

possible defect models. Techniques based on the properties that are maintained during the idealized character of the defect, however, verify other criteria such as the intensity of the local variation of deformation, etc.). The combination of both techniques enables the individual identification of each defect in the calculation.

Merck Jóvész

in the calculation

the quality of the information

THE SMALL PERIOD

discrete motion processes in a pure manner.

so far appropriate to the determination of the one-

dimensional problem. The two-dimensional problem

is more difficult, but it can be solved by the same method.

The first step is to find the points of intersection of the curves with the grid lines. These points are then connected by straight lines to form a polygonal path. This path is then divided into small segments, each of which is a rectangle or a triangle. The area of each segment is calculated and the total area is then determined.

The second step is to find the points of intersection of the curves with the grid lines. These points are then connected by straight lines to form a polygonal path. This path is then divided into small segments, each of which is a rectangle or a triangle. The area of each segment is calculated and the total area is then determined.

The third step is to find the points of intersection of the curves with the grid lines. These points are then connected by straight lines to form a polygonal path. This path is then divided into small segments, each of which is a rectangle or a triangle. The area of each segment is calculated and the total area is then determined.

The fourth step is to find the points of intersection of the curves with the grid lines. These points are then connected by straight lines to form a polygonal path. This path is then divided into small segments, each of which is a rectangle or a triangle. The area of each segment is calculated and the total area is then determined.

The fifth step is to find the points of intersection of the curves with the grid lines. These points are then connected by straight lines to form a polygonal path. This path is then divided into small segments, each of which is a rectangle or a triangle. The area of each segment is calculated and the total area is then determined.

The sixth step is to find the points of intersection of the curves with the grid lines. These points are then connected by straight lines to form a polygonal path. This path is then divided into small segments, each of which is a rectangle or a triangle. The area of each segment is calculated and the total area is then determined.

The seventh step is to find the points of intersection of the curves with the grid lines. These points are then connected by straight lines to form a polygonal path. This path is then divided into small segments, each of which is a rectangle or a triangle. The area of each segment is calculated and the total area is then determined.

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with geometry defined by $D(N)$, $E(N)$, $F(N)$, and $R(N)$, such that
the representation given in Eq.(1) for the total vectorial link
contributes to the calculation of the electron's energy by a value proportional to

