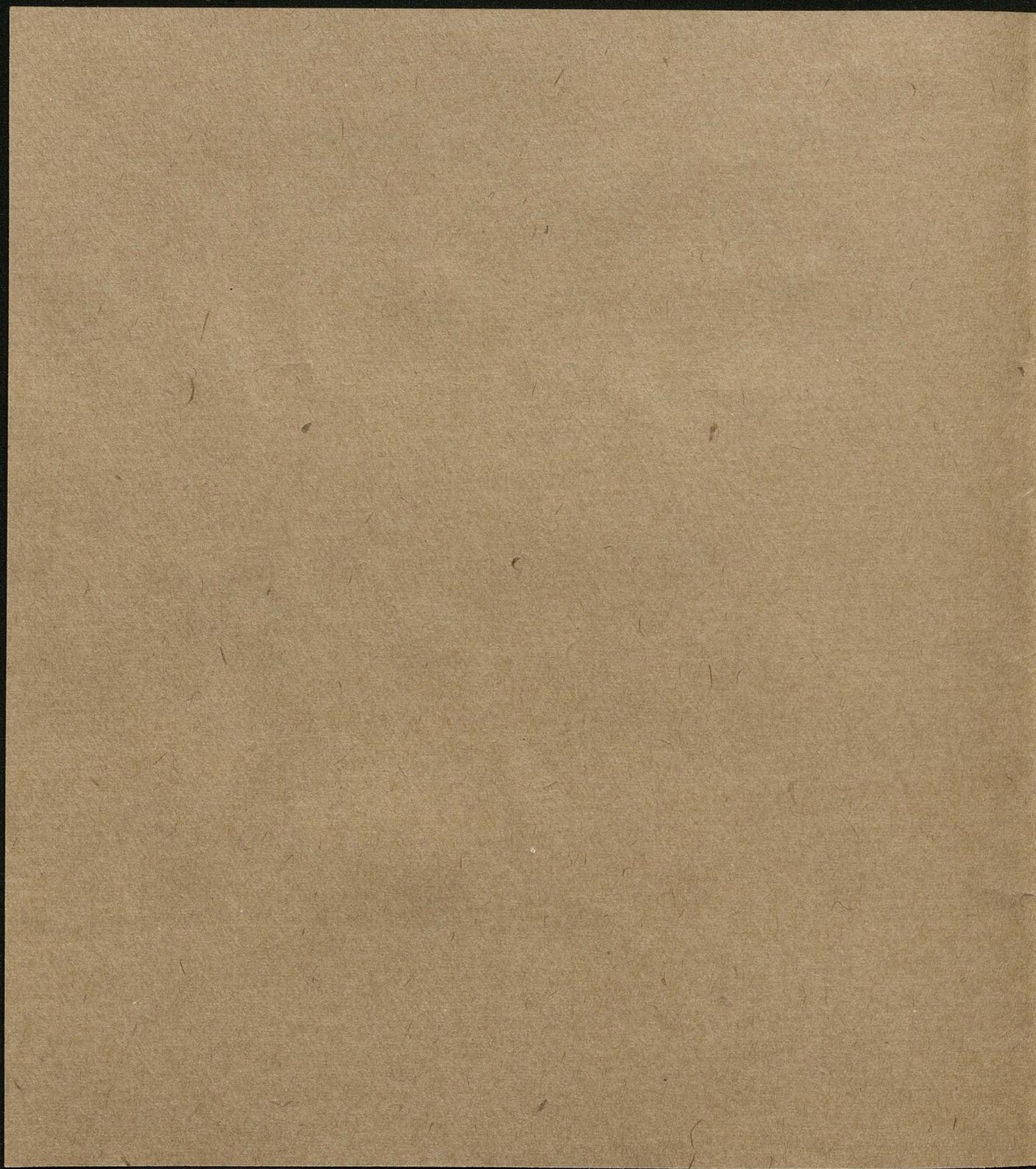


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IV

M-Smoluchowski

Rudzki' jatis geofizyk.



