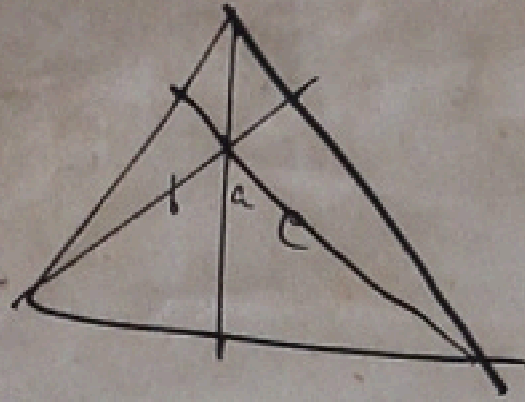
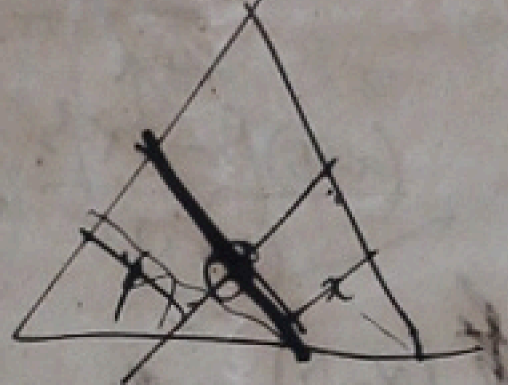




