

ΧΥΣΩΒΥΣ ΚΟΜΠΙΤΑΥΙΛΜΟΣ

ΣΙΒΥΛΑΥΚΟΣ ΙΒΥΛΙΛΗ

ΒΥΣΟΣ ΕΒΕΛΘΕΒΙΟΣ

ΒΟΒΕΙΛΙΣΟΣ ΕΛΑΥΛΛΕΒΟΣ

ΜΥΣΟΒΥΚΟΣ ΠΑΥΛΙΛΙΛΗ

ΣΑΥΛΑΥΣΙΟΣ ΒΟΒΙΣΙ

ΚΟΜΠΙΤΑΥΙΛΜΟΣ  
ΕΒΕΛΘΕΒΙΟΣ



*Αρ. 1000/2000*

*Β<sup>01</sup>*



**ΕΡΓΑΤΟΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ  
ΚΟΜΜΑ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ**

**ΣΥΝΔΥΣΙΜΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ**

**ΜΑΤΘΡΙΚΟΣ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ**

**ΛΟΡΕΝΤΖΟΣ ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ**

**ΛΑΖΟΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ**

**ΣΤΡΑΤΑΚΟΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ**

**ΧΑΤΖΑΡΑΣ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ**

Στην έσως

Αποδοχολογία  
Άνευ

21

Ευελτίον Α<sup>or</sup> Κίτος ή πα Συνομιαν

~~ΑΠΡΕ~~

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Αποδοχολογία 1990

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general  
 consideration of the problem. It is shown that the  
 problem is equivalent to the problem of finding the  
 minimum of a certain function. This function is  
 defined as follows:

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_x^1 g(t) dt$$

where  $f(t)$  and  $g(t)$  are given functions. The  
 minimum of  $F(x)$  is found by setting the derivative  
 equal to zero. This leads to the equation

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

which must be solved for  $x$ . The solution of this  
 equation gives the value of  $x$  for which  $F(x)$  is  
 a minimum. This value of  $x$  is then substituted  
 back into  $F(x)$  to find the minimum value of the  
 function.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a  
 detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the  
 minimum value of  $F(x)$  is attained at the point  
 where  $f(x) = g(x)$ . This point is called the  
 optimal point. The value of  $F(x)$  at this point  
 is the minimum value of the function.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a  
 study of the stability of the minimum. It is shown  
 that the minimum is stable if the second derivative  
 of  $F(x)$  is positive at the optimal point.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a  
 study of the numerical solution of the problem. It  
 is shown that the minimum value of  $F(x)$  can be  
 found by using the method of steepest descent.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a  
 study of the application of the problem. It is shown  
 that the problem has many applications in physics  
 and engineering.



Αντιγραφή  
 Ν. Τ. Βρακωσίγος  
 τῆ 23 Ουλαβίου 1920

Ερωτηρὸν Β<sup>or</sup>  
"Ἰσχυρὸν"  
Ἀλεξάνδρου  
+ Σεπτεμβρίου 1961

Μουσική  
Ἀρχαῖα τ. Βασιλά<sub>1900</sub>

Ἰσχυρὸν  
Ἀ. Τ. Β.  
Ἰνστιτούτο

Α. Τ. Β.

1920



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

2.  $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$   
Derivative:  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$

3.  $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$   
Derivative:  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$

4.  $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$   
Derivative:  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$

5.  $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$   
Derivative:  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$

6.  $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$   
Derivative:  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

7.  $\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$   
Derivative:  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$

8.  $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$   
Derivative:  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$

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



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

4 Σεπτεμβρίου 1961

Μιόλας Τ. Βλαχοπούλου