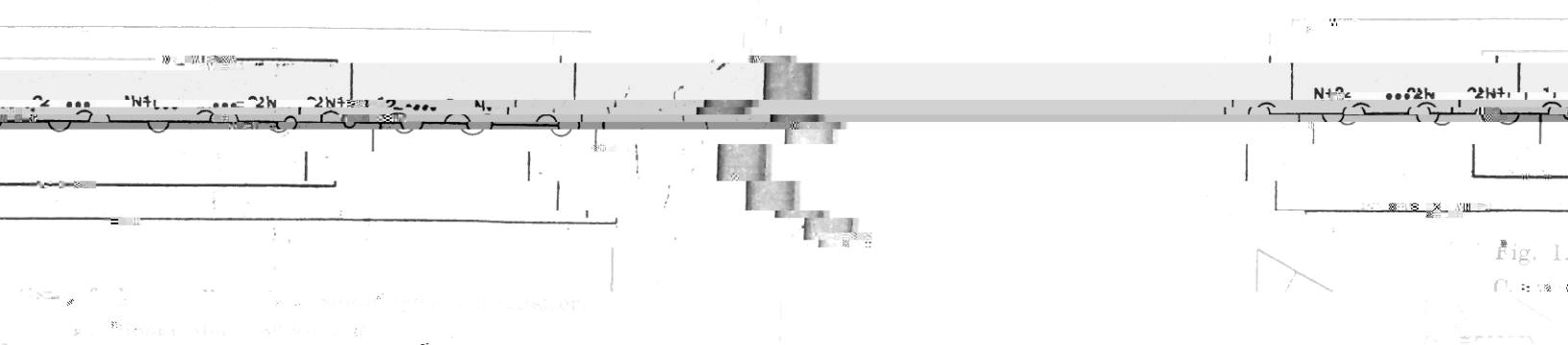
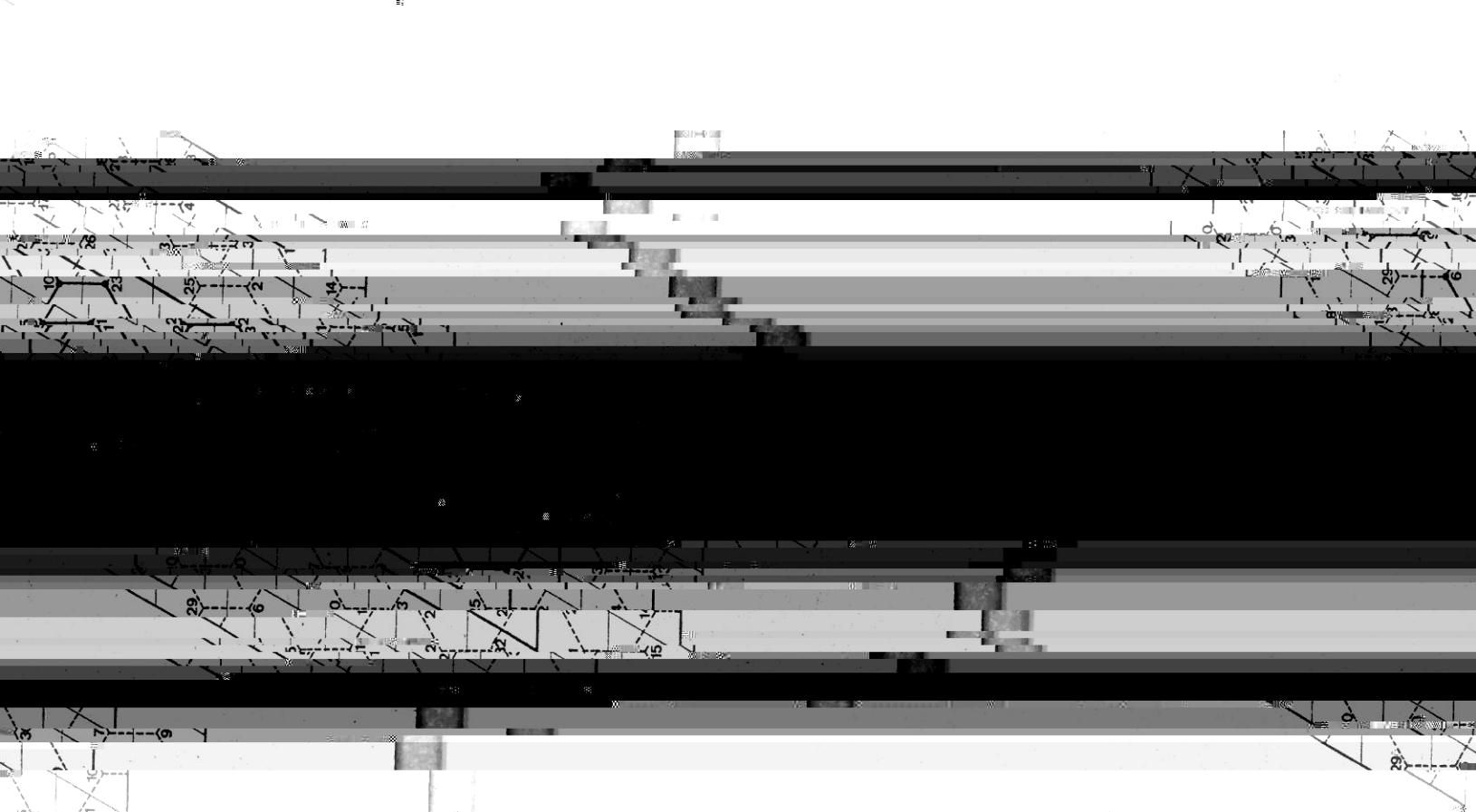


Fig. 1.



