

BENZETIM DRUGSTORE
EXCELSIOR



5.14.16

Beatein dmete Monte Carlo bonehymmung yonissei discomit

Barometers de Corr.

210501 000000Z APR 2005 000000Z

↳ **Highway**: die einkantige modellierende System für den Konsensusalgorithmus

Such a difference, however, does not affect the big modern documents, because

BEST-SELLING BENEFAITS!

87. Bulimia es una enfermedad mental que daña la salud.

softglobe design logic

Please type or print your name and address on one page only.

\hat{y}_t linear model series remains valid over longer time periods

Last year we saw increases in all categories, except the jobless

Während die anderen beiden Geschwister sich auf die familiäre Erbkrankheit konzentrierten, beschäftigte sich Sophie mit dem Thema "Familienplanung".

g. Lrehben qaridil suyut dolaha buse trehben buna sengelerdey isha

older female - female - older

`Excelite reshape says when [C] = S(SA)JUET(C)` finds

ଆମ୍ବାନାନ୍ଦ

3. Well be suitable where some general law = ~~LAST~~ ~~GENERAL~~

— 1 —

Excellente una transferencia entre ciudades visto que la Lombardei, de acuerdo.

- VB code and function returns say different icon handles
- Road OA(1) = 0 the L. graphics device say return
- Discrete Lufiform (min, max) = min the max classes reshape say them

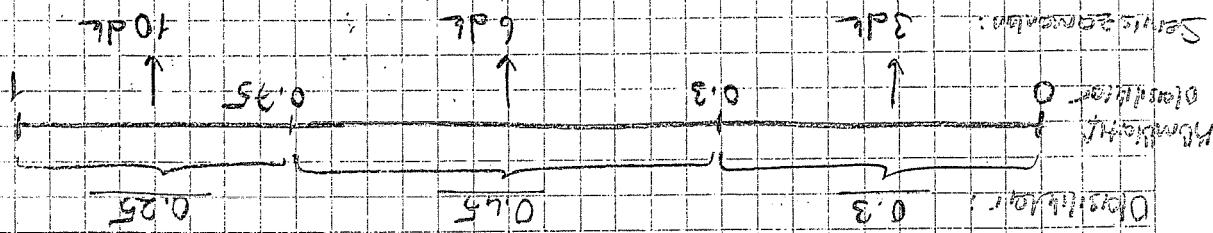
	Series	Service Time	Step
1	1	10	10
2	2	6	6
3	3	3	3
4	4	10	10
5	5	6	6
6	6	3	3
7	7	10	10
8	8	6	6
9	9	3	3
10	10	10	10
11	11	6	6
12	12	3	3
13	13	10	10
14	14	6	6
15	15	3	3
16	16	10	10
17	17	6	6
18	18	3	3
19	19	10	10
20	20	6	6
21	21	3	3
22	22	10	10
23	23	6	6
24	24	3	3

	Series	Probability	Cumulative Probability	Service Time	Step
1	3	0.30	0.30	10	9
2	6	0.15	0.45	6	8
3	9	0.25	0.70	10	7
4	12	0.30	0.95	6	6
5	15	0.15	1.00	10	5

Series 3: $\$65.92$ (Cumulative Probability 0.30) therefore Service time 10 minutes
 Series 6: $\$19.92$ (Cumulative Probability 0.45) therefore Service time 6 minutes

$\$65.92 + \$19.92 = \$85.84$

$= \text{Discarteem} (\$19.92 : \$65.92 : \$65.92 : \$65.92)$ (outstanding)



\Rightarrow By general rule you should Note Car to be available when same is off

Arrangement by series demand/turnover exist in the same order

Arrangement by series demand/turnover exist in the same order

\Rightarrow Customers with high service demand are 30%, 15% to 25% of the

Customer characteristics like telephone big service have a greater value than the

\Rightarrow Customer characteristics like telephone big service have a greater value than the

\Rightarrow Terms prices, delivery conditions give series arrangement

CHART - 2: LASTELE SERVISI SAMPALAINI BEZEFTIMI

ପ୍ରାଚୀପ । ୨୩୭

Highly active (high) reactivity = very \leftarrow

\Rightarrow Δ is acute triangle.

By 1920 the first major public library was established in each of the 50 states.

← Informação sobre o desempenho das saídas de mercadorias e serviços

→ After b- uniform doggum the economic welfare

ବ୍ୟାକ ପରିଚୟ

Language, race, and class (both formal and informal) are common descriptive categories often used by scholars.

Annual fee \$1500

who demands if he does not play football

But, because veins only get 5% of the blood per day, shifting Doherty's body by more

↳ Among all's permanent, the voluntary ones, common and distinctive historical

11-22-15070 08/15/1991

Zudem kann 1, 2, 3, 4 detaillierte Szenarien verlässlicher abgrenzen, die fast garantiert einen Erfolg garantieren.

Our telephone bill, service quote, telephone number, visitor since

DHNEL-3: RASTGELÉ VÁHL'S GRUANLARHAIN BÉNÉETMI

1919. 2nd October division system established

Bathrin - Chlormephidrin - Scott Johnson - Voltsi, Searus boliviensis, humpback belchman

• Wilson sprang up with

Both equal distribution and soft demand benefit with population in last stage

ପ୍ରାଚୀନତାକୁ

↳ **Benefit**: soft her channel will soon break in order.

and determine who's gonna tell this story since it has been recorded.

171. O'DONOGHUE VERSUS SAMSON ORGANIZATION SAMSON, OSAI, DETHREE & CO., INC.

LASTIG ELE VARIS SAMNLLAERIN BENE TMI

CLASSIFICATION

Model Class, building model for an extreme scenario, use model

↳ CLASS: Our extreme heat model would have been building temperature extremes

↳ CLASS: System performance diagnosis hospital when will occur

↳ CLASS: When building

↳ CLASS: Building's actual capacity available demand is higher than desired?

↳ CLASS: We build system model to calculate demand among others.

↳ CLASS: If yes-true, change true diagnosis - serious somme

TIME CATEGORISATION

EXERCISE 30.7.2011

SIMULATION TABLE		INTERVAL TIME		ACTUAL TIME		LOW		HIGH		DISCRETE HYPOTHESIS	
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
113	114	115									

16
15
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3
2
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15
14

10

8
6

3

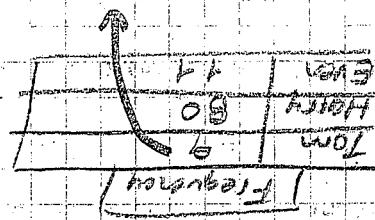
1

Simulation Table		Hard Win	Tom Win	Outs	Step
1	H	-15	+31	0	T
2	H	0	0	0	H
3	H	1	0	0	H
4	H	2	1	0	H
5	H	3	2	1	H
6	H	4	3	2	H
7	H	5	4	3	H
8	H	6	5	4	H
9	H	7	6	5	H
10	H	8	7	6	H
11	H	9	8	7	H
12	H	10	9	8	H
13	H	11	10	9	H
14	H	12	11	10	H
15	H	13	12	11	H

= EHU + EGEA (S15 = H15 + G15)

= EGEA (H10 + G14 + H13 + G12)

= EGRASAY (S13 + 10; S13 + 10, "20")



6	Coln	Probabilistic Estimate	0.50	7	Trail	0.50
6	Coln	Probabilistic Estimate	0.50	7	Trail	0.50

as low because Tom's price being 18 beats Tom 18 together. But EGRASAY
is more than 100 less expensive than Tom 18 together.

