Passages Lieux, Syndicat et Opportunités depuis Berlin Ouest.
Local Territoriality, Syndicate and Gain form West Berlin.

Doubling Time Effect: loss among themselves. (***sans perte de temps***)
At any two measurements t_0 and t_1 in face of exponential growth, determines k and c for $y = ce^{kt}$.

Par f : ln(f), *nous avons la thèse de rapport:*

If $y_0 = f(t_0)$ and $y_1 = f(t_1)$ then

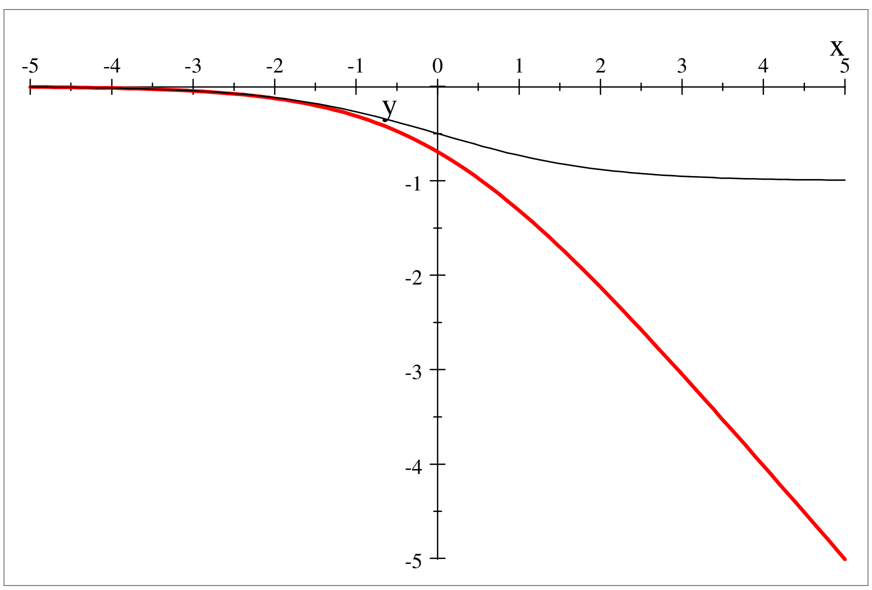
$$k = \frac{\ln(\frac{y_1}{y_0})}{t_1 - t_0} = \frac{\ln(\frac{ce^{kt_1}}{ce^{kt_0}})}{t_1 - t_0} = \frac{\ln e^{k(t_1-t_0)}}{t_1 - t_0} = \frac{\ln(f(t_1)) - \ln(f(t_0))}{t_1 - t_0}$$

We trust k is infered, namely the statistician has the progression $ce^t, ce^{2t}, \ldots$
The property is that it is a feature of $\ln \circ f$ and the inverse of $f^{-1} \circ \exp$.

Quality of German Language in Time.

$$\log(\frac{1}{1+e^x}) = \log(\frac{\partial \log(\frac{1}{1+e^x})}{\partial x}) = \log(\frac{-\partial[\log 1 + e^x]}{\partial x}) = \log(0 - e^x) = \log(-e^x) = x$$

$\log(\frac{1}{1+e^x}) \to -x$ a loss. $\frac{\partial(\log(\frac{1}{1+e^x}))}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^x}{e^x+1} =$
$-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{48}x^3 - \frac{1}{480}x^5 + O(x^6) \to -1$



Partial fraction decomposition of rational functions for the intent of integration.
(facilité de compréhension pour espace compact)

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{a}{(x-1)} + \frac{b}{(x+3)} = \frac{a(x+3) + b(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)} \to x = a(x+3) + b(x-1)$$

$(a+b) = 1$ and $(3a-b) = 0 \to a = \frac{1}{4}$ and $b = \frac{3}{4}M$.

Candidate for partial; **fractioning**.
$x_3 = \frac{x_1T_1+x_2T_2}{x_1+x_2}$
We let believe that $T(x)$ exists, and $T(0) = 200$.
In Δt minutes we face $30\Delta t$ minutes of 200 species (passage) at quality 40, to find:
$T+\Delta T = \frac{40(30\Delta t)+T(1000-30\Delta t)}{1000}$ where 1000 is the maximal capacity.
$\Delta T = \frac{1200\Delta t-30T\Delta T}{1000}$ and $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{100}(120-3T) = 1,2-0,03T$
If you solve this differential equation, namely $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 1,2-0,03T$ with $T(0) = 200$
we have: $T = 40+160(e^{-0,03})$ and $\ln(e^{-0,03}) = \ln(\frac{T-40}{160})$ such that

$$t = \frac{1}{-0,03}(\frac{T-40}{160})$$

Projects and Profiles from the Selfmade City- **the Partition**.