$= a = b = c =$

$y <$

inc. $y < a - x$

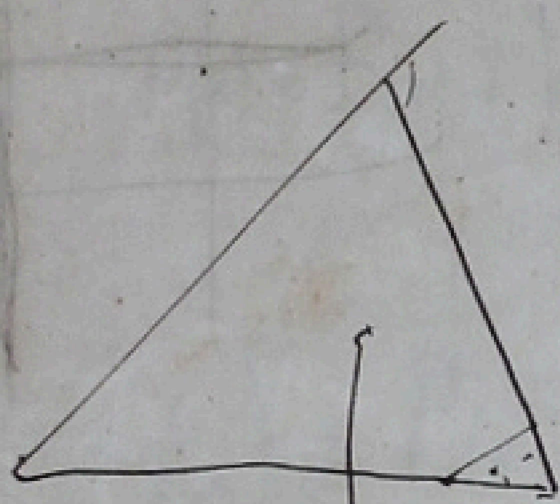
$x > y$

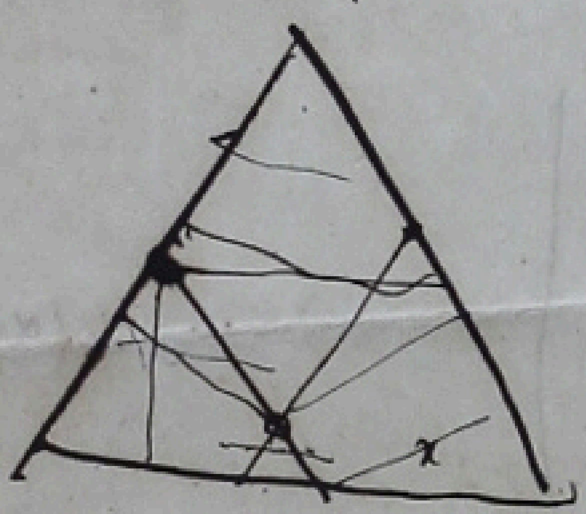
inc. $x + y < a$

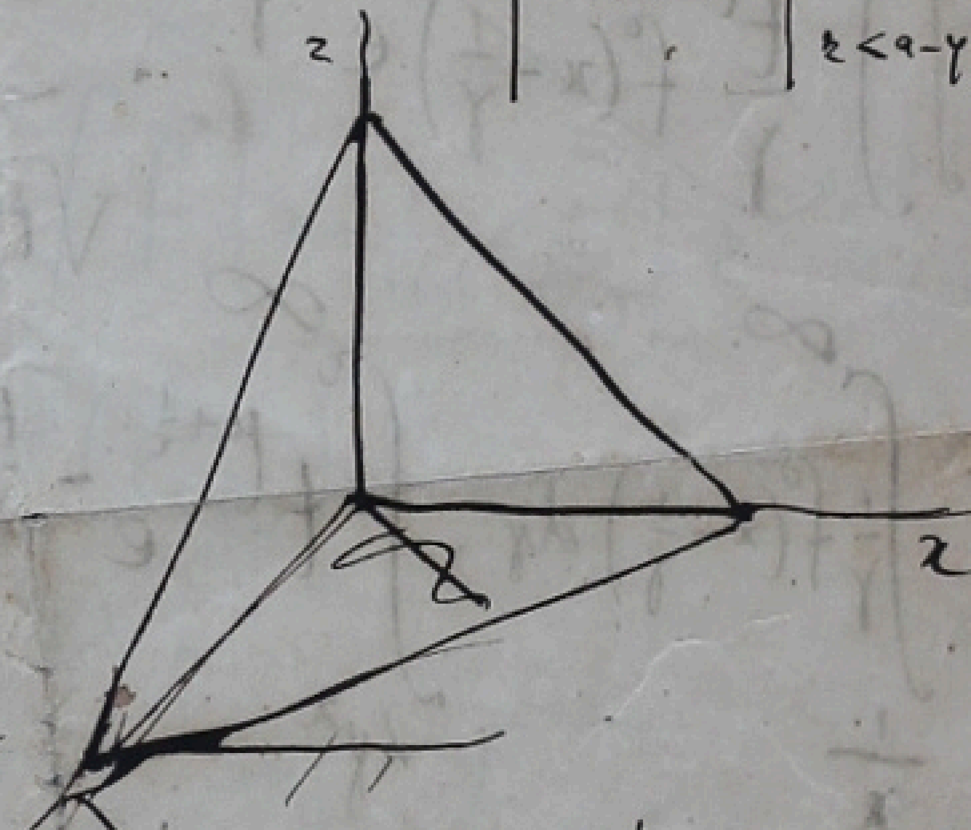
non. inc $x + y > a$

$z < a - (x+y)$, $\left| \begin{matrix} z > a - (x+y) \\ z < a - x \end{matrix} \right|$ $\left| \begin{matrix} z > a - x \\ z < a - y \end{matrix} \right|$ $z > a - y$

$z < a - x$ $\left| \begin{matrix} z > a - x \\ z < a - y \end{matrix} \right|$ $z > a - y$