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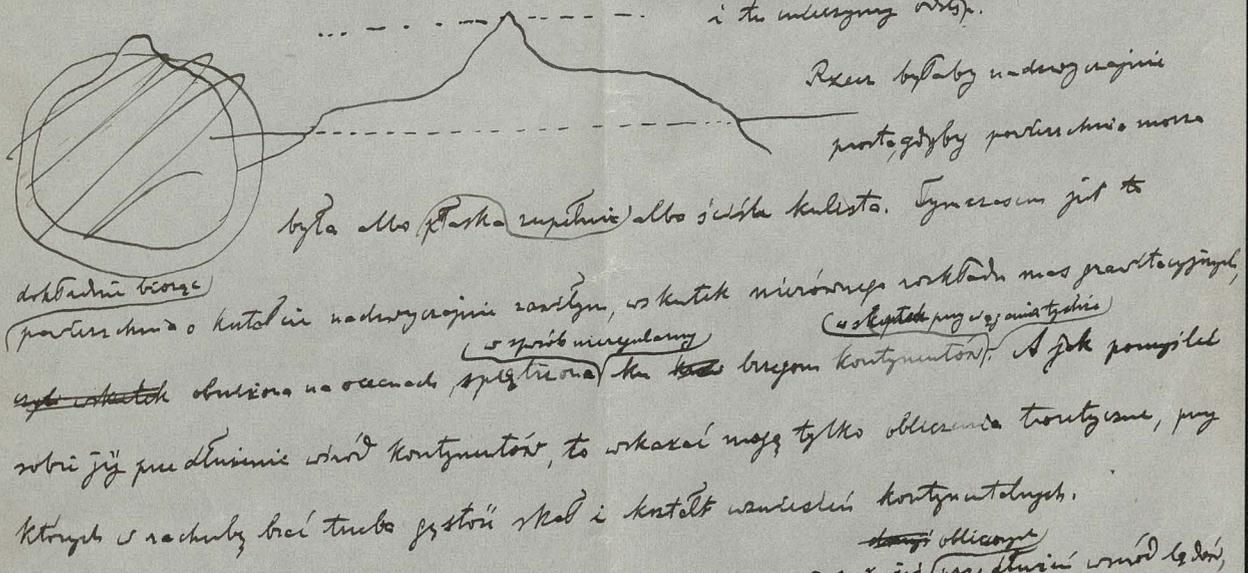
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Wymieniasz pseudomorfizm fundamentalny problem geograficzny: test rozmiarów i kontakt kul
złotki. Na porządku dnia są prota: systemy (geologiczne) triangulacyjne, metody geodetyczne
 daje nam ponad Kontakt ziemi, sfery i wyprostowani wszystkich punktów z dowolną dokładnością,
 odpowiada, że mi ma tu wcale pola na jakiej spekulacji. A jednak, co to znaczy, jeżeli mówimy
 np. że nyczą Szwajcarii uznani są na 1900 m ponad poziom morza? Wszak morze nie
 sięga, ani do stop Szwajcarii. Także wyobraźmy sobie (przy okazji) porównanie poziomu morza
 zwał ledów ci pod sam Szwajcarii i określamy jego poziom od wierzchołka góry, albo
 tej wyobraźmy sobie, że od nyczą góry porównanie poziomu ~~z~~ punktowania i nie nad morze
 i tu uśredniamy odstęp.



Porównanie tego, które składowe są z porównaniem morza oraz z jego porównaniem zwał ledów,
 uśredniamy profil. Słynny uśredniamy uśredniamy Helmer podobny metody obliczenia tego porównania
 i w. metody kondukcji, a Prudki podobny profil inny pod pewnymi względami dokładny,
 oparty na założeniu, że nie porównano porównania porównania nieregularnego wzdłuż poziomu granitowego, spójna,
 który porównanie jestu siebie siebie zastorowania u t.w. podobny uśredniamy.

Porównamy tu, że kwestie te mogą się składać z problemu wykładu cyfrowi na porównanie

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 in the theory of the structure of matter. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter. The fourth part is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter.



The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter. The sixth part is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter. The eighth part is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter.

The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter. The tenth part is devoted to a detailed study of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of matter.

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including a circled word "Lithology" and several lines of text that are partially obscured or crossed out.

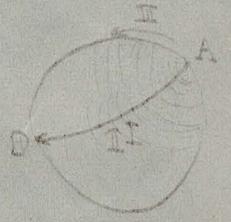
Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a detailed report or field notes. The text is written in a cursive style and covers most of the page. It includes several paragraphs of text, some of which are crossed out with a large 'X'.

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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
 subject to certain constraints. This is done
 by using the method of Lagrange multipliers.
 The second part of the paper is devoted to
 the derivation of the necessary conditions for
 optimality. It is shown that these conditions
 are satisfied by the solution of the problem.
 The third part of the paper is devoted to
 the derivation of the sufficient conditions for
 optimality. It is shown that these conditions
 are satisfied by the solution of the problem.
 The fourth part of the paper is devoted to
 the derivation of the dual problem. It is shown
 that the dual problem is equivalent to the
 primal problem.



