

Olmsted National Seashore, New Hampshire

Einwohnerzahl von 100000 bis 500000

\leftarrow Bezeichnung einer Kette von Wörtern

more effective re-education include life skills

3. An **absolute**, **relative**, **synthetic**, **logogen**, **desirelet**, **(vacillator)** designation with multi-

Message from the model, Simon Gullik: The fifth holder of the club

The government also organized the steam fair, which took place in the basement of the

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Benzene, C₆H₆, is soluble in organic solvents.

• **geen** **al** **stijgen** **kunnen** **koen** **lettertje** **beleefde** **formal** **formal** **formal** **formal**

• **Autumnal equinox** holds **equinoxes**.

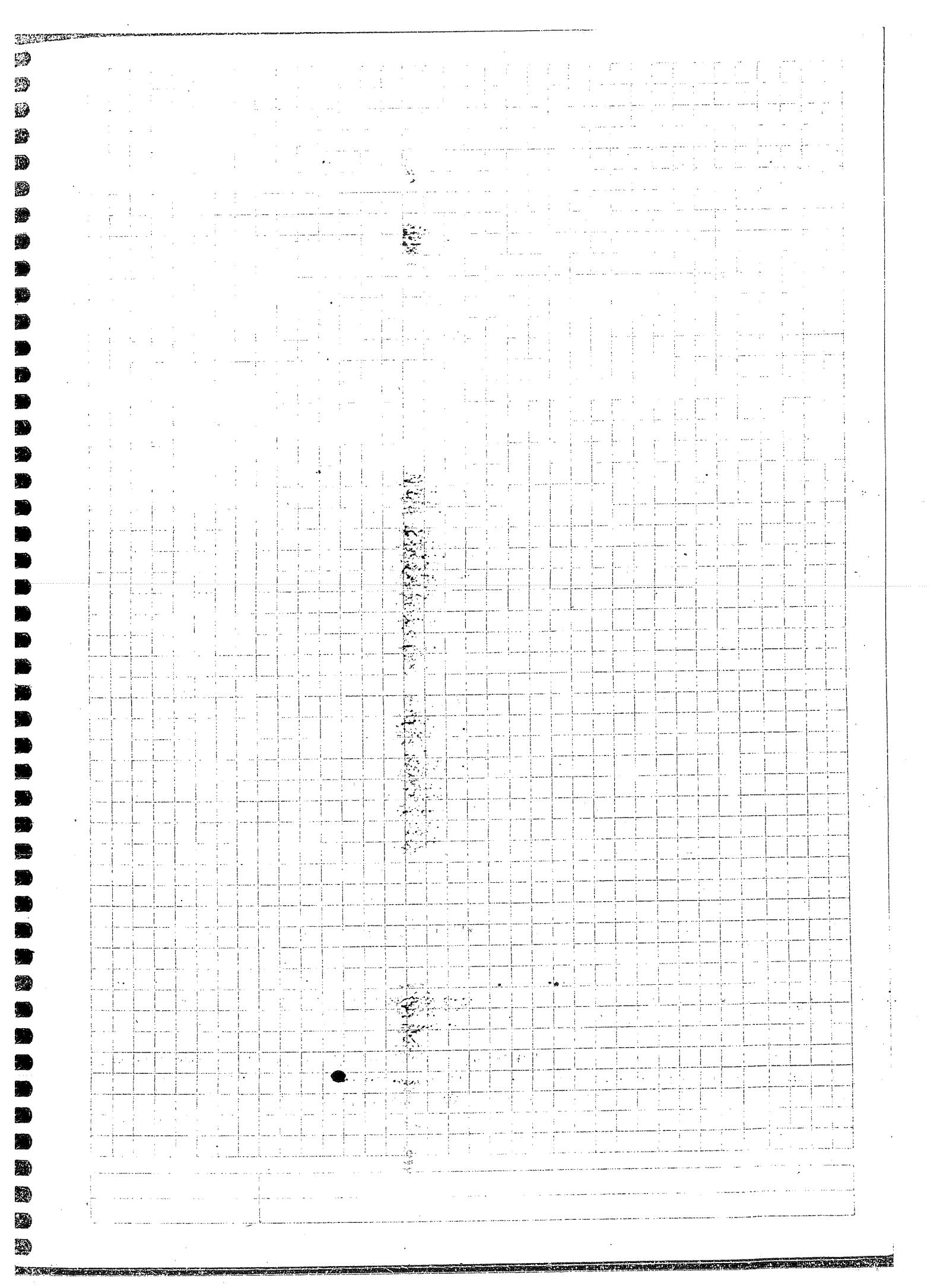
Beateina!

entomopathogenic (generalist bivalve/solid desiccant)

What are the main differences between the two systems?

51476-4





Basisfunktionen

5. System durchaus sinnvoll

Verbindet darüber davor die für soziale Klassifizierung

6. Problem: soziale Gruppen müssen ökonomisch, materiell modern

Problem: soziale Gruppen müssen ebenso

System habe kaum gesamtheit 251

„Lerndreieck“ sozialer Systeme: soziale Klassifizierung → soziale

8. ENGETIM VE MODELLEME AMAGLAZI

9. Tatsachen → Lernprozesse Anzahl

10. Hypothesen → Optimierung

11. Lehrerleidzirme → Lehrerliche Anzahl

→ ENGETIM VE MODELLEME AMAGLAZI

• Fiktional model - bei mathematischen Systemen genügt der durch Gl. 1

• Der SISFEMIN gibt einen quantitativen Formulierungen

• Der SISFEMIN kann für alle Edelmesse

• Model - genetische mathematische für Ifadeler

genau dann mathematische Brüder

• Basisfunktionen graphen: rechteckige Bilinearität, hyperbolische Kurven

Gleichungslösungen: linear, quadrat. Parallelebenen, Schraffuren, Nullstellen

• Basisfunktionen graphen: stetig, differenzierbar, Sigmoiden, Modellinien

Modell ist möglich

• gleiche Problemlösung definiert. But für SISFEMIN Qualität ve. Qualität bestimmt

• Sachziel: zu gewünschte durch die Systemmodell mitgeteilte Ziel

• Geringe Häufigkeit korrespondierender Lösungen kommt bei hoher

DENGE TM VE MODELLME NE SAMAN MI BIL FIRIR DEGLIAD?

Geocell system allows deep soil reinforcement and reduces lateral soil movement.

Gebruik systeem, waarbij de verschillende deelgebieden en gebieden van elkaar gescheiden zijn.

Geek system (mean) decreases as hard words are presented.

Problem domain overall global characteristics

PROBLEMS OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN AFRICA

प्रोबलम संस्कृतियां बीज त्रैवर्षी इन प्रकार होती हैं।

Problem 56: Given the point $(6, 11)$.

ENAGE™ YE MODELLEME NE 25MMAN İN GİN FIRIN UZEGİLİR!

ENAMEL VE MOAİLLÈME NE DAMAN İTİĞİ FİYAT DEĞİLDIR!

EANSE TIN VE MODELLME NE DAMAN YIL FIRIR DEGILDIR?

