

Αν.

α α

The first thing I did was to go to the
 bank and see what was going on.

I then went to the office and
 saw the manager.

He told me that the
 money was all right.

I then went to the
 bank and saw the
 cashier.

He told me that the
 money was all right.

I then went to the
 bank and saw the
 cashier.

He told me that the
 money was all right.

I then went to the
 bank and saw the
 cashier.

He told me that the
 money was all right.

I then went to the
 bank and saw the
 cashier.

He told me that the
 money was all right.

Am xw ... **Z** ... *κατα* ... **Z** ...

uu uu uu uu **Z** ... **Z** ...

... **Z** ... **Z** ...

... **Z** ... **Z** ...

... **Z** ... **Z** ...

... **Z** ... **Z** ... *κατα* ... **Z** ...

... **Z** ... **Z** ...

... **Z** ... **Z** ...

... **Z** ... **Z** ...

... **Z** ... *κατα* ... **Z** ...

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{25}$

$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$ $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{49}$ $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{64}$ $\frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{81}$

$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{11} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{121}$ $\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{144}$

$\frac{1}{13} \times \frac{1}{13} = \frac{1}{169}$ $\frac{1}{14} \times \frac{1}{14} = \frac{1}{196}$ $\frac{1}{15} \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{225}$

$\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{256}$ $\frac{1}{17} \times \frac{1}{17} = \frac{1}{289}$ $\frac{1}{18} \times \frac{1}{18} = \frac{1}{324}$

$\frac{1}{19} \times \frac{1}{19} = \frac{1}{361}$ $\frac{1}{20} \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{400}$

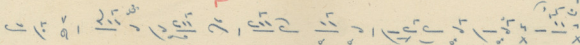
$\frac{1}{21} \times \frac{1}{21} = \frac{1}{441}$ $\frac{1}{22} \times \frac{1}{22} = \frac{1}{484}$

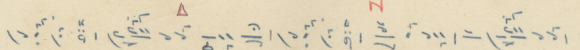
$\frac{1}{23} \times \frac{1}{23} = \frac{1}{529}$ $\frac{1}{24} \times \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{576}$

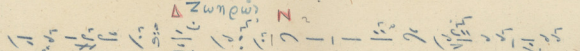
$\frac{1}{25} \times \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{625}$

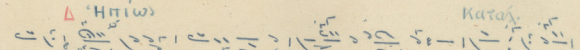
$\frac{1}{26} \times \frac{1}{26} = \frac{1}{676}$

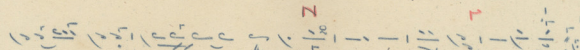
Προσχή

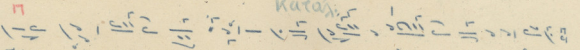

 οὐς ω ων ε εν τω Π α ρ α χ α δ α ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε

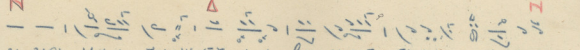

 σ ω ω ε

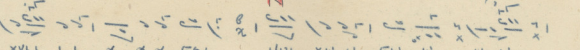

 ν ο ο ο ο ο ν υ π ο τ ο ο ν τ ο υ σ ω σ ι ν η χ η η η η θ ε ι ε ε ε

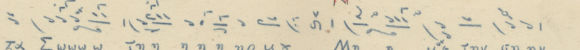

 σ α τ ω ω ω ε ο ο ο β ω ω ω ε ε ε υ ρ υ υ υ


 υ υ υ υ υ θ η η η Α μ η ρ ι ω ν μ α α α α


 τ α α α κ λ η η η η η η η η η η η θ η


 υ υ ρ ι μ α α τ ω ω ν σ α α α β υ υ υ σ α α α ε ε ε


 χ ν ι ε ε α α α σ ε ι ψ υ χ ω ω σ ω ε ε ε


 ε α Σ ω ω ω ω τ η η η η η η η ρ η μ α Μ η η η ε τ η ν σ η η ν

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is equivalent to a problem in the theory of differential equations. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is solvable in closed form. The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions are unique and stable. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions approach a certain limit as the independent variable goes to infinity.