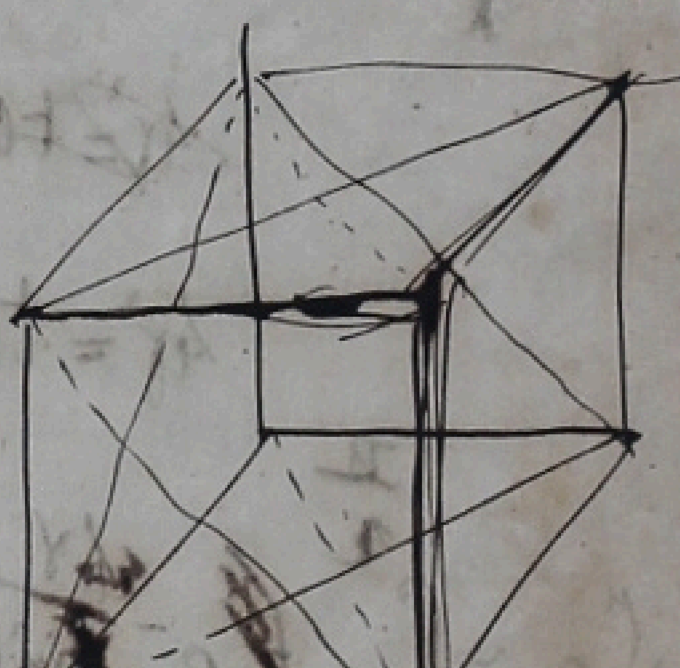


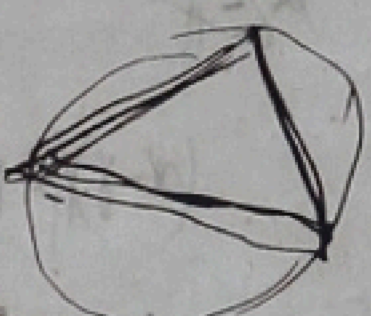


$x + y + z$

$z + x = a$

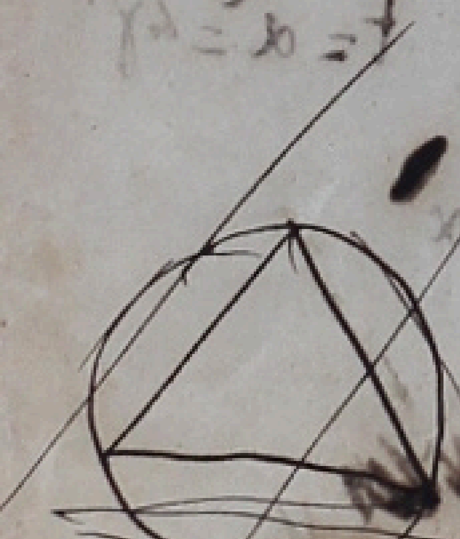
$x > y$

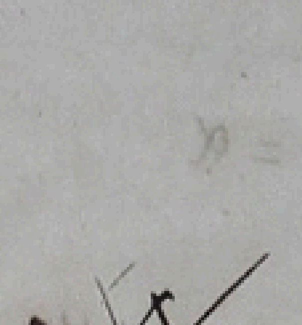


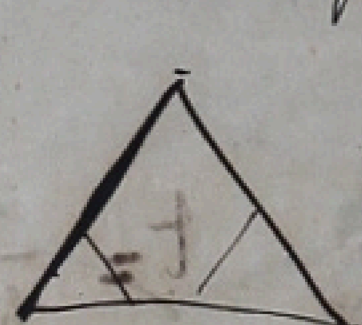


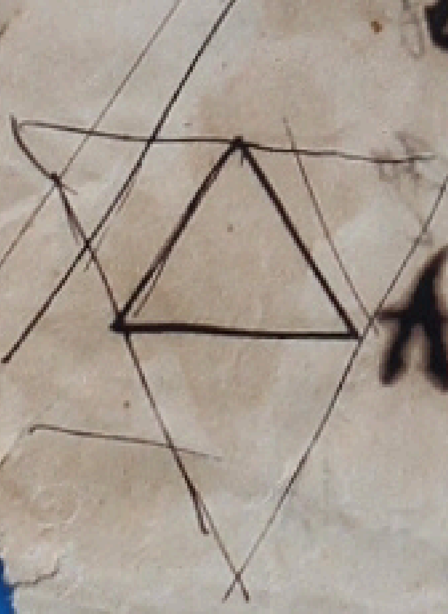
1, 2,

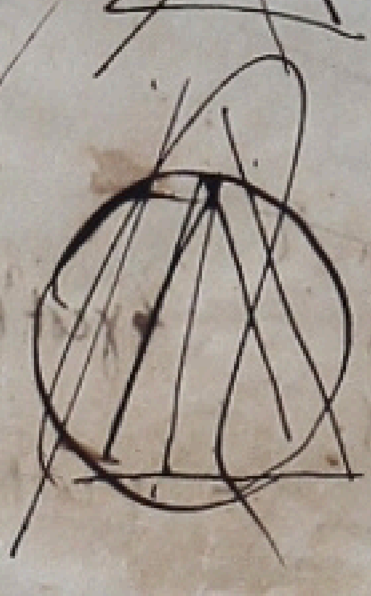
Calcolo [illegible] perchè il [illegible]
delle [illegible] si [illegible]
[illegible] tre, [illegible] ai lati, [illegible] 4, 5, 6, o 7.

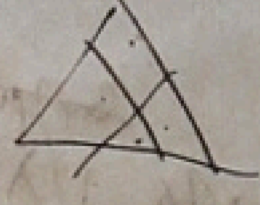


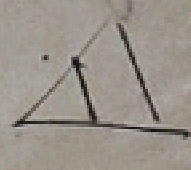












$t = \alpha\beta \qquad \gamma = \frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}$

