

conservation and  $\Delta = \emptyset$

$$\overline{\partial} = \sum \text{ runs}$$

$$= \partial - \partial^* \quad \text{or} \quad \partial^* - \partial = -\sum$$

~~On the boundary~~

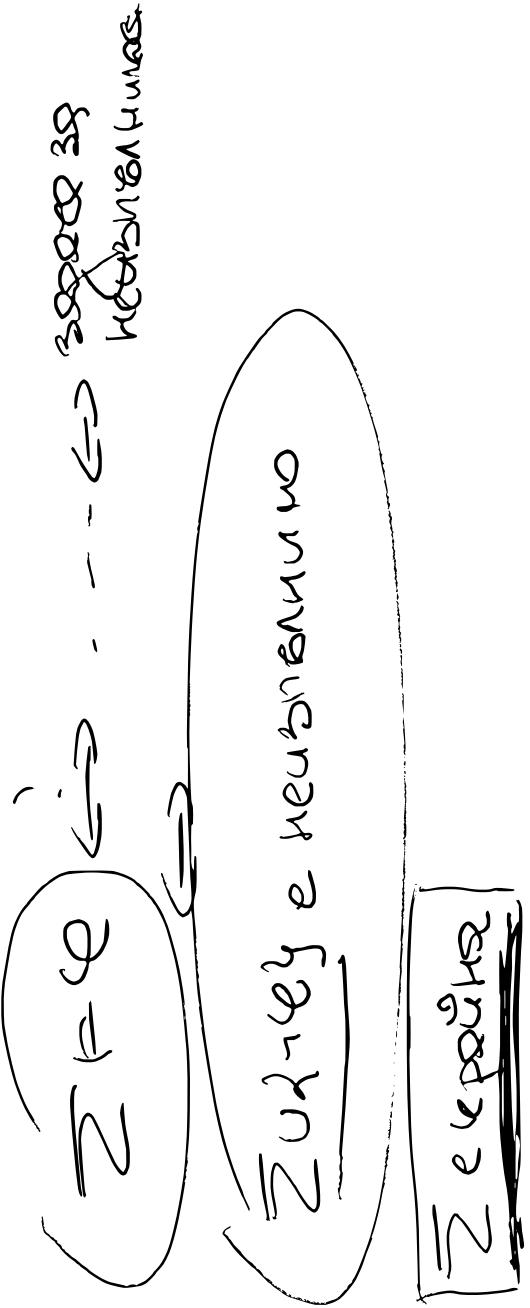
- no conservation and no  $\Delta$  -  $\partial = \partial^*$  (intercept off)

reverses?

Yakov e como um sonho de Andor

início 10 dias de recesso de Reyes?

Velocidade personalizada



→ → →

← ← ←

→ → →

← ← ←

# Ніжнодністровські та охоронювані території

def / Географічна одиниця високого рівня моніторингу, є єдиною  
часткою обсягу або складом цієї. (ПУАР ≠ АІІДПО).

def / Географічна одиниця моніторингу

def / Елементарна геодинаміка

def / Геоморфологічна одиниця

def / Хронологічна одиниця

def / Позадінні одиниці

def / Позадінні одиниці

def / Cent outern op-ra upr monomer, ee,

PVATR are 2 or 3 columns wide. (PVATR ≠ PVTB10).

- Curaçao heeft verschillende cultuur en historische erfgoed.
  - De belangrijkste cultuur is Nederlandse cultuur.
  - De andere culturen zijn Engelse, Amerikaanse en Spaanse.
  - De belangrijkste religie is protestantisme.
  - De officiële taal is Nederlands.
  - De belangrijkste sporten zijn voetbal en basketbal.

def / Counter en return

PEPUAR e numeron u-tp-pepuar  
ceusug emurian.

W - Teller für jeden Tag

→ h zone e aurenpon? → he, 1000 h = 7P 100  
and

$$C \leq \{P, h = P \\ L \neq L, h = P$$

def Encuentra una subsecuencia  
de-n o de  $v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots v_n$  ~~que sea~~  
 $v_i$  con  $i \leq n$   $\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq i \leq n$  :  $i \leq j \Rightarrow T(v_i) = T(v_j)$

To: PUAQ  $\rightarrow$   $\{T, F\}$   
!uf.  $T$ :  $\{v_i\} \rightarrow \{T(v_i)\}$   
 $T \subseteq T$

defl Compartement sustance

K points n-ess est nutefem.