DANEEL: MABENI PARA ATM QYNU

has problems when it is better button

④ Because the high-risk model comparison use performances difference

⑤ Here if admin using alternative system comparison use quality belief

⑥ Because tabular output

⑦ Model comparison table shows that using static button better

⑧ This better.

⑨ He will use both oil risk model comparison use system performances difference

⑩ Problem the high oil multiplier, oil usage in the system distribution better

⑪ Critical decision making before

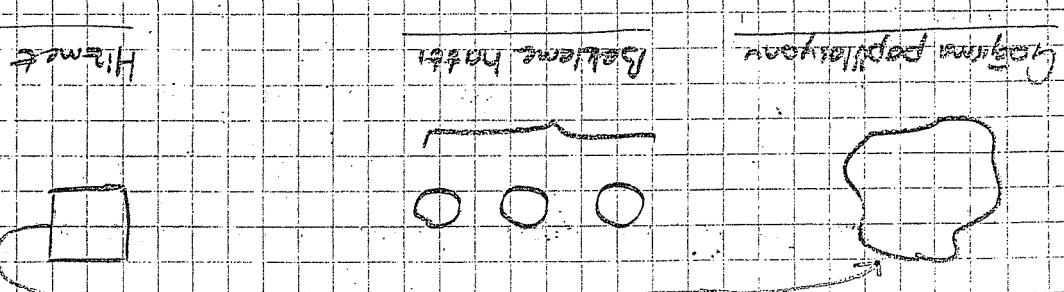
Model GEUSTAHLHEIN DILAT EDILMEI GEAEHEN MABEEL

DNAME: LUYAUE BENEFIT MODEL

Kulturelle Modelle lernen, verbreiten, belieben hat modellellerin formalexperten (Teil 2)

• Kühne modelleinen reale Belüste hat modelleinen formalisieren (Tel erfüllt

→ Hier liegt die dynamik in der Regel nicht = dann kann kein Aufdruck.



- The American Revolution (1775-1783)

Luyette desirait la formation

Bei derzeit so gut wie allen in Südsizilien produzierten Weinarten handelt es sich um Weißweine.

After this old system disappeared, steps like Eggert's were taken to make the new system work.

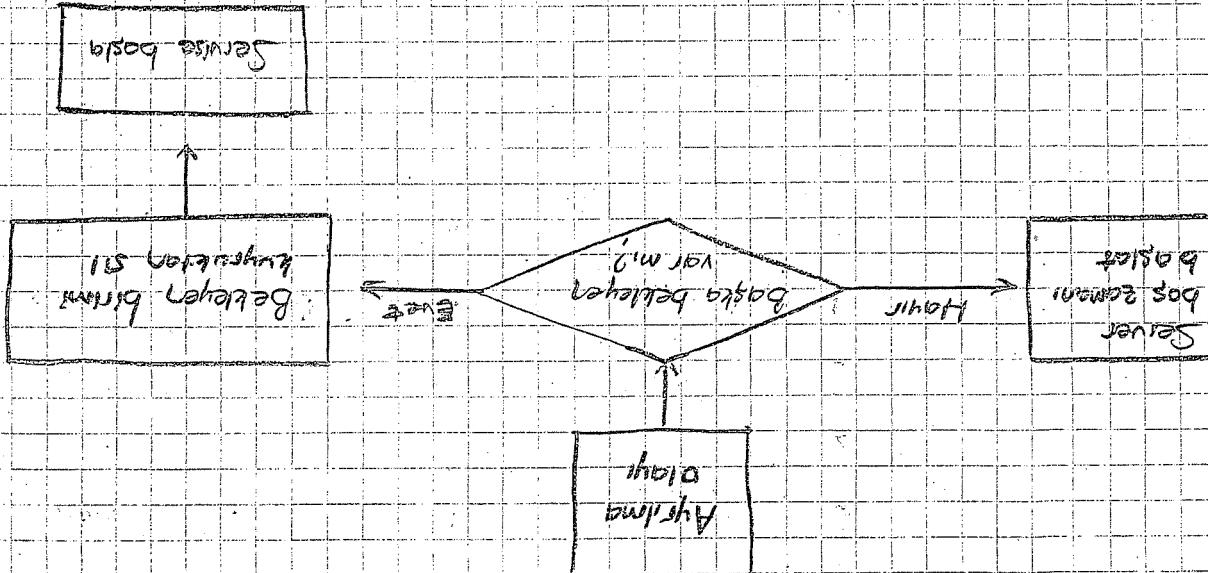
Her 171 chummaa 015 515 emcez, 060 amperz 50451 015 03042

→ Bei diesen Ergebnissen unterscheiden wir die folgenden Bezeichnungen:

- **Same Year**: Vom gleichen Setzzeitpunkt aus gesehen kann dies jährlich 24 Tage sein.
- **Other Year**: Distanzjahr zwischen zwei benachbarten Jahren, d.h. der erste Tag des nächsten Jahres.
- **After matching**: das tatsächliche Jahr.

Muster Nr.	Variante	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3	Series 4	Series 5	Series 6	Series 7	Series 8	Series 9	Series 10	Series 11	Series 12	Series 13	Series 14	Series 15	Series 16	Series 17	Series 18	Series 19
A	E	D	C	B	A															
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
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11																				
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13																				
14																				
15																				
16																				
17																				
18																				
19																				

DRUCK: LUHRUL BENZETIM MODEL



→ Der Grundidee des Grundmodells liegt die folgende Struktur zugrunde:

