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## **INVERSIONES SANTA MARTHA SA INSMARSA**

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### **Social Responsibility**

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## 2008-2009 WORKSHEET

THE 2008-2009 WORKSHEET IS DUE ON:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2009

PLEASE READ:

### 1. WORKSHEET

WORKSHEET 1 is a special worksheet for students who are not using laptops. For the Bulletin Board worksheet, please use the following information: Students who are not using laptops should use the worksheet provided in the packet. Students who are using laptops should use the worksheet provided in the packet. Students who are using laptops should use the worksheet provided in the packet.

For more information, please visit the website at [www.2008-2009.com](http://www.2008-2009.com). The website contains information about the worksheet and the website. The website contains information about the worksheet and the website. The website contains information about the worksheet and the website.

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### 4. WORKSHEET 6: STUDENT PART OF A WORKSHEET BY JAMES HANSEN

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DOI: 10.1002/for



40. Wavelength of the light is 680 nm.

41. NOI of Mass Transfer is 0.001

42. For polymerization,  $\Delta H = -100$  kJ/mol

43. Reaction rate is 0.001 mol/l.s

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For the purpose of this study, the data were analyzed using the following methods:

The data were analyzed using the following methods:

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the problem. In this part, we shall show that the problem is well-posed and that the solution exists and is unique. We shall also show that the solution is stable with respect to the initial data.

2. In the second part, we shall give a detailed description of the solution. We shall show that the solution is a function of the initial data and that it satisfies the boundary conditions. We shall also show that the solution is smooth and that it is bounded.

3. In the third part, we shall give a numerical method for the solution of the problem. We shall show that the method is stable and that it converges to the exact solution. We shall also show that the method is efficient and that it can be used to solve the problem for large values of the parameters.

4. In the fourth part, we shall give some numerical results for the solution of the problem. We shall show that the solution is a function of the initial data and that it satisfies the boundary conditions. We shall also show that the solution is smooth and that it is bounded.

5. In the fifth part, we shall give some conclusions and remarks. We shall show that the problem is well-posed and that the solution exists and is unique. We shall also show that the solution is stable with respect to the initial data.

6. In the sixth part, we shall give some references. We shall show that the problem is well-posed and that the solution exists and is unique. We shall also show that the solution is stable with respect to the initial data.

7. In the seventh part, we shall give some acknowledgments. We shall show that the problem is well-posed and that the solution exists and is unique. We shall also show that the solution is stable with respect to the initial data.

8. In the eighth part, we shall give some appendices. We shall show that the problem is well-posed and that the solution exists and is unique. We shall also show that the solution is stable with respect to the initial data.

9. In the ninth part, we shall give some index. We shall show that the problem is well-posed and that the solution exists and is unique. We shall also show that the solution is stable with respect to the initial data.

10. In the tenth part, we shall give some bibliography. We shall show that the problem is well-posed and that the solution exists and is unique. We shall also show that the solution is stable with respect to the initial data.



## Section 1: The business environment and its context

### 1.1. The business environment and its context

The business environment is the set of external factors that influence the business. It includes the legal, economic, social, and technological environment. The business environment is constantly changing, and businesses must adapt to these changes to remain competitive.

### 1.2. The business environment and its context

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— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

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Table 1. The effect of the concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene in the presence of  $\text{TiCl}_4$  and  $\text{AlR}_3$  (R =  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$ ) in benzene at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ . The polymerization was carried out in a 100 ml. three-necked round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer, a thermometer, and a nitrogen inlet. The monomer was added to the flask containing the catalyst solution, and the mixture was stirred for 10 min. The polymerization was stopped by adding methanol. The polymer was isolated by filtration and dried under vacuum at  $40^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 h. The yield of the polymer was determined by gravimetry.

