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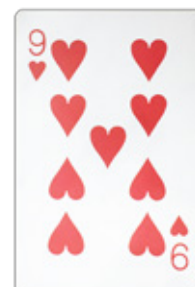


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FRIDAY, Jan 16, 2015

Differential Mathematical Calculations

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Differential of a function

In calculus, the differential represents the principal part of the change in a function $y = f(x)$ with respect to changes in the independent variable. The differential dy is defined by

$$dy = f'(x)dx,$$

where $f'(x)$ is the derivative of f with respect to x , and dx is an additional real variable (so that dy is a function of x and dx). The notation is such that the equation

$$dy = \frac{dy}{dx} dx$$

holds, where the derivative is represented in the Leibniz notation dy/dx , and this is consistent with regarding the derivative as the quotient of the differentials. One also writes

$$df(x) = f'(x)dx.$$

The precise meaning of the variables dy and dx depends on the context of the application and the required level of mathematical rigor. The domain of these variables may take on a particular geometrical significance if the differential is regarded as a particular differential form, or analytical significance if the differential is regarded as a linear approximation to the increment of a function. In physical applications, the variables dx and dy are often constrained to be very small ("infinitesimal").

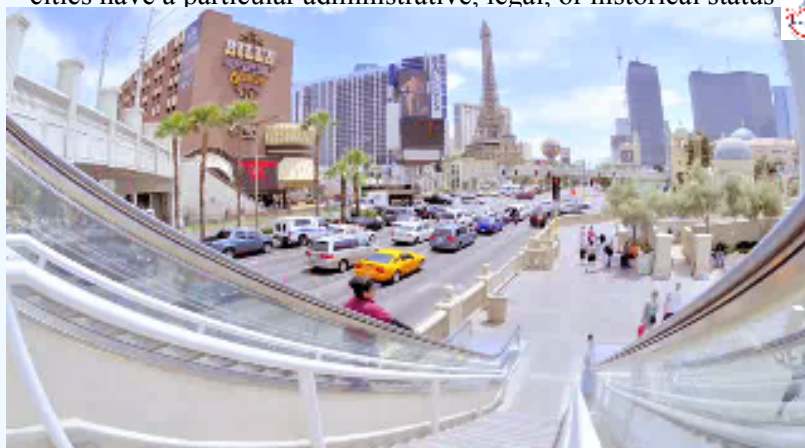
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The City of Tokyo

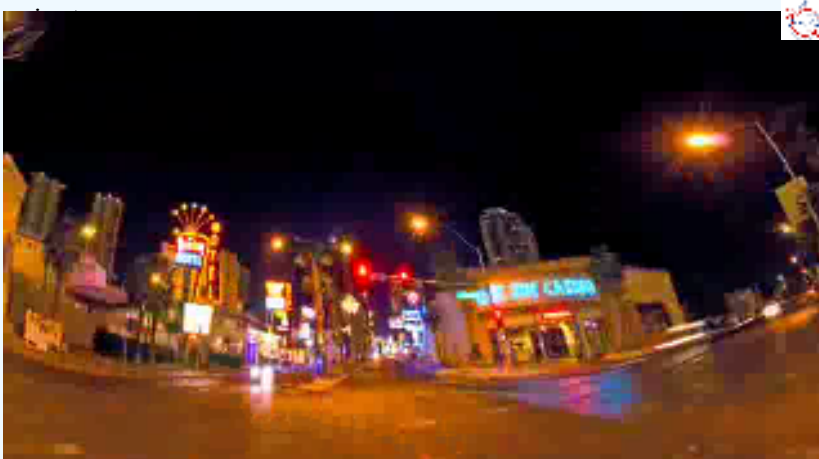
A city is a relatively large and permanent

settlement.[1][2]

Although there is no agreement on how a city is distinguished from a town within general English language meanings, many cities have a particular administrative, legal, or historical status



For example, in the American state of Massachusetts an article of incorporation approved by the local state legislature distinguishes a city government from a town. In the United Kingdom and parts of the Commonwealth of Nations, a city is usually a settlement with a royal charter.[1] Historically, in Nights are shorter than days on average due to two factors. Firstly, the sun is not a point, but has an apparent size of about 32 arc minutes. Secondly, the atmosphere refracts sunlight so that some of it reaches the ground when the sun is below the horizon by about 34 arc



UTOPIA of deep BLUE SEA

On Aquatica, a remote former submarine refueling facility converted into a laboratory, a team of scientists are searching for a cure for Alzheimer's disease. Dr. Susan McAlester (Saffron Burrows) violates a code of ethics (the fictitious "Harvard Genetics Compact") and genetically engineers three Mako sharks to increase their brain capacity so their brain tissue can be harvested as a cure for Alzheimer's. This makes the sharks smarter, faster, and more dangerous.