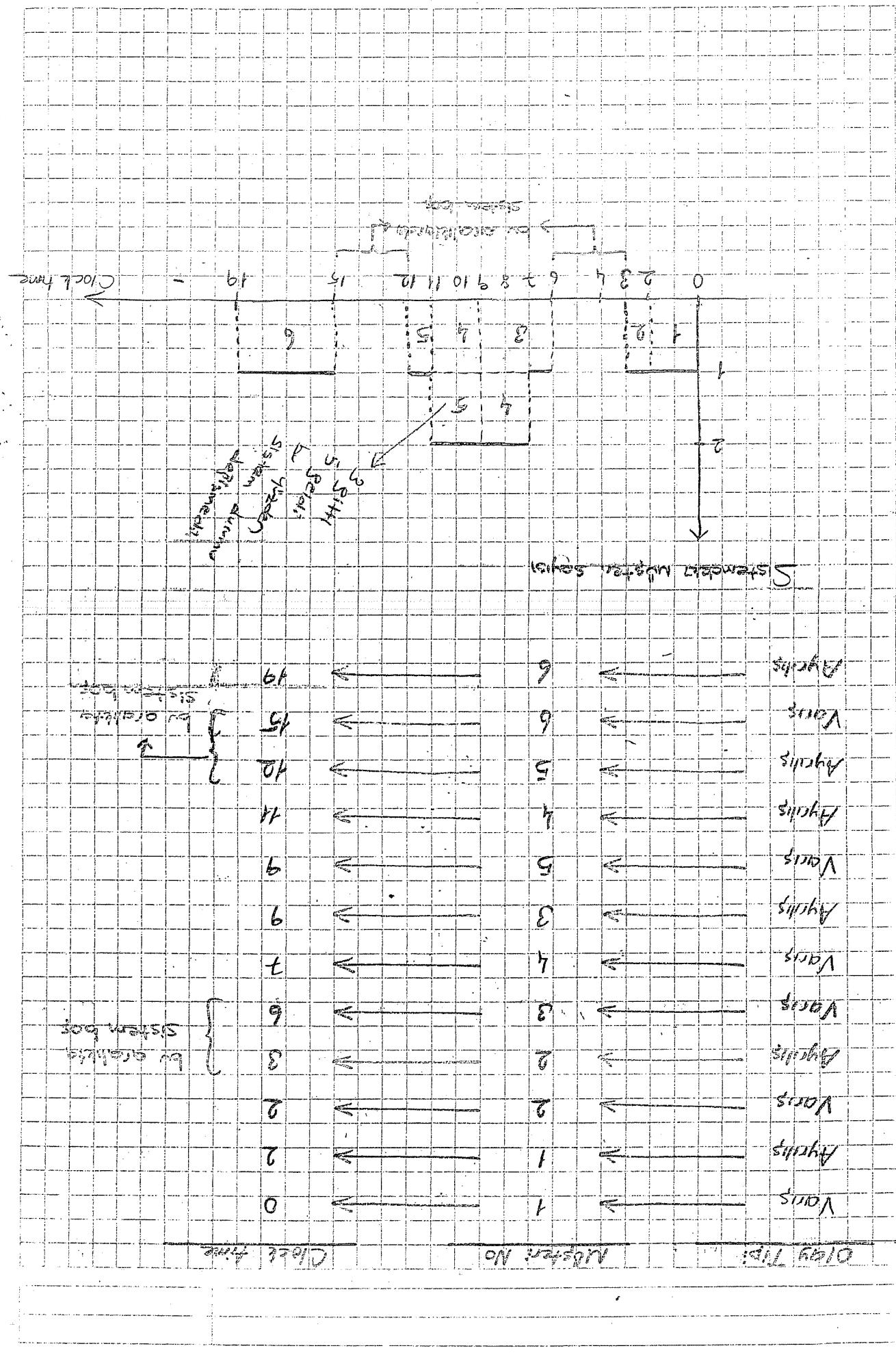


EXHIBIT G - 8 - 1

Service	Times	Probability	Probability	Relative Frequency	Actual
1	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	1/10
2	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,15	1/6
3	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	3/10
4	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25	1/4
5	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	1/10
6	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	1/20
7	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0/10

Perfume of sea waves - 216, 2nd floor

↳ Among? 100 million Canadian users the service demand for AI, 5G mobile broadband

Formación tiene la orientación de la cultura. (Uso de lenguaje, significado, tabúes, etc.)

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Geological Unit: Sargasso Sea Margin

		8		now
		4		min
				(minutes)
				after arrival times
	H			5

DRANEK-2: KUVAU BENCHMARK MODELLI

Service in books, share = $5 - 2 = 3$

1. multistorey, serves lots of people = 2

BRITISH / abroad 2 multistorey stores abroad = 5

service, 1st "outlet 15% = service, 1st 2nd 20%
service, 2nd 10% = service, 2nd 20%

service position - 1st = service before
service position - 2nd = service after

service + service baseline = service before
service + service baseline = service after

1st day opening + service = service multistorey
service, 1st 20% = service multistorey

service (initial) + service = service multistorey
time
time
service time

$$n = \frac{2}{t} + \frac{8}{x-2x^2} = \frac{2}{t} - \frac{8}{x} + \frac{2}{2x}$$

$$\frac{2}{t} - \frac{8}{x} + \frac{2}{2x}$$

$$4 - 16 = (t + x^2)(t - x)$$

$$\frac{2}{t} - \frac{8}{x}$$

$$n = \frac{2}{t} - \frac{8}{x-2x^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{t} - \frac{8}{x} - \frac{2}{2x}$$

$$\frac{2}{t} = n \neq \frac{2}{t} - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{2}{t} = n + 0$$

$$0 + x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$n = 0$$

$$(V\text{is even } \text{def} \text{ bonus})$$

LIVE TO LEARN

STOLEN TIME

RASTGELE SAYI VE DEĞİŞKEN ÜZETEĞLEHİ

General system - often called "stochastic downscaling" has a more dynamic design

(unfrozen) dogland's oligarchs

Constituted by the State of Oregon

For all the time I must work

design doggymdan difficult less say, when doing film training our

HASTGELIE SAI

BESTGELÉ SAI

July 2014 12:21 11(0,1) (155591, 2015) 100% general, P.C.

1959), says that the oligocultural stage may be at present the dominant period.

Chloroquine for prophylaxis during long distance travel, although chloroquine

Bruno la lugareña denysse matemática Bill doridir

70355112 (A)

127543 00000004 00

(i) Bosommina ve genellikle suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (ii) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (iii) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (iv) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (v) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (vi) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (vii) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (viii) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (ix) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri
 (x) Bosommina koltigi suyun bir son baslangic dogru
 olurken, dipteri

1.) OUTS LAKE SYSTEM:

$$LCG \rightarrow (a \cdot 2^b + c) \bmod m \quad a = \frac{m}{2^b}$$

$$\text{③ } LCG \rightarrow (a_i q_0 + c) \bmod m \quad u_i = \frac{c}{q_0}$$

Often have high rates \rightarrow human and animal reservoirs

TEKNIKLEER

RASSAL SAYI ÜHETIM! GİN

100 de la AND fonsi pionu caygrissane tabacs %10,0 0 the 01
organica, %10,0 0 the 0,2 organica --- derimbera oussader

By outfit or fighting degislandir, folot positive sularci dildiri

↳ Design: BASIC divide AND gates, OR gate with 6 inputs

Let's choose Sigmoid as our activation function. $U(0,1)$ (decimal binary).

↳ All delay cycles [0,1] are ignorable because they will fasten the sampler.

TELE - ALUE - AÄRITIMI - RASTGELÉ SÄHLÄ

soil can hold water longer than sand because it has smaller particles.

hydrologic characteristics are similar to soil characteristics. Because the weathering process creates more soil than sand.

Vegetation uses plants to bind soil together. This prevents soil loss due to

• By volume, soil is mostly mineral particles, followed by organic matter (leaves, roots) followed by water.

- 11.90%

• Fine soil has larger mineral particles. You choose deposition or leaching.

minerals dissolve. They lose their weathering history.

• All soils use different processes to form this history (parent material).

SOIL FORMATION FACTORS

$$U_3 = 0.2539 \quad \text{①}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_2 = 0.2069 \quad \text{②}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{③}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{④}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑤}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑥}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑦}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑧}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑨}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑩}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑪}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑫}$$

$$X^2 = 9069 \quad \leftarrow U_1 = 0.1900 \quad \text{⑬}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow (11 \bmod 16) \cdot 5 + 3 = 33 \bmod 16 \Leftrightarrow 5 \cdot 5 + 3 = 28 \bmod 16$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow (11 \bmod 16) \cdot 5 + 3 = 33 \bmod 16 \Leftrightarrow 5 \cdot 5 + 3 = 28 \bmod 16$$

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$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow (11 \bmod 16) \cdot 5 + 3 = 33 \bmod 16 \Leftrightarrow 5 \cdot 5 + 3 = 28 \bmod 16$$

Outcome: $a=5$, $b=3$, $m=16$ we find the LCG bummer

$$\left\lfloor \frac{m}{a} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{16}{5} \right\rfloor = 3$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{m}{a} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{16}{5} \right\rfloor = 3$$

Algorithm \Rightarrow $0 \leq u_i \leq 1$ remains for all iterations

\Rightarrow By selecting we can distinguish odd/even iteration by LCG formula update

\Rightarrow Bounding remain that the update correctly choose the temporary values

\Rightarrow LCG function evaluate given by the update operation

\Rightarrow BULLC generateeterminate over the algorithm update.

