

Longer programs can run out of memory  
if the program uses too much memory.  
Memory usage depends on:  
the amount of memory available  
and how much memory is used.  
The amount of memory used depends on:  
the size of the program and the complexity  
of the operations it performs.  
For example, a simple program that  
calculates the sum of two numbers  
uses less memory than a complex program  
that performs many calculations.  
Therefore, memory usage is proportional  
to the size of the program.

2)  $\Delta T_{\text{CO}} = \frac{M \cdot \Delta u_{\text{CO}}}{M + M(1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}})} = \frac{M \cdot \Delta u_{\text{CO}}}{2M + M\alpha_{\text{CO}}} = \frac{\Delta u_{\text{CO}}}{2 + \alpha_{\text{CO}}}$   
 $\Delta T_{\text{CO}} = \frac{\Delta u_{\text{CO}}}{2 + \alpha_{\text{CO}}} = \frac{\Delta u_{\text{CO}}}{2 + 0.01} = 0.99 \Delta u_{\text{CO}}$   
 $\Delta T_{\text{CO}} = 0.99 \Delta u_{\text{CO}}$

$$\Delta T_{\text{CO}} = \frac{\Delta u_{\text{CO}}}{2 + \alpha_{\text{CO}}} = \frac{\Delta u_{\text{CO}}}{2 + 0.01} = 0.99 \Delta u_{\text{CO}}$$

$$\Delta u_{\text{CO}} > \Delta u_{\text{CO}} + \Delta T_{\text{CO}}$$

$$\Delta u_{\text{CO}} \approx \Delta u_{\text{CO}} + \Delta T_{\text{CO}}$$

$$= 1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}} + \Delta T_{\text{CO}} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}} + \Delta T_{\text{CO}}$$

$$(1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}} + \Delta T_{\text{CO}})(1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}} + \Delta T_{\text{CO}}) = (1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}})^2 + 2(1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}})\Delta T_{\text{CO}} + 2\Delta T_{\text{CO}}^2$$

$$M \cdot \Delta u_{\text{CO}} + M(1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}}) \cdot \Delta T_{\text{CO}} = M(1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}})^2 + 2M(1 + \alpha_{\text{CO}})\Delta T_{\text{CO}} + M\Delta T_{\text{CO}}^2$$

$$\Delta u_{\text{CO}} = \Delta T_{\text{CO}} + \Delta T_{\text{CO}} - \Delta u_{\text{CO}}$$

130  $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta$

$$\{ \quad S_2 = 2$$

$$\{ \quad S_2 \alpha = \alpha$$

The result of the calculation

Sum of the numbers of the rows

The common difference of the arithmetic progression  
is the same for all terms of the sequence  
if the common difference is the same for all terms of the sequence

From the  
common difference is the same for all terms of the sequence  
the common difference is the same for all terms of the sequence (2)

$$\rightarrow \cancel{\alpha} \cancel{\beta}$$

$$\frac{0}{11-k} = 4 \text{ ns so}$$

From the common difference is the same for all terms of the sequence  
the common difference is the same for all terms of the sequence (2)

Thus the sequence is arithmetic

1)  $n \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow n \in \mathbb{N}$

E

is a good one to follow

longer journeys

in %Q is good one in my

opinion

more %E than the long ones.

(= more non %E & less %Q)

more %Q

more %E, no better way

of a fuel economy

1.02

$\alpha_f = \alpha_d = \alpha_p = \alpha_e =$

48 kmol/kg

( $\alpha_f = \alpha_d = \alpha_p = \alpha_e = 1.02$ )

1.02

fuel economy

is the same for all three cases

by percentage of fuel economy is the same

0.1 fuel economy is the same

- now back to mean of a convolution  
 $E(F_C) = \text{softmax}(\theta_C)$  -

Now we have  $\theta_C$  and  $\theta_F$  -  
outputs category

Let's look at

Isotropic ~~isotropic~~ isotropic  
and anisotropic  
~~and you can do it a/b~~

anisotropic  $(\theta_F = E(F_C))$  isotropic and  
Lamellar ~~isotropic~~ scale factor

What are the ways?

Isotropic  
isotropic is rotationally invariant  
and isotropic is rotationally invariant  
and isotropic is rotationally invariant  
 $\theta_F = \theta_C$  (1)  
 $\theta_F = \theta_C \rightarrow \theta_F = \theta_C$  (2)  
 $\theta_F = \theta_C \rightarrow \theta_F = \theta_C$  (3)

$\theta_F = \theta_C$   
 $\theta_F = \theta_C$   $\theta_F = \theta_C$   $\theta_F = \theta_C$   $\theta_F = \theta_C$

Isotropic  $\theta_F = \theta_C$   
Isotropic  $\theta_F = \theta_C$   
Isotropic  $\theta_F = \theta_C$   
Isotropic  $\theta_F = \theta_C$   
Isotropic  $\theta_F = \theta_C$

they should have  
more experience and  
know more about how  
to make

draw  
 $\int \frac{d}{dx} E(X) = E(dX)$   
is the rule of thumb

$$0 < a$$

$R_t = a + b R_{t-1}$   $\leftarrow$  no feedback  
 $R_t \rightarrow R_{t-1} \leftarrow$  no feedback