Urbanity, Community (Anklamerstrasse, Ritterstrasse (Kreuzberg, Friedrichshain, Mitte-Wohnungsbaugesellschaft)), Term, Density (Möckernkiez, Pappelallee 43, ChorinerStrasse, MalmöerStrasse), Generation fit and Psychology.

Gebaude zwischen Wollank- und Vinetastrasse. Frankfurter Allee. Zwischen Jannowitzbrücke und Kottbusser Tor. Gegenüberstellung.

Growth issue. *(espace compact)*
$\frac{\ln x}{x^k} \to$ max, and $\ln x < x^k$ for large x and $\forall k$

$$\frac{\partial(\frac{\ln x}{x^k})}{\partial x} = \frac{x^k(\frac{1}{x})-(\ln x)kx^{k-1}}{x^{2k}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}-(\frac{1}{x})k\ln x}{x^k} \to \frac{1-k\ln x}{x^{k+1}} = 0 \to 1 = k\ln x$$

Inverse of the ratio of two linear polynomials that is identical.
$f(f'(x)) \;\to$ if $f = a(ax+b)+b = x = a^2x+ab+b. \to (a^2-1)x+b(a+1) = 0$
If $f(x) = ax+b$ then $a^2-1 = 0, a = 1$ and $b(a+1) = 0 \to$
$b = 0$ or $a = +-1$, and if $b \neq 0$ then $a = -1$.

Potential of the ratio $x - y \,:\, 1$
de $x - y \,:\, \ln(x-y)$

$$\int_1^\infty \left[\int_0^{x-y} \frac{1}{t} dt \right] d\mu = \int_1^\infty \ln(x-y) d\mu$$

It is known that $x - y \,:\, 1$, is called a rapport.

Transition.
$\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $\quad l = \frac{a}{\sin\theta} + \frac{b}{\cos\theta}$ as $l \to \infty$ then $\theta \to$ (0 or $\frac{\pi}{2}$)

$$\frac{dl}{d\theta} = -\frac{a\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta} + \frac{b\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta} = \frac{b\sin^3\theta - a\cos^3\theta}{\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta} \to 0$$

$b\sin^3\theta - a\cos^3\theta = 0$ $\quad \tan\theta = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\quad \bar{l} = \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} + b^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$
The enterprise will go round the corner if $l \le \bar{l}$

We also have the Newton's method: $x_1 = a - \frac{f(a)}{\frac{df}{dt}(a)}$ $\quad x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{\frac{df}{dt}(x_1)} \ldots$ $\quad x_\infty$ is a min or max.
.

Partitions
Two dimensional Essay.
$-xy \to \max$ such that $x + y = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ with } x = y = z = -\lambda \text{ and } \frac{3}{4} = x + y$$

$\lambda = -\frac{3}{8} = x = y$

Three dimensional Essay.
$-xyz \to \max$ such that $x + y + z = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ -z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ with } x = y = z = -\lambda \text{ and } \frac{7}{8} = x + y + z = 3(-\lambda)$$