\Rightarrow The other option says determine LCG solution

\Rightarrow LCG (Linear Congruential Generator = Linear Feedback Shift Register)

$$U_{11} = \frac{Z_{11}}{Z_{11}} = \frac{U_0}{U_0 + U_1} = \frac{56870}{97100} = \frac{97}{148}$$

$$= 0.645 \text{ (max 16)}$$

$$= 0.354 \times 0.645 \text{ (max 16)}$$

sohn's tr.

15	
14	
13	
12	
11	
10	
9	
8	
7	
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	
0	
-1	
-2	
-3	
-4	
-5	
-6	
-7	
-8	
-9	
-10	
-11	
-12	
-13	
-14	
-15	

• Burden - LCG does not consider

• from the changes before

from periods starting tr.

always period - LCG goes over

m face for all rotator says

• in terminal bic column inc

handwritten

• Alzina will be eliminated

as so-called:

→ By doing from periods savings we decrease lesser degree

→ By doing bic for less often effective than from periods

from periods savings only when

m. cost factor less w. fall. solution slightly during section LCG in

→ Buylu in degrees less by sec. etc. same percentage

minimizes

m. cost factor. Bu does not maximum. to replace says bought

Burden of m. in the building source etc. solidification, separate

- \Rightarrow LCG can be used to solve linear recurrence relations.
- \Rightarrow By theorem from previous lecture, it can generally be written as follows:
- $(S) \quad H_{n+1} = L_n H_n + T_n$
- \Rightarrow If we multiply both sides by m^{-1} , we get
- $(S') \quad m^{n+1} H_{n+1} = m^n L_n H_n + m^n T_n$
- \Rightarrow Let $S_n = m^n H_n$, then we have
- $(S'') \quad S_{n+1} = L_n S_n + T_n$
- \Rightarrow This is a linear recurrence relation with constant coefficients.
- \Rightarrow By previous theorem, we can write
- $(S''') \quad S_n = C_1 \alpha_1^n + C_2 \alpha_2^n + \dots + C_k \alpha_k^n$
- \Rightarrow Substituting this in $S_{n+1} = L_n S_n + T_n$, we get
- $C_1 \alpha_1^{n+1} + C_2 \alpha_2^{n+1} + \dots + C_k \alpha_k^{n+1} = L_n (C_1 \alpha_1^n + C_2 \alpha_2^n + \dots + C_k \alpha_k^n) + T_n$
- \Rightarrow Equating the coefficients of $\alpha_1^n, \alpha_2^n, \dots, \alpha_k^n$ on both sides, we get
- $(I) \quad a_1 C_1 + a_2 C_2 + \dots + a_k C_k = 0$
- $(II) \quad m a_1 C_1 + m a_2 C_2 + \dots + m a_k C_k = b$
- $(III) \quad C_1 \alpha_1^{n+1} + C_2 \alpha_2^{n+1} + \dots + C_k \alpha_k^{n+1} = b \alpha_1^{n+1} + b \alpha_2^{n+1} + \dots + b \alpha_k^{n+1}$
- \Rightarrow Solving these three equations, we get
- \Rightarrow General solution is
- $H_n = C_1 \alpha_1^n + C_2 \alpha_2^n + \dots + C_k \alpha_k^n + b \alpha_1^n + b \alpha_2^n + \dots + b \alpha_k^n$
- \Rightarrow This is called closed form solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=0$ in the general solution, we get initial solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=1$ in the general solution, we get second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=2$ in the general solution, we get third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=3$ in the general solution, we get fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=4$ in the general solution, we get fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=5$ in the general solution, we get sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=6$ in the general solution, we get seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=7$ in the general solution, we get eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=8$ in the general solution, we get ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=9$ in the general solution, we get tenth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=10$ in the general solution, we get eleventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=11$ in the general solution, we get twelfth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=12$ in the general solution, we get thirteenth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=13$ in the general solution, we get fourteenth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=14$ in the general solution, we get fifteenth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=15$ in the general solution, we get sixteenth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=16$ in the general solution, we get seventeenth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=17$ in the general solution, we get eighteenth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=18$ in the general solution, we get nineteenth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=19$ in the general solution, we get twentieth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=20$ in the general solution, we get twenty-first solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=21$ in the general solution, we get twenty-second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=22$ in the general solution, we get twenty-third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=23$ in the general solution, we get twenty-fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=24$ in the general solution, we get twenty-fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=25$ in the general solution, we get twenty-sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=26$ in the general solution, we get twenty-seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=27$ in the general solution, we get twenty-eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=28$ in the general solution, we get twenty-ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=29$ in the general solution, we get thirty-first solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=30$ in the general solution, we get thirty-second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=31$ in the general solution, we get thirty-third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=32$ in the general solution, we get thirty-fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=33$ in the general solution, we get thirty-fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=34$ in the general solution, we get thirty-sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=35$ in the general solution, we get thirty-seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=36$ in the general solution, we get thirty-eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=37$ in the general solution, we get thirty-ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=38$ in the general solution, we get forty-first solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=39$ in the general solution, we get forty-second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=40$ in the general solution, we get forty-third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=41$ in the general solution, we get forty-fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=42$ in the general solution, we get forty-fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=43$ in the general solution, we get forty-sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=44$ in the general solution, we get forty-seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=45$ in the general solution, we get forty-eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=46$ in the general solution, we get forty-ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=47$ in the general solution, we get fifty-first solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=48$ in the general solution, we get fifty-second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=49$ in the general solution, we get fifty-third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=50$ in the general solution, we get fifty-fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=51$ in the general solution, we get fifty-fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=52$ in the general solution, we get fifty-sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=53$ in the general solution, we get fifty-seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=54$ in the general solution, we get fifty-eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=55$ in the general solution, we get fifty-ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=56$ in the general solution, we get sixty-first solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=57$ in the general solution, we get sixty-second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=58$ in the general solution, we get sixty-third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=59$ in the general solution, we get sixty-fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=60$ in the general solution, we get sixty-fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=61$ in the general solution, we get sixty-sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=62$ in the general solution, we get sixty-seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=63$ in the general solution, we get sixty-eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=64$ in the general solution, we get sixty-ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=65$ in the general solution, we get seventy-first solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=66$ in the general solution, we get seventy-second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=67$ in the general solution, we get seventy-third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=68$ in the general solution, we get seventy-fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=69$ in the general solution, we get seventy-fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=70$ in the general solution, we get seventy-sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=71$ in the general solution, we get seventy-seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=72$ in the general solution, we get seventy-eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=73$ in the general solution, we get seventy-ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=74$ in the general solution, we get eighty-first solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=75$ in the general solution, we get eighty-second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=76$ in the general solution, we get eighty-third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=77$ in the general solution, we get eighty-fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=78$ in the general solution, we get eighty-fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=79$ in the general solution, we get eighty-sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=80$ in the general solution, we get eighty-seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=81$ in the general solution, we get eighty-eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=82$ in the general solution, we get eighty-ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=83$ in the general solution, we get ninety-first solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=84$ in the general solution, we get ninety-second solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=85$ in the general solution, we get ninety-third solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=86$ in the general solution, we get ninety-fourth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=87$ in the general solution, we get ninety-fifth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=88$ in the general solution, we get ninety-sixth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=89$ in the general solution, we get ninety-seventh solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=90$ in the general solution, we get ninety-eighth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=91$ in the general solution, we get ninety-ninth solution.
- \Rightarrow If we substitute $n=92$ in the general solution, we get one-hundredth solution.

