

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, i.e. $f(x) = C$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $f(x)$ and using the fact that $f(0) = 0$.

2. In the second part, we consider the function $g(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$ and show that $g(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $g(x)$ and using the fact that $g(0) = 0$.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x) = \int_0^x h(t) dt$ and shows that $h(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $h(x)$ and using the fact that $h(0) = 0$.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the function $k(x) = \int_0^x k(t) dt$ and show that $k(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $k(x)$ and using the fact that $k(0) = 0$.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $l(x) = \int_0^x l(t) dt$ and shows that $l(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $l(x)$ and using the fact that $l(0) = 0$.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the function $m(x) = \int_0^x m(t) dt$ and show that $m(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $m(x)$ and using the fact that $m(0) = 0$.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $n(x) = \int_0^x n(t) dt$ and shows that $n(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $n(x)$ and using the fact that $n(0) = 0$.

8. In the eighth part, we consider the function $o(x) = \int_0^x o(t) dt$ and show that $o(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $o(x)$ and using the fact that $o(0) = 0$.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $p(x) = \int_0^x p(t) dt$ and shows that $p(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $p(x)$ and using the fact that $p(0) = 0$.

10. In the tenth part, we consider the function $q(x) = \int_0^x q(t) dt$ and show that $q(x) = 0$ for all x . This is done by considering the derivative of $q(x)$ and using the fact that $q(0) = 0$.