Kuraj.

5

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic values and accidentals. A red triangle symbol is placed above the staff.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic values and accidentals. A red triangle symbol is placed above the staff.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic values and accidentals. A red triangle symbol is placed above the staff.

Kuraj.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various rhythmic values and accidentals.

18/3/50
N.T.B.

6th 1951 April 5th - 5th of April 1951

Handwritten notes in a cursive script, possibly a mix of English and another language, including the word "The" and some numbers.

Handwritten notes in a cursive script, including the word "The" and some numbers.

Handwritten notes in a cursive script, including the word "The" and some numbers.

Handwritten notes in a cursive script, including the word "The" and some numbers.

ΚΥΡΙΕ Η ΕΝ ΠΟΛΛΑΙΣ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΙΣ

Ήχος Π' Πη

Νηλέως Α. Καμαράς

Σύντομον

Ζ

Κε Δ ο ο ξ α Γ α α τ ρ ι ι ι υ γ ι υ ι ω

υ Α γ ι ω ω Πνε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε υ μα α α α α ι

Ζ

Γ και νυ υν υ γ α α ε ι υ εις τος αι ω ω ν α α ας

των αι αι ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ν ω ω ν α α α μ ν

Ζ

Κυ υ υ υ ρ ι ι ι ε η εν πολ λα ι αι αι

Κατοχ.

α μα α α ρ ι ι αις πε ε ρι πε ε σα σα σα σα

Ζ **Δ**

σα α γυ υ υ ν η τ η ν σ η ν αι σ θ ο με ε ν η Θ ε ο ο ο ο

Ζ

ο φ ο ο ο ο τ η τ α α α μ υ ρ ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ρ σ

ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΑΡΑΡΑΙΟΝ

Ἐπιτομή τῆς ἱστορίας τῆς πόλεως Ἀραράτ

Ἡ πόλις Ἀραράτ ἵσταντο ἔτι ἀπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν χρόνων ὡς ἑνὸς τῶν μεγάλων κέντρων τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ἀσίας.

Ἐν τῇ πόλει αὐτῇ ἦσαν ἀπὸ ἀρχαίων χρόνων ἱερὰ καὶ ἄλλα ἱστορικά μνημεῖα, ὅποια ἔδειξαν τὴν ἀντιμαχίαν τῆς πόλεως ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπιπέδων τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ἀσίας.

Ἡ πόλις Ἀραράτ ἦν ἀπὸ ἀρχαίων χρόνων ἑνὸς τῶν μεγάλων κέντρων τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ἀσίας, ὡς ἔδειξαν τὰ ἱστορικά μνημεῖα τῆς πόλεως.

Ἡ πόλις Ἀραράτ ἦν ἀπὸ ἀρχαίων χρόνων ἑνὸς τῶν μεγάλων κέντρων τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ἀσίας, ὡς ἔδειξαν τὰ ἱστορικά μνημεῖα τῆς πόλεως.

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Ἡ πόλις Ἀραράτ ἦν ἀπὸ ἀρχαίων χρόνων ἑνὸς τῶν μεγάλων κέντρων τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ἀσίας, ὡς ἔδειξαν τὰ ἱστορικά μνημεῖα τῆς πόλεως.

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

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87. $\frac{1}{x^{88}} = x^{-88}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-88} = -88x^{-89} = -\frac{88}{x^{89}}$

88. $\frac{1}{x^{89}} = x^{-89}$
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91. $\frac{1}{x^{92}} = x^{-92}$
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93. $\frac{1}{x^{94}} = x^{-94}$
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94. $\frac{1}{x^{95}} = x^{-95}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-95} = -95x^{-96} = -\frac{95}{x^{96}}$

95. $\frac{1}{x^{96}} = x^{-96}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-96} = -96x^{-97} = -\frac{96}{x^{97}}$