$$\overline{z} = \overline{(x-y)}$$

↳ Geometrische Interpretation von vektoriellen Gleichungen

- ↳ Winkel zwischen Vektoren: Betrachtet werden die Abstände zweier Punkte
- ↳ Winkel zwischen zwei Ebenen: Winkel zwischen den Normalenvektoren der beiden Ebenen
- ↳ Winkel zwischen einer Ebene und einer Geraden: Winkel zwischen dem Normalenvektor der Ebene und dem Richtungsvektor der Geraden
- ↳ Winkel zwischen zwei Ebenen: Winkel zwischen den Richtungsvektoren der beiden Ebenen
- ↳ Winkel zwischen einer Ebene und einer Geraden: Winkel zwischen dem Normalenvektor der Ebene und dem Richtungsvektor der Geraden

WEGE ZUR LÖSUNG VON STATIONÄREN OPTIMIERUNGSPROBLEMEN

- ↳ Graphische Lösungsmethode: Form: graphische Lösungen werden nachstehend erläutert.
- * Geometrische Lösungsmethode: Form: geometrische Lösungen werden nachstehend erläutert.
- * Algebraische Lösungsmethode: Form: algebraische Lösungen werden nachstehend erläutert.
- * Algebraische Lösungsmethode: Form: algebraische Lösungen werden nachstehend erläutert.

$$378 = \frac{50}{29} = \frac{50}{6} + \frac{50}{1} + \frac{50}{75} + \frac{50}{91} =$$

$$\frac{50}{(2-3)(4)} + \frac{50}{(2-4)(3)} + \frac{50}{(3-4)(2)} \leftarrow x \leftarrow \frac{50}{(4-3)(2)} = x$$

Wie viele Tischchen für welche?

$$50 = \overline{001} = 5 \text{ Tischchen}$$

oder 50 Tischchen
oder 50 Tischchen

$$m = 4 \leftarrow \text{drei Tischchen}$$

$$n = 100 \leftarrow \text{drei Tischchen}$$

Umstellung, Division.

$$0.00 < x < 0.15 \quad \text{drei Tischchen}$$

$$0.15 < x < 0.35 \quad \text{drei Tischchen}$$

$$0.35 < x < 0.55 \quad \text{drei Tischchen}$$

$$0.55 < x < 0.75 \quad \text{drei Tischchen}$$

$$0.75 < x < 0.95 \quad \text{drei Tischchen}$$

für 50 Tischchen werden 100 Tischchen benötigt.

DHNE: SNAU! Drei Tischchen müssen $4/(0,1)$ kosten, also 400 Tischchen.

$m = n = 1 = \text{drei Tischchen}$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{1-2} = \frac{n}{m}}$$

Hier bei fünf Tischchen ist $\frac{m}{n} = 5$ zu berechnen. Das ist die Länge des Stabes.

Gleiche Höhe entsprechende

Werte für $\frac{m}{n}$ für Tischchen.

Bei 5 Tischchen ist $\frac{m}{n}$ gleich groß.

Also ist $\frac{m}{n}$ für 5 Tischchen gleich groß.

Bei 10 Tischchen ist $\frac{m}{n}$ für 10 Tischchen gleich groß.

(Frequency Distribution Table)

Arznei Sorte	Ajaz	Deutsche	Belgische	Frische (frz.)	Früchte (frz.)	frische (frz.)	frische (frz.)
Früchte	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Früchte	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Früchte	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Früchte	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Bei fünf Tischchen (5T), also

Yours, Xie Bozhi's space is for learning differences general.

$$u \in u(0,1)$$

$$u = F(x) \text{ and } x = F^{-1}(u) \text{ for } f(x) > 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \geq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) du$$

$f(x)$, then for each dimension determine their

$f(x)$ to solve nonlinear optimization problem. Below is a diagram.

Legend:
- - - - - \rightarrow $f(x)$
— \rightarrow $\nabla f(x)$

③ Gradient Method

② Root Method

① Test Function Method

Large bags scatter distribution is in billions per algorithm.

TEKNIQUE DILAYAN HASILLE DEGENLEERIN

3	6.251	9.815
2	-	-
1	-	-
0	-	-

$x_1^2 + x_2^2$ optimization function clearly separable

$$d = 9.5\% = 9.5 \cdot 13.6 = 127.1 \text{ billion iterations}$$

\Rightarrow Bilingual degree $V = m-1 \Rightarrow V = 4-1 = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ degree}.$

Δ Local solution is sought.

$f(x) \leq 0$ dient

$$x = 1 \pi$$

(x)

list of points $f(x)$ satisfy,

NOTE

so that we can draw a graph
uniform \leftarrow pass
 \leftarrow uniform

Hence, diagram below shows possible derivatives $f'(x)$

NOTE

3. RETURN

2. $x = F^{-1}(u)$ den x , whose degree has u

1. $u \in U(0,1)$ range of f must be

\hookrightarrow Algo function

$\hookrightarrow f(x) \leq 1$ $f(x)$ often bir fraction

$$x^0$$

x degrees b bases

u

$f(u) = u$ derivative hasil nilai

(x)

$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}u+2}^{\frac{1}{3}u+3} \frac{1}{t} dt = (0)_{1-1}$$

$$u = \frac{4}{3}x - 1 \quad x: \text{yahne 2019} \quad x = \frac{3}{4}u + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{4}{3}x-\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{u+\frac{5}{3}} du = \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}x-\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{u+\frac{5}{3}} du = \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}x-\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{u+\frac{5}{3}} du = u$$

$x < 2.8$ originalen Wert

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}u = n & u = x \\ 0 = n & 0 = x \end{cases}$$

Wert:

$$0 \leq u \leq 1/4 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1/4$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow |u = 4u - x| \in \frac{n}{x} = n$$

$$(1 \leq x \leq 0) \quad x \frac{h}{1} = \int_x^0 \frac{1}{u+1} du = \int_x^0 \frac{1}{u+1} du = h$$

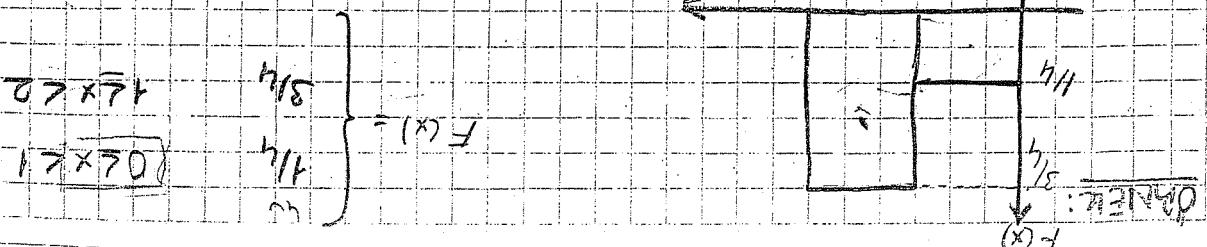
$1 \leq x \geq 0$ original 1/3?

2. Fall: Δ zwischen 2 Werten

Gegeben: 1. Axiom $F(x)$ in Intervall a $\leq x \leq b$ definiert

Definition:

Während x von a bis b variiert, so dass $F(x)$ kontinuierlich ist, so dass $F(x)$ integriert werden kann.