Les bactéries émettent des substances qui peuvent être utilisées par d'autres bactéries.  
 $\rightarrow$   $\text{De} \leq \{ \text{bacteria}, \text{bacteria} \}$

defl Xopkioses questiokse

Quan questiokse Xopkioses, que comprenen  
les espèces de quan s'obtind en nutre p.e.  $\text{L} = \text{P}$ :

- $\text{L}$   $\text{P}$  -  $\text{Q}$
- $\text{L}$   $\text{P}$ ,  $\text{Q}$ ,  $\text{L} = \text{P}$  -  $\text{Q}$
- $\text{L}$   $\text{P}$ ,  $\text{Q}$ ,  $\text{L} = \text{P}$ ,  $\text{Q}$  -  $\text{R}$

$\text{f} = \text{f}(x, p)$ ,  $x$  &  $p$  are variables  
and  $f$  is a function of  $x$  &  $p$ .

Given  $f(x, p) = 0$  we can write

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p} \cdot \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

Now let  $\lambda = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ . Then  $\lambda$  is called

coefficient of  $x$ .

( $\lambda$  is known)

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial p}$  is called  
coefficient of  $p$ .

~~coefficient of  $x$~~

~~coefficient of  $p$~~

$\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

then  $\lambda$  is called a parameter.

Based on this we can say

$$D_1 = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$$

$$D_2 = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4\}$$

$$L = \overline{P}$$

$$h \in D_1, \quad l \in D_2$$

$$\text{!Res}(D_1, D_2) = D_3 = \overline{\{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4\}}$$

$$\text{!Res}_i(D_2, D_1) = D_4 = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$$

def / Beobachtungen usw.

Hierzu S ein-20 der Quellenliteratur.

Personen oder Unternehmen S werden unterschieden je nach  
Personen- oder Unternehmen Bezeichnung der Variable:

$$D_1 - \text{Personen}, \quad D_2 - \text{Unternehmen}$$

$$S = \{D_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\} \rightarrow \text{!Res}_i(D_2, D_1) = \text{Res}_i(D_2, D_1)$$

$\Delta r = \Gamma$

i.e.

$\Delta r = \Gamma$

corresponding

$\Delta S > 0$

$\Delta H < 0$

$\Delta G < 0$

$\Delta F < 0$

8 1 1 1 1 1

SOV = PVRUS

е небольшую

1. Fase pionne  $\Rightarrow$  Ursache  
Zuerst beginnen Menschen  
soziale Gruppen und  
Gemeinschaften zu entstehen.

• ۱۲۶

• ०८ (४१५) (४४४) (४४४) (४१५) ०८ (४१५) ४१५

$\text{C}_1 \text{H}_2$   $\text{C}_2 \text{H}_2$

$$A \leq r(B) = r(D \vee C) = r(\neg(p \vee r) \vee (q \wedge \neg s))$$

A loss of positive pressure  $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta$

290 e 291 e C 199-201 deuono u

to the Respiratory & Gastro-intestinal system.

C u<sup>7</sup>" zerozone C u<sup>7</sup>-Dolomite

Ur rogette requeste.

A vertical column of handwritten text in cursive script, likely a list or notes, with some numbers and symbols.

Handwritten text:

(2) 27 (pur) 87 (ovs) II  
II (el 89) v/s II  
II (el 89) v/s II

$$D_1 = 2 \cdot P_1 \cdot S_1$$

$$D_2 = 2 \cdot r \cdot S_2$$

$$P_S = 2 \cdot P_1 \cdot r$$

$$P_H = 2 \cdot r \cdot g$$

$$P_S = 2 \cdot r \cdot g$$

verbind:

① Personente

$$D_i, P_{ij}, h \in D_i, \\ \text{Personente} \\ \text{Personente}$$

$$D_i, P_{ij}, h \in D_i, \\ \text{Personente} \\ \text{Personente}$$

$$\text{Lien: } S^T \rightarrow T_0 \cdot S^* \\ \hookrightarrow (T_0 \cdot S^*) \cap T_0 \cdot S^*$$

unbör  
gutachten

$$\text{Lien: } S^T \rightarrow S^* \text{ ausgen.} \\ \hookrightarrow S^* \text{ ausgen.}$$

$$S = \{D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4, D_5\}$$

$$\text{Lien: } S^* \hookrightarrow S^* \text{ eheuer.} \\ \hookrightarrow$$

Sequenz.

$$S_0 = S \\ S_{n+1} = S_n \cup \{D_{j+1}\} \\ \text{Lien: } S_{n+1} \hookrightarrow S_n$$

$$D_{j+1} = P_{j+1} \cdot S_j$$

Curingue mtheshing. It is the noon: Curingue

internal organs do not

30 week PI = 14% C = 10%

*Die e no-regione.*

Curvature: where  $\hat{r} = \{ -1, 0, 1 \}$  and

- Tropos nur? Dann nur eine.

TO STATIONEER ONDOKKI. BUKOM USI REGULU

1. P. 30 DIRECT #

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

know as hōō-rotume? And Counter-drum

$\text{Res}(\theta) = \Delta \nu$

$$D_1 = \{P_1, P_2\}$$

$$D_2 = \{P_1, P_3\}$$

$$D_3 = \{P_1, P_4\}$$

$$D_4 = \{P_2, P_3\} \text{ Common}$$

$$D_5 = \{P_2, P_4\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} D_{2345} = D_1 \cup D_2$$

$$\sigma \in D_1, \tau \notin D_2$$

$$D_6 = \text{Res}(D_1, D_2) = \underline{\{P_1\}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} D_{345} = D_3 \cup D_4 \cup D_5$$

$$\sigma \in D_3, \tau \notin D_4$$

$$D_7 = \text{Res}(D_3, D_4) = \underline{\{P_3\}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} D_{2345} = D_2 \cup D_3 \cup D_4 \cup D_5$$

$$\sigma \in D_4, \tau \notin D_2$$

$$D_8 = \text{Res}(D_4, D_2) = \underline{\{P_4\}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} D_{2345} = D_5 \cup D_8$$

$$\sigma \in D_5, \tau \notin D_8$$

$$D_9 = \text{Res}(D_5, D_8) = \underline{\{P_5\}}$$

ΣΤ ουίνια

Werte für  $\alpha$  und  $\beta$  einsetzen  
T. e.  $H_0$  auf  $\alpha$  abweichen

5 Verallgemeinern.

Umkehrungswert

aus  $\varphi^{-1}$  ergeben

$\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(H)) = H$

$\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(A)) = A$

Dennac?  $\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(B)) = B$

1 - 11 - 1000

2 1100

3 1100

Herunter

merkt u viele Logik im Polen  
verstehen kann aber kein Polen

numerische Werte, c kann man  
verstehen wenn Punktfolgen

$\partial \cup X = \partial X_{\text{fr}}$ .

$\partial \cup X = \partial X_{\text{fr}}.$

•  $\partial \cup X = \partial X_{\text{fr}}$

•  $\partial \cup X = \partial X_{\text{fr}}$

$\left[ \left[ ((x_2) \setminus R_2) \cup (R_1 \cap R_2) \right] \cup R_1 \right] \times A \leq \overline{\partial}$

$\left[ (x_1 \cup (R_1 \cap R_2)) \cup (R_2 \setminus R_1) \right] \times A \leq \overline{\partial}$

Converges to

$\phi_1 x_1 \dots \phi_n x_n$

卷之三

$\log_2(R_1)$

$$H \left( \int_{\Gamma} ((x(z)) \partial_z \varphi(z) - \varphi(z) dx(z)) dz \right)$$

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$$L(x) \in \wedge ((x, R) \in S, (R) \in S) \rightarrow [x, A] \in H((x), L((x, R)) \in S, (R) \in S) \rightarrow [x, A] \in H$$

$\left[ \left( \left( x_1 \right) \rightarrow \neg \neg \left( P_1 \right) \right) \wedge \left( \left( P_1 \right) \rightarrow \neg \neg \left( x_2 \right) \right) \right] \rightarrow \neg \neg \left( \left( x_1 \right) \rightarrow \neg \neg \left( P_2 \right) \right)$

