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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem and the methods used in the present work.

2. In the second part the results of the calculations are presented and compared with the experimental data.

3. The third part contains a discussion of the results and a comparison with the theoretical predictions.

4. Finally, in the fourth part, the conclusions of the work are summarized and the prospects for further research are discussed.

5. The authors are very grateful to the members of the staff of the Institute of Physics, University of London, for their kind hospitality and for the facilities provided during the stay.

6. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. NSF-45210-A01.

7. Received for publication, March 15, 1957.



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A square is a quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles. The diagonal of a square divides it into two congruent right-angled triangles.

The diagonal of a square is equal to the side multiplied by the square root of 2.



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18. Geometrische Optik

18.1. Einfallswinkel  $\alpha$  ist der Winkel zwischen einfallender Strahl und Normale



18.2. Reflexionsgesetz: Einfallswinkel  $\alpha$  ist gleich dem Reflexionswinkel  $\beta$

18.3. Refraktionsgesetz: Einfallswinkel  $\alpha$  und Brechungsindex  $n$  sind durch  $n \cdot \sin \alpha = \text{const}$  verbunden

18.4. Snellius' Gesetz:  $n_1 \cdot \sin \alpha_1 = n_2 \cdot \sin \alpha_2$



18.5. Abbe'sches Sinuskriterium:  $n \cdot \sin \alpha$  ist konstant

19. Wellenoptik

19.1. Wellenlänge  $\lambda$  ist die Distanz zwischen zwei aufeinanderfolgenden Wellenbergen



19.2. Wellenzahl  $k$  ist die Anzahl der Wellenlängen pro Längeneinheit

19.3. Wellenvektor  $\vec{k}$  zeigt in die Ausbreitungsrichtung

19.4. Wellenfunktion  $\psi(x, t)$  beschreibt die Auslenkung der Welle



19.5. Gruppengeschwindigkeit  $v_g$  ist die Geschwindigkeit der Wellenpaketzentrale







Let  $AB$  be a diameter of a circle, and  $CD$  a radius perpendicular to  $AB$ . Let  $E$  be a point on the circle, and  $EF$  a perpendicular from  $E$  to  $AB$ . Let  $EG$  be a perpendicular from  $E$  to  $CD$ . Then  $EF = EG$ .

Proof. Since  $CD$  is perpendicular to  $AB$ ,  $\angle CDE = 90^\circ$ . Since  $EF$  is perpendicular to  $AB$ ,  $\angle EFB = 90^\circ$ . Since  $EG$  is perpendicular to  $CD$ ,  $\angle EGD = 90^\circ$ . Thus  $\angle CDE = \angle EFB = \angle EGD$ .



Since  $\angle CDE = \angle EFB = \angle EGD$ , the triangles  $CDE$ ,  $EFB$ , and  $EGD$  are similar. Therefore,  $\frac{CE}{DE} = \frac{EF}{FB} = \frac{EG}{GD}$ . Since  $CE = DE$  (radii), it follows that  $EF = EG$ .

Q.E.D.



Let  $AB$  be a diameter of a circle, and  $CD$  a radius perpendicular to  $AB$ . Let  $E$  be a point on the circle, and  $EF$  a perpendicular from  $E$  to  $AB$ . Let  $EG$  be a perpendicular from  $E$  to  $CD$ . Then  $EF = EG$ .

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The first step in the process of the  
 formation of the atmosphere is the  
 escape of the light gases, hydrogen  
 and helium, from the surface of the  
 planet. This is due to the fact that  
 these gases have a low molecular  
 weight and are therefore easily  
 able to escape from the gravitational  
 pull of the planet.



The second step is the formation of the  
 primary atmosphere, which is  
 composed of the heavier gases, such  
 as water, carbon dioxide, and  
 methane, which are able to remain  
 in the atmosphere.



The third step is the formation of the  
 secondary atmosphere, which is  
 composed of the heavier gases, such  
 as water, carbon dioxide, and  
 methane, which are able to remain  
 in the atmosphere.



The final step is the formation of the  
 tertiary atmosphere, which is  
 composed of the heavier gases, such  
 as water, carbon dioxide, and  
 methane, which are able to remain  
 in the atmosphere.