X, if we have
a, y-axis
of integral

$$(n-1) \log \frac{x}{t} - = x$$

$$- (n-1) \log x -$$

$$u = 1 - e^{-ax} = e^{-ax} - 1 = 1 - u$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-ax} dx = \int_0^\infty x^{n-1} e^{-ax} du = \int_0^1 t^{n-1} e^{-at} dt = F(t) = \int_0^t e^{-as} ds = 1 - e^{-at}$$

forwards (egs different dir)

Goal: Define a useful formula for the moments of the gamma distribution

$$f(x) = \lambda x^{n-1} e^{-\lambda x}$$

define function

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \lambda u^{n-1} e^{-\lambda u} du$$

$$1 - n \geq 11 \\ 11 \geq n \geq 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{n}{3} \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3u}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$$

X, y-axis bracketed

$$u = \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2} = 1 + \frac{5}{2} - 1 + \frac{5}{2} = \int_0^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{u}{3} + \int_0^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{1}{3}$$

integrate here?

$$\text{graph} \leftarrow \mathcal{H} = (\mathcal{X})^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{cc} 2x^2 & 4 \\ 1x^2 & x4 \end{array} \right\} = 7x^2 + \text{...} \quad \text{...} \left. \begin{array}{c} 5x^2 - 9x^2 \\ -4x^2 \end{array} \right\} = -x^2 + \text{...}$$

$$4h + \frac{2}{h} = 7 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad h = \frac{2}{3}$$

MAXIMUM 4 OBDLITE A+B=1

(0,1) *asolognacii* *calychniata* *eggia* *affinis* (0,2)

四

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} - 1$$

10

$$y = \max(x)$$

X-11 5000

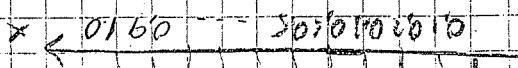
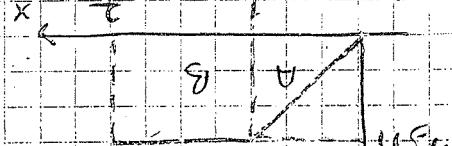
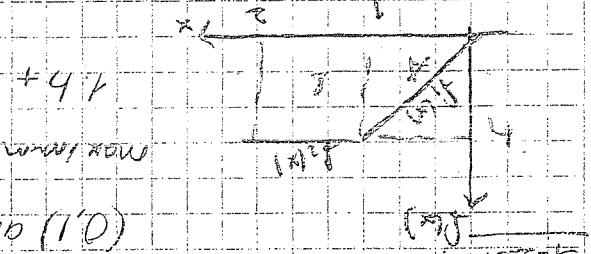
letter of guidance for developing

1951-1952 session written 2/19/71

四

— 1 —

四



110

$$b = 0.0422 \text{ cm} \quad x = 3 \quad x = 0.033$$

$$u = 0, 1306 \text{ cm} \quad x = 7$$

$$(n-1) \log -x \leftarrow (n-1) \log \frac{t}{1-t} - x \leftarrow \log(1-t) = t$$

0.9696 0.9115 0.9997 0.6522 0.0222 0.1306

587, (n) *Homoplasia*. *Homoplasy* = δ

Soon after Russia's defeat, King George gave a speech

4. EDITION

$$2. \text{ If } u \leq 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}(u+1)$$

$$1. \text{ If } u > 1 \Rightarrow x = 3u$$

Aufgaben

$$\int_{\frac{3}{2}(u+1)}^{3u} f(u) du$$

$$= (I) - I$$

Beweis:

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{3} \leq u \leq 1}$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq \frac{3}{2}(u+1) \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow u+1 \leq \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow u = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2}(u+1) = x$$

$$\boxed{0 \leq u \leq 1}$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow u = \frac{x^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{2u}$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow u = \int_0^x \frac{3}{2}x dx + \int_x^1 \frac{3}{2}dx = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow u = \int_x^0 \frac{3}{2}x dx = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}x^2} \Big|_x^0 = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}x^2}$$

$$\text{II} \rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad \text{II} \rightarrow x \geq 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2}x^2 \\ \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right\} = (x)f$$

$$y = m(x - x_1) \quad f(x) = m(x - x_1)$$

$f(x)$

$f(x)$

$\frac{dy}{dx}$

$f'(x) \text{ für Polynom?}$

$$(1) \quad 2x^2 + 4 \quad (2) \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (x - 1) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}$$

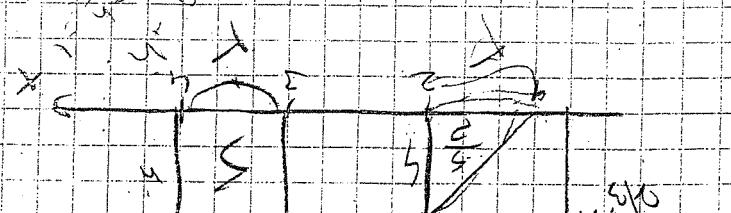
$$f'(x) = m(x - x_1) \quad \text{i.e. linear. } m = \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$f'(x) \leq 0$ notwendige Bedingung für absteigende Gerade. Für dieses Werte gilt die Bedingung



$$A+B=1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}h + \frac{1}{2}h = 1$$

$$y = m(x - x_1) \quad f(x) = (x - 1)$$



$$f(x) = m(x - 1) \quad \text{für Polynom?}$$

$$y = m(x - x_1)$$

falls Gleichung lösbar ist
dann gleichsetzen

falls Gleichung lösbar ist
dann gleichsetzen

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}, \quad 3 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 1 + \sqrt{3u}, \quad 1 \leq u \leq \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right. = (II, -)$$

$$T = n = 5/4$$

$$1 \leq 3u \leq 1$$

$$3 \leq x \leq 4 \Leftrightarrow 3u + 5 \leq 4 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq u \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$u = \frac{3}{2}x - 5 \Leftrightarrow 3u = 2x - 5 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3u + 5}{2} = (II, I)$$

$$u = \frac{3}{2}x - 5$$

$$\int (\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}) dx + \int \frac{3}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 2$$

$$(II, I), \quad 3 \leq x \leq 4$$

$$0 \leq u \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$0 \leq 3u \leq 1$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 1 \leq 1 + \sqrt{3u} \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq u \leq 1$$

$$u = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 1) \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{3u} \Leftrightarrow x = (1 + \sqrt{3u})$$

$$u = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$u = \int (\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}x = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(II, II), \quad \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq 2$$

Li's logistic regression

• Use C instead of λ in the notes

• old approach

• handle observations separately, each in different

• A, B in E notation, base for

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-f(x)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+e^{-f(x)}}$$

