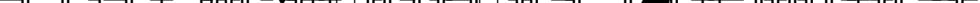


5.

5.2: 

5.2.2:

1.

1.1.

[illegible]

2.

2.1.

2.2.

This abstract graphic is a dense, black-and-white composition. It features a complex network of thin, intersecting lines that form a grid-like structure. Overlaid on this grid are various geometric elements: solid black squares and rectangles of different sizes, some with internal patterns like dots or smaller squares. There are also larger, irregular shapes that resemble stylized letters or symbols, such as 'n', 'ö', and 'f'. The overall effect is one of high contrast and intricate detail, suggesting a highly structured yet chaotic system, possibly a representation of a complex data set or a highly detailed musical score.

3. 

 $\tilde{n}$

3.1.

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$, $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$, $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$.

3.2. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

4. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. 

6.

6.1.

6.2.

6.3.

6.3.

7.