

SECRET

SRI
could have been a paid

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n, \quad |x| < 1. \\
 & \frac{1}{(1-x)^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2} x^n, \quad |x| < 1. \\
 & \frac{1}{(1-x)^4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}{6} x^n, \quad |x| < 1. \\
 & \frac{1}{(1-x)^5} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+4)(n+3)(n+2)(n+1)}{24} x^n, \quad |x| < 1.
 \end{aligned}$$
[illegible][illegible]

...the

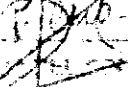
... and the β values are the same as in the first model. The β values are the same as in the first model. The β values are the same as in the first model.

$$f \in \mathcal{B}^{\infty} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{when } g^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(f + g^2 f \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(f + f \right) = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(f + g^2 f \right) = f \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(f + g^2 f \right) = f$$
[illegible][illegible]

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... and the β parameter is estimated by the following equation:

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$



A large, complex, abstract scribble or drawing covering the right side of the page. It consists of multiple overlapping loops and lines, some of which appear to be part of a larger, more structured drawing that has been heavily obscured by the scribbles. The scribbles are dense and cover a significant portion of the right half of the page.