

Ερωθιρόν Θ.

'Αργόν

1

1  
Επιβ. Π. Π.  
Π. Π.



Собрание О. Пухов и др. на 11/12 1912 г. в присутствии А. Кавказова

1. Отчет о работе за 1912 г. (с. 1-12) (с. 1-12) (с. 1-12)

2. Устав Общества (с. 13-20) (с. 13-20) (с. 13-20)

3. Финансовый отчет за 1912 г. (с. 21-30) (с. 21-30) (с. 21-30)

4. Избрание членов правления на 1913 г. (с. 31-35) (с. 31-35) (с. 31-35)

5. Протокол собрания от 11/12 1912 г. (с. 36-40) (с. 36-40) (с. 36-40)

6. Протокол собрания от 18/12 1912 г. (с. 41-45) (с. 41-45) (с. 41-45)

7. Протокол собрания от 25/12 1912 г. (с. 46-50) (с. 46-50) (с. 46-50)

8. Протокол собрания от 1/1 1913 г. (с. 51-55) (с. 51-55) (с. 51-55)

9. Протокол собрания от 8/1 1913 г. (с. 56-60) (с. 56-60) (с. 56-60)

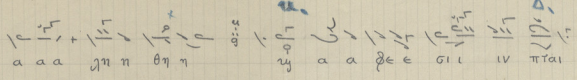


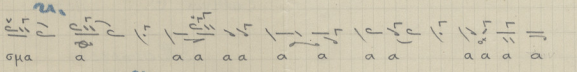
Handwritten text on aged paper, appearing to be a list or ledger with multiple columns and rows. The text is written in a cursive or semi-cursive script, possibly from the 18th or 19th century. The entries are organized into several sections, each starting with a Roman numeral (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII). The text is mirrored across the page, suggesting it was written on both sides of the paper. The content is largely illegible due to the cursive and fading, but appears to include names, numbers, and possibly dates or descriptions of items.

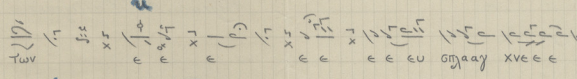


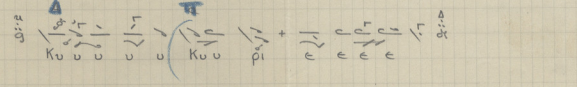
Handwritten text on lined paper, appearing to be a list or series of entries. The text is written in a cursive script and is mirrored across the page, suggesting it was written on the reverse side. The entries are organized into several sections, each marked with a large letter: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'. Each section contains multiple lines of text, some of which include numbers and symbols. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining.




  
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 Ku υ υ υ υ Ku υ ρι ε ε ε ε α:4

Autograph  
 Vincenzo L. Biancamano  
 2. October 1930

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the number 20 and some illegible scribbles.

Handwritten notes in the second row, featuring a large number 7 and some illegible text.

Handwritten notes in the third row, including a large number 15 and some illegible text.

Handwritten notes in the fourth row, including a large number 7 and some illegible text.

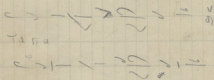
Καθηγητὸν Δ. Μανώλη  
Μουσικὸν Ἰνστιτούτον

Μουσικὸν

Ἀλεγομένη  
Λιμενίου Ἰ. Βραχωνίου  
3 Οὐλμβρίου 1920

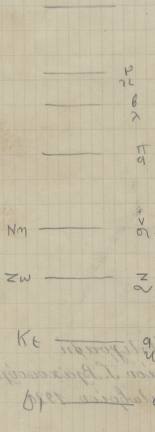
Ἐωθινὸν Θ! « Ἀρχὸν »

Μουσικὴ  
Μητρὸς Ἁγ. Παπαδόπου



Ἀρλεζόπου

N. T. B.



1930



Calculus of Variations

Problem 1: Find the extremals of the functional  $J[y] = \int_0^1 (y')^2 dx$  subject to  $y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1$ .

Solution: The Euler-Lagrange equation is  $\frac{d}{dx} (2y') = 0 \implies y'' = 0$ . Integrating gives  $y' = C_1$  and  $y = C_1 x + C_2$ .

Using boundary conditions  $y(0) = 0 \implies C_2 = 0$  and  $y(1) = 1 \implies C_1 = 1$ . Thus, the extremal is  $y = x$ .

Problem 2: Find the extremals of the functional  $J[y] = \int_0^1 (y')^2 dx$  subject to  $y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1$  and  $y'(0) = 0$ .

Solution: The Euler-Lagrange equation is  $y'' = 0$ . Integrating gives  $y' = C_1$  and  $y = C_1 x + C_2$ .

Using boundary conditions  $y(0) = 0 \implies C_2 = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 1 \implies C_1 = 1$ , and  $y'(0) = 0 \implies C_1 = 0$ . This is a contradiction, so no extremals exist.

Problem 3: Find the extremals of the functional  $J[y] = \int_0^1 (y')^2 dx$  subject to  $y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1$  and  $y'(1) = 0$ .

Solution: The Euler-Lagrange equation is  $y'' = 0$ . Integrating gives  $y' = C_1$  and  $y = C_1 x + C_2$ .



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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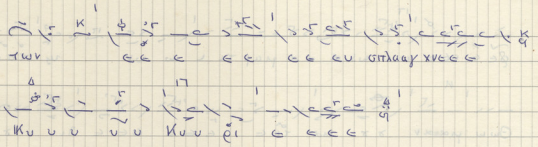
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Μηδένω Α. Καμαρινού  
11 Δεκεμβρίου 1961