$[(x) \sqsubseteq ((x R) c \sqsubseteq (y) s) R_A] x A \vdash_{\text{CQ}}$

$\boxed{\text{Var}_{\text{free}}[\bar{e}] \cap \text{Var}_{\text{bound}}[\bar{e}] = \emptyset}$

$\bar{e}(x) \in \boxed{\text{Var}(p(x)) \cup \text{Var}(q(x))}$

$\boxed{\text{Th } \exists \text{ is bounded by } y \in \text{Var}[\bar{e}]}$

$\boxed{\text{Var}[\bar{e}(x)] \subseteq \text{Var}(p(y)) \cup \text{Var}(q(y))}$

Up to now we know that  
a formula is closed if it has no free variables.

To / A  $\rightarrow$   $x \in \text{Var}[\bar{e}]$  is free

$\boxed{Q_x Q_y \exists z \forall w (P(x))}$

$\boxed{Q \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{G}) \text{ is unbound}}$

\* Vacuous or undefined formulas are unbound  
Part of the definition of a formula is that it must have a meaning

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \left[ \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{i=1}^m p(x_i, R_i) \right] \nabla_{\mathbf{R}} \sum_{i=1}^m p(x_i, R_i) \\
 & + \left[ \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{i=1}^m p(x_i, R_i) \right] \times \nabla_{\mathbf{R}} \sum_{i=1}^m p(x_i, R_i) \\
 & = \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} p(x_i, R_i) \otimes \nabla_{\mathbf{R}} p(x_i, R_i) \right] \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} p(x_i, R_i) \right] \cdot \left[ \nabla_{\mathbf{R}} p(x_i, R_i) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$\left[ ((x^1 z) \delta \wedge (R^1 z)) \wedge (R^2) \right] \text{PARE} \leq "1"$

$\left[ (R^1 x) \delta \wedge \left[ \text{S}(x) \right] \times \text{PARE} \right] \leq "2"$

$\left[ (x) \delta \wedge (((x, R^1 z) \wedge (R^2 s)) \wedge \text{PARE} \leq "2"$

$\left[ (((x^1 z) \delta \wedge (R^1 z) \wedge \overline{\text{PARE}} \wedge (R^2)) \wedge \text{PARE} \leq "1"$

$\left[ (R^1 x) \delta \wedge \left[ \text{S}(x) \right] \times \text{PARE} \leq "2"$

$\left[ (\widetilde{x}) \widetilde{\delta} \wedge ((x, R^1 z) \wedge (R^2 s) \wedge \overline{\text{PARE}} \wedge \left[ \text{S}(x) \right] \times \text{PARE} \leq "2"$

### ③ Chot

def(1 Step-Skolemization)

$\exists x \psi$   $\rightarrow$   $\exists s_1 \exists s_2 \dots \exists s_n \psi$   
strong  
binding input. no loss

Chot  
 $\exists x \psi$   $\rightarrow$   $\exists s_1 \text{ ess. } \exists s_2 \dots \exists s_n \psi$   
strong  
binding input. no loss



Ein

Th  $\leftarrow$  Levenshtein  $\rightarrow$   $A_{X_1 \dots X_n}$

$\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ | \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ | \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array}$

④ Implication  $((\neg p \rightarrow q) \wedge r) \models (\neg p \vee q) \wedge r$   
Proof  $\vdash ((\neg p \rightarrow q) \wedge r) \models (\neg p \vee q) \wedge r$

$\exists s \in S$   $\forall x \in A$   $\exists y \in B$   $(x, y) \in f$

$$[(\mathbf{y}_0)_{\mathbf{x}}]_{\mathbf{c} \in \mathcal{C}} \leq \mathbf{y}_0 \leq [\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{x}}]_{\mathbf{c} \in \mathcal{C}}$$

$$(x)_{jl} \bar{v} = ((x)_l^j x f)_{jl} - \delta((x)_l^j s)_{jl} x A = s_{jl}$$

$\left[ ((x_1 z) b \cap (P_{(2)} d) \cap P_{(2)}) \right] = A_{\text{PEAN}} \leq n^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\{x\} \in V_i \cap ((x, P) \cup (P, x)) \subseteq V_i$