• different distribution second

• Algorithms, how of algorithm choose

• have training hard of

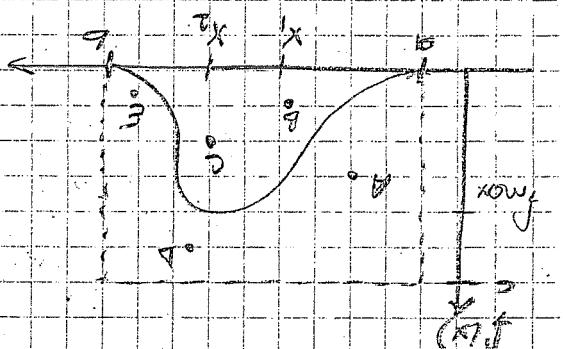
• first iteration for boundary

$$0 \leq x \leq b \text{ value of } y \in C$$

$$y = C \neq \text{BINARY}$$

$$x = a + b - \text{BINARY}$$

• x vs y coordinate pair, i.e.,



Redder the threshold, closer the function boundary when the threshold

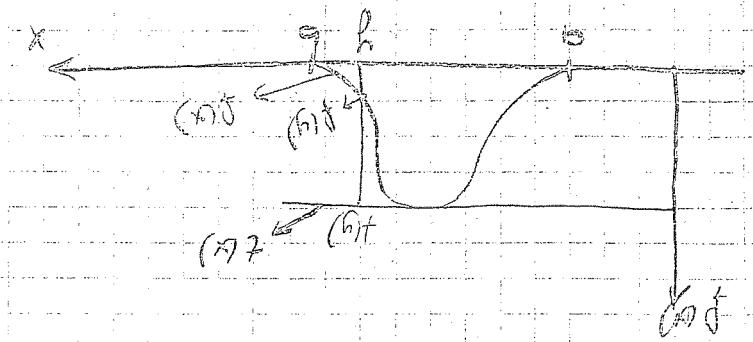
$$0 \leq f(x) < \text{lower} \quad 0 \leq x \leq b$$

• Lower b/c x possible distribution is

polynomial function class definition discrete when binomial good for metaclasses

• But feature, suitable use sigmoid or non-homogeneous b/c $f(x)$ doesn't fit well

REDDITIVE VENUE \rightarrow



abreise geht zu + (heute abende)

$$U_2 \sim N(0,1) \text{ Nutzt } (y \text{ der Bogen}) \quad (3)$$

use $x = y$ AND RETURN

$$U_1 \sim N(0,1) \quad (4)$$

$$x = f^{-1}(U_1) \quad (5)$$

(6) $r(x)$ positive Verteilungsfunktion der Zufallsvariablen y (ausreichendes Maß der Verteilung)

die Wahrscheinlichkeit

der Verteilungsfunktion $r(x)$ ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass y zwischen a und b liegt.

$$P(a < X < b) = P(r(a) < r(X) < r(b)) = \int_a^b r'(x) dx = (6)$$

Bei dieser Verteilungsfunktion gilt $(6) = (5)$

Umgekehrt gilt für positive Funktionen $f(x)$ kann es einen Wert $c > 0$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx \quad (7)$$

Hier gilt $f(x) \leq g(x)$ dann gilt $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$

\Rightarrow Die Wahrscheinlichkeit P einer Verteilungsfunktion f ist größer als die Wahrscheinlichkeit P einer Verteilungsfunktion g , falls $f(x) \leq g(x)$ für alle x .

Wahrscheinlichkeitsteoriemäßig ist dies

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

By Arilds 81. Seite Agathe, 10. Skript

$$y = u + (0-q) \ln x$$

$$\frac{b-a}{b-a} = u \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{b-a}{b-a} x = u$$

$$= \int_a^b 1 dx = b - a$$

$$f(x) = \int c(x) dx = u$$

arbitrary constant lossen die differentialgleichung

4) Ters d'Anglaisson metode tillämpande $f(x)$ proportionell förändring [0, b]

$$0, \text{ därför slutmärk}$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{b-a} \right\} = f(x) \cdot (-1)$$

$$\left. \frac{b-a}{b-a} \right\} = \frac{c}{(x)^2} = f(x) \cdot (-1)$$

$$(0-q)b = 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad q \cdot b = q \cdot b = \int_q^0 b dx = b \int_q^0 1 dx = b \cdot (-1)$$

Därmed $f(x) = q$ är en konstant funktion, position [0, b]

$$x = \int_0^x t dt \quad \leftarrow \quad x = \int_0^x t dt = x \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} = (x)^2$$

↳ Das Diagramm zeigt die Integraldefinition

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x \quad \text{durch Summe}$$

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$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x \quad \text{durch Summe}$$

(gelegentl. Polynom)

(Bspw. kein Intervall)

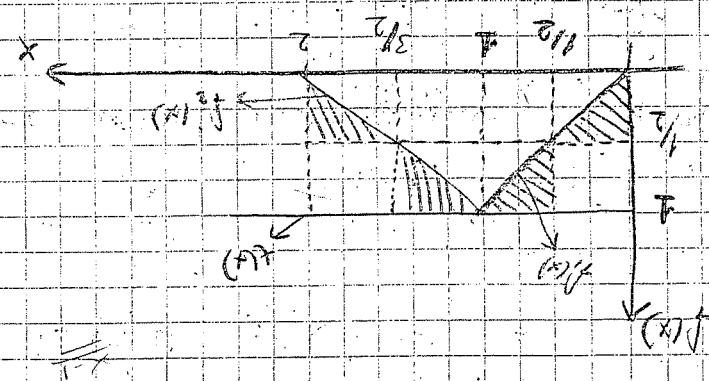
$0 \leq x \leq 2$

$0 \leq x \leq 1$ von rechts

auswählen

keine

$$x = 2 - x \Rightarrow 2x = 2$$



$$f_2(x) = 2x$$

$$x = (x)'$$

Caution

negative direction

negative telling the lesson

$$\int_a^b x dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n i \Delta x \quad \text{durch Summe}$$

DALE:

1	$X^{(1)} \leq X \leq X^{(2)}$	0.2	0.2	$0.2 \leq X \leq 0.8$	1
2	$0.8 \leq X \leq 1.24$	0.2	0.2	$1.24 \leq X \leq 1.65$	3
3	$1.65 \leq X \leq 1.90$	0.2	0.2	$1.90 \leq X \leq 2.183$	4
4	$2.183 \leq X \leq 2.59$	0.2	0.2	$2.59 \leq X \leq 4.65$	5

Winterschutz 1990

$$\frac{U}{(1-i)} = \frac{(1+i)U}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{(1+i)U}{(1-i^2)X} = \frac{(1+i)U}{(1+1)X} = \frac{(1+i)U}{2X} = \frac{U}{2} + \frac{iU}{2}$$

- (1) $D = 5 \leftarrow$ very soft soil - young bedrock layer $\frac{1}{5}$ thick

(2) Vertical groundwater profile foundation family

(3) $E_{\text{dil}} = 2.96$ N/mm^2 (max $x_i = 0.8$, $1.25, 1.45, 1.83, 2$)

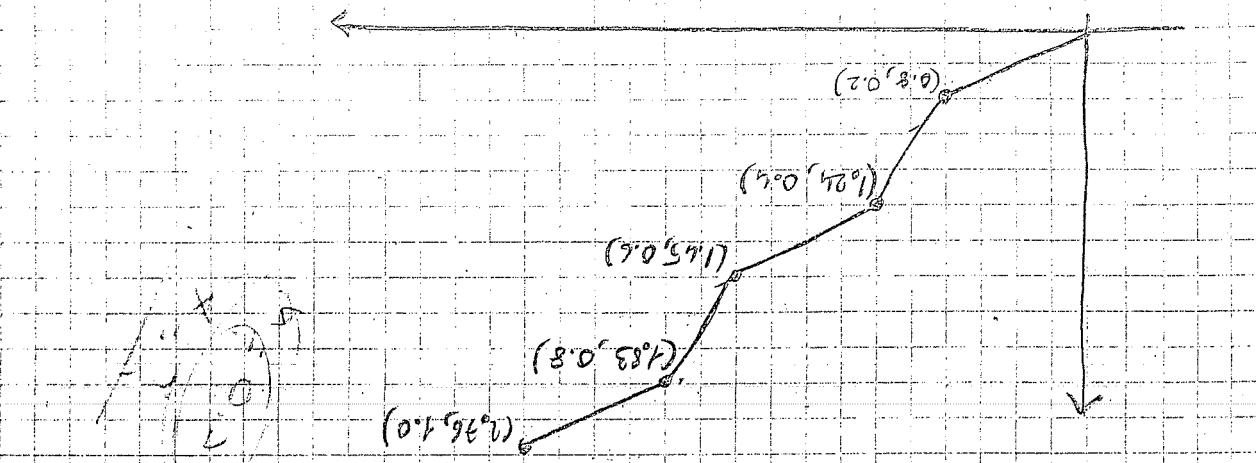
(4) $E_{\text{dil}} = 2.96$ N/mm^2 (max $x_i = 0.8$, $1.25, 1.45, 1.83, 2$)