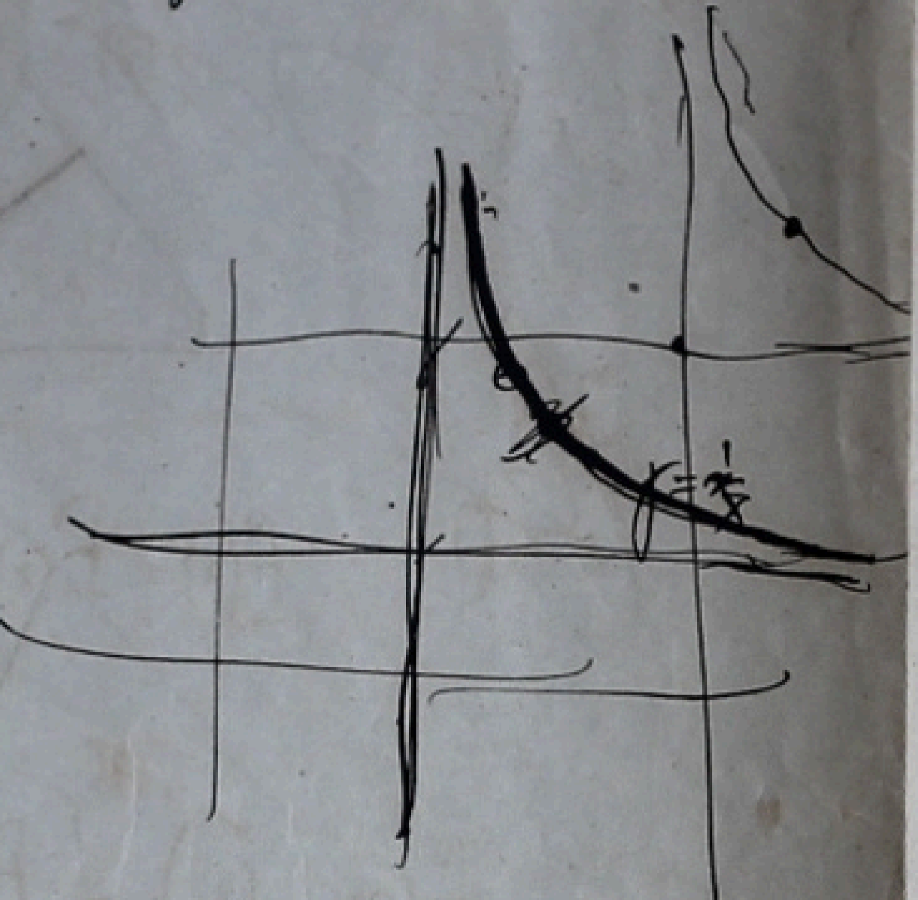
$\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha+\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha+\beta}$

$\frac{\partial(t,\gamma)}{\partial(\alpha,\beta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \beta & \frac{\beta^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} \\ \alpha & \frac{\alpha^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\alpha\beta(\alpha-\beta)}{(\alpha+\beta)^2} = \frac{\gamma^2(\alpha-\beta)}{t} = \frac{\gamma^2}{t}\sqrt{t^2-4t\gamma^2}$

$\alpha\beta\,\frac{\alpha^2\beta^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2}$

$(\alpha-\beta)^2 = \frac{t^2}{\gamma^2} - 4t$

$\frac{t}{\gamma\sqrt{t^2-4t\gamma^2}}$



$k^2\iint \frac{t^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}}}{\gamma} f\left(x-\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) e^{-\frac{t}{\gamma}} \cdot \frac{dt\,d\gamma}{\sqrt{t-4\gamma^2}}$

$k^2\int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\gamma} f\left(x-\frac{1}{\gamma}\right) d\gamma \cdot \int_{4\gamma^2}^{\infty} t^{\mu+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{t}{\gamma}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t-4\gamma^2}}$

$\frac{1}{\alpha}+\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$

$(\alpha+\beta)\gamma = \alpha\beta$

15

$\alpha\beta = (\alpha+\beta)\gamma$

$4\gamma^2 = t\sin^2\theta$

$t = \frac{4\gamma^2}{\sin^2\theta} \qquad \frac{1}{\alpha}+\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\gamma}$

$(\alpha-\gamma)(\beta-\gamma) = \gamma^2$

$t = \alpha\beta$

$t = \alpha^2 = 4\gamma^2$

$(4\gamma^2)^{\mu}\cdot 8\gamma^2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-\frac{4\gamma}{\sin^2\theta}}}{\sin^{2\mu}\theta}\,d\theta$

$2\gamma = \alpha \qquad 2\gamma = \alpha$

$(4\gamma^2)^{\mu+1}\cdot 2e^{-4\gamma}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-4\gamma\cot^2\theta}\frac{d\theta}{\sin^{2\mu}\theta}$

$t = \frac{4\gamma^2}{\sin^2\theta}$

$\frac{d\theta}{\sin 3\theta}$

$\cot\theta = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{4\gamma}} \qquad 4\gamma\cot^2\theta = \lambda$

$(4\gamma^2)^{\mu+1}\cdot\frac{2e^{-4\gamma}}{8\gamma}\int_0^{\infty}\frac{e^{-\lambda}\,d\lambda}{\sin^{2\mu}\theta\cdot\cos\theta}$