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The first diagram shows a triangle with a vertical line drawn from the top vertex to the base. This line represents the height of the triangle.



The second diagram shows a circle with a horizontal line drawn through its center. This line represents the diameter of the circle.

The third diagram shows a circle with a vertical line drawn from the top edge to the bottom edge, passing through the center. This line represents the radius of the circle.

The fourth diagram shows a circle with a vertical line drawn from the top edge to the bottom edge, passing through the center. This line represents the diameter of the circle.



The fifth diagram shows a circle with a vertical line drawn from the top edge to the bottom edge, passing through the center. This line represents the diameter of the circle.

The sixth diagram shows a circle with a vertical line drawn from the top edge to the bottom edge, passing through the center. This line represents the diameter of the circle.

The seventh diagram shows a circle with a vertical line drawn from the top edge to the bottom edge, passing through the center. This line represents the diameter of the circle.

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The first part of the book is a history of the  
 country from the earliest times to the  
 present. It is a very interesting and  
 useful book for all who wish to know  
 the history of the country.



The second part of the book is a  
 description of the country and its  
 resources. It is a very useful book  
 for all who wish to know the  
 resources of the country.

The third part of the book is a  
 description of the government and  
 the laws of the country. It is a very  
 useful book for all who wish to know  
 the government and laws of the country.

1. Ein Kreisbogen  $\widehat{AB}$  mit Mittelpunkt  $O$  und Radius  $r$ .  
 2. Ein Kreisbogen  $\widehat{A'B'}$  mit Mittelpunkt  $O'$  und Radius  $r'$ .  
 3. Ein Kreisbogen  $\widehat{A''B''}$  mit Mittelpunkt  $O''$  und Radius  $r''$ .



Fig. 1

Die Kreisbögen sind kongruent, wenn sie

1. denselben Radius  $r$  haben und
2. denselben Kreisbogenmaß  $\alpha$  haben.



Die Kreisbögen sind kongruent, wenn sie denselben Kreisbogenmaß  $\alpha$  haben und denselben Radius  $r$  haben.



Die Kreisbögen sind kongruent, wenn sie denselben Kreisbogenmaß  $\alpha$  haben und denselben Radius  $r$  haben.



Die Kreisbögen sind kongruent, wenn sie denselben Kreisbogenmaß  $\alpha$  haben und denselben Radius  $r$  haben.

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Die  $\Delta ABC$  ist ein rechtwinkliges Dreieck mit dem rechten Winkel bei  $C$ .  
 Die Katheten sind  $AC = 3$  und  $BC = 4$ . Die Hypotenuse ist  $AB = 5$ .  
 Ein Punkt  $D$  liegt auf der Kathete  $AC$  so, dass  $CD = 1$  ist.  
 Ein Kreis  $k$  mit dem Mittelpunkt  $D$  berührt die Hypotenuse  $AB$  in einem Punkt  $E$ .  
 Die Länge der Strecke  $DE$  ist gesucht.



Lösung:  
 Da  $DE \perp AB$  (Radius senkrecht zur Tangente), ist  $\triangle ADE$  ein rechtwinkliges Dreieck.  
 Die Katheten sind  $AD = AC - CD = 3 - 1 = 2$  und  $DE$ . Die Hypotenuse ist  $AE$ .  
 Nach dem Satz von Pythagoras gilt:  
 $AE^2 = AD^2 + DE^2 = 2^2 + DE^2 = 4 + DE^2$



Weiterhin gilt  $\triangle CDE \sim \triangle CAB$  (Dreiecke sind ähnlich).  
 Es gilt  $\frac{CD}{CA} = \frac{CE}{CB} = \frac{DE}{AB}$ .  
 Einsetzen der bekannten Werte:  
 $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{CE}{4} = \frac{DE}{5}$   
 Daraus folgt:  
 $CE = \frac{4}{3}$  und  $DE = \frac{5}{3}$ .



Die Länge der Strecke  $DE$  ist  $\frac{5}{3}$ .



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Geometrische Optik

Ein Punktobjekt  $P$  wird durch ein Sammellinse  $L$  auf einem reellen Bild  $B$  abgebildet.