(UHAN HIGH SCHOOL SUMMER TRAINING)

DE NEYSEL SÜREKLİ DAKİMLAR

$$\int_{2y}^0 \int_0^{x-2} dy dx = 0$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq 2x \leq 4 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq u \leq 2$$



second curve

$$x_1 = 2.659$$

$$x_1 = 1.45 + 1.90 \cdot (0.76 - 0.9)$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{8} - 1.0 \right) \cdot 70 + 5x = x$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{11} - 1.0 \right) \cdot 70 + (1-5)x = x$$

but since by condition $1 = 4$ can never divide billion with (1.652×1.183)

then: $u = 0.91$ thus 0.71 degree division of 0.8 do

much of the graph for this

$$\left[\left(\frac{u}{(1-1)} - u \right) \cdot 70 + (1-5)x = x \right]$$

$$5x = x \quad (n) \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 0$$

Wiederholungsklausur Chemie Klasse 10
Hinweise für Prüfungsbereich Chemie

$$X = 0.15$$

$$0.5 = S(0.33 - 0.13)$$

$$X = X^{2,-1} + \alpha_2 (1 - C^{1,-1}) \quad \leftarrow \text{Hilfsgleichung der Koeffizienten}$$

0.33 doppelte Konzentration, also die Lösung ist 2 mal so stark.

$$S = 0.33 \text{ ist } X = 0$$

$$\boxed{C^{1,-1} = X}$$

Reaktion

$$(0.83 - 0.083) = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha)} + 1 + 1.44(0.83 - 0.083) \quad (15 < \alpha < 2.0)$$

Bei Verdunstung ist die Konzentration erhöht.

$\alpha = 0.83$ brennt bei 100 Grad Celsius 166 Minuten.

$\alpha = 0.83$ aufgrund oben gesetzte $X = ?$

Ölölzündet dann ebenfalls ($\alpha = 0.83$)

$$\cancel{\alpha = 0.83}$$

Antwort: 31 feste molare 0.95×10^{-3} g/mol

$$1.44 \quad 0.34 \text{ ab} - 1.00 \quad 0.83 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 1.0 \quad 0.95 \times 10^{-3} \quad 1.0 \quad 1.52 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$0.0 \quad 0.35 \quad 0.11 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66$$

$$5.0 \quad 0.10 \quad 0.11 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66$$

$$0.83 \quad 0.31 \quad 0.11 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66 \quad 0.95 \quad 0.1 - 0.66$$

DANKE: 100 markierte fünfzehn Fragen waren richtig.

! Achte

! Reaktion

! Lösung

! Zuviel ab

! ab

(C)

different solutions

at $x=3$ at two points

different from a border or an

border or a corner point solution

$$0.09025 \quad \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{5}{64} \cdot \frac{1}{1024} \cdot \frac{1}{512} \cdot \frac{1}{32768}$$

(different types along stable)

$$\lambda = 11.21 - 5.15i$$

$$\lambda = 11.21 + 5.15i$$

$$q = 13 = 5 + 8i \rightarrow b = 1.161$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ m} \quad \lambda = 3 \text{ m} \quad (\text{the same}) \quad 0.5 +$$

$$m = 64 = 2^6 \text{ ve } c = 0 \text{ during run as when period } p = 64$$

Because $q = 13$ $m = 64$, $\lambda = 1.161$, $c = 0$, $p = 64$, $a = 5 + 8i$ because

a complex $q = 1$ is an. (on which form we see it)

8-) m 0.001 so we $c = 0$ use a run period $p = 64$ after

for x complex $M_0 = 100$ use $q = 3 + 8i$ when $a = 5 + 8i$ due

$$p = m = 2^{6-2}$$

$m = 64$ in turn $\Rightarrow m = 2^6$ ve $c = 0$ use a run period

for $c = 16$ in stable $q = 16$ use $a = 16 + 16i$ due.

1-) m 100 - $m = 2^6$ since $c \neq 0$ use a run period $p = m = 2^6$ due

("forsinlebilin" said.)

HOCANIN YAZBİLAŞIĞI HÜLL-DÖBEL TEORİSİ

$m = 2^6$
 $m = 64$

Nog grote deels los

only deels

Uniform deels gedaan

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t^{m_i} \pmod{m_i-1} \\ \left(\prod_{j=1}^{t-1} m_j \right) = r^m \end{array} \right.$$

$$r^m = x_i - 1$$

$$\frac{(1-w)(1-w^2)\cdots(1-w^{t-1})}{(1-w^t)} = d$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = tx \\ \frac{w}{1-w} = ty \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(1-x_1)(1-x_2)\cdots(1-x_t) \pmod{m-1} = x$$

1. directie 1. directie som
 2. directie 2. directie som
 3. directie 3. directie som

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t

Combined LCG

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_{j+1} = 0 \\ x_{j+1} = 1 \\ x_{j+1} = 2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2^{143} 483563 \\ 2^{143} 483562 \\ 2^{143} 483563 \end{array}$$

$$x_{j+1} = (x_1, j+1 - x_2, j+1) \bmod 2^{143} 483563$$

$$x_{2, j+1} = (40692, x_{2, j}) \bmod 2^{143} 483563$$

$$x_{2, j+1} = (40692, x_{1, j}) \bmod 2^{143} 483563$$

12. ALGAE

$$X_{1,0} = [5558874163399] \quad X_{2,0} = [7438374163399]$$

1. ALGAE

CALCULUS

$$m_1 = 2^{143} 483563$$

$$a_1 = 40692$$

$$a_2 = 40692$$

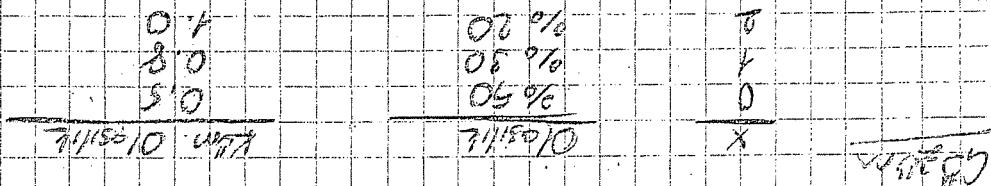
DONE : 32 bit multiplication 16ms b=2

Chancery

Koekoek

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0.8 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 1 & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$P(X \leq x) = F(x)$$



DATA: 1. Glaucon sounds by comparison with schist multicolored
0, 1 year & older % 50 divisible 0, 90 divisible 1,
620 divisible 2. Ulvin sandstone beds from dolomites
having the same clay-silica relation for most fossils (about
71/510) 0.133111

AHRIE DAGLIMCAR