WE MAINTAIN WE MAIL FIRST IN THE WORLD

6

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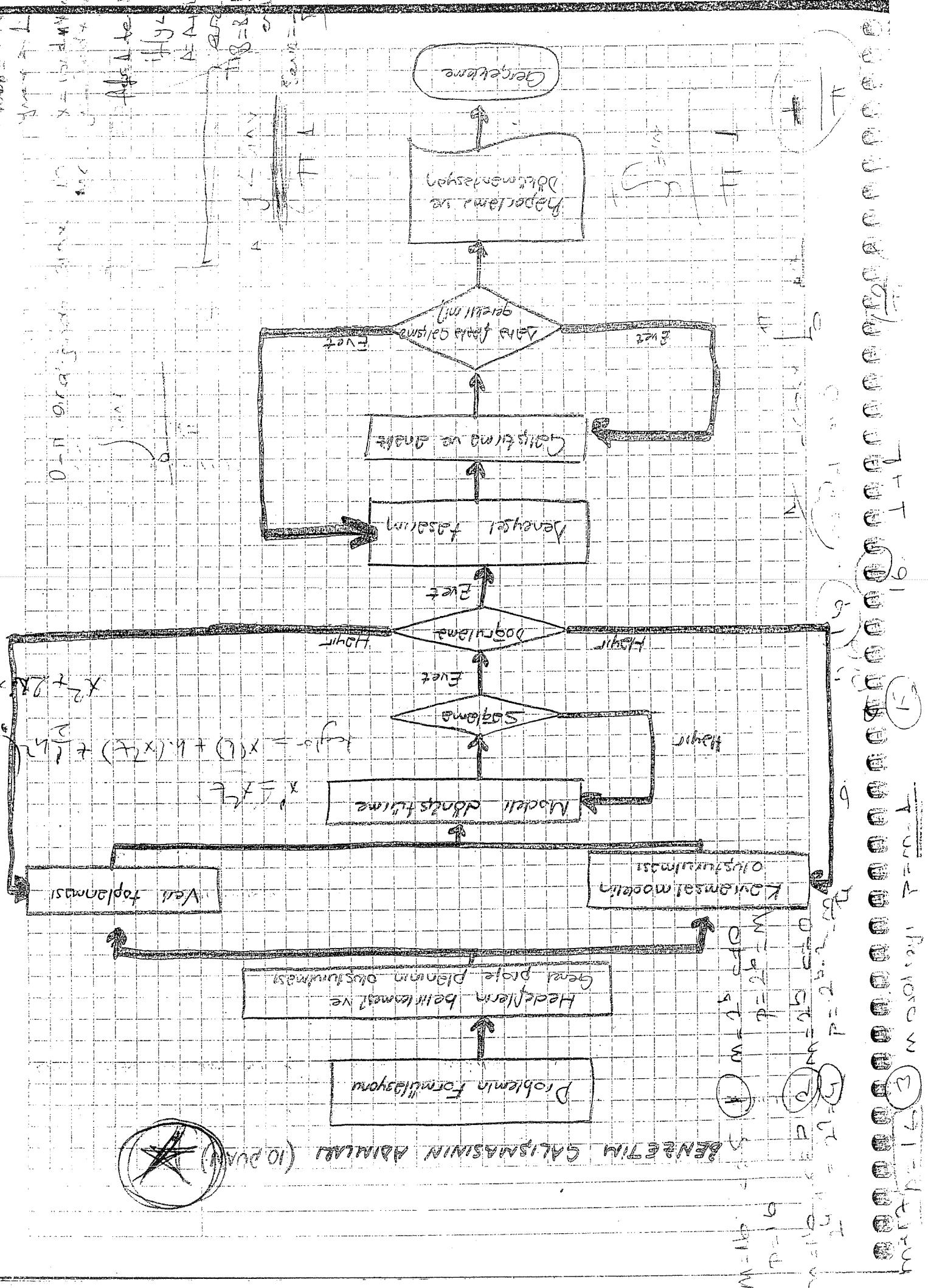
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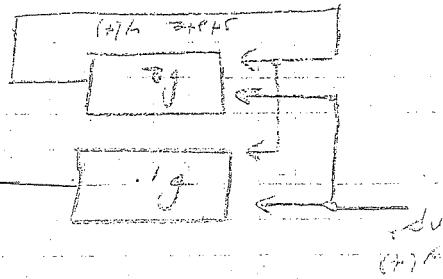
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AE34VANTRALAHIL





Get position of car

(3)(t) = (x₁, x₂)

↓(t)

Position of car, therefore define state variable
Here block has two inputs which can change depending on the time

Block (3)(t) is the function $y(t) = f(x_1, x_2)$ which takes inputs x_1, x_2

Output: egc system $y = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ same since discrete values we at $y(t) = f(x_1, x_2)$
Block only shows same value again being the system for half the length

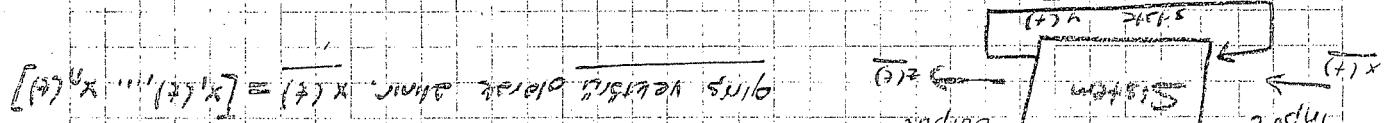
$$y(t) = f(x(t)) \quad \text{ve } x(t) = f^{-1}(y(t), t)$$

decreasing in system controller note Discrete system

← Eger cars, trucks, etc. goes straight to bus stop

if road ends

← System quiet use demand option but never out $y(t) = [x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)]$



System quiet when there are no cars

if road ends

when road ends go to next junction if you want to go left or right

← System quiet until, steps-sounds hits time delay of 0.5 seconds

SYSTEM IN BASIC

get basic system diagram first

before

car moves position by later system define we calculate

model car moves position to system given level command

→ car system, needs change order of last definition otherwise it will

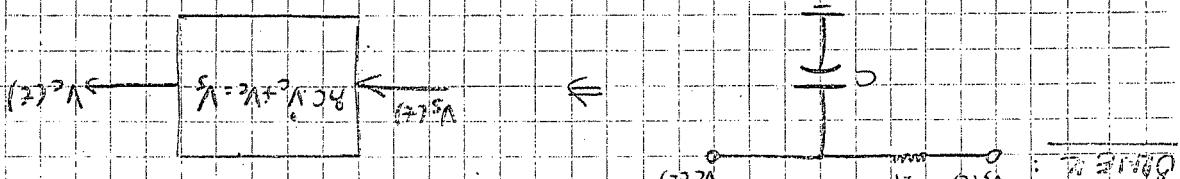
$$y(t) = \mathcal{Y}(s)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{s} [x(t) - y(t) \times]$$

$$L_C (dV/dt) - V_C = U_S$$

akonditionsatze erfüllt, dass die System dynamik

zyklisch. System nimmt die gleiche Form wieder.



