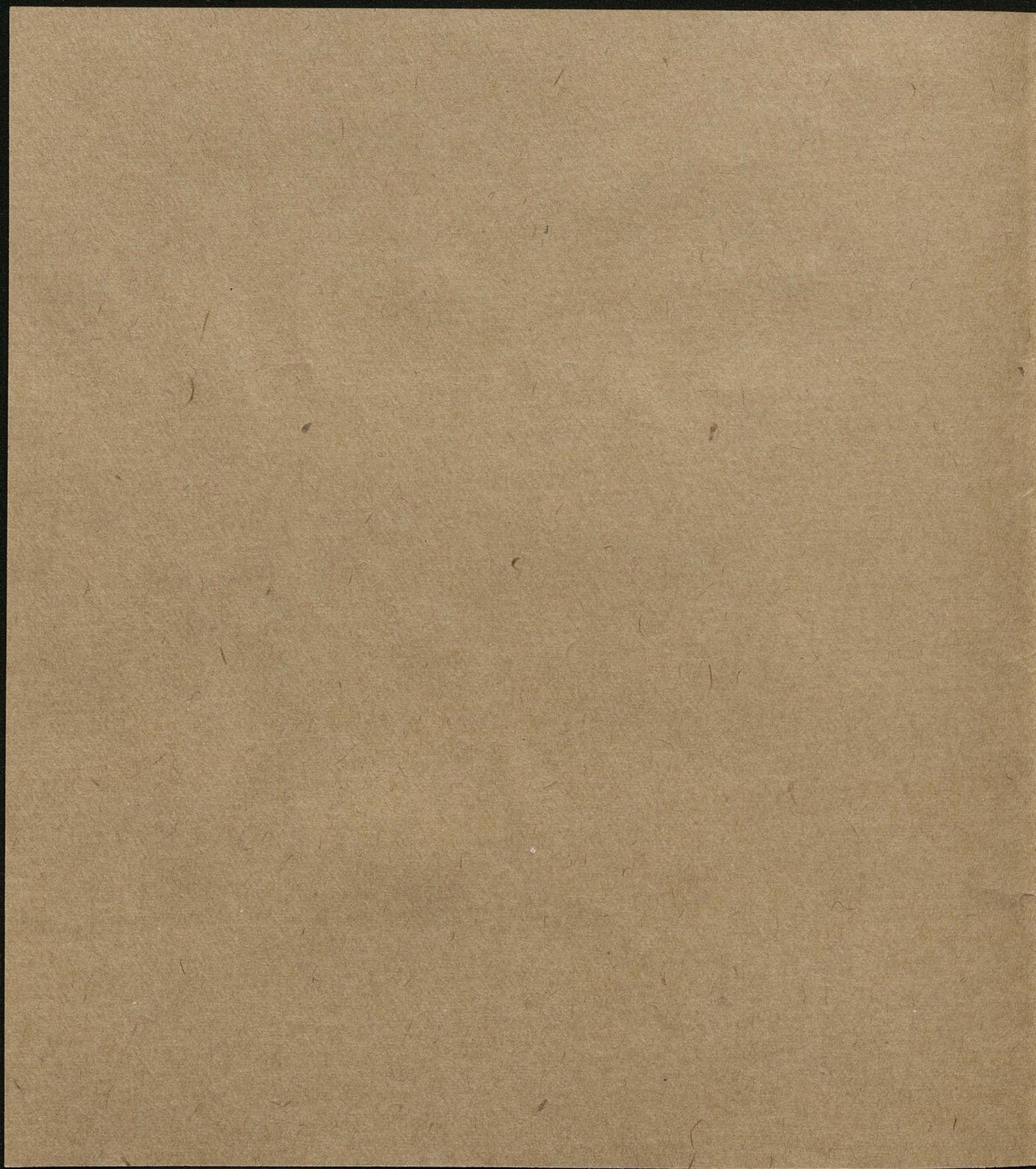


9371

IV

M-Smoluchowski

Rudzki' jatis geofizyk.



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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance and that it has not been completely solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed analysis of the problem, showing that it can be reduced to a set of ordinary differential equations. The solution of these equations is given in the next section.