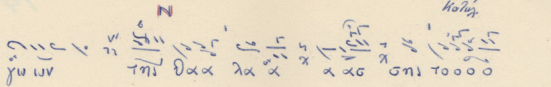
96. $\frac{1}{x^{97}} = x^{-97}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-97} = -97x^{-98} = -\frac{97}{x^{98}}$

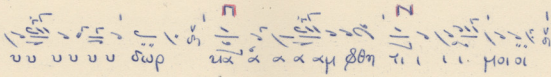
97. $\frac{1}{x^{98}} = x^{-98}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-98} = -98x^{-99} = -\frac{98}{x^{99}}$

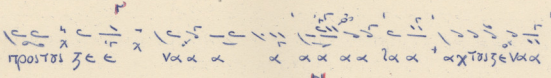
98. $\frac{1}{x^{99}} = x^{-99}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-99} = -99x^{-100} = -\frac{99}{x^{100}}$

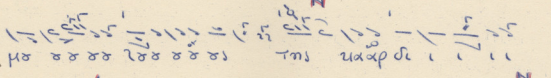
99. $\frac{1}{x^{100}} = x^{-100}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-100} = -100x^{-101} = -\frac{100}{x^{101}}$

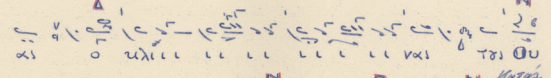
Κολων

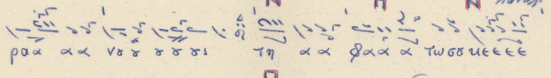

 Musical notation for the first line, featuring a treble clef and various rhythmic values.

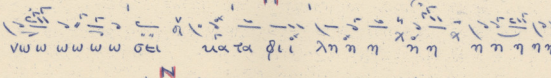

 Musical notation for the second line, including a bass clef and a key signature change.

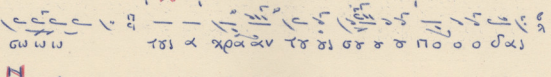

 Musical notation for the third line, continuing the melodic line.

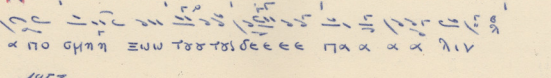

 Musical notation for the fourth line, showing more complex rhythmic patterns.


 Musical notation for the fifth line, with a change in dynamics.


 Musical notation for the sixth line, including a repeat sign.


 Musical notation for the seventh line, featuring a fermata.


 Musical notation for the eighth line, with a key signature change.


 Musical notation for the ninth line, ending with a double bar line.

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt}$
 $\frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} m v \frac{dv}{dt}$

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the problem. It is shown that the problem is equivalent to a system of linear equations. The solution of this system is given in terms of the elements of the matrix. The matrix is shown to be symmetric and positive definite. The solution is unique and can be found by the method of least squares.

In the second part of the paper, the method of least squares is applied to the problem of fitting a curve to a set of data points. The method is shown to be equivalent to the method of moments. The method of moments is shown to be a special case of the method of least squares. The method of least squares is shown to be more general than the method of moments.

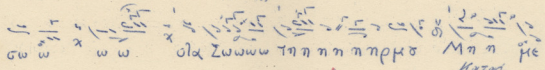
The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the numerical solution of the problem. It is shown that the numerical solution of the problem is equivalent to the numerical solution of a system of linear equations. The numerical solution of this system is given in terms of the elements of the matrix. The matrix is shown to be symmetric and positive definite. The numerical solution is unique and can be found by the method of least squares.

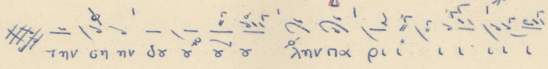
In the fourth part of the paper, the method of least squares is applied to the problem of fitting a surface to a set of data points. The method is shown to be equivalent to the method of moments. The method of moments is shown to be a special case of the method of least squares. The method of least squares is shown to be more general than the method of moments.