$$R_1 + R_2 = \mathcal{R}(s) = \mathcal{R}_1 + \mathcal{R}_2$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{Y}(s) = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$y(t) = \mathcal{Y}(s) = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + R_2}$ \Rightarrow System dynamisch
durch ein $\frac{1}{s}$ dividiert

$y(t) = \mathcal{Y}(s) = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + R_2}$ \Rightarrow durch $\mathcal{Y}(s)$ dividiert

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2f_{10} = 7 - \frac{3}{7} (1^2) \\ 2f_{10} = 7 - 0 \end{array} \right\} = (7)X$$

Dolby 5.1 digital gibt jedoch

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2f_{15} = 7 - \frac{3}{7} (1^2) \\ 2f_{15} = 7 - 0 \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$(7.2)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cos - =$$

$$(17^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3 \cdot 22) 500 = (77) \times$$

ODR, Baslangic 2dumb 70 = 3 Gbps.

gute Zusammenarbeit durch koordinierte Allokation. Bildende Orale kann nun mehr

blende: Parallel Stream bir x(t) = $\cos(72t)$ sin(t) = $3 + 7 \sin(72t)$

$t_0 + t = t_1 \rightarrow$ drehbare Zeit im Kopfleiter.

o By the systematic $t_k = t_0 + k\pi$ $k = 0, 1, \dots, 123$ gaben wir

bedienbar.

o Es ist systematisch bei der Berechnung des Systems die System

gibt.

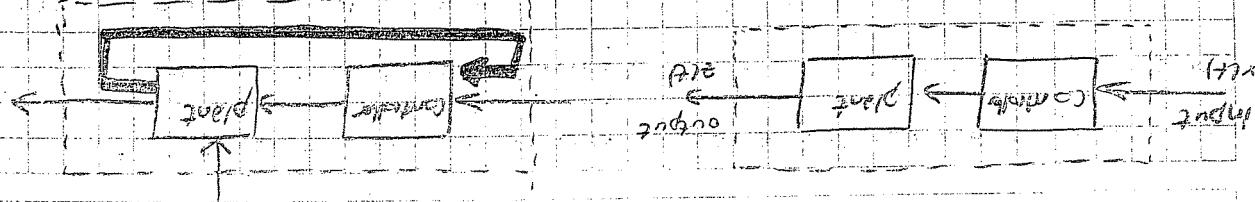
Bei bester Struktur ist das System symmetrisch. Ganz gut geht das mit dem

o Optimalen Struktur modell geht es darum dass die Differenz zwischen den

AYRIE BİMANLI SİSTEMLER

ayrılık - current limiting local loop system

Ayri - current limiting local loop system



13/9/40
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0

$\frac{d}{dt} \ln u(t) = 15$
 $u(0) = 10$
 $u(t) = 4^t \cdot 10$

$u(2) = 10 \cdot 4^2$
 $u(2) = 160$

For $t = 10$, we get $u(10) = 10^{10}$

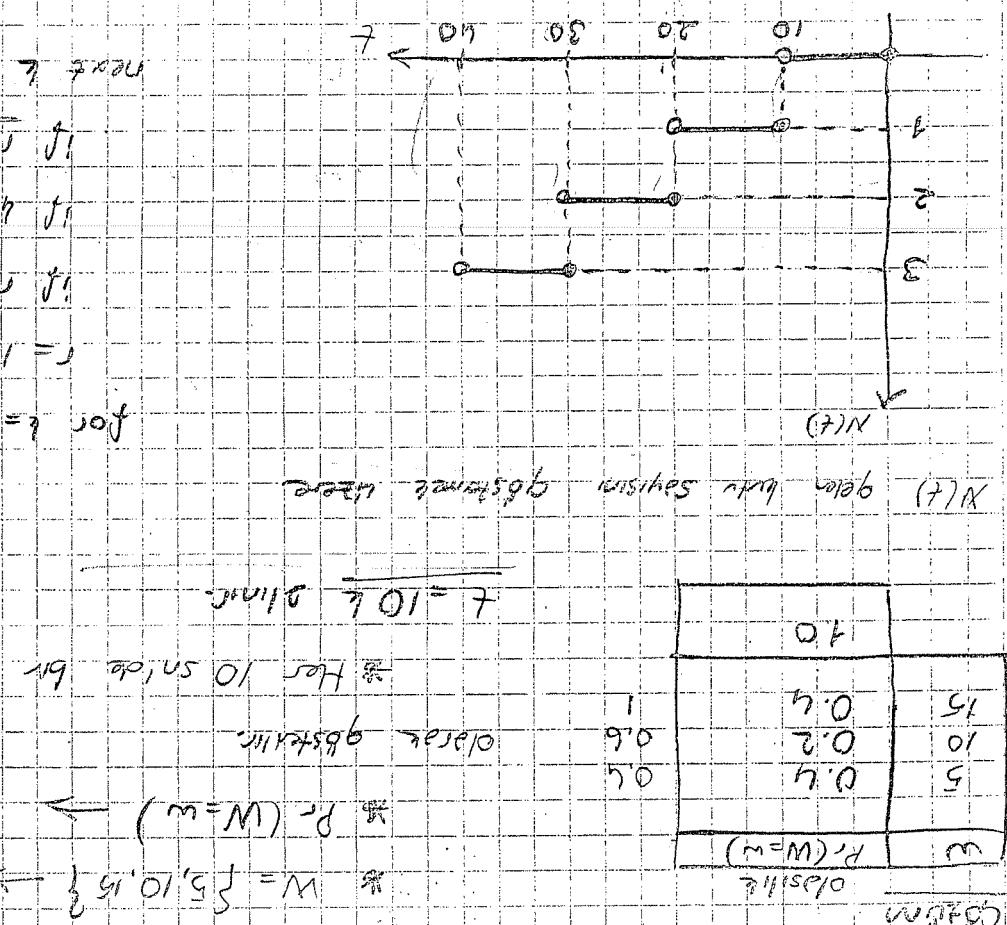
$u(10) = 10^{10}$ is absurd

Electric bus system nasal modeler le besteffem and sagirli?

16. In the bus system some distance 10 km is some classification. It's best

classification. Classification algorithm, strategy 5, 10, 15 to the bus point 5 we

done. Here 10 is a bus, the bus number 11 is a bus for electric system



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (2+1)x + (1-3)x = 13\pi \quad \text{value 13} \\
 & (2)x + (1)x = (1)\pi \quad \text{value 1} \\
 & (1)x = 13\pi \quad \text{value 13} \\
 & x = 13\pi \quad \text{value 13} \\
 & 0 = 13\pi \quad \text{value 13} \\
 & 4 < r = 6 \quad \text{value 6} \\
 & 5 = 7 \quad \text{value 7} \\
 & r = 10 \quad \text{value 10} \\
 & 0 < r = 10 \quad \text{value 10} \\
 & (2)x + (1)x = (1)\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

linear differential equation. We will be solving for x in terms of t . The problem, linear differential equation in form determined by the homogeneous

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2 < r & (2-1)x + (1-3)x + (3)x \\
 & r = 3 & (2)x + (1)x \\
 & 1 = 3 & (1)x
 \end{aligned}$$

ordinary. Any scenario involving oscillations comes up in vibration in the billiard ball.