$\lambda = -\frac{7}{24} = x = y = z$

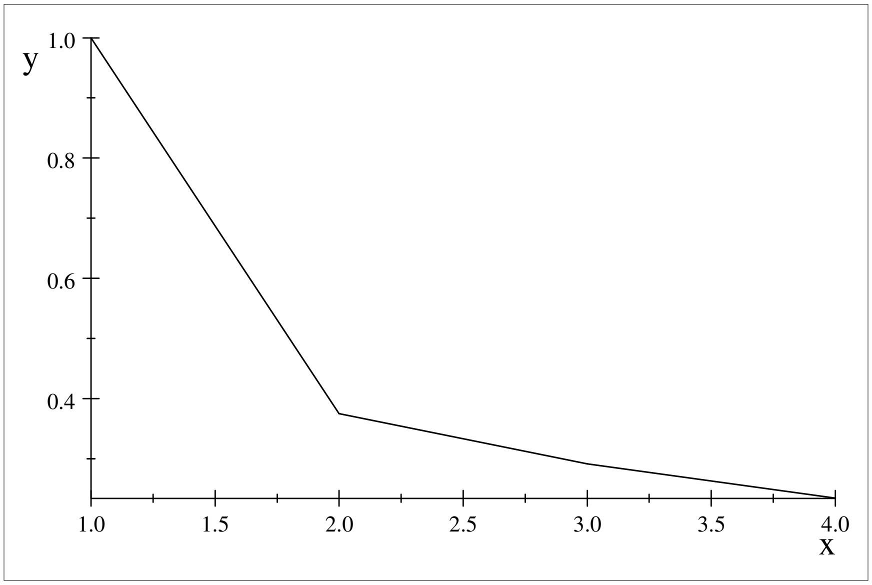
Four dimensional Essay.
$-xyzv \to \max$ such that $x + y + z + v = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{15}{16}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ -z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ with } x = y = -\lambda \text{ and } \frac{15}{16} = 4(-\lambda)$$

$-\lambda = -\frac{15}{240+24} = \frac{15}{64} \quad x = y = z = v = \frac{15}{64}$

We have te following results:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & \frac{3}{8} \\ 3 & \frac{7}{24} \\ 4 & \frac{15}{64} \end{bmatrix}$$

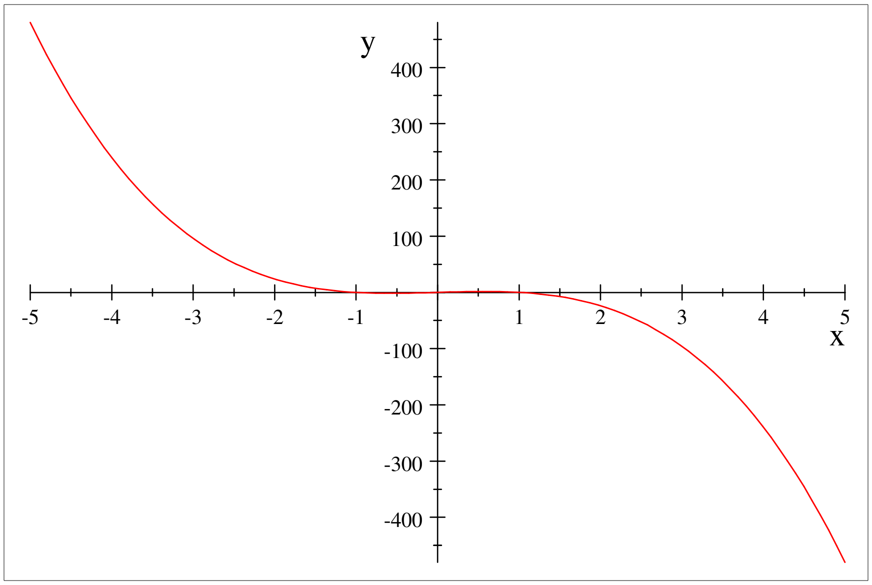


Drift.

Two ships sail, **one west at** 17 **miles per hour and another south at** 12 **miles per hour**.
t **is the time in hours after departure**.

d is the distance as $d(t)$, and $d(t) = \sqrt[2]{(17t)^2 + (12t)^2} = \sqrt{433}\sqrt{t^2}$: $20.809t$

$\sqrt[2]{(17t)^2 + ((17tx)^2} = 20.8t,$
$\sqrt[2]{1 + x^2} = \frac{20.8}{17} = 1.2235$
$(1 + x^2)^2 = 1.2235^2 = 1 - x^4 + 2x^2$
The Differentiation Solution: $0 = 4x - 4x^3 = 4x(1 - x^2)$



If you sail to P and actually walk x units to B, knowing that P to A is at 2 miles and the speed is 3 miles per hour and A to B is 5 miles per hour, -knowing that $3t = 2$, and $t = \frac{2}{3}$ we have the time $T = \frac{2}{3} + 2x$, setting x to be the speed of walking. The slope is $y(T(x)) \; = 2$

Iterations.

We also have the Newton's method that will be seen
for the gain of the syndicate:

$x_1 = a - \frac{f(a)}{\frac{df}{dt}(a)} \qquad x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{\frac{df}{dt}(x_1)} \dots \qquad x_\infty$ is a min or max.