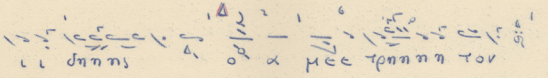
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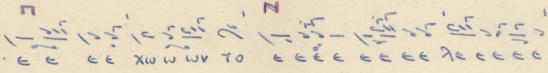
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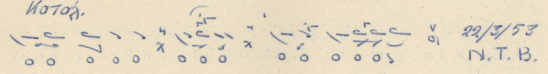

 Musical notation for the first line, featuring notes and rests.


 Musical notation for the second line, featuring notes and rests.


 Musical notation for the third line, featuring notes and rests.


 Musical notation for the fourth line, featuring notes and rests.

Κατοχ.


 Musical notation for the fifth line, featuring notes and rests.

22/3/53
N.T.B.

The following is a list of the names of the
 persons who have been appointed to the
 various committees of the Board of
 Directors of the City of New York
 for the year 1900.

Committee	Members
Committee on Finance	John W. Aldrich, Chairman; James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Public Works	James B. Connelley, Chairman; John W. Aldrich, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Education	John W. Aldrich, Chairman; James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Police	Charles F. Smith, Chairman; John W. Aldrich, James B. Connelley, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Fire	John W. Aldrich, Chairman; James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Health	James B. Connelley, Chairman; John W. Aldrich, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Parks	Charles F. Smith, Chairman; John W. Aldrich, James B. Connelley, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Public Safety	John W. Aldrich, Chairman; James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Public Buildings	James B. Connelley, Chairman; John W. Aldrich, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Public Utilities	Charles F. Smith, Chairman; John W. Aldrich, James B. Connelley, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Public Health	John W. Aldrich, Chairman; James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.
Committee on Public Works	James B. Connelley, Chairman; John W. Aldrich, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith, John W. Aldrich, Jr., James B. Connelley, Charles F. Smith.

ΚΥΡΙΕ ΗΕΝ ΠΟΛΛΑΙΣ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΑΙΣ

Ήχος $\eta' \frac{3}{4}$ Πη

Πηλέωδ Α. Καμαράδης

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Κατά.

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ΦΙ Α ΣΜΘ ΥΟΟΟ ΜΙ Ι Ι Ι ΖΕΙ ΟΙ Α ΦΟΙ

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ΧΙ ΖΟ ΔΗ Η Η ΤΕ Ε Ε Ε ΧΙ ΧΙ Χ ΣΕ Ε ΛΗ

ΝΟ ΟΙ Ε Ε ΡΩ ΩΙ ΤΗ ΠΣ Χ ΜΑΡ ΤΙ ΔΙ Ι Ι

ΑΙ ΞΙ ΧΙ ΜΘ ΤΑ ΠΗ ΓΧ Α ΧΙ ΤΩΝ ΔΑ Χ Χ

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Ὁ χορός

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is equivalent to a problem in the theory of differential equations. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is solvable in closed form. The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions are unique and stable. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions approach a certain limit as the independent variable goes to infinity.

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Problem 1

Let $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$. Find $f'(x)$ using the definition of the derivative.

$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 + 2(x+h) + 1 - (x^2 + 2x + 1)}{h}$

$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + 2x + 2h + 1 - x^2 - 2x - 1}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 + 2h}{h}$

$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h + 2)$
 $= 2x + 2$

Therefore $f'(x) = 2x + 2$

Χρόνος Απρός Μουσική

Handwritten musical notation on four staves. The notation includes rhythmic symbols (vertical lines with flags), note heads, and stems. Below the notes are various letters and symbols used as a shorthand for lyrics or performance instructions. The letters include Δ, ε, α, β, γ, δ, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω, and combinations like αβγδ, εστζ, ηθικ, λμνξ, οπρσ, τυφχ, ψω. Some letters are written in a larger, bolder font than others.

12 Αυγούστου 1951

Εἰς Ἰορδάνην τῆν 18 Ἀπριλίου 1952

Εἰς Κ.Κ. " " " "

Εἰς Ἰ.Β. 21/4/50

Εἰς Ἀργεντίνην τῆν 4 Ἀπριλίου 1952

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