of 
$$J = 3(\alpha + \alpha b C)$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha$$

$$\beta = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

$$\beta = \alpha_2$$

$$\beta = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

$$\beta = \alpha_2$$

$$\beta = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

$$\beta = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

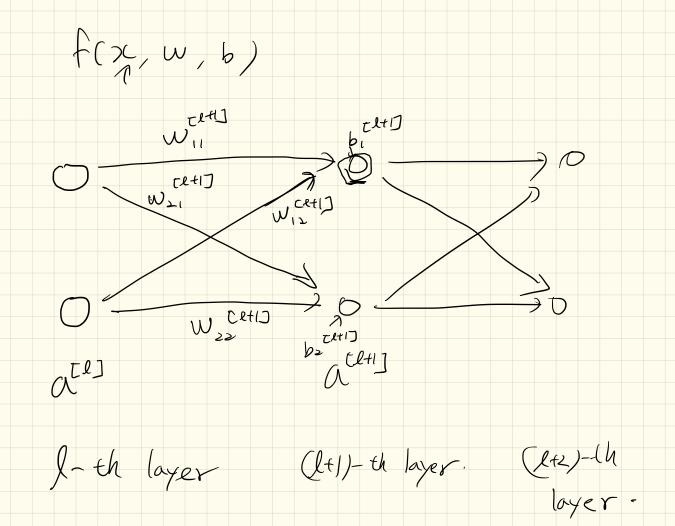
$$\beta = \alpha_2$$

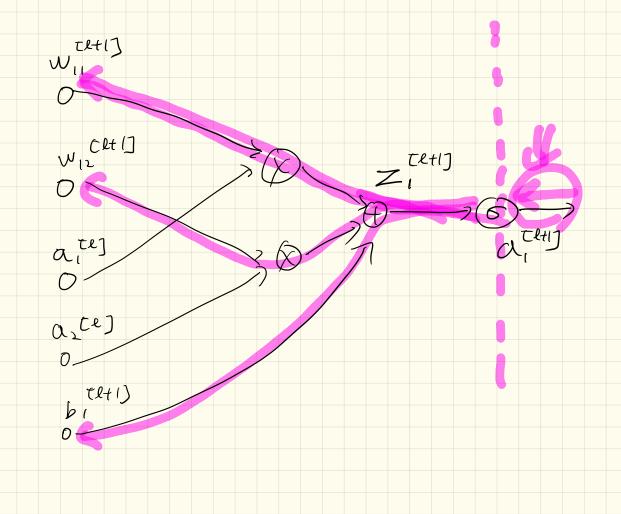
$$\beta = \alpha_2$$

$$\beta = \alpha_3$$

$$\beta = \alpha_4$$

$$\beta$$





$$\chi_{1} = 6(2)$$

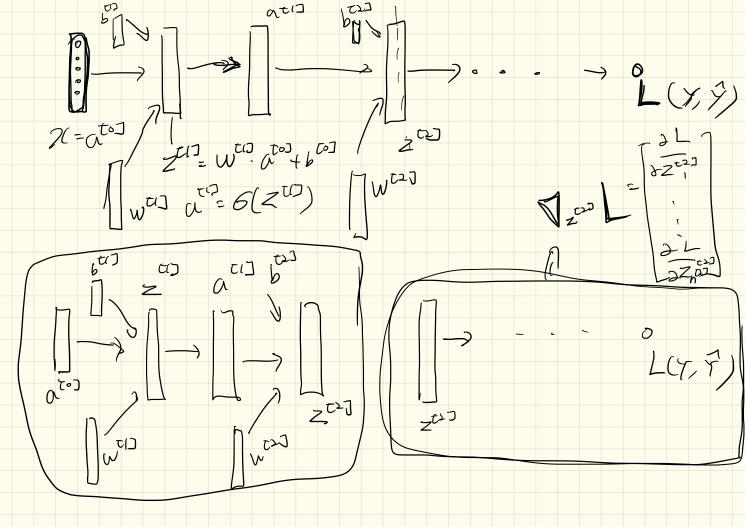
$$\chi_{2} = 6(2)$$

$$\chi_{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\chi_{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\chi_{1} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\chi_{1} \in (-1,1)$$
 $\chi_{2} \in (-1,1)$ 
 $\chi_{3} \in (5,0)$ 



 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{ij}} = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{L(z_{ij}^{\alpha_{ij}}, z_{ij}^{\alpha_{ij}})}{-L(z_{ij}^{\alpha_{ij}})}$ 

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \alpha_{k}^{\text{CiJ}}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N^{\text{CiJ}}} \frac{\partial L}{\partial z_{i}^{\text{CiJ}}} \frac{\partial Z_{i}^{\text{CiJ}}}{\partial \alpha_{k}^{\text{CiJ}}} \frac{\partial Z_{i}^{\text{CiJ}}}{\partial \alpha_{k}^{\text{Ci$$



