



$=$

$$\frac{g(x)}{f(y)}$$

$$dv$$

$$dx$$

$$f(v)$$



$$\int f(y) dy = \int g(x) dx$$





$$e^{-y} dy$$

$$= \int e^x dx$$





























dI



I

$-$

I_0

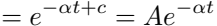
0

$$= -a \int dt$$

A pixelated, grayscale representation of the text "100%". The characters are composed of a grid of black and gray pixels on a white background, giving it a low-resolution, digital-art appearance. The "1" is a simple vertical bar. The "0" is a circle with a thick border. The "." is a small square. The "%" is a circle with a diagonal slash.

























20

20

+

20

10

10



70

—

20

5

==

—

==

—

70

7



5

20

+

70e

= 200

100%



$$= 20 + 70 \left(\frac{5}{7} \right)^2 = 55.7^\circ \text{C}$$









=

$f(x)$



=

y

so

y

=

vx

x

$$= \frac{d}{dx} vx$$



$$= v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = f(v)$$

dv



dv

=

$$\frac{f(v) - v}{x}$$



$$= \frac{v}{x^2} (x - v) = \frac{v}{x} - \left(\frac{v}{x} \right)^2$$

$$= v + x \frac{dv}{dx} = v - v^2 \quad \text{separable}$$

$$\int \frac{-dv}{v^2}$$

=



dx



x



=

\ln

x

+

c

=

x

—

y

x

$=$

$10x + c$

$10x$

x

$+$

c







1

=

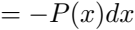
$\ln(1) + c$



$$\frac{dv}{dx} + v \cdot P(x) = Q(x)$$



dy \cdot $\frac{1}{y}$



— Ad — Pdx — vder — A — C



$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(x^2 \sin x \right) = 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x$$











1993

$$= \frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(\mu)$$

$$\int P(x) dx$$





1999

$$\cos(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \sin(x)y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \tan(x)y$$

— *See also* **VIDE**

1999

$$\int \tan(x) dx$$

[illegible]

sec/nd by

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \sec(x) + \sec(x) \tan(x) y$$

— sec 2 (a)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec(x) = y$$

$$= \frac{dy}{dx} \sec(x) + \sec(x) \tan(x) y$$

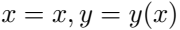
$$= \int \sec^2(x) = \tan(x) + c$$

— 100% —



[illegible]

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(x, y) = \frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\delta f}{\delta y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$



$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x, y) = \frac{\delta f}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$M(x, y) + N(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta f}{\delta x} = M$$

$$\frac{\delta f}{\delta x} = N$$

02 f



0 x 0 y

$$= \frac{\delta^2 f}{\delta y \delta x}$$

ON



OC

δN $=$ \hline δy

$$x + y^2 + 2xy \frac{dy}{dx}$$





ON



dy



ON



ON



of

==

oc



$\int M dx$

$$= f = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xv^2 + g(v)$$



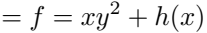
==

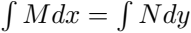
of

sv



Ndy





[illegible]

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy^2 + c = 0$$

$$m(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + q(x)y$$







www.alvin.org





$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + b \frac{dy}{dx} + ky = F_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a \frac{dy}{dx} + by = 0$$



$$\frac{dy}{dx} = me^{mx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = m^2e^{mx}$$



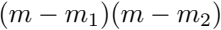
π^2

+

$e\pi$

+

e









$$v_1(x) = e^{m_1 x} \quad v_2(x) = e^{m_2 x}$$

www.dan12.com

$$3 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + -5 \frac{dy}{dx} + -2y$$

2025-02-20

2024 + 1 = 2025



1

2

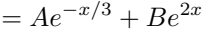
3

4









1925

1925



1971

1971



$\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2}$

$E_{\text{AB}} + E_{\text{BA}}$

$$= e^{ix} [A(\cos(x) + i \sin(x)) + B(\cos(x) - i \sin(x))]$$

$$= \exp(A+B) + \exp(A-B) \exp(i\pi)$$

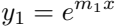
Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a signature or name, rendered in a pixelated, black and white format. The text is written on a white background and appears to be a stylized representation of a name, possibly "E. J. ...".

as a [catholic] + [catholic] [catholic]



123456789

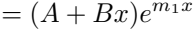




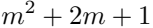




— A1234567890 + B1234567890



$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y$$



= π + 12 = 0





1000



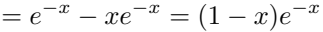




022



022



$$d^2y^2$$

$$dx^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