... previous work, which with $N = 2$, a total number of atoms, was calculated to be 0.74 (for TLL, even), 0.53 (odd) or primitive cell.

the previous interaction range μ .

$$S_{\alpha\beta}^{\alpha\beta} = \langle \vec{r}_\alpha(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_{\alpha\beta}) | A_\alpha(\vec{r}) | \vec{r}_\beta \rangle$$

and the final state is

$$(\mu n_\alpha, \lambda m_\beta | \mu' s_{\alpha'}, \lambda' t_{\beta'}) =$$

$$= \langle \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2 | \frac{1}{|\vec{r}_{12}|} | \vec{r}'_1, \vec{r}'_2, \vec{P}'_1, \vec{P}'_2 \rangle \quad (5)$$

$$E_{tot} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu n, \lambda m, \alpha \beta} T_{\mu n}^{\alpha \beta} H^{\alpha \beta}_{\mu n, \lambda m} + R^{\alpha \beta}_{\mu n, \lambda m} - \frac{Z_A Z_B}{R - R_A - R_B} \quad (13)$$

and in the effective scattering electron Hamiltonian interpreted

purity)

of a shielding dam in the reactor PWR/Boiling water reactor arm
envelope. This envelope consists two different and different

used to calculate the elements in Eq.(3).

(b) Convergence of reciprocal space sum of singular

Conver

number of K_n

near equilibrium, are uniquely determined by the constraint on the matrix in the orbital pair.

In the non-superadiative case, the second derivative depends only on

$$\Delta E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{sc}}(u) = A \Delta E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{sc}}(u) \quad (16)$$

Near the minimum, the first derivative method (see this paper)

COULD NOT STABILIZE ANYTHING IN THE ISOLATED CONSTITUENTS. BUT THE
SECOND DERIVATIVE OF $E_{\text{tot}}(u)$ WITH RESPECT

TO SYMMETRICAL OR CIRCULAR COORDINATES IS NUMERICALLY EVALUATED TO

Preheat Water.

c) One advantage cluster size ratio is sixteen.

TO THE CHIEF COPIER OF THE MUSEUM

metaphysical

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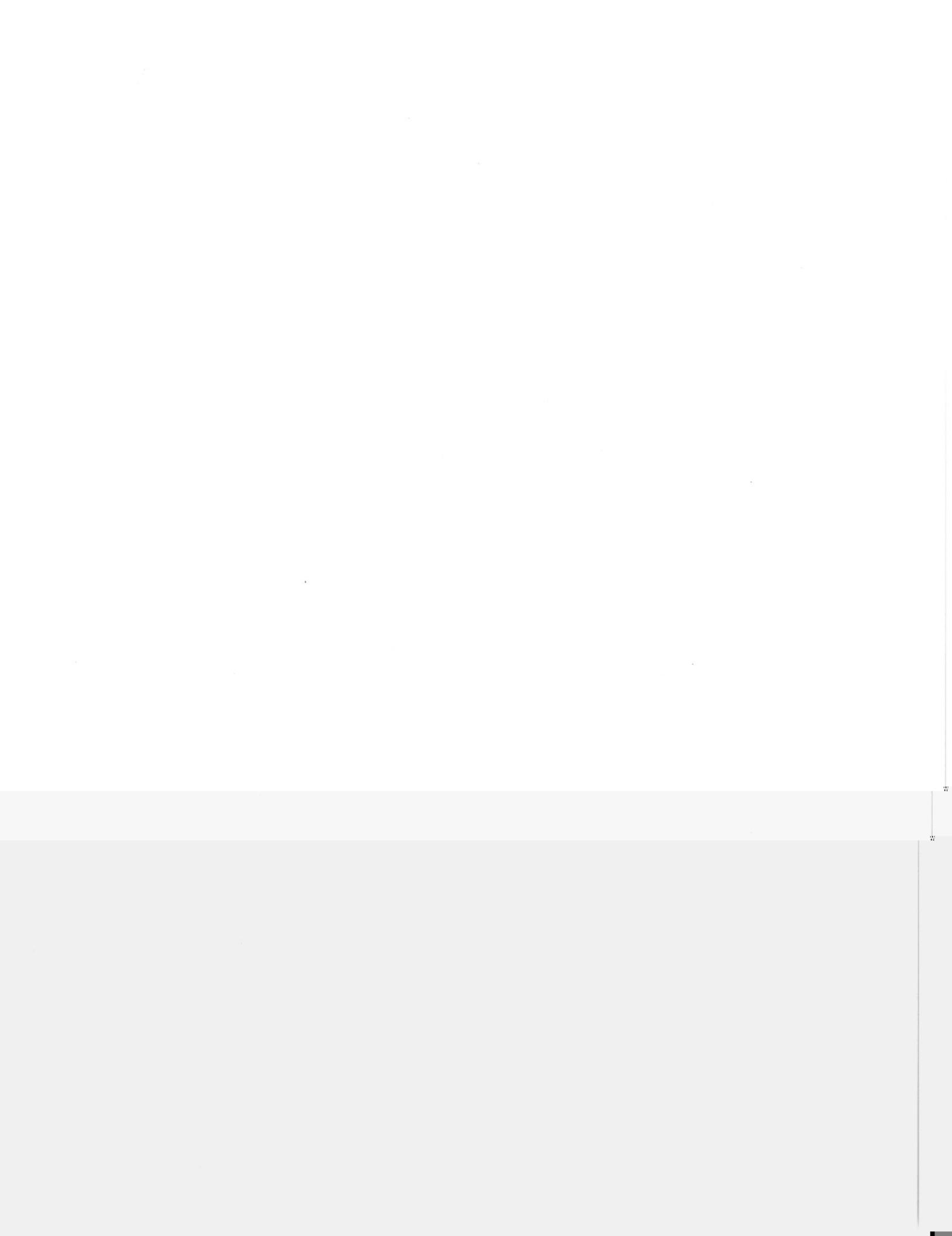
...smiley, [redacted] around the
examinee.