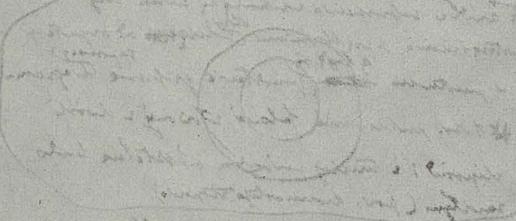
The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a set of ordinary differential equations. The solution of these equations is given in the next section. The author then discusses the properties of the solution and shows that it satisfies the boundary conditions. The final part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results and a comparison with previous work.

The author concludes the paper by stating that the problem has been solved and that the results are of great importance. He also mentions that he is grateful to the referee for his helpful comments.

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Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several paragraphs. The text is written in a cursive style and appears to be a detailed report or letter.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 consideration of the problem. It is shown that the
 problem is equivalent to the problem of finding
 the minimum of a certain function. This function
 is defined as follows: $f(x) = \dots$
 The minimum of this function is attained at
 $x = \dots$ and the corresponding value of the
 function is $f(x) = \dots$. It is also shown that
 the minimum is unique.



The diagram illustrates the geometric interpretation of the problem. The inner circle represents the region where the function is defined, and the outer circle represents the boundary of the region. The shaded area between the two circles represents the region where the function is minimized.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed
 analysis of the problem. It is shown that the
 problem is equivalent to the problem of finding
 the minimum of a certain function. This function
 is defined as follows: $f(x) = \dots$
 The minimum of this function is attained at
 $x = \dots$ and the corresponding value of the
 function is $f(x) = \dots$. It is also shown that
 the minimum is unique.

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the same as the other...
 But it is to be noted that...
 The first of these is...
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 The third is...
 The fourth is...
 The fifth is...
 The sixth is...
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 The eighth is...
 The ninth is...
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 The third is...
 The fourth is...
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1 Produktella Samarok

2 Sur la détermination de la figure de la terre d'après les mesures de la pesanteur Bull. Soc. 22 p. 49-76, 1905

3 Site géométrique de la terre d'après les mesures de la pesanteur Bull. Soc. 1907 p. 937-958
p. 1081

3 O vektornomerni dlya podneseniy v sime Roy. Ak. Nauk 33, 348-376, 1898

O krotkoi (slojnyj) i ploskadoj zemle 73, 377-397, 1898

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5 O krotkoi zemle (sime) pod dopynyaj vektornomerni Bull. Soc. Roy. 37 176-224, 1900

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57 Longe forquero stann krotkoi zemle Roy. 37, 225 - 421 (1900)

6 O vektornomerni Roy. 41, 96 - 133, 1901

7 L'Age de la Terre Scientia 13, 161-173 (1913)

8 Li d'Onnes d. Annotat. p. 6 Bull. Soc. Sci. 6, 138-155, 1903

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~~Ruben, Helmer, Carl, Sigmund, Dorothea, Fritz, Paul, Siegfried, Frieda
 Strömberg, Curran, Wilhelm, Josef, Johann, Elisabeth, August, Rosa, Rowena, Bertha,
 Eva, Edith, Louise, Winifred, Elizabeth, Sylvia~~

Wypowiedzi jiduck wygoda jissure o drobiazgi dokladach, w ktorych calkowicie tej
 nauki mundtanil i gnost praxidwii mistyczny; o "Fryka Funi" ¹⁶ ~~ktora~~
 wyplala w ~~roku~~ roku 1909 w jazyku polskim a w 1911 w usupitliwym wydaniu
 niemieckim, oraz o podziemiu mitologii ¹⁵ ktora skonirowy gnost wyuz ^{zini po i muna' anteo} ~~obemil~~

Waznawii wytworze drukiem. ~~Prace~~ Fryka Funi jest dzielem naukowym
 na wskroś oryginalnym, moze jidynym w caly literaturze ^{historij} ~~ktora~~ w ktorem ^{wytworze} ~~prace~~
~~jest~~ ^{primitywnie} systematyzacja i ypodnie z obczym stonem nauki, ^{caly} Fryka lito-i hydrofry, przy szem
~~Calo~~ oryginalnie wlasne badawia autora w aparacie gnost zotaly myslidwii.

