

1. Case

$$h=0$$

$$S=U$$

'or $S \neq U$ sifor $\Rightarrow S$

$\rightarrow P_{SU} = P_{SU} + P_{UV}$

$P_{SU} = 0$ \rightarrow P_{SU} sifor $\Rightarrow P_{SU}$

$W(c) > 0$ \rightarrow $P_{UV} > 0$

$$h \geq 0 \rightarrow P_{SU} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore h+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow P_{SU} + P_{UV} \geq 0$$

$$P_{SU} = P_{SU} + P_{UV}$$

$$h+1 = h+1$$

$$\rightarrow P_{SU} \geq 0 \rightarrow P_{SU} \geq 0 \rightarrow P_{SU} \geq 0$$

'or $S \neq U$ sifor $\Rightarrow P_{SU} < 0$

$$\therefore P_{SU} < 0 \rightarrow P_{SU} < 0$$

$W(P_{SU}) \geq W(P'_{SU})$ \rightarrow $P_{SU} \geq P'_{SU}$

$\Rightarrow P_{SU} > 0$ \rightarrow $P_{SU} > 0$ \rightarrow $P_{SU} > 0$

$\therefore P_{SU} > 0 \rightarrow P_{SU} > 0 \rightarrow P_{SU} > 0$

$W(P_{SU}) \approx 1 \quad W(P'_{SU}) \approx 0$

$P_{SU} > 0 \Rightarrow P_{SU} > 0 \rightarrow P_{SU} > 0$

'or $S \neq U$ sifor $\Rightarrow P_{SU} < 0$

$\therefore W(P_{SU}) < W(P'_{SU})$

P_{sv} \circ P_{su} \circ P_{uv} \circ P_{vu} \circ P_{uv} \circ P_{vu} \circ P_{su} \circ P_{sv}
 - $(P_{su} \circ P_{uv}) \circ P_{vu} = P_{su} \circ (P_{uv} \circ P_{vu})$

$$w(P'_{sv}) < w(P_{sv}) \quad P'_{sv} = P_{su} \circ P_{uv}$$

$$w(P_{sv}) = w(P_{su}) \circ w(P_{uv}) > w(P'_{su}) \circ w(P_{uv}) = w(P'_{sv})$$

$$w(P_{su}) > w(P'_{su})$$

P_{su} \circ P_{uv} \circ P_{vu} \circ P_{su} \circ P_{uv} \circ P_{vu}
 $(u_1, u_2), (u_3, u_4)$

$$P_{su} \circ P_{uv} \circ P_{vu} < P_{su}$$

$$(u_3, u_4) \circ (u_1, u_2) < P_{su}$$

$$P'_{uv} < P_{uv}$$

$$w(P'_{sv}) < w(P_{sv}) \quad P'_{sv} = P_{su} \circ P'_{uv}$$

P_{sv} \circ P_{su} \circ P_{uv} \circ P_{vu} \circ P_{uv} \circ P_{vu} \circ P_{su} \circ P_{sv}
 $(u_1, u_2), (u_3, u_4)$

1. Wie ist der Name des ersten Kindes? Wie ist der Name des zweiten Kindes? Wie ist der Name des dritten Kindes? Wie ist der Name des vierten Kindes? Wie ist der Name des fünften Kindes? Wie ist der Name des sechsten Kindes? Wie ist der Name des siebten Kindes? Wie ist der Name des achten Kindes? Wie ist der Name des neunten Kindes? Wie ist der Name des zehnten Kindes?

PDF (e.g. DPEC)

2

-100% of -10 (0.1) 100% of +100%)

לע"ז יונתן : פירש תרנגולת ורוכב זרנוק

$$-1c \quad /(\text{r})^{\text{nd}} \quad \rightarrow \sqrt{1c} \quad -1 \text{nd}^{\text{nd}} \quad \text{for } T_2$$

$\int_{-1}^1 \Gamma'(\sqrt{r}) \delta(r) \, dr = \Gamma'(1) - \Gamma'(-1)$

17 yrs 17/10 Jr

1(c.)

تَرْكِيَّةٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ

$V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ (Input) $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ (Output)

:) n10 so h1 qeT' -11? r18) -r)

BFS 83) 1111

377 /c/n/ n/c :3) , v e c t' s o

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ رَبُّهُمْ أَكْبَرُ هُمْ بِآيَاتِنَا يَعْقِلُونَ

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} g(z) dz + \int_{\gamma'} h(z) dz$$

10. $\int \sin x \cos x dx$

Con de cerca de 80

$$\text{Circles} = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$$

Fr T -?> -?> 10 J/e

10-11 11-12 12-13 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18 18-19 19-20

V S 4 17 810 110 117 101

100% of the time I am not able to do what I want to do.

, ʃə t̬ e

$\gamma \psi(c) = \psi(\gamma c)$ $\psi(c^{-1}) = \psi(c)^{-1}$ $\psi(c^*) = \psi(c)^*$

תְּרֵי תְּדִבְּרָה וְאֶלְעָנָם אֲלֹהִים וְאֶלְעָנָם אֲלֹהִים וְאֶלְעָנָם אֲלֹהִים

2. 65% of the time it is

Consequently, the first term in the expansion of $\ln(1+x)$ is zero.

לפיה רוחן מילא נסיך, ומי שפָּרַשׁ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, נסיך הוא.

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$\Theta(|E| + |V|)$ BFS \rightarrow $|V|S$

1517, 10/19 115

$$\mathcal{O}(|E| + |V|) = \mathcal{O}(|E|)$$

!)/c7: 3-(N₂-NO)Ar-7-BrCl 3

$$\phi = \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \wedge \phi_3 \wedge \phi_4 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\phi_1 = x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3$$

$$\phi_2 = x_1 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4$$

$$\phi_3 = x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_4$$

$$\phi_3 = \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3$$

replies from the public

$\rightarrow \partial \omega /cd$? me)

$$x_1 \rightarrow 3T, 1F$$

$$x \rightarrow 2\pi, 1 \vdash$$

$$x_3 \rightarrow 2\bar{1}, 1 F$$

near 10.11 E 87) 43 77 108

7*) $\int x \cdot f(x) dx$

$$X_1 = T$$

$$X_2 = 1$$

$$x_3 = T$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

171

$$\phi = (\top, \text{F}, \text{F}) \wedge (\text{F}, \top, \text{F}) \wedge (\top, \text{F}, \text{F}) \wedge (\text{F}, \top, \text{F}) = \text{F}$$

function $f(x)$ has a local maximum at $x = 2$.

$$f_i = \frac{1}{2^{d(i)}}$$

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$\Rightarrow \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \subset \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$$? \text{ } 8 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 1/1 \text{ } 1/1 - 1 : d = 0 \text{ } 1/1$$

$$\text{Slope } m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{2^0} = 1$$

... a few simple steps to help you get started.

$d+1$ $\sim \sqrt{d}$ $\sim \sqrt{\log d}$ $\sim \sqrt{c}$ for $T = (V, E)$

$d(u) = d+1$ — над n/c — $\sim \sqrt{c}$ — "р" — \sqrt{d}

For example, if $f(x) = x^2$, then $\int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$.

$d(v) = d(u) + 1$ and v is a neighbor of u .

— 1c 1(?)N)1 1' 1 T — 1c 10 381

U, U' — σ (fr)

— $\text{P}(\mathcal{C})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{D})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{A})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{B})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{D})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{B})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{D})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ $\text{P}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$.

$$U_1 \cup U_2 = \{m\} \cup \frac{1}{2^M}$$

$$\frac{1}{2d} \left(\frac{d}{2} - \frac{d}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2d} \cdot d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{2} u(i)$$

251 11018 88 e' - 131311c.7 - 11.1 1061

1901.1 '8' T - 10 T' n - 10d dN
D. H. - 10c

For the first part of the proof we will show that if $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is a sequence of points in \mathbb{R}^d such that $\|x_i - x_j\| \geq r$ for all $i \neq j$, then $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is linearly independent.