Aquatica's financial backers become skeptical about the tests and send a corporate executive, Russell Franklin (Samuel L. Jackson), to visit the facility after one of the animals escapes and nearly kills a group of boating teenagers.



Susan, Russell, Carter (Thomas Jane), Janice (Jacqueline McKenzie) and Tom (Michael Rapaport) make their way to the top of the center. They find a way to get to freedom but Russell is killed by the sharks. While going another way, a ladder falls, leaving them dangling over the water. Janice falls in, and despite Carter's attempts to save her, she is eaten. Meanwhile, the cook Preacher (LL Cool J) kills a shark by blowing it up. He appears in time to save Carter, Tom and Susan.

Shocked by Janice's and Russell's deaths, Tom goes with Carter to the flooded lab because the controls to open a door are in the lab. A shark attacks and Tom is killed. Susan heads into a room to collect some research. A shark follows and almost eats her but she manages to electrocute it, killing it instantly. Carter, Susan and Preacher head to the top of the research center. Preacher is caught by the shark and is almost eaten, but swims to safety.

Water Falls “Les Chutes du Niagara”

There are differing theories as to the origin of the name of the falls. According to Iroquoian scholar

Bruce Trigger, "Niagara" is derived from the name given to a branch of the locally residing native Neutral Confederacy, who are described as being called the "Niagagarega" people on several late 17th century French maps of the area.[12] According to George R. Stewart, it comes from the name of an Iroquois town called "Ongniaahra", meaning "point of land cut in two".[13] Henry Schoolcraft reported:

"Niagara Falls. This name is Mohawk. It means, according to Mrs. Kerr, the neck; the term being first applied to the portage or neck of land, between lakes Erie and Ontario. By referring to Mr. Elliott's vocabulary, (chapter xi) it will be seen that the human neck, that is, according to the concrete vocabulary, his neck, is onyara. Red Jacket pronounced the word Niagara to me, in the spring of 1820, as if written O-ne-au-ga-rah." [14]

A number of figures have been suggested as first circulating an eyewitness description of Niagara Falls. The Frenchman Samuel de Champlain visited the area as early as 1604 during his exploration of Canada, and members of his party reported to him the spectacular waterfalls, which he described in his journals. The Finnish-Swedish naturalist Pehr Kalm explored the area in the early 18th century and is credited with the first scientific description of the falls. The consensus honoree for the first description is the Belgian missionary Louis Hennepin, who observed and described the falls in 1677, earlier than Kalm, after traveling with the explorer René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, thus bringing the falls to the attention of Europeans. Further complicating matters, there is credible evidence that the French Jesuit Reverend Paul Ragueneau visited the falls some 35 years before Hennepin's visit, while working among the Huron First Nation in Canada. Jean de Brébeuf also may have visited the falls, while spending time with the Neutral Nation.[15]

Man and woman on Canadian side of Niagara Falls, circa 1858



Domestication of the horse

Domestication of the horse most likely took place in central Asia prior to 3500 BC. Two major sources of information are used to determine where and when the horse was first domesticated and how the domesticated horse spread around the world. The first source is based on palaeological and archaeological discoveries, the second source is a comparison of DNA obtained from modern horses to that from bones and teeth of ancient horse remains.

The earliest archaeological evidence for the domestication of the horse comes from sites in Ukraine and Kazakhstan, dating to approximately 3500–4000 BC.[144][145] By 3000 BC, the horse was completely domesticated and by 2000 BC there was a sharp increase in the number of horse bones found in human settlements in northwestern Europe, indicating the spread of domesticated horses throughout the continent.[146] The most recent, but most irrefutable evidence of domestication comes from sites where horse remains were interred with chariots in graves of the Sintashta and Petrovka cultures c. 2100 BC.[147]



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Mystery

Forest of deep mystery

A forest, also referred to as a wood or the woods, is an area with a high density of trees. As with cities, depending on various cultural definitions, what is considered a forest may vary significantly in size and have different classifications according to how and of what the forest is composed.[1] A forest is usually an area filled with trees but any tall densely packed area of vegetation may be considered a forest, even underwater vegetation such as kelp forests, or non-vegetation such as fungi,[2] and bacteria. Tree forests cover



Like most birds, the hawk migrates in the fall and the spring seasons. Different types of hawks choose separate times in both of the seasons to migrate north or south. The entire autumn migrating season extends all the way from August to half way through December. It has been studied that there are longer migration distances than others.

The long-distance travelers tend to begin in early autumn while the short distance travelers start much later. Thus, the longer the distance the earlier the bird begins its journey.

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