## REFERENCES

where  $\alpha = 1$  or  $\alpha = 2$  depending on the type of the function  $f$  and  $\beta = 1$  or  $\beta = 2$  depending on the type of the function  $g$ . The function  $f$  is called  $\alpha$ -times differentiable at  $x$  if  $f^{(\alpha)}(x)$  exists. The function  $g$  is called  $\beta$ -times differentiable at  $x$  if  $g^{(\beta)}(x)$  exists. The function  $f$  is called  $\alpha$ -times differentiable on  $I$  if  $f^{(\alpha)}(x)$  exists for all  $x \in I$ . The function  $g$  is called  $\beta$ -times differentiable on  $I$  if  $g^{(\beta)}(x)$  exists for all  $x \in I$ . The function  $f$  is called  $\alpha$ -times differentiable at  $x$  if  $f^{(\alpha)}(x)$  exists. The function  $g$  is called  $\beta$ -times differentiable at  $x$  if  $g^{(\beta)}(x)$  exists. The function  $f$  is called  $\alpha$ -times differentiable on  $I$  if  $f^{(\alpha)}(x)$  exists for all  $x \in I$ . The function  $g$  is called  $\beta$ -times differentiable on  $I$  if  $g^{(\beta)}(x)$  exists for all  $x \in I$ .

It is well known that the rate of a reaction is greatly affected by the concentration of the reactants. In this experiment, the rate of the reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide is studied. The reaction is as follows:

$$2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$$

The rate of reaction is measured by the volume of oxygen gas produced over a given time interval. The rate of reaction is found to be directly proportional to the concentration of hydrogen peroxide.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.fishbase.org>

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state of the economy, it is not a very good indicator of the  
state of the world. The first is a very good indicator of the  
state of the world.

**5. Supply**

The supply curve shows the quantity of a good or service that producers are willing to supply at each price. It is an upward-sloping curve, reflecting the fact that as the price of a good rises, producers are willing to supply more of it.

**6. Shifts in the supply curve: factors influencing supply**

There are several factors that can cause the supply curve to shift. These factors are:

**Technology**

Advances in technology can lead to an increase in the quantity of a good or service that can be produced, shifting the supply curve to the right. For example, the introduction of new machinery in agriculture has led to a significant increase in the supply of food.

Changes in the number of producers can also shift the supply curve. If more producers enter an industry, the supply curve will shift to the right. Conversely, if producers leave an industry, the supply curve will shift to the left.

Changes in the cost of production can also shift the supply curve. If the cost of production increases, the supply curve will shift to the left. If the cost of production decreases, the supply curve will shift to the right.

**7. Demand**

The demand curve shows the quantity of a good or service that consumers are willing to purchase at each price. It is a downward-sloping curve, reflecting the fact that as the price of a good falls, consumers are willing to purchase more of it.

**8. Shifts in the demand curve**

There are several factors that can cause the demand curve to shift. These factors are:

**9. Population and income**

An increase in the population or an increase in income can lead to an increase in the quantity of a good or service that consumers are willing to purchase, shifting the demand curve to the right. For example, an increase in income has led to an increase in the demand for luxury goods.

# QUESTION 1: (10 marks)

Consider the following system:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= Ax + Bu \\ y &= Cx + Du \end{aligned}$$

where  $A, B, C, D$  are matrices of appropriate dimensions.

(a) (5 marks) Determine the transfer function  $G(s)$  of the system. Express your answer in terms of  $A, B, C, D$ .

(b) (5 marks) Determine the state-space representation of the system in the  $s$ -domain. Express your answer in terms of  $A, B, C, D$ .

(c) (5 marks) Determine the state-space representation of the system in the  $s$ -domain. Express your answer in terms of  $A, B, C, D$ .

| State    | Input | Output |
|----------|-------|--------|
| $x_1$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_2$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_3$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_4$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_5$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_6$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_7$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_8$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_9$    | $u$   | $y$    |
| $x_{10}$ | $u$   | $y$    |

## QUESTION 2: (10 marks)

Consider

the system

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$y = Cx + Du$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$u(t) = u_0$$

# Section 1: The Basics: Probability & Statistics

## 1. Probability & Statistics

1.1.1. The probability of an event occurring is a number between 0 and 1, inclusive.

|             |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| Event       | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Probability | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Outcome     | 1/2 | 1/3 |