The individual names of the SPL [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

electromagnetic phenomena that could be detected

At time [redacted], [redacted] [redacted] involved with [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]







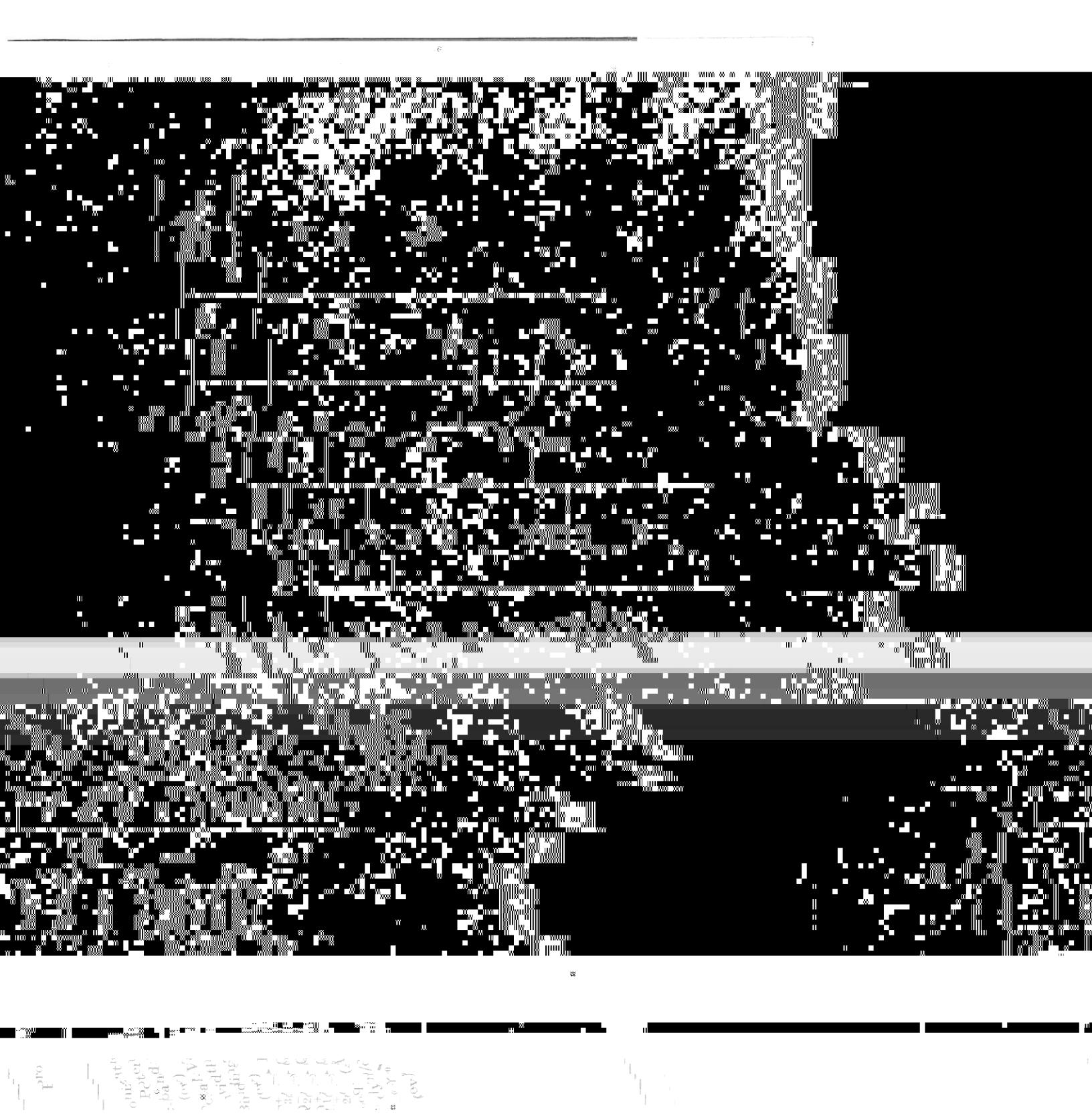
consistent

value of μ is consistent with the experimental data.