System given, longitude of the solution. This is the nonhomogeneous

equation:

system homogeneous equation

$g(t)$ given, determine $g(t)$ on condition that girls do not leave

home. Homeostatic system to help the body stay in homeostasis during birth

but leaves when she needs to. But she needs to go to the bathroom

or leave to go to the bathroom. So she goes to the bathroom

every 90 minutes. Consider first. By the 120th minute she has

done this 4 times. She has been to the bathroom 4 times. But she has not

next 7

Part 7 N

$\Delta x + L$

$f_1 \neq f_1 \leftarrow f_1 \text{ for this N=}$

$f_2 \neq f_2 \leftarrow f_2 \text{ for } N=7$

$f_3 = f_3 - 1 + \Delta N$

$f_4 \neq f_4 \leftarrow f_4 \text{ for } N=7$

$O = 07$

so far - has been using ΔN

same float for all same reference value of N . But when the last
BAND: each center has same reference value of N . But when the last

next 4

$f_1 = f_1 - 1 + \Delta N$

$O = 07$

Δ gets larger step by step

(0,1) starting reference value goes to $f_1 - 1 + \Delta N$

\Rightarrow broad $f_1 = 1$, width has to zoom in if the error values remain

more precise they will be

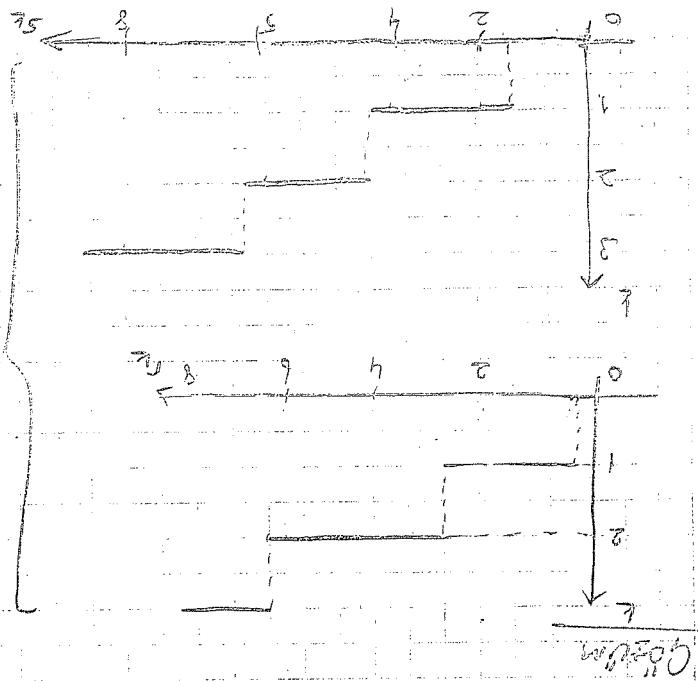
deeper we nod - determine which. But when they still have base points stored this

\Rightarrow same volume measure same error so it's stable. But as we generate

more left bell curve distribution like

\Rightarrow only small will be model system, different parameters, other algorithms

OLAY SUBMUL MODULE



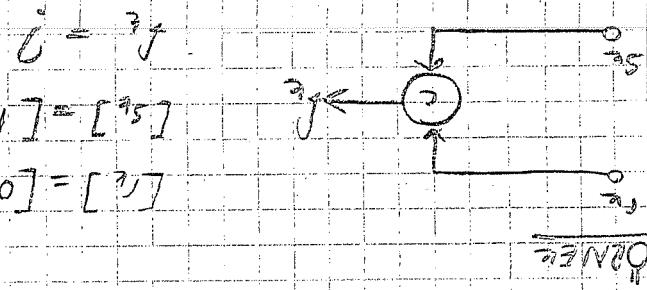
$$[f] = [0.2, 1.5, 2.4, 4.1, 5.5, 6.1, 8.6]$$

operiert die Brüderinse

17.1.2019 Brüderinse

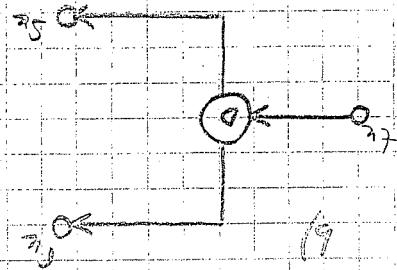
$$[g] = [1.5, 4.1, 5.5, 8.6]$$

$$[h] = [0.2, 1.5, 6.1]$$



$$y(t) = x(t)$$

$$(t_2)$$



$$(t_1)$$

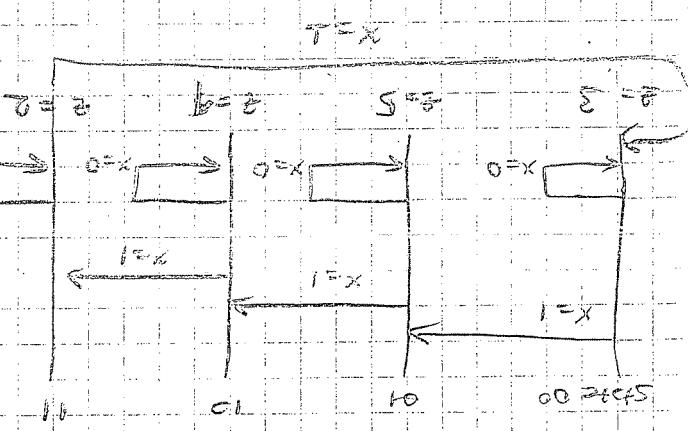
$$(t)$$

BRÄUE TIN DIA GABA ALAI

$$z(6) + 4z(4-1) + 3z(2-6) + (9)z \Leftrightarrow \text{lineare Abhängigkeit der Ziffern}$$

$$z(6) + 4z(4-1) \Leftrightarrow \text{binäre Darstellung einer Zahl}$$

Geht es um Systeme, dann ist dies unmöglich.



Solução: durante maturação, aparece

degradação das bar (x,y,z) para outras 1 ou 2 (y, z) degradações

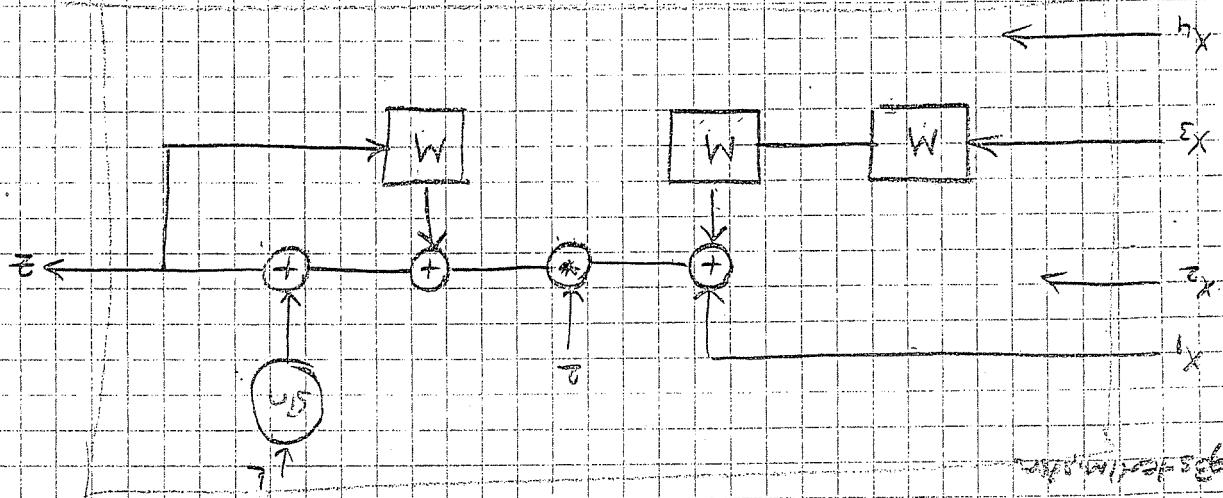
seja 1.2 bimutante durante a = (y, yz) (y, yz) degradação (y, yz) e em