Namely f is an operator, later seen as $f(X_{ij}) = f_j(c_k)$.

Passage and Path to Success.

There are X_i in a row as a sum. This is a cost function of the sum of bits. ($X = X_1 + X_2 \dots + X_n$ where X_i and X has a distribution with parameter n and p). We assign $\Pr(X_i) = C_{n,x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{n-x_i}$ and observe that $\Pr(X) = \Pr(\sum X_i) = np$ and $\sigma = npq$

In this problem we have a set of n, with proportion p, and $x_i \in [0;n] \cap \mathbb{N}$ and $x_i = X_i$. Another way to set the quantities is to say the step is p, time n and availability x_i. You may consult the Binomial Distribution Tables.

In a few words: $X_i = \sum_{j=1}^{i} x_j \rightarrow$ Binomial Table for column $p = 0.05$ or $0.1\dots$ of n values.

$\Pr(X_i) = np$: see expectation as np.

Experience.

There are alternative hypothesis of the sum of powers of bits $x_k \in [0;1]$
like $x_k^1 + x_k^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-x_k} - 1, \;\; \forall\, k \in \mathbb{N}$, and $1 : (1-x)$, as all : false.

Waiting.

The waiting line is x_i (with existing λ close to all).
The Poisson terms: $\frac{\lambda^1 \exp(-\lambda)}{1!}, \dots, \frac{\lambda^n \exp(-\lambda)}{n!}$
x_i is in relationship with events E_i, and $i \leq n$

(we say that n is in time, a week say, $n = 7$.).
For the probability calculation: $X_j = x_1 + x_2 + \ldots + x_n$. The mean is λ.
We calculate $\Pr(X \leq n) = \Pr(X = 1) + \Pr(X = 2) + \ldots + \Pr(X = n)$,
where $\Pr(X = k)$ is a term. The sum $\Pr(X = 1) + \Pr(X = 2) + \ldots + \Pr(X = n)$
is also called: dead claims by assurance.
In the Poison Table, we find $\Pr(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k \exp(-\lambda)}{k!}$, summing up to $\Pr(X \leq n)$.
You add form the Poisson Table,
the sum: $\Pr(X = 0) + \Pr(X = 1) + \ldots + \Pr(X = n - 1)$

Example: We have to determine $1 \leq k \leq n$, that is to say constants: k, n, λ.
A column in the Poisson Table: reading as $\Pr(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$, for $1 \leq k \leq n$ given λ.
You may determine **maximal** $\Pr(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$ for this k,
best response if you determine k, from n, where $\Pr(X = k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$ as a time partition.

Experience.
$1 + x^1 + x^2 + \ldots = \frac{1}{1-x}$ as x and $x^k \in (-1; +1)$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, and $1 : (1 - x)$,
as all : false.

Anticipation at the federal and Dead Claims by Assurance..

The Discourse with ln **at the Syndicate**.
Potential of the ratio $x - y : 1$ *of* $x - y : \ln(x - y)$,
with *a Strategy of* 4 *days in a week.*

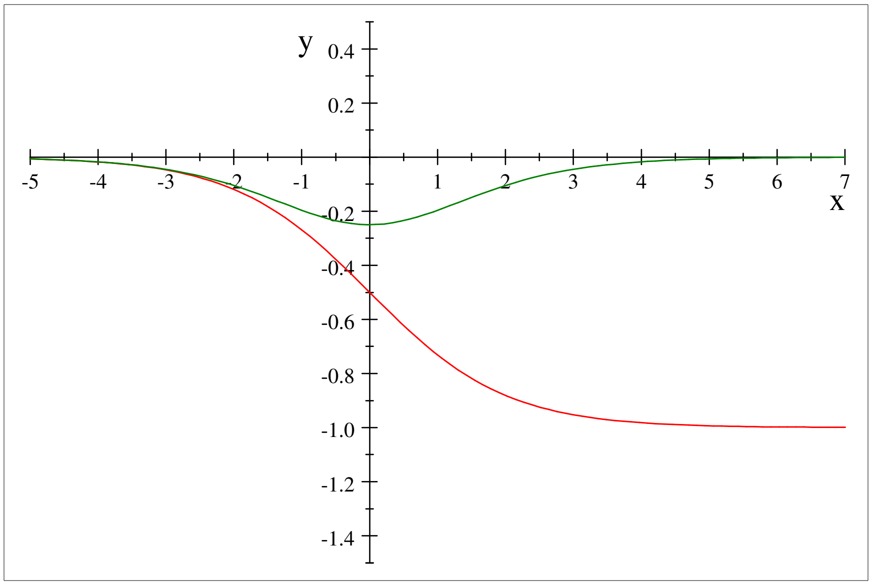
$$\int_1^\infty \left[\int_0^{x-y} \frac{1}{t} dt \right] d\mu = \int_1^\infty \ln(x - y) d\mu$$

