

ΚΟΚΚΙΝΟ ΤΡΥΑΝΤΑΦΥΛΟ

Στίχοι & Μουσική: Μ. Θεοδωράκης
 Έναρμόνιση & Μεταγραφή για
 πιάνο: Βασ. Ξηροκωνιστής

Moderato vivo

1. εὐ δε πρῶ ἴ γε κι νού σα με _____
 2. εὐ προ πρῶ ἴ γιὰ τὸν πο λε μο _____
 3. με εὐ στὸ μὰ ὕ σεο τὸ θυ εες _____
 4. μα γι σου ὄ λοι σεο τὸ θυ καν _____
 5. τὸ ρα οἱ εὐ μαῖες γε γύ κα νε _____

KOKKINO TRYANTAYLO

Κοκκίνο Τριαντάφυλλο
Κοκκίνο Τριαντάφυλλο
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First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and rests.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The notation consists of two staves with various notes and rests.

1. να πα με ετή σου λεία
 2. ει νύ εα με μα γύ
 3. τὰ αἰ μα σου εἰ
 4. ὄ ρει ρα ἰδα ρι
 5. εἰ δὲ ἔμπο ρι

Μι — Si —

1. ἐπὶ λει φο ρεῖ ο γε λού εα με
 2. ὄ λαι μα γύ τρα γου δού εα με
 3. ε βα ψε μαῦ ρο τόν ού ρα νο
 4. ρι να με ὄ λαι φα ντὰ ερα τα
 5. εἰ ναι τὰ ὄ νει ρα ὄ γα θα

Si — Mi —

1. εἰ μα ἐπὶ δὴ οἶα
 2. πα λει α με μα δὲ
 3. κόκ κι νο τόν και ρό
 4. σου με συμ βα τι εἰ
 5. κα τα να λω τι κα

Μι — Τα# + Si —

ΕΚΕ ΕΙ ΥΟ ΤΡΙΑ ΤΡΙΑ ΟΥΧ ΧΟ

SI — Fa# + Fa# γ

ΕΚΕ ΕΙ ΥΟ ΤΟ ΖΕΙ — ΧΙ ΥΟ — ΥΟ

Fa# γ SI — Fa# + SI —

I. II. III. IV. V.

D.C.

The image shows a page of aged, yellowish paper with a faint musical score. The score is organized into two systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation is extremely light and difficult to discern, but it appears to be a standard musical notation with notes, stems, and possibly some clefs or bar lines. The paper shows signs of wear, including a small tear at the bottom left corner and some minor discoloration and foxing throughout.

ΚΟΚΚΙΝΟ ΤΡΥΑΝΤΑΦΥΛΟ

moderato vivo

Μ. Βεωδοράκης
Διασκευή για κίθαρα
Βασ. Ψυχίτης-Κωνσταντίνου

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is the vocal line, followed by nine staves of guitar accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 12/8. The piece features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes some triplet-like rhythms. The notation includes various articulations such as accents and slurs. The piece ends with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

1. The strength of a material is its ability to resist failure under an applied load. The failure of a material can be either ductile or brittle. Ductile failure is characterized by a large amount of plastic deformation before fracture, while brittle failure is characterized by a small amount of plastic deformation before fracture.

2. The stress-strain curve is a plot of stress versus strain. The yield strength is the stress at which a material begins to deform plastically. The ultimate tensile strength is the maximum stress that a material can withstand before fracture. The fracture strength is the stress at which a material finally fractures.

3. The modulus of elasticity is a measure of a material's stiffness. It is defined as the ratio of stress to strain in the elastic region of the stress-strain curve. The modulus of elasticity is a property of the material and is independent of the size and shape of the specimen.

4. The Poisson's ratio is a measure of the lateral contraction of a material when it is stretched. It is defined as the ratio of the lateral strain to the longitudinal strain. Poisson's ratio is a property of the material and is independent of the size and shape of the specimen.

5. The factor of safety is a measure of the margin of safety in a design. It is defined as the ratio of the ultimate strength of the material to the working stress. The factor of safety is a design parameter and is dependent on the application and the material.