The fifth part of the paper is devoted to
 the derivation of the strong duality theorem.
 It is shown that the optimal value of the
 primal problem is equal to the optimal value
 of the dual problem. The sixth part of the
 paper is devoted to the derivation of the
 Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions. It is shown
 that these conditions are necessary and
 sufficient for optimality. The seventh part
 of the paper is devoted to the derivation of
 the complementary slackness conditions. It is
 shown that these conditions are necessary and
 sufficient for optimality. The eighth part
 of the paper is devoted to the derivation of
 the sensitivity analysis. It is shown that
 the optimal value of the primal problem is
 a linear function of the right-hand side of
 the constraints.

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the motion of a particle in a fluid. It is shown that the motion is determined by the forces acting on the particle, and that the velocity of the particle is proportional to the square root of the distance from the origin.

In the second part of the paper, the author discusses the motion of a particle in a fluid, taking into account the resistance of the fluid. It is shown that the motion is determined by the forces acting on the particle, and that the velocity of the particle is proportional to the square root of the distance from the origin.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the motion of a particle in a fluid, taking into account the resistance of the fluid. It is shown that the motion is determined by the forces acting on the particle, and that the velocity of the particle is proportional to the square root of the distance from the origin.

In the fourth part of the paper, the author discusses the motion of a particle in a fluid, taking into account the resistance of the fluid. It is shown that the motion is determined by the forces acting on the particle, and that the velocity of the particle is proportional to the square root of the distance from the origin.

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200.12

\$ 2.00

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1 Produktella Samokob

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 vektorskiy i dyfuziynnyy podrobnyy vyklad Russk. Akad. Nauk 33, 348-376, 1898

O krotkoy (slovo uporabotnyy) i podrobnoy obrabotke 73, 377-397, 1898

O purnoy vyvazke problem de dyffuzii i optiki 36, 115-126, 1898

O krotkoy (slovo uporabotnyy) i podrobnoy obrabotke 39, 143-157, 1900

(Sur la nature des vibrations sismiques Bull. Soc. Sci. 24 6) 1900

Geometrische Darstellung der elastischen Wellen in anisotropen Medien. Bull. Soc. 1911, 503-536

Sur la propagation de l'onde élastique superficielle Bull. Soc. 1912 p. 47-58

Essai d'application du principe de Fermat aux ondes élastiques " 1913, 241-253

Ausglenkungen in Erdbebenbecken D. Naturwissenschaften 1913 p. 406-407

Über die Theorie d. Erdbebenwellen " 1915 p.

O ploskoy i kuglovykh vyvazkakh i krotkoy obrabotke i obrabotke Bull. Soc. 1907, 40-44

Über die Erde d. Erde in Colombia am 8. Sept. 1905

5 O krotkoy obrabotke (slovo uporabotnyy) podrobnyy vyklad Russk. Akad. Nauk 37 176-224, 1900

Dobro badana nad vekt. i dyfuziynnyy podrobnyy vyklad Russk. Akad. Nauk 39, 109-136, 1902

Dynamika d. podrobnyy vyklad i obrabotke i obrabotke Russk. Akad. Nauk 39, 182-192 (1906)

57 Longe figures stann kubi vekt. i dyfuziynnyy podrobnyy vyklad Russk. Akad. Nauk 37, 225-421 (1900)

6 O vekt. i dyfuziynnyy podrobnyy vyklad Russk. Akad. Nauk 41, 96-133, 1901

7 Z'Agre de la Terre Scientia 13, 161-173 (1913)

8 G. d. Ouzy d. Obrabotke podrobnyy vyklad Bull. Soc. Sci. 24, 138-155, 1903

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~~Ruben, Helmer, Carl, Sigmund, Dorothea, Jurek, Jan, Sigmund, Sunde
 Ström, Curran, Wiklund, Sol, Johan, Erik, Henrik, Arne, Rowland, Zander,
 Eon, End, Sunde, Wiklund, Zander, Sunde~~

Wymienieni jechali wyprawy jaskini o dwóch jęz. dołach, w których celostatolite tej
 samej natury i może prawdziwie meteorolite; o "Eryka Euni" ¹⁶ które ~~były~~
 wyprawy w ~~roku~~ 1909 w języku polskim a w 1911 w uzupełnionym wydaniu
 niemieckim, oraz o podziemnych meteorolite ¹⁵ które skomponowały przed wojną ^{zimi po śmierci autora} obecnie w

Worms w wydawnictwie. ~~Pracownik~~ Eryka Euni jest dziełem naukowym
 na wskroś oryginalnym, może jedynym w całej literaturze ^{historii} ~~o~~ w którym ^{opisano} ~~opisano~~
~~jest~~ ^{przebiegiem} systematycznie (i zgodnie z obecnym stanem nauki, ^{cały} Eryka lito- i hydrofity, przy czym
~~cały~~ opisał w same badania autora w aparacie może zostały wykorzystane.