It is known that $x - y : 1$, is called a verbal rapport.
One has to find a good Arbiter in front of Variation from Conformity with Control.
There are Projections on Real Estate. (see Sales). This is a simple Help with Progressions. In the Discourse, Dual Spaces are constructed by Poisson Terms. One sees Inversion on Work and Me). The Group Member is close to an exponential Growth. To address One, one must be an entrepreneur and look for an offer of Money. The change in the Sum is within Legality.

The Partition is a non existing augmenting path and a Max-Flow, **Min-Cut Strategy**.
The Gain from Implication is this plot in relationship with this Prescription:

$$\log(\frac{1}{1 + e^x}) = \log(\frac{\partial \log(\frac{1}{1+e^x})}{\partial x}) = \log(\frac{-\partial[\log 1 + e^x]}{\partial x}) = \log(0 - e^x) = \log(-e^x) = x$$

$\log(\frac{\partial \log(\frac{1}{1+e^x})}{\partial x}) = -\frac{e^x}{e^x+1} \to -1$ in red and $\frac{d\left(-\frac{e^x}{e^x+1}\right)}{dx} = -\frac{e^x}{(e^x+1)^2}$, the derivative in green.



We have seen that if we have a knot x_i, we have a mean number of accessible knots λ. (in Waiting above). **This is called an index of bifurcation**. **The** Quantities: $\Pr(X = 0)$ and $\Pr(X = 1)$ and...and $\Pr(X = n-1)$ are decreasing. The difference in between these terms is greater at some terms $\Pr(X = r)$ and $\Pr(X = r+1)$. This is the index of Bifurcation: and we want r big ! - representing effort met.

Finding a Role with the Syndicate and Patronate.

In Waiting we saw, there are x_i. We may look at $f : n \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$[x_n \to a] \Rightarrow [f(x_n) = f(a)]$$

$\exists g : n \to g(f(a))$ is an error in communication

Clearly $n \otimes f_n$, exists and f_n is Poisson with terms: $\frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$ with Bifurcation.

f is seen as Written and Rare communication.

Luxury Affluence and Talk.

We look after a flip (affluent flip). As from two poles, the flip would run from one direction to the other. The poles may be many.

It involves a rate of change of a quantity about several different directions, or with respect both to time t (and distance (x,y,z)). Such rates are viewed as partial derivatives, since there is more than one independent variable in such problems. The flow of the flip is:

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} = \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{d^2u}{dt^2}$$

It is sound in the medium.

The equation gives a hint of the progression of t, with these directions.

As the progression, is through these directions (say one: $x,y,z \in \mathbb{R}^2$), we call the wave $u(x,t)$ a vertical displacement at point x. $u(x,t) = \phi(x - ct)$ is a first approximation. c is called a velocity.

The situation is more complex, as the environment responds with an **echo**. For a luxury feature, we have a lesser response $\psi(x - ct)$, in between two poles. $u(x,t) = \phi + \psi$ is also called combined wave. A famous theorem, we will not show, says: for ϕ and ψ we have $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{d^2u}{dt^2}$, repeated for y and z.

The affluence is by this argument:

1. we have a wave given before the affluence ϕ and ψ
2. at $t = 0$, $\exists u(x,t) = 0$
3. $\forall t \geq 0$, $u(0,t) = 0$, for a given interest $z \geq y \geq x$
4. $\forall t \geq 0$, $u(y,t) = 0$,
5. The equation u may be computed $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{d^2u}{dt^2}$
   and the iteration repeated for y and z.

One way to understand this is that the speed of the speed of luxus affluence is as much as the speed of the speed of luxus affluence in time. (also called immediacy).