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsweite  $g$ , das Bild  $B$  ist vergrößert und steht auf dem gegenüberliegenden Strahlengang.

Die Brennweite  $f$  ist die halbe Summe aus  $g$  und  $b$ .

Die Bildgröße  $B$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsgröße  $G$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als die doppelte Brennweite  $2f$ .

Die Gegenstandsweite  $g$  liegt zwischen der einfachen und doppelten Brennweite  $f$  und  $2f$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als  $2f$ .



Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsweite  $g$ .

Optik

Die Brennweite  $f$  ist die halbe Summe aus  $g$  und  $b$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsweite  $g$ .

Die Bildgröße  $B$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsgröße  $G$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als die doppelte Brennweite  $2f$ .

Die Gegenstandsweite  $g$  liegt zwischen der einfachen und doppelten Brennweite  $f$  und  $2f$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als  $2f$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsweite  $g$ .

Die Bildgröße  $B$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsgröße  $G$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als die doppelte Brennweite  $2f$ .

Die Gegenstandsweite  $g$  liegt zwischen der einfachen und doppelten Brennweite  $f$  und  $2f$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als  $2f$ .

Die Bildweite  $b$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsweite  $g$ .

Die Bildgröße  $B$  ist größer als die Gegenstandsgröße  $G$ .

1. The first part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of algebra. It discusses the importance of algebra in various fields of science and engineering, and provides a brief overview of the basic concepts and terminology. The author emphasizes that algebra is not just a collection of rules and formulas, but a powerful tool for solving problems and understanding the world around us.



2. The second part of the book is a detailed treatment of the theory of equations. It covers the solution of linear, quadratic, and cubic equations, and discusses the properties of roots and the relationships between them. The author provides a thorough explanation of the quadratic formula and the discriminant, and shows how they can be used to solve a wide range of problems.

3. The third part of the book is a study of the theory of determinants. It defines determinants and shows how they can be used to solve systems of linear equations. The author discusses the properties of determinants and provides a step-by-step method for calculating them. This part of the book is particularly useful for students who are studying advanced mathematics or physics.



4. The fourth part of the book is a study of the theory of matrices. It defines matrices and shows how they can be used to solve systems of linear equations. The author discusses the properties of matrices and provides a step-by-step method for calculating them. This part of the book is particularly useful for students who are studying advanced mathematics or physics.

5. The fifth part of the book is a study of the theory of vectors. It defines vectors and shows how they can be used to solve problems in physics and engineering. The author discusses the properties of vectors and provides a step-by-step method for calculating them. This part of the book is particularly useful for students who are studying physics or engineering.



6. The sixth part of the book is a study of the theory of probability. It defines probability and shows how it can be used to solve problems in statistics and other fields. The author discusses the properties of probability and provides a step-by-step method for calculating them. This part of the book is particularly useful for students who are studying statistics or other fields that involve probability.

### APPENDIX

7. The seventh part of the book is an appendix containing a collection of problems and exercises. These problems are designed to help students practice the concepts and techniques discussed in the main text of the book. The problems range in difficulty and cover a wide range of topics, from basic algebra to advanced mathematics.

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1. The first part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

2. The second part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.



3. The third part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

4. The fourth part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

5. The fifth part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

6. The sixth part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

7. The seventh part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

8. The eighth part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

9. The ninth part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

10. The tenth part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and the second part is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.



Two circles are shown. The larger circle has a vertical line passing through its center. The smaller circle is positioned to the left of the larger circle, overlapping its left edge.



Two circles are shown. The larger circle has a vertical line passing through its center. The smaller circle is positioned to the left of the larger circle, overlapping its left edge.



A right-angled triangle is shown. A vertical line passes through the vertex where the right angle is located.



A horizontal line is shown. A vertical line intersects it at a point.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
 introduction of the subject. It is divided into  
 three chapters. The first chapter is on the  
 history of the subject. The second chapter is on  
 the principles of the subject. The third chapter is on  
 the applications of the subject.



Fig. 1

The second part of the book is devoted to a  
 detailed treatment of the subject. It is divided into  
 five chapters. The first chapter is on the  
 theory of the subject. The second chapter is on  
 the practice of the subject. The third chapter is on  
 the history of the subject. The fourth chapter is on  
 the principles of the subject. The fifth chapter is on  
 the applications of the subject.