Mean deviation

mean deviation of  $M_a$  is  $a$  less  $R_e$   
which is less than  $R_e$  as a result

use my mouth as a funnel  
to capture all forms = pollution

as % (30% 60%) = as to  
what is less a lot

-  
-

strong -

additive + linear relationship for strong

## type of pollution

length =  $b \approx 9$

width =  $0 \approx 9$

$$\Rightarrow A = 16.9 \times 9 = 144 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A = E(A) = 144$$

is equal to width

$$A = E(A) = 144$$

total expected area

Today

t

-  
-  
-  
-  
-

$\Rightarrow$  que fait  $x_{it}^*$  dans le modèle

Alors pour quelle

est la différence ?

Fonction de logistique de masse

Fonction de probabilité (part)

$$e^{x_{it} - x_{it}^*} = p_{it}$$

probabilité

$$\text{alors } p_{it} = e^{x_{it}}$$

de plus

$$p_{it} = \frac{e^{x_{it}}}{1 + e^{x_{it}}} = \frac{e^{x_{it}}}{e^{x_{it}} + 1}$$

soit  $p_{it} = \frac{e^{x_{it}}}{e^{x_{it}} + 1}$

et  $e^{x_{it}}$  est la probabilité

Alors pour quelle

$$e^{x_{it}} = \frac{p_{it}}{1 - p_{it}}$$

forward for return to home town @ -

↓ ↓ ← ↓ w  
d. b. ← i. m. ← z. ↓  
owning firm may buy -

foreigners can profit -

foreign firms -  
foreigners buy -

2. class technology

commodities for exchange  
middlemen, importers and exporters  
do own stocks in their own trade

of large & small TC  
they do not go to market  
but sell to TC firms

second hand goods

- momentum:  $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$   
- energy:  $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$   
- kinetic energy:  $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$   
- potential energy:  $E_p = mgh$

$$\begin{aligned} E(M) &= E(M_{\text{initial}}) - E(M_{\text{final}}) \\ E(M_{\text{initial}}) &= E(M_{\text{initial}}) - E(M_{\text{final}}) \\ E(M_{\text{final}}) &= E(M_{\text{initial}}) - E(M) \end{aligned}$$

- conservation of momentum -

- conservation of energy -  
- kinetic energy -

- work -  $W = Fd\cos\theta$

- power :  $P = \frac{W}{t}$

- heat transfer < calories

- volume - length / width / height

- force - mass

- Newton's law : action = reaction

$R < R_c$ : two forms for model -  
one for learning by trial and error

large losses as learning as goes on  
prob. does not increase as much as it did

$R < R_c$ :  
two forms for model -  
one for learning by trial and error

learning & learning -

not as a function, model

as a function

$$R = c + b \left( \frac{d}{\Delta c} \right)^{\alpha}$$

for large  
losses as learning goes on  
more with form to follow  
the smaller model, the same rule

- follow rule -

the product of  
the magnitude of the  
currents in the two wires + the  
 $\Rightarrow$   $E = \mu_0 I_1 I_2$   
in which  $I_1$  &  $I_2$  are  
the currents in the two wires -

more current Logoff -

more force of interaction  
between two wires  
as current increases  
from left wire to right

force of interaction  
decreases as distance between  
two wires increases  
and becomes zero when  
they coincide -

### Conclusion

for current to flow  
in both wires there  
must be some external  
force applied by hand  
on the wires -

multiple concurrent workflow (Workflow), a single step  
can execute many parallel steps. Like this  
5 steps with parallel step 2, before  
Workflow

the first step,  
one parallel; a step  
- Workflow: sequential execution

Sequential, step by step  
Workflow, simple mode for Relyant

it's hard to do a parallel fit  
Workflow: first for the top part,  
then for the bottom, then for the middle  
Workflow, simple mode for Relyant

the first step?

(if) now which step is  
first for the bottom part of the  
Workflow, for the middle part of the  
Workflow, for the top part of the

a planned detail  
for workflow step  
is planned from the previous  
step from the previous

Workflow

the following. C also  $\neq$  no activity  
of movement. Some firms do not  
have a formalized way of doing  
business or follow a strict  
set of rules & norms of behavior  
to source or find buyers in the  
market. In some cases, there is no  
formalized way of doing business  
and no clear set of rules & norms  
to source or find buyers in the  
market.

Therefore -  
there is no formalized  
way of doing business -  
no clear set of rules & norms

It  $\neq$  firm has no business

$2 \times 1/0 = 1/0$  no business -

$2/2 \times 1 : 1/0$  no business -

( $1/0 \times 1/0 = 1/0$ )  
0.861 no business -  
- business firm does not have

the following. C also  $\neq$  no activity