

躺在你的衣柜

陈绮贞

Track: Ö÷Òô1¼ªËÛ - Overdriven Guitar

INTRO ♩ = 160 Capo 1st fret

E
B
G
D
A
E

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 5 7 5

10 (0) 7 5 11 (0) 7 5 12 (0) 7 3 5

13 (0) 7 6 14 (0) 7 5 15 (5) 7 6

16 (0) 7 5 17 (3) 3 18 (0) 2 3

19 3 5 3 20 (0) 2 3 21 3 5 7 3

22 (0) 2 3 23 3 5 7 3 24 (0) 2 3

25 5 7 5 26 (0) 7 5 27 (0) 7 5

37	38	39

A

Diagram of a 16-bit register divided into three sections: bits 15-8 (labeled 50), bits 7-4 (labeled 51), and bits 3-0 (labeled 52). Each section contains a 4-bit nibble. The nibbles are: 0000 (with a 0 in the first position), 0000 (with a 0 in the first position), and 0000 (with a 0 in the first position). The bit positions are indicated by vertical lines below the register.

53 54 55

3 0 0 2 (0) 0 3 0 0 2

CHORUS

56 57 58

(0) 0 2 3 2 2 0 0 2 3 2 2 0 0

59 60 61

2 3 2 2 0 0 2 3 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 4 4

62 63 64

2 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 2 2 4 4

65 66 67

3 0 0 2 3 3 0 0 2 3 3 0 0 2 3

68 69 70 71

3 0 0 2 3 3 3 3 5 3 (0) (0) 3 3 5

72 73 74

3 3 5 3 2 3 2 2 0 0 2 3 2 2 0 0

A

88	89	90
(0) 0	0 0 2	(0) 0
	3	

D

Figure 1 illustrates a sequence of moves on a 4x4 grid. The grid is divided into three sections, each labeled with a number (97, 98, 99) and a move label (F#m). The moves are represented by arrows indicating the direction of travel between cells. The grid contains numbers 2 and 4, which likely represent different states or obstacles. The paths start at the top-left cell and end at the bottom-right cell, following a specific sequence of moves.

F#m **G** **G**

100 101 102

G **G** **Gm**

103 104 105 106

SOLO

107 108 109

110 111 112

113 114 115

116 117 118

119 120 121

122 123 124

BRIDGE

D

125

D

128

G

131

D

134

G

137

VERSE3

G

140

A

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

<https://www.songsterr.com/a/wsa/tab-s577781>

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148 149 150

148: (0) 4
149: 0 0 2 (0) 0 3
150: (0) 0

151 152 153 154

151: 0 0 2 (0) 0 3
152: (0) 0
153: Gm 3 3 3
154: (0) (0)

155 156 157

155: 3 3 5 3
156: 3 5 3
157: D 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0

158 159 160 161

158: D 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0
159: D 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0
160: D 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0
161: Gm 3 3 3 3

162 163 164 165

162: (0) (0)
163: 3 3 5 3
164: 3 5 3
165: SOLO 5 7 5

166 167 168

166: (0) 7 5
167: (0) 7 5
168: (0) 7 3 5

169 170 171

169: (0) 7 6
170: (0) 7 5
171: (5) 7 6

172 173 174

172: (0) 7 5
173: (3) 3
174: (0) 2 3

Diagram illustrating a tape configuration with three tracks and 180 cells. The top track contains symbols (0), 2, 3, 3, 5, 7, 3, (0), 2, 3. The middle track contains symbols (0), 2, 3, 3, 5, 7, 3, (0), 2, 3. The bottom track contains symbols (0), 2, 3, 3, 5, 7, 3, (0), 2, 3. The cells are labeled 178, 179, and 180 above the top track. The label TAG is positioned above the cell containing (0) in the 180th column.

Figure 1 shows the schematic representation of the 187, 188, and 189 kDa subunits of the 19S ribosomal protein. Each subunit is depicted as a vertical stack of 10 horizontal bars, representing alpha-helices. Arrows indicate the N-terminus (upward) and C-terminus (downward). The 187 kDa subunit has a C-terminal tail of 3 residues. The 188 kDa subunit has a C-terminal tail of 3 residues. The 189 kDa subunit has a C-terminal tail of 0 residues.

The diagram illustrates a data stream processing system with four parallel channels. Each channel contains a delay element 'D' and a feedback loop. The input data is shown as a sequence of bits (0, 1, 2, 3) and the output is shown as a sequence of bits (0, 1, 2, 3). The three stages shown are labeled 190, 191, and 192.

Figure 1 consists of two panels, G and D, illustrating the schematic representation of the 196-201 and 197-200 gene clusters. Panel G shows the 196-201 cluster, which includes genes 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, and 201. Panel D shows the 197-200 cluster, which includes genes 197, 198, 199, and 200. The diagram illustrates the arrangement of genes and their relationships, including the presence of a 197 gene in the 196-201 cluster and a 198 gene in the 197-200 cluster.

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