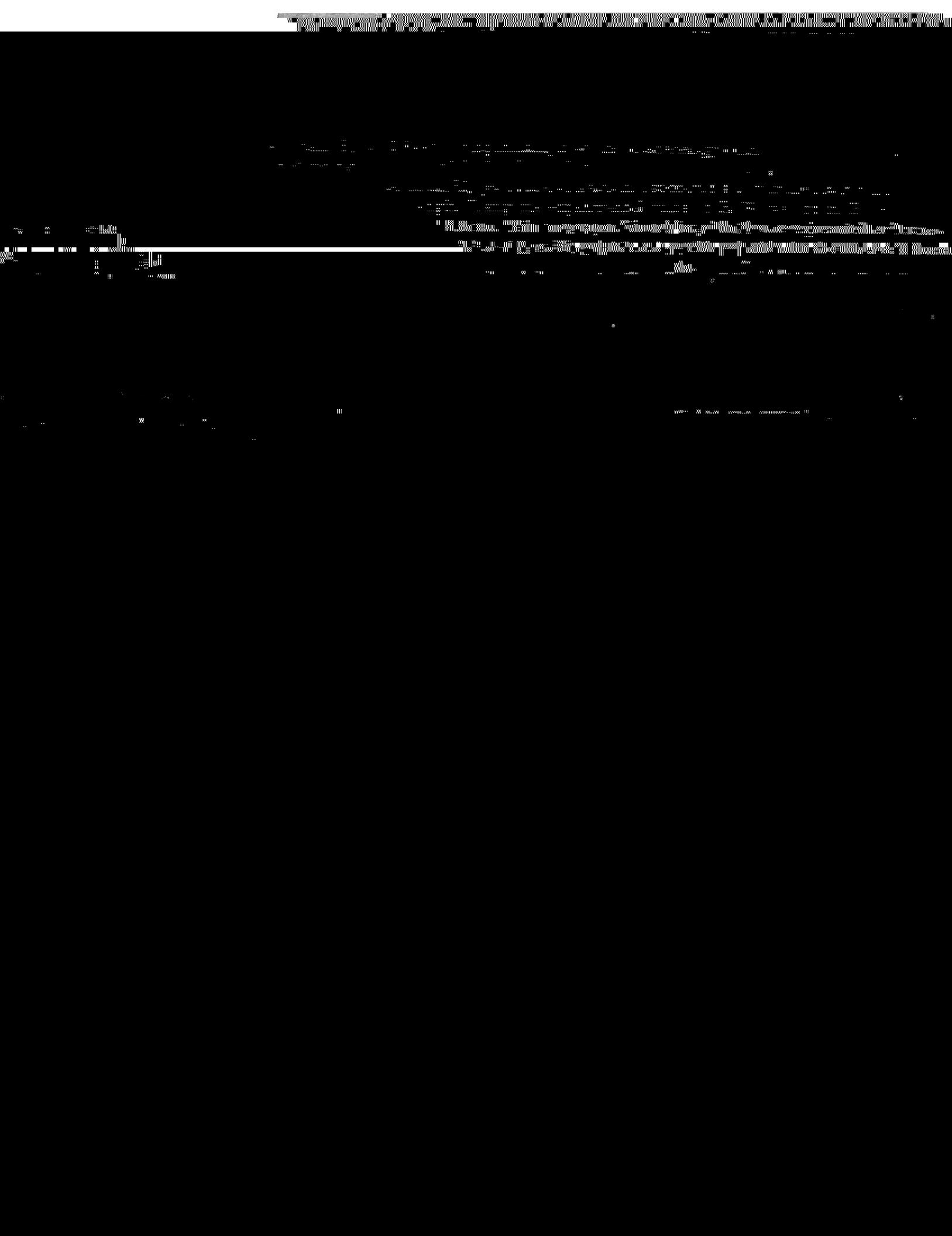
any displaced

using the parameters $R_0 \approx 21.47$, $R_{2P} \approx 17.35 R_{2P}$ with $R_{2P} = 11.25$ fitted to the displacement is obtained with the best agreement.

Next the influence of each parameter on the fit is studied.