Fig. 2

The third part of the book is devoted to a  
 detailed treatment of the subject. It is divided into  
 three chapters. The first chapter is on the  
 theory of the subject. The second chapter is on  
 the practice of the subject. The third chapter is on  
 the history of the subject.



Fig. 3

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a  
 detailed treatment of the subject. It is divided into  
 two chapters. The first chapter is on the  
 theory of the subject. The second chapter is on  
 the practice of the subject.





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The area of a triangle is given by the formula  $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ .  
 where  $A$  is the area,  $b$  is the base, and  $h$  is the height.  
 In this case, the base  $b$  is 10 units and the height  $h$  is 6 units.  
 Substituting these values into the formula, we get:  
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 6 = 30$ .  
 Therefore, the area of the triangle is 30 square units.

Area of a Triangle

The area of a triangle is a measure of the space it occupies.  
 It is calculated by multiplying the base of the triangle by its height  
 and then dividing the result by two. This formula works for all types  
 of triangles, whether they are right-angled, acute, or obtuse.  
 The base and height must be perpendicular to each other.  
 In the example above, the base is 10 units and the height is 6 units.  
 The area is calculated as  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 6 = 30$  square units.



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1. Die Anzahl der Punkte ist  $2n$ .  
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 22. Die Anzahl der Ecken ist  $2n$ .

Das heißt, die  $n$  sind die Dimensionen  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

und  $\sigma(n)$  die Summe der Teiler  $\sigma(n) = 1 + d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_{n-1} + n$

Die Funktion  $\sigma(n)$  ist eine arithmetische Funktion:

$\sigma(mn) = \sigma(m)\sigma(n)$  für  $m, n$  teilerfremd



Das heißt, die  $n$  sind die Dimensionen  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

und  $\sigma(n)$  die Summe der Teiler  $\sigma(n) = 1 + d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_{n-1} + n$

Das heißt, die  $n$  sind die Dimensionen  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

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Das heißt, die  $n$  sind die Dimensionen  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

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Das heißt, die  $n$  sind die Dimensionen  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

und  $\sigma(n)$  die Summe der Teiler  $\sigma(n) = 1 + d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_{n-1} + n$

Das heißt, die  $n$  sind die Dimensionen  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$



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The first part of the book is devoted to a general theory of the
  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus, which is a natural extension of the
  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus to the case of several variables. The
 author shows that the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus is a special case of
 the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus, and that the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus is a
 special case of the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus.



The second part of the book is devoted to the study of the
  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus in the case of several variables. The
 author shows that the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus is a special case of
 the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus, and that the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus is a
 special case of the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus.



The third part of the book is devoted to the study of the
  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus in the case of several variables. The
 author shows that the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus is a special case of
 the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus, and that the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus is a
 special case of the  $\mathcal{H}$ -calculus.

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1. The first part of the book is a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and is divided into two parts, the first of which is a general history of the world, and the second is a general history of the world.



The second part of the book is a general history of the world, and is divided into two parts, the first of which is a general history of the world, and the second is a general history of the world.



The third part of the book is a general history of the world, and is divided into two parts, the first of which is a general history of the world, and the second is a general history of the world.



1. Die Punkte  $A, B, C, D, E$  sind die Ecken eines Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $F, G, H, I, J$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AB, BC, CD, DE, EA$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $K, L, M, N, O$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AF, FB, BG, GC, CH, HD, DE, ED, EA, AE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $P, Q, R, S, T$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AK, KB, BL, LC, CM, MD, DN, ND, EO, OE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $U, V, W, X, Y$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AP, PB, BQ, QC, CR, QD, DR, RD, ES, SE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AP, PB, BQ, QC, CR, QD, DR, RD, ES, SE$  des Fünfecks.