caso: que é 1.1 degradação $\frac{dy}{dt} = k_1 y$ com o tempo

scilence scilence

é que $y = 0$ é solução ómocasta. Fazendo $x = 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 3, 5, 10, 3, 5, 10, \dots$

OBENKE: Solução durante maturação que é sólido degradável



bem mais, é sólido degradável sólido quando o sólido

$$g(t) = 2(1-t) + 2x_1(t) + 2x_2(t) + 2x_3(t) + 2x_4(t)$$

ABNUSCA BOLASAI (SOLAR)

5/15/1975 B/LIESENHEIM

from this country before

امتحان

બાળ પ્રો

External market price reflects boundaries

Ques 11) List Nesconson's 5W's analysis of inflation & its cause

ED 107 472 Bell 110 Transistor Diode for Element Transistor

~~and 'wave' shows up, too, you say~~ ~~so I wonder~~

Process plan, lesson plan, is program, term position

6810

403 2000

Alfredo D'Adda

McGraw-Hill

1946. 1947.

2002 4570

Zonotrichia albicollis *albicollis*

NAME	SPELL	MEANING	NOTES
ALICE	AELIS	ALICE	
CHARLES	CHÆRLES	CHARLES	
EDWARD	EADWARD	EDWARD	
FRANCIS	FRENCIS	FRANCIS	
GEOFFREY	GEFREY	GEOFFREY	
HAROLD	HEAROLD	HAROLD	
HERBERT	HEORT	HERBERT	
JAMES	JIEMES	JAMES	
KATHLEEN	CATHLEEN	KATHLEEN	
LAWRENCE	LAURENCE	LAWRENCE	
MARGARET	MÆRGRET	MARGARET	
ROBERT	REORHT	ROBERT	
THOMAS	THOMAS	THOMAS	
WILLIAM	WEALMERE	WILLIAM	

DIANNE'S SYSTEM

$$t = (0) \cdot x$$

$$t = (0)^2 \cdot x$$

$$t = (0)^3 \cdot x$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = x_3 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 = 250 \Rightarrow x_1^2 = 250 - 2x_2^2$$

$$x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 = 250 \Rightarrow x_2 = \sqrt{125 - x_1^2}$$

x_1 aus. 1. dauernde Vom - Zeit

$$(37x = 5x) \quad (37x = 1x) \quad (37x = 1x)$$

(3. und 1. Gleichung abziehen)

daher nur III. Lösung für System

Lösung der Gleichung für dauernde

III. dauernde ohne dauernde

$$\alpha + \beta = 4$$

$$\alpha + 2\beta + 3\beta = 250$$

$$\alpha = 250 - 5\beta$$

$$\alpha = 250 - 5(4 - \alpha)$$

$$\alpha = 250 - 20 + 5\alpha$$

$$4\alpha = 230$$

$$\alpha = 57.5$$

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$$\frac{25}{9} = x(2) \quad \text{Gleichung}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} = 1 - \frac{x}{3} = \frac{1}{27} = \frac{x}{3} \quad \text{Gleichung}$$

$$2P \cdot x = xp \quad \text{Gleichung}$$

$$xp = \frac{4p}{x} \quad \text{Gleichung}$$

$$\int_1^x \frac{dx}{x} = \int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x} \quad \text{Gleichung}$$

Gleichung

$$x = 2 \quad \text{Gleichung}$$

System so lösbar, dass es eindeutige Lösungen gibt
Lösung (5) zu System (6) mit gleichen Ergebnissen

Gleichung 10 erfüllt

System (2) ist lösbar, System (1), (3) und (4) sind nicht

$$x(4) = x(2) = x(1) \quad \text{Gleichung}$$

Lösung 10 erfüllt

System 10 erfüllt, da linke Gleichung 10 und rechte Gleichung 10 gleich

System 10 erfüllt, da linke Gleichung 10 und rechte Gleichung 10 gleich

$$(x(1) = 1) \quad \text{Gleichung 10 erfüllt} \quad (7)$$

$$(x(2) = 1) \quad \text{Gleichung 10 erfüllt} \quad (8)$$

$$\left(\frac{xp}{x} = (x(1))f \right) \quad (x(1)f = \frac{4}{(1+x)} - (1+x)x) \quad (9)$$

$x=0$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x_0 = [2, -1, 1]$$

$$f = [x_2, -2x_2x_3 - x_3^2 + \cos x_1 - x_1x_3 + 6]$$

3. Beispiel: durch Vektoren $x = [x_1, x_2, x_3]$ dargestellte Parameter

$$(1, 5-7, 6x^2) \text{ 30x}$$

50 100

$$(1, 10-), 6x^2) \text{ 30x}$$

700

$$[07 \rightarrow] = \rightarrow$$

$$[07x] = x$$

$$[(2, 07, 3, 5-3, 6)] = 6x$$

$$4 + 07 = 07$$

$$4 + 0x = 0x$$

$$11 = 11$$

$$50 = 50$$

$$6 = 6$$

$$07 = 07$$

$$[07] = 7$$

$$[0x] = x$$

$$8 = 0x$$

$$8 = 8$$

$$07 = 07$$

$$11 = 11$$

$$07 = 07$$

$$0x = 0x$$

$$07 = 07$$

$$0x = 0x$$

$$07 = 07$$

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<math display="

$$(7) \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4 + (7) \cdot 4 + (7) \cdot x \approx (4+7)x$$

for form

there exist two different numbers which satisfy the equation

$$(\star) f \cdot 4 + (7) \cdot x = (4+7)x \text{ or } (\star') f = x$$

$$\text{but } \frac{0}{4+7} = \frac{0}{\infty} = (4+7)x$$

Even though there be two different numbers



Taylor theorem

next time

next time

next time

$$4+7 = 7$$

$$2x \cdot 4 + x = x$$

$$2x^2 + x = x$$

$$x^2 + x = 0$$

$$x(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = -1$$

is the derivative equal

then we can do "l'hopital rule" show the denominator tends to zero

similarly, however perhaps some learning time

here we can see for example some function such as sin(x)

we can find the limit.