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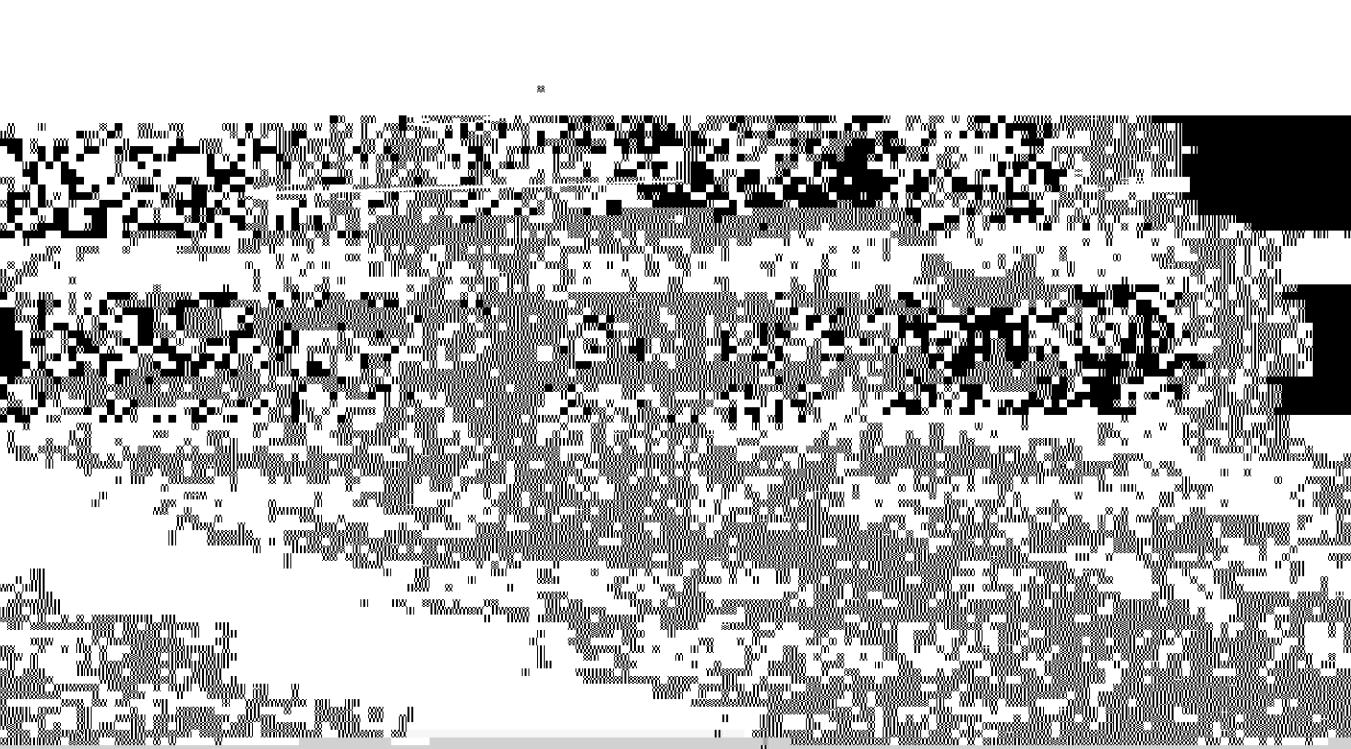
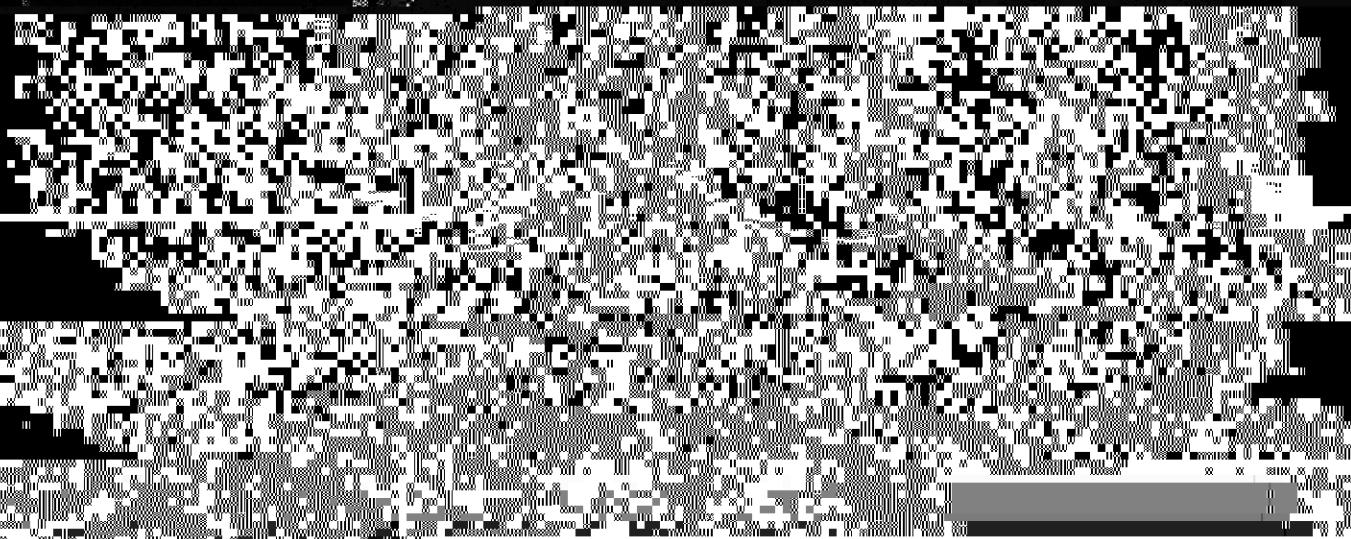


¹¹ The first connection between the two names has been a continuous series of joint publications from 1924 to 1931. The most notable publication is their

$$I-R_{FF} = 2.73A$$



with recent experimental data [49]



181 A. 21. 286. M.
[P] R. HUMPHREY
Hill, N.Y., 1970.

Hill, N.Y., 1878.