1.1.2. The probability of an event occurring is the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes.

## 1.2. Probability & Statistics

1.2.1. The probability of an event occurring is a number between 0 and 1, inclusive.

|             |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| Event       | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Probability | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Outcome     | 1/2 | 1/3 |

1.2.2. The probability of an event occurring is the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes.

## 1.3. Probability & Statistics

1.3.1. The probability of an event occurring is a number between 0 and 1, inclusive.

|             |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| Event       | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Probability | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Outcome     | 1/2 | 1/3 |

1.3.2. The probability of an event occurring is the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes.

## 1.4. Probability & Statistics

1.4.1. The probability of an event occurring is a number between 0 and 1, inclusive.

|             |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| Event       | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Probability | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Outcome     | 1/2 | 1/3 |

1.4.2. The probability of an event occurring is the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes.

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Figure 1 consists of three panels. Panel (a) is a schematic representation of the experimental design, showing a timeline with three main phases: Baseline, Training, and Test. Panel (b) shows a diagram of the training phase, illustrating a sequence of trials with different stimuli and responses. Panel (c) shows a diagram of the test phase, illustrating a sequence of trials with different stimuli and responses.

- $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 + \mathcal{L}_2 + \mathcal{L}_3$ , where  $\mathcal{L}_1 = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim p(\mathbf{X})} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}'\|_2^2$ ,  $\mathcal{L}_2 = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim p(\mathbf{X})} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}''\|_2^2$ , and  $\mathcal{L}_3 = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{X} \sim p(\mathbf{X})} \|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{X}'''\|_2^2$ .

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1000

- Abstract**

1. *Verfahren*: Die Methode der kleinsten Quadrate (KQ) wird verwendet, um die Parameter der Regressionsfunktion zu schätzen. Die KQ-Methode minimiert die Summe der quadrierten Residuen.

# PROBLEM 1: (10 points)

## 1. (5 points)

Let  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$ . Find the derivative of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 1$ .

Answer:  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2$ . At  $x = 1$ ,  $f'(1) = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) + 2 = -1$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2 \\ f'(1) = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) + 2 \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$

Suppose  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$ . Find the derivative of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 1$ .

Answer:  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2$ . At  $x = 1$ ,  $f'(1) = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) + 2 = -1$ .

## 2. (5 points)

Let  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$ . Find the derivative of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 1$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2 \\ f'(1) = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) + 2 \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$

## 3. (5 points)

Let  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$ . Find the derivative of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 1$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2 \\ f'(1) = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) + 2 \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$

## 4. (5 points)

Let  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$ . Find the derivative of  $f(x)$  at  $x = 1$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2 \\ f'(1) = 3(1)^2 - 6(1) + 2 \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$



# 1. General Summary

The following is a summary of the work done by the Department of the Interior during the year 1980-1981.

The Department of the Interior has been very busy in the past year. We have been working on many projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's land resources. We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's water resources.

We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's mineral resources. We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's fish and wildlife resources.

## 2. Management of the Department's Land Resources

The Department of the Interior has been working on a number of projects to improve the management of its land resources. One of the most important projects is the development of a new system for managing the Department's land resources. This system will allow the Department to better manage its land resources and to ensure that they are used in a responsible and sustainable manner.

We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's water resources. We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's mineral resources.

## 3. Management of the Department's Water Resources

The Department of the Interior has been working on a number of projects to improve the management of its water resources. One of the most important projects is the development of a new system for managing the Department's water resources. This system will allow the Department to better manage its water resources and to ensure that they are used in a responsible and sustainable manner.

We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's mineral resources. We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's fish and wildlife resources.

We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's mineral resources. We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's fish and wildlife resources.

We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's mineral resources. We have also been working on a number of other projects, including the development of a new system for managing the Department's fish and wildlife resources.

**Supplemental Table 1. Continued**

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**6. Summary or conclusion of your research, including any recommendations for future research.**

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1. *per un sistema di coordinate cartesiane che ha come origine il centro di gravità del corpo, e che ha per asse x la direzione della forza risultante delle forze esterne applicate al corpo, e per asse y la direzione della forza risultante delle forze esterne applicate al corpo, e per asse z la direzione della forza risultante delle forze esterne applicate al corpo.*

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