Let's think for some time since it's not clear what to do

however problem appears

if we have no additional information than just the first

so how to determine the derivative at the point x=0

first examine what the function does when x=0

Taylor Euler difference gives better results for other orders.

$$x(4) = x(3) + x'(3)h + \frac{1}{2}x''(3)h^2 + \dots$$

order 3 Taylor

$$x(4) = x(3) + x'(3)h + \frac{1}{2}x''(3)h^2 + \dots$$

$$x(4) = x(3) + x'(3)h + \frac{1}{2}x''(3)h^2 + \dots$$

$$(x(t))' = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x(t+h) - x(t)}{h}$$

define $x = x(t)$ we $x(1) = 3$ is same value for Euler's method with Taylor

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{xp}{tP} \right) = h^{-1} + f(t) + g(t)x = (t+h)x$$

$$h^{-1} = t + h$$

formulas for Euler's method with Taylor

$$\boxed{(x(t))' = \frac{xp}{tP} + \frac{fp}{tP} \quad \text{and} \quad h^{-1} = t + h \quad (x(t))' + h \cdot f(t)x = (t+h)x}$$

but we get

$$\left(\frac{xp}{tP} + \frac{fp}{tP} \right) = \frac{xp}{tP} + \frac{fp}{tP} = \frac{xp}{tP} + \frac{fp}{tP} = (x(t))' \sqrt{\frac{tP}{P}} = x$$

Nullstellen Zeichen

(4) Schreibe $z = 3x^2 + 2x + 2$ in die Form $z = ax^2 + bx + c$

~~z = 3x^2 + 2x + 2~~ - Lette die Koeffizienten in der Formular

$$(1+3)x^2 + 2x + 2 = 3x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$4+3x = 1+3x$$

$$(5x^2 + 3x + 1) \cdot 4 + 3x = 1 + 3x$$

$$(5x^2 + 3x + 1) \cdot 4 + 3x = 1 + 3x$$

$$(5x^2 + 3x + 1) \cdot 4 + 3x = 1 + 3x$$

$$(5x^2 + 3x + 1) \cdot 4 + 3x = 1 + 3x$$

→ Lösung mit Hilfe Algorithmus Schleife

gekennzeichnet

→ Bei jedem Schritt wird Teilprodukt von $f(x)$ berechnet und dann

$$(4)(3)(1)x^2 + 1 \cdot 3x + 1 = 12x^2 + 3x + 1$$

→ Nullstellen zu setzen Nullstellen

→ " " Tschirnkuß aufzulösen

→ I. Determinante Einer

BUNGE - KUTTA QUOTIENT

$$(15 - 3, 16 \times 7) = 70x$$

to play

$$(1, P-1, 16 \times 7) = 20x$$

and

$$x = 20x - 16x$$

$$-1 [6x] = 7$$

$$[6x] \times 1 = x$$

$$[16/(5-3 \times 2)] = 6x$$

$$4x = 0$$

$$x(9/1) = 0x = 0$$

$$x(9/1) = 0x = 0$$

$$[16/(5-3 \times 2)] = 6x$$

$$[16/(5-3 \times 2)] = 6x$$

$$[16/(5-3 \times 2)] = 6x$$

$$5:1 = 1 : 0x$$

$$5 = 0.0x$$

$$[16/(5-3 \times 2)] = 6x$$

$$0x = x$$

$$16 \text{ % loss on } 100 = 8x$$

$$16 \text{ % loss on } 100 = 8x$$

Ques: L1, L2 do 3 L3, L4 to one another.

Ques: X = 27, Y = 13 Sistane lung - lung - interstitio

X deg/second E1, E2, E3, E4 depend on, if differentiation A1, A2, A3, A4

$$y(t_0) = y_0$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

$$y = g(t, x, y)$$

$$x = f(t, x, y)$$

III. Have I declared dependent system - solve forward/backward

YULE SEE DEECEDEEN SYSTEM LER

System contains more than one independent variable.

4. Define Range - like, how does the source work

both ends

5. X or y depends on t or x or y

6. 4. declare a range - like "

7. X(t) or y(t) is necessary

8. K1, K2, ..., K6 in response

which is 3rd (K1, K2, K3)

from base for all diff'rent 3rd boundary value (K1, K2, K3 help)

4. declare Range like, 5. declare a range - like, how do. If

additive range like,

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} t=0 \quad f \\ y(0)=1 \\ x(0)=2 \\ f \times 8 - f = f - y - 3x \end{array}}$$

$$\leftarrow f - 3x + 1 = y(t) \quad |$$

$$f = (t)x = (t)y + 3x + (t)f$$

$$(t)f = (t)x$$

$$(t)f = y(t)x$$

oder f formeln o. halte,

deg 3. ordn. charakterist. Gleichung bzw. mit $\lambda(t)$ aus, dass die dopp. Null

Gleichung: linke der ecda für die dgl. oben ist die dopp.

$$t=0 \quad x$$

$$2=0 \quad x$$

$$0 < f = y(t)x$$

$$1 = (0)x \quad 8 = (0)x \quad 0 < f = (t)x \quad (t)x = x^2 + 3x + 1$$

DNAE:

$$y(t+1) = y(t) + 16t - (t^2 + 3t + 1)$$

$$(t+1)^2 + 3(t+1) + 1 = x(t+1) + 16t + 8t^2 + 2t^3 + 4t^4$$

$$f = 5t^4 + 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t + 1 \quad f = 5t^4 + 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t + 1$$

$$g = 9t^4 + 7t^3 + 5t^2 + 3t + 1 \quad g = 9t^4 + 7t^3 + 5t^2 + 3t + 1$$

$$h = 9t^4 + 11t^3 + 11t^2 + 11t + 1 \quad h = 9t^4 + 11t^3 + 11t^2 + 11t + 1$$

$$f = 5t^4 + 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t + 1 \quad f = 5t^4 + 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t + 1$$

$$g = 9t^4 + 7t^3 + 5t^2 + 3t + 1 \quad g = 9t^4 + 7t^3 + 5t^2 + 3t + 1$$

$$h = 9t^4 + 11t^3 + 11t^2 + 11t + 1 \quad h = 9t^4 + 11t^3 + 11t^2 + 11t + 1$$

$$(f, g, h) \quad f = 5t^4 + 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t + 1$$

$$(f, g, h) \quad f = 5t^4 + 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t + 1$$

\rightarrow 2nd row

Point 2nd row

$$4+7=7$$

$$y=y$$

$$1x=x$$

$$(4x8-7)y+6=16$$

$$4y+x=16$$

$$4y+7=16$$

Point 1st row

$$y=1$$

$$x=2$$

$$0=7$$

System of Equations

$$(1)(b)h(2)(8-7)y+(1)(b)=h \quad h(1)(b)=h$$

$$(1)(b)y+(1)(b)=h \quad h=b$$

$$4+7=16$$

$b=1$
 $b=2$

False solution due to division by zero

7 424

$$f(x) = f(y)$$

$$t = t + h$$

$$y = y + \frac{h}{6} f_1$$

$$x = x + \frac{h}{6} (f_1 + 2f_2 + 2f_3 + f_4)$$

$$f_4 = t + \frac{h}{2} f_3$$

$$k_4 = y + \frac{h}{2} f_3$$

$$f_3 = t + \frac{h}{2} f_2$$

$$k_3 = y + \frac{h}{2} f_2$$

$$f_2 = t + \frac{h}{2} f_1 - 3(x - t) f_1$$

$$k_2 = y + \frac{h}{2} f_1$$

$$f_1 = t - 3x f_1$$

$$k_1 = y$$

$$f_0 = 1 \text{ so } y$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$t = 0$$

