

9. | 9.1: 9.1.3: 1. 1.1. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 3.

9.1: 9.1.3: 1. 1.1. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 3.

1. 1.1. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 3.

1.1. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 3.

2. 2.1. 2.2. 3.

2.1. 2.2. 3.

2.2. 3.

3.

2.2. 3.

3.

3.

27.07.2016 131

49.31 49.39 S.11

49.31 49.39 S.11

49.31 49.39 S.14

06.05.2016 70.

50.10 50.30 S.11 S.13

10.02.2015 38.

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

6.

6.1. $\equiv$ 

♂ 31-7 (7) ñ 20

σ 51- (2-

This diagram is a highly complex and dense black and white graphic. It consists of numerous vertical lines of varying heights and thicknesses, creating a sense of rhythm and structure. Interspersed among these lines are various symbols, including horizontal bars, arrows, squares, and other geometric shapes. The overall composition is intricate and appears to be a technical drawing or a musical score, possibly representing a complex system or a sequence of events. The diagram is presented in a single row, spanning the width of the page.




A complex musical score for a string quartet, featuring staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with multiple staves and a variety of note values and rests. The notation is dense and intricate, typical of a classical or contemporary string quartet score.

[illegible]

A complex musical score featuring various symbols like mathematical operators, Greek letters, and geometric shapes integrated into the notation.

33-

6.2.

Figure 10: A sequence of 31 diagrams illustrating the construction of the $\mathcal{H}$ -invariant. The diagrams show various configurations of lines and arrows, representing different states or steps in the construction process. The sequence is labeled 1 through 31.

6.3. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

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

6.4. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

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

7. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

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

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/metod_polog/metod_doc/2016/252/mp_savt.zip

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

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/metod_polog/metod_doc/2016/70/mp_vodtr.zip

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

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/metod_polog/metod_doc/2015/38/met_avia_38_2015.zip

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

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/metod_polog/metod_doc/2016/79/mp_smet.zip

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

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/albom/albom_2018/zmist_al.htm

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2017/catalogue18.zip

http://ukrstat.gov.ua/plansite/pl_2018.htm

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