Die Punkte  $A, B, C, D, E$  sind die Ecken eines Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $F, G, H, I, J$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AB, BC, CD, DE, EA$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $K, L, M, N, O$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AF, FB, BG, GC, CH, HD, DE, ED, EA, AE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $P, Q, R, S, T$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AK, KB, BL, LC, CM, MD, DN, ND, EO, OE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $U, V, W, X, Y$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AP, PB, BQ, QC, CR, QD, DR, RD, ES, SE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AP, PB, BQ, QC, CR, QD, DR, RD, ES, SE$  des Fünfecks.

2. Die Punkte  $A, B, C, D, E$  sind die Ecken eines Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $F, G, H, I, J$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AB, BC, CD, DE, EA$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $K, L, M, N, O$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AF, FB, BG, GC, CH, HD, DE, ED, EA, AE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $P, Q, R, S, T$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AK, KB, BL, LC, CM, MD, DN, ND, EO, OE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $U, V, W, X, Y$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AP, PB, BQ, QC, CR, QD, DR, RD, ES, SE$  des Fünfecks. Die Punkte  $Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE$  sind die Mittelpunkte der Seiten  $AP, PB, BQ, QC, CR, QD, DR, RD, ES, SE$  des Fünfecks.

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The first part of the book is devoted to the study of the  
 properties of the various kinds of triangles, and the  
 relations between their sides and angles. The author  
 then proceeds to the study of the properties of the  
 various kinds of quadrilaterals, and the relations  
 between their sides and angles. The book is  
 written in a clear and concise style, and is  
 well adapted for use in a school or college.

THE TRIANGLE

In a triangle, the sum of the interior angles is equal to two right angles. This is a fundamental property of triangles, and is proved in the following manner: Let ABC be a triangle, and let the interior angles be denoted by A, B, and C. Draw a line DE parallel to BC, and passing through A. Then the angles DAE and A are alternate angles, and are therefore equal. Similarly, the angles EAC and C are alternate angles, and are therefore equal. The angle DAE is equal to the angle A, and the angle EAC is equal to the angle C. The angle DAE and the angle EAC together form a straight line, and are therefore equal to two right angles. Hence the angle A and the angle C together are equal to two right angles. But the angle A and the angle C together are also equal to two right angles. Hence the angle A and the angle C together are equal to two right angles. This is the required result.

PROB

The second part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the various kinds of quadrilaterals, and the relations between their sides and angles. The author then proceeds to the study of the properties of the various kinds of polygons, and the relations between their sides and angles. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for use in a school or college.



In a quadrilateral, the sum of the interior angles is equal to four right angles. This is a fundamental property of quadrilaterals, and is proved in the following manner: Let ABCD be a quadrilateral, and let the interior angles be denoted by A, B, C, and D. Draw a line EF parallel to BC, and passing through A. Then the angles EAF and A are alternate angles, and are therefore equal. Similarly, the angles FAD and D are alternate angles, and are therefore equal. The angle EAF is equal to the angle A, and the angle FAD is equal to the angle D. The angle EAF and the angle FAD together form a straight line, and are therefore equal to two right angles. Hence the angle A and the angle D together are equal to two right angles. But the angle A and the angle D together are also equal to two right angles. Hence the angle A and the angle D together are equal to two right angles. This is the required result.

The third part of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the various kinds of polygons, and the relations between their sides and angles. The author then proceeds to the study of the properties of the various kinds of circles, and the relations between their radii and diameters. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is well adapted for use in a school or college.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a study of the

properties of the function  $f(x)$  defined by the

equation  $f(x) = x + f(x^2)$ . It is shown that

$f(x)$  is a continuous function and that

$f(x) = 0$  for all  $x$  in the interval  $[0, 1]$ .

2. In the second part of the paper, we

consider the problem of finding the

extremum of the function  $f(x)$  over the

interval  $[0, 1]$ . It is shown that the

extremum is attained at  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ .



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11. I. M. Gel'fand, *Mathematical Analysis*, Moscow, 1958.





1.  $1000 - 100 = 900$

2.  $900 - 100 = 800$

3.  $800 - 100 = 700$

4.  $700 - 100 = 600$

5.  $600 - 100 = 500$

6.  $500 - 100 = 400$

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9.  $200 - 100 = 100$

10.  $100 - 100 = 0$

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18-10-1880  
The night of the 18th of October  
was a very quiet one, and  
the stars were very bright  
and clear.