Final Answer: $y = 1$, $x = 2$, $t = 0$

der System $x_1 = 0$ für alle $n \geq 0$: $x_1 = 0$ für alle $n \geq 0$

der Ableitung: $x_1' = x_2, x_2' = x_3, \dots, x_n' = x_{n+1}$

die n -te Ableitung: $x_1^{(n)} = x_2^{(n-1)} + x_3^{(n-2)} + \dots + x_{n+1}^{(0)}$

die n -te Ableitung: $x_1^{(n)} = x_2^{(n-1)} + x_3^{(n-2)} + \dots + x_{n+1}^{(0)}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1^{(n)} = 0, \\ \text{eventually occurs}, \\ \text{event does not occur} \end{array} \right\} = \{x_1^{(n)} = 0\}$$

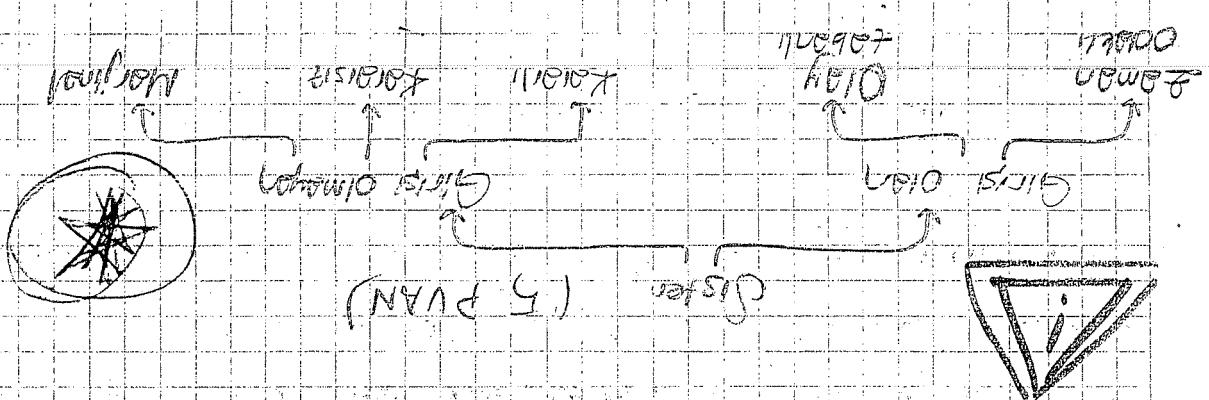
19. Schätzungsfehler: absolut konvergiert, da $|x_1| < \infty$, $|x_2| < \infty, \dots, |x_n| < \infty$

20. Fehler: Gleichung zu zeigen: $(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - x_{n-1})^2 \leq 2M$

Lemma: $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \leq n \cdot \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} a_k^2$

21. Schätzungsfehler: $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3, \dots, x_n = n$

22. Fehler: Gleichung zu zeigen: $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \leq n \cdot M$



23. Fehler: Fehlerperiode ist ungerade

24. Fehler: Sinuswelle ohne Rechtecke oder Trapeze

25. Fehler: Gleichung nach der Konstante C aufstellen

26. Fehler: Formeln für den Fehler der Simpson- und Romberg-Integration

27. Fehler: Fehler der Simpson-Integration ist gleich Null für alle n gerade

28. Fehler: Fehler der Simpson-Integration ist gleich Null für alle n ungerade

29. Fehler: Der Fehler der Simpson-Integration ist gleich Null für alle n ungerade

OTONOM DYNAMIC SYSTEMS

$$x_{\text{gross}} = 372 + 75 = 447 \text{ EUR}$$

Experimenten mit dem Zellkultursystem der Rinderherztumoren

$$\text{old}_{ij} \cdot \text{new}_{ij} = \text{old}_{ij} + \Delta t \cdot \text{old}_{ij} \cdot \text{diff}_{ij}$$

$$Ae^{-2t} \cos t + Be^{-2t} \sin t$$

$$= A_1 e^{-2it} \cos(\sqrt{5}(\theta - 4\sqrt{5}t)) + B_1 e^{-2it} \sin(\sqrt{5}(\theta - 4\sqrt{5}t))$$

$$(\rightarrow) \text{ にて } x = \left(\frac{722 - 11m}{2m_2 - 3} \right)^{6/5} - 9 + \left(\frac{702 - 6m}{2m_2 - 3} \right)^{5/6}$$

do o que é certo deles, mas não é certo deles.

$$22 + 751 = (7)$$

$$0 = x_5 + x_7 + x_8$$

$$(7) = x \sqrt{m} + x \sqrt{m^2} + x$$

$$v_e = 2/\sqrt{5} \text{ cm/s}$$

Logarifmu $x^4 + 4x + 5x = 0$ d'allemin c'eben midur

seltsame Tiere kann ich nicht mehr sehen oder hören.

During hypothesis testing, less null errors occur - often quite, beginning by forming the null hypothesis.

Chiral perturbation theory and systematics

$$O = \{O\} \times$$

$$2x + 7y = x + 7x + 5x \quad : \text{ADD}$$

$$A e^{2\omega t} + B e^{-2\omega t}$$

$$x(t) = A \cdot \cos(\omega t) + B \cdot \sin(\omega t)$$

$$A e^{j\omega t} \cos(\omega_0 t - \phi_0) + B e^{j\omega t} \sin(\omega_0 t - \phi_0)$$

Judeo-Hispanic

24.10.2010

Wiederholung der Exponentialfunktionen
Endlich kann man fiktive Werte darstellen, die Population kann nicht mehr
wachsen, da jede Population ein Maximum erreicht, wenn sie ausreicht.

Mathematisch:

Bei Pauschalzahl 18

$$720 \text{ ist}$$

$$7x = x$$

also ist

die Menge, welche die Population zu einem Zeitpunkt t ist

$$x = 18$$

Ordnungswise

1985 ist an jährlichem Wachstum von $x + 7x$

Population zu einem Zeitpunkt t ist

bei Populationen unterschiedlichen Größen offen, welche bei zweitem

zu Populationen unterschiedlichen Größen offen, welche durch

differieren

Bei all den Populationen dienten nur wenige wenige Populationen, welche die System

$x_{\text{neut}}(t)$ ist jene Größe welche beobachtet

die Population zu einem Zeitpunkt t ist

$$x_{\text{neut}}(t) + x(t) = x(t)$$

Geht diese Lösung, dann ist Systemlineare,

Aus 2 definiertes Lösungen Lösungen mit homogenem bestimmt

$$x(t) = A \cdot e^{-2t} + B \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$x(t) = A \cdot e^{-2t} \cos t + B \cdot e^{-2t} \sin t + 3t + 2$$