$-8\gamma\cot\theta\,\frac{d\theta}{\sin^2\theta} = d\lambda$

$F(x) = f(x) - k\int_{\psi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}^{\infty} f\left(x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}\right)e^{-\varphi(\alpha)}\,d\alpha$

$\varphi(\alpha) \to \infty$

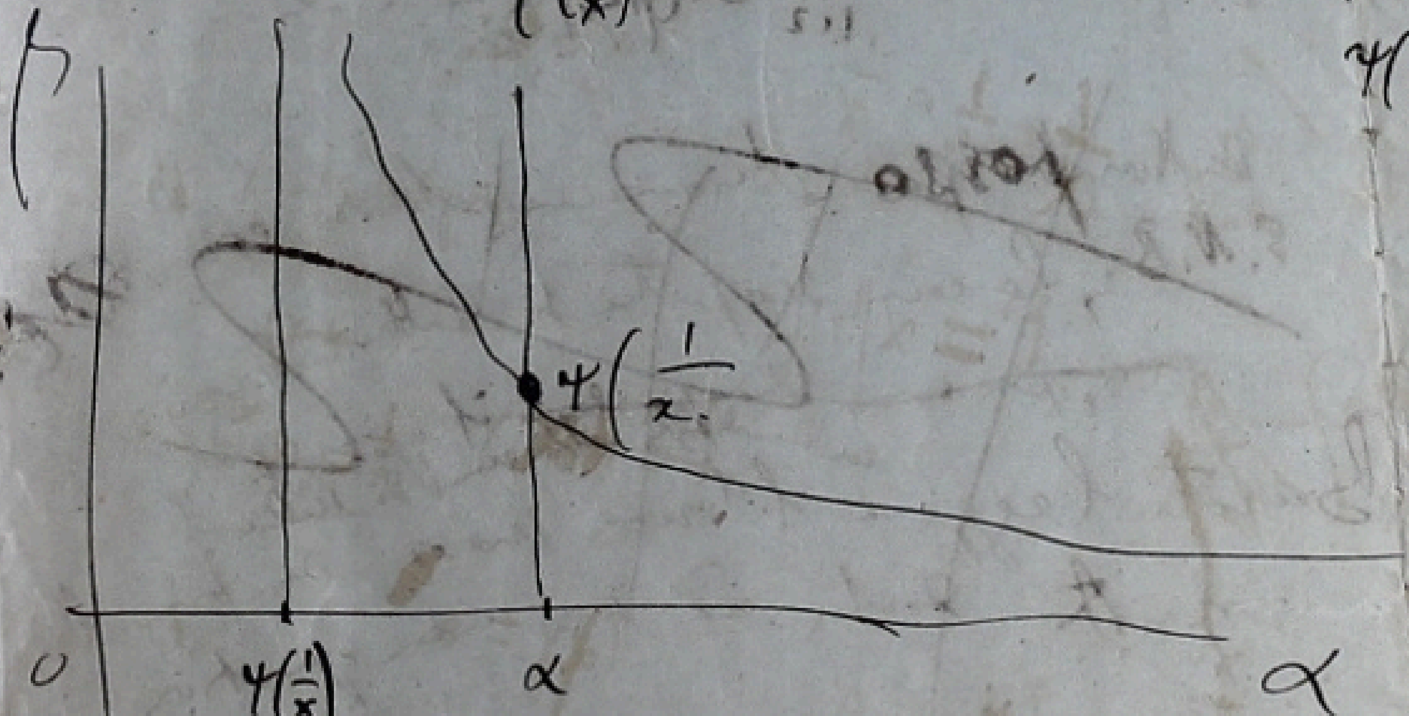
$\varphi(\alpha) = \gamma \qquad \alpha = \psi(\gamma)$

$\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)} = \gamma \qquad \alpha = \psi(\gamma) \qquad \varphi(\alpha) = \gamma$

$f(x) = F(x) + k\int_{\psi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}^{\infty} f\left(x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}\right)e^{-\varphi(\alpha)}\,d\alpha$

$f\left(x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}\right) = F\left(x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}\right) + k\int_{\psi\left(\frac{1}{x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}}\right)}^{\infty} f\left[x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}-\frac{1}{\varphi(\beta)}\right]e^{-\varphi(\beta)}\,d\beta$

$f(x) = F(x) + k\int_{\psi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}^{\infty} F\left(x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}\right)e^{-\varphi(\alpha)}\,d\alpha + k^2\int_{\psi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}^{\infty} e^{-\varphi(\alpha)}\,d\alpha \int_{\psi\left(\frac{1}{x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}}\right)}^{\infty} f\left(x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}-\frac{1}{\varphi(\beta)}\right)e^{-\varphi(\beta)}\,d\beta$



