
（

$$
\left.\begin{array}{c}
(\omega) v 1 \\
\Gamma^{-\omega}
\end{array}\right)
$$

$$
1-(1) r^{*}=1-r-r \underbrace{( }_{1 \leftarrow r}-(B) S^{2}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
r-\mu & = \\
r & =
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
1+i r-r & \underbrace{i}_{o \in r}(D
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\varepsilon-\varepsilon \underset{c-\leftarrow \sim}{L_{\leftarrow} \dot{\omega}}
$$

$$
1+r v-\underset{\ll r}{\operatorname{L}} \underset{\sim}{¿}(P
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
1+{ }^{c} p-D & =1+c \cdot-1 \log (5 \\
1+r 0-0 & = \\
1+r & = \\
19-1 &
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
1+r(r)=1+\omega \log (f \\
1+\Lambda=
\end{array} \\
& q= \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
1+c p-D=1+c-\cdots-\log (5 \\
1+\Gamma 0-0= & 00-0
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$


(0)
(2)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ( }
\end{aligned}
$$

(<)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left.\begin{array}{l}
1->n-1 r+r m \\
1-\leqslant m, n+c m
\end{array}\right\}=(n-r \text { ? } \\
& r+{ }^{m}(1-)=r+{ }^{m}- \\
& 1=r+1-= \\
& \begin{aligned}
1+{ }^{c}(1) & =0-+^{c}(0)(0) \\
1 & =0
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - To,pooje (u-) O } \underset{1-000}{\infty} \therefore
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \varepsilon \cdot=
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& r+\wedge=. \\
& 11=
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& r+P r=r+m P+\underbrace{\dot{\beta}}_{r \in r}
\end{aligned}
$$

$:$ :
四 (x)
 $\dot{\varphi}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1+1 \pi= \\
& 1 \mu= \\
& \begin{array}{l}
1 \mu=r+5 \\
r+
\end{array} \\
& 10=1
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c}
c(\mu)=0-\infty \underbrace{c}_{-\infty}+\infty \\
0-q=
\end{array} \\
& \varepsilon= \\
& r-P \mu=r-u-P \underbrace{\text { pi }}_{\text {tran }} \\
& \varepsilon=r /-P \cdot r= \\
& \frac{7}{\mu}=\frac{P \mu}{\mu}= \\
& r=r
\end{aligned}
$$





$$
\frac{v^{2} p}{\operatorname{sip}}=\frac{u-o+^{c} u-r o}{u-o} L_{0}^{\prime}(r
$$

$$
\frac{\operatorname{sip}}{\operatorname{jup}}=\frac{r-u p}{u \Delta A-\omega \Delta r} \underset{r \leftarrow u}{\dot{e}}(r
$$

$$
\frac{\operatorname{sip}}{\operatorname{sip}}=\frac{\Sigma-u-0}{\varepsilon-u}{\underset{\varepsilon \in n}{i}(\varepsilon)}_{1}^{\varepsilon}
$$

(2)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\sin p}{\sin p}=\frac{7-u-+u}{r-u-} \int_{r-\alpha}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
15=\varepsilon+\varepsilon+\varepsilon= \\
=
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 9+9+9= \\
& r v=
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \pi-=\frac{k}{1-}=\frac{\varepsilon+\varepsilon+\varepsilon}{1-}=
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& i \cos , 4 \quad \frac{\sin }{\sin }=\frac{c-\overline{r+\pi}}{c-\pi} \frac{i}{c+u}(r \\
& \frac{\varepsilon-r+w-\infty}{(r+r+u)(r-n-\infty}= \\
& \frac{r-6}{(r+r+u-l)(r, \infty)} \\
& \frac{1}{\Gamma+\Gamma+\Gamma}=\frac{1}{\Gamma+\Gamma+\omega L}(\underset{r+u}{(\dot{\omega})}= \\
& \frac{1}{c+\pi}= \\
& \frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{c+\Gamma}= \\
& \text { •枵 } \\
& \frac{\text { ipp }}{i p}=\frac{r-u}{r-\overline{T r r}} \underbrace{i}_{r \leftarrow \sim} i^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(c+(+\gamma)(\mu-r)}{\mu-\sigma} \mathcal{L}_{\mu \leftarrow v} \alpha= \\
& c+\overline{1+\mu}=c+\overline{1+r}{\underset{\mu c \alpha}{ }=}_{c+\bar{\alpha}=}= \\
& \varepsilon=<+c=
\end{aligned}
$$

0

$$
\frac{(r+\overline{1+w})(r+w)(\mu-w)}{\varepsilon-1+w} \underbrace{\infty}_{\psi+\infty}=
$$

$$
\left.\frac{(r+\sqrt{1+u})(r+u)(\mu-\alpha)}{4 \sim}\right)(e)=
$$

$$
(r+1+\cdots)(r+u-) \bigcup_{w a} p j=
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
(r+\overline{1+\mu})(r+\mu)= \\
(r+r) \times 0= \\
\sum \times 0= \\
r=
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{q-\varepsilon+v-\bar{\varepsilon}}{(\mu+\overline{\varepsilon+\omega})(0-\omega)}+\dot{p}=\frac{\omega+\overline{\varepsilon+\omega} L}{\omega+\overline{\varepsilon+\omega}} \\
& \frac{0-k}{(x+\varepsilon+u)(0-u)} \underbrace{\infty}_{00-\infty}= \\
& \frac{1}{u+\overline{\varepsilon+0}}=\frac{1}{u+\overline{\varepsilon+w}} \underbrace{p}_{00} p= \\
& \frac{1}{\mu+\frac{9 L}{\mu}}= \\
& \frac{1}{7}=\frac{1}{\mu+\mu}= \\
& \frac{i \rho p}{i \rho p}=\frac{7-u--i}{r-\overline{1+r}} \underbrace{i}_{r \leftarrow \sigma}(r
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1-1+i-\quad \text { (is) } \\
& (1+1+4-1) \\
& 1+1+1 \times 1 \times 1+1+4 \\
& 1+1+0
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (1.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\frac{\dot{m}_{p}}{i \phi}=\frac{\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{c}}{c-m} \frac{}{c t}
$$

$$
\frac{1}{\varepsilon}=\frac{1}{c \times c}=\frac{1}{n-c} \underbrace{i}_{c<\infty} \dot{d}=\frac{r-\sigma}{(c-1-c)} L_{c-r}
$$

$$
\frac{\rho p}{\rho p}=\frac{\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{r}}{r-u} \underset{r \in \sim}{u}(r
$$

$$
\frac{1}{a}=\frac{1}{\mu \times \mu^{\mu}}=\frac{1}{\omega-\mu} L_{\mu-1}^{\dot{\mu}}=\frac{\mu-\sigma}{(\mu-\alpha) \omega-\mu} L_{\omega \in \infty}^{\infty}
$$

$$
\frac{i p}{i p}=\frac{\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1}{1+\sigma}}{c-r} \underbrace{}_{c \in \sigma} \dot{\beta}(r)
$$

$$
\frac{1}{\Sigma q}=\frac{1}{v \times v}=\frac{1}{(r+0) v}=
$$



$$
\frac{1-}{\mu}=\frac{7}{7+4}=\frac{(2+v-1+\infty}{(4+u-1)(r-1)}=
$$