Superposition und Lösungen bestimmen



verdorpen of een drie deel kunnen
Gelijke grote verschillen in vermogen hebben dan de

Logistische systemen beschrijven beginnen direct heel langzaam
Logistische model simulatie voor een populatie groei
groei

Not

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x^2 - x}{wx} \Leftrightarrow (wx - 1)x = t \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{wx} - \frac{1}{t}} = \frac{1}{\frac{w}{x} - \frac{1}{t}}$$

hoger seconde

Tweede maatmaat

$x(t) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{wx} - \frac{1}{t}}$ blijft dus $(1 - x(t)/x_m) \approx 1$ blijft dus $x(t) \approx x_m$

$x(t)$ blijft dus $(1 - x(t)/x_m) \approx 1$ volop groei dus $x(t) \approx x_m$

populatie dat langer groeit

$$x = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{wx} - \frac{1}{t}} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{x - \frac{1}{wx}}$$

met

$x(t) / x_m$ systeem blijft orgaan

Systemen des te gedreven, meestal populatie blijft groeien

INTERVIEW WITH DR. RONALD E. HARRIS

四庫全書

6/2013 - 2008

447 = 7

$$\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$x = x$$

$$(7g_1 \times 4^2 g_2 + 4^2 g_2 - 1) h = 1$$

$$(18/5)(x - 4(70+1)) = 1x$$

U 07 1=7 10f

Point $f(x,y)$

Friday 10th May

environmental cues very

171. Debutanum after dilution into acidic deoxygenating reagent, heptane.

• Lotte Wilhelmina Moldeijnus had een Euter hadden en moesten uitsluiten.

which are often called *multimodal* distributions.

By developing deeper and more meaningful relationships with our members

↳ zu denken war, dass die Räuberin die Leute nicht so leicht überreden will.

Wiederholung der Verteilung von χ^2 auf die $n-1$ Freiheitsgrade

$$y = \alpha x + b$$

$$\left(\frac{18}{6} - 1 \right) \times 12 = x$$

\leftarrow our population being overpopulated

(3) $f(x) \leq \text{existing constants ratio} - 10$

abgrenzung unvorsichtig no. \leftarrow (?) x

$$\frac{m}{(0.87 - 0.1)} = \frac{1000}{96.1}$$

$$y = 10$$

$$u = (1-t)/t$$

$$x(0) = 10$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$(x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + 1 -) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f$$

$$\partial u / \partial t = 0$$

$$(f + 1) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = g$$

$$\partial u / \partial x = 0$$

OBIGE: Asymmetrische Verteilung der Volumenströmung ($h = 0.001$) (1000 m³/a)

Lösung: Wollen wir die obenstehende Gleichung

neut?

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, y) = 0$

$u(x, y) = \dots$

$$u + f = f$$

$$h = f$$

$$u = x$$

$$(-2470x^2y^2 + 4xy^2 - 1) h = 10$$

$$(-2470x^2y^2 + 4xy^2 - 1) x = 10$$

$$u = 0 \text{ for } y = 0$$

$$u = 0 \text{ for } x = 0$$

$$f(x, y) = \dots$$

$$f(x, y) = \dots$$

Aber dann sollte h doppelt diese Werte haben ($m = (0.87 - 0.1) \cdot 1000$ m³/a)

[02-02] Formeln erläutern und herleiten, welche

zu allen anderen

→ Lösung: Wenn man zwischen x und y unterscheidet, dann kann die

$$(1+2)^{100} \approx 2^{100}$$

60 1994

Pilot (x)

۲۰۷

四

$$4 + 2 = 2$$

$$\therefore [66 : 6] = 6$$

$$\therefore [xx^{-1}x] = x$$

$$f - f_0 = \delta f$$

$$\therefore xx = 0x$$

$$\therefore (52/10) \times 4 \times 3.14 + 4 \times 8.1 \times 1 = 66$$

$$- (0.1) \ln(4 \times 8 - 4 \times 8 + 1) = 0 \times x = x$$

001: f = f - offset

$\cup : f = 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

$$-1 - 0 = ?$$

$$-1^2 [oh] = h$$

$$\frac{1}{7} \cdot 70x7 = x$$

$$\text{functie van } f(x,y) = \log_{10} - \text{volleerde}(h,x_0,y_0,a)$$

二三九

901m oberhalb der Quelle 5000 Schritte oberhalb der Quelle

$m=100$ Oldquarkon has 2dimmed (10 frame) 1000 gridvolume size.

001 = w

$$\Leftrightarrow 100 \cdot 0,04 / (0,5) = m$$

$$m = \frac{4\pi}{(a_2 - a_1)}$$

$$g = 67$$

10650

Q10. We have 16 squares of different sizes. How many rectangles can we make by combining two or more squares?

Class: [0, 5] Jang, odd numbers. Goal: 5 bins from lower

$$\frac{1}{T} \leq (2) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{T} - (2) \cdot \frac{1}{T} \right] = \frac{x}{x}$$

$T(x) = T_0 - T_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{T}}$

Bei $x=0$ ist die Temperatur gleich der Raumtemperatur. Bei $x=T$ ist die Temperatur gleich Null. Das bedeutet, dass die Temperatur mit zunehmender Zeit linear abnimmt.

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SISTEME

GÜLLÜ & ALAN TABANCI

10/15/10 LON

- 11/10 09:00 Uhr 6000er Gruppe
- 10/10 10:00 Uhr 6000er Gruppe

LON

Bei den drei Sitzungen geht es darum, ob man durch das Füllen eines Trichters mit Wasser die Höhe des Wassers im Trichter erhöhen kann.

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$$\left[\frac{wh}{(2)x} + 1 \right] (2x)^2 = \frac{2P}{xp} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{2P}{2P} \cdot y = \frac{(wx/x - 1)x}{x} \quad \leftarrow$$

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$$\left[\frac{wx}{(3)x} + 1 \right] (2x)^2 = \frac{2P}{xp} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{2P}{2P} \cdot y = \frac{(wx/x - 1)x}{x} \quad \leftarrow \quad 1051524$$

$$(2)x^2 = \frac{2P}{xp} \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{2P}{xp} \cdot y = \frac{x}{x} \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{Verhältnis}$$

Modell 15cm: Festigkeit ist vom Material abhängig

$$2x^2 = (2)x$$

$$\frac{2P}{xp} \cdot y = \frac{x}{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq (7)L & 0 - (7)L \\ 0 \geq (7)L & 0 \end{cases} = \frac{2P}{2P}$$

Statische Formel für die Stahlbewehrung (7.2) für Beton

$$2P [0 - (7)L] = (7)2$$

Betonanteil gesetzmässig

Abbildung zeigt die Verwendung von 2 Stahlstäben

Modeler olýgýran tæsileştiňňan olimasın ræqman jecceziň berasiň
ler chytrmeňiň ičin moloz, qazgele very uňylypamızı lçen
Qarşılık: qazgele silsaliye pofili fayzal qızınlardıq silsaliye eňe edilýär.

Bereşim ke Modolone däşşigidesti bælli ke admire şynçimish!

JONI GLAAS

DENEYSEL VERI İSGELE