$\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)} + \frac{1}{\varphi(\beta)} = \frac{1}{\varphi(\gamma)}$

$\alpha = \psi\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

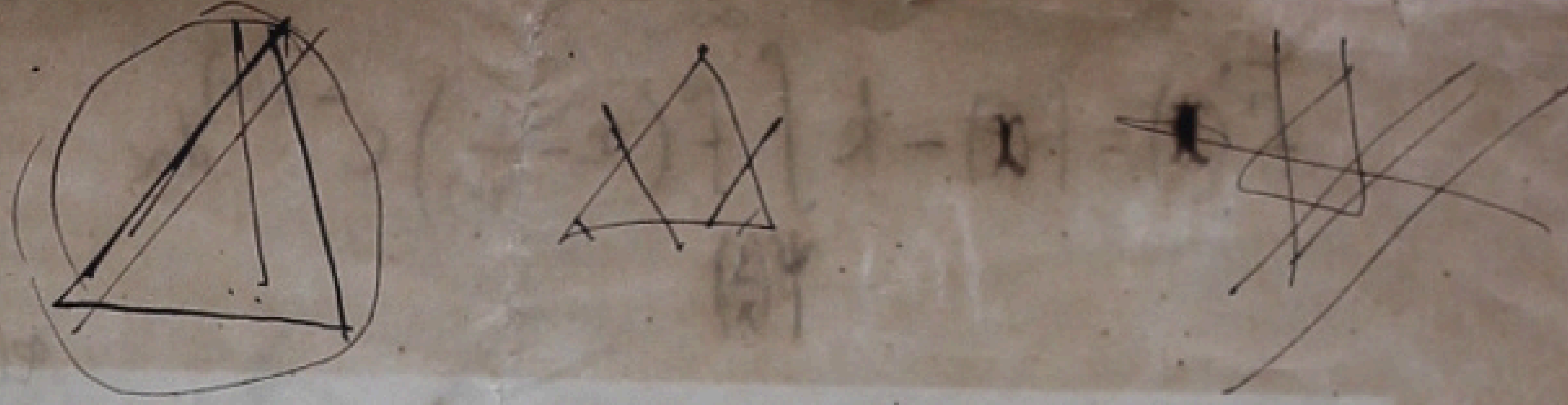
$\varphi(\alpha) = \frac{1}{x}$

$\beta = \psi\left(\frac{1}{x-\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)}}\right)$

~~$\varphi(\beta) =$~~

$\frac{1}{\varphi(\alpha)} + \frac{1}{\varphi(\beta)} = x$

$\varphi(\beta) = \infty$



la probabilità ~~[illegible]~~ che il [illegible] delle [illegible], [illegible] per ai lati, sia 4, 5, 6, o 7.

E. Ces[illegible]

[illegible]

La [illegible] è [illegible] dalla Q. 39, ~~[illegible] evidente~~ in [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible] Q. 40 è [illegible]~~ la Q. 40 è [illegible] di [illegible], giacchè si [illegible] bene ~~[illegible]~~ come ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] per calcolare i coefficienti nello sviluppo (*)

$$\log(1-n\cos\alpha)=a_0+a_1\cos\alpha+a_2\cos 2\alpha+\ldots;$$

basterà poi [illegible] α in 2α, e porre $n=\frac{b-a}{b+a}$, per trovare le [illegible] richieste. Quanto alla Q. 35, [illegible] dall'[illegible] degli ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] di due noti ~~[illegible]~~ nel [illegible] d'[illegible] importanza. ~~Non [illegible]~~ di [illegible] è la Q. 34.

(*) anche senza [illegible] delle [illegible] di Fourier, [illegible] $\log(1-n\cos\alpha)$ secondo le potenze di $\cos\alpha$, [illegible] dalla ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

$$(2\cos\alpha)^p=\cos p\alpha+\frac{p}{1}\cos(p-2)\alpha+\frac{p(p-1)}{1\cdot 2}\cos(p-4)\alpha+\ldots$$

Non ~~posso [illegible]~~

E. N. B., le cui [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~

Basterà leggere l'[illegible] messo in [illegible] alla risposta data ad [illegible] questione

2 3 17

8 1

$x^2+y^3=17$

25

36

[illegible]

[illegible]