~~Bonsall...~~

Chiar.mo Ingegnere Direttore

Le mie occupazioni non mi consentono ~~...~~

di allontanarmi subito costà per ritirare il telegramma

a me diretto, segnato coll'n° 886. ~~...~~

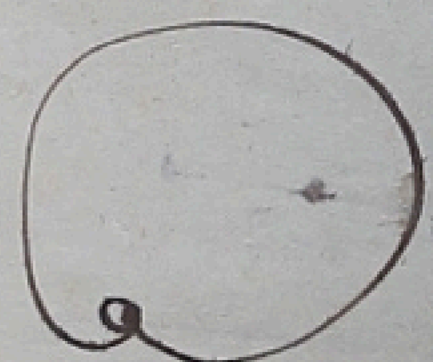
~~Lo spiego~~ D'altra parte non giungo a spiegare come possa

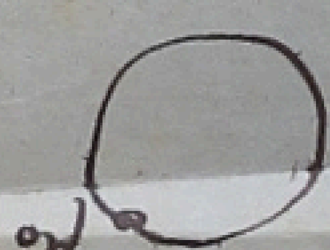
accadere che il mio indirizzo, ~~...~~ ~~...~~ da chi ... ~~per~~ recapitare il telegramma.

e ... ~~...~~ per ... d'arrivo ... da chi ... ~~...~~

~~...~~ ~~...~~ ~~Nelle ...~~ Con lei una ...

... Prof. E. Cesàro





$$\frac{d\mu}{dt} = \frac{k^2}{\xi-\eta} \qquad k^2 t = \int (\xi-\eta)\, d\mu.$$

$$k^2 t = \xi(\mu_1-\mu_0) + \int_{\mu_0}^{\mu_1} (a^2 \sin^2\mu + b^2 \cos^2\mu)\, d\mu.$$

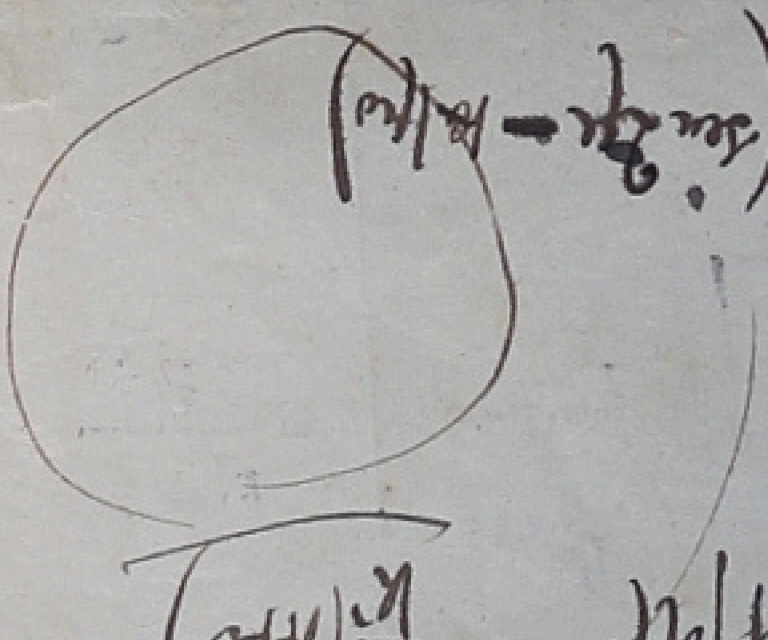
$$k^2 t = (\mu_1-\mu_0)\xi + \frac{1}{2}\int_{\mu_0}^{\mu_1} \left[a^2 (1-\cos 2\mu) + b^2 (1+\cos 2\mu) \right] d\mu. \qquad \frac{\pi}{k^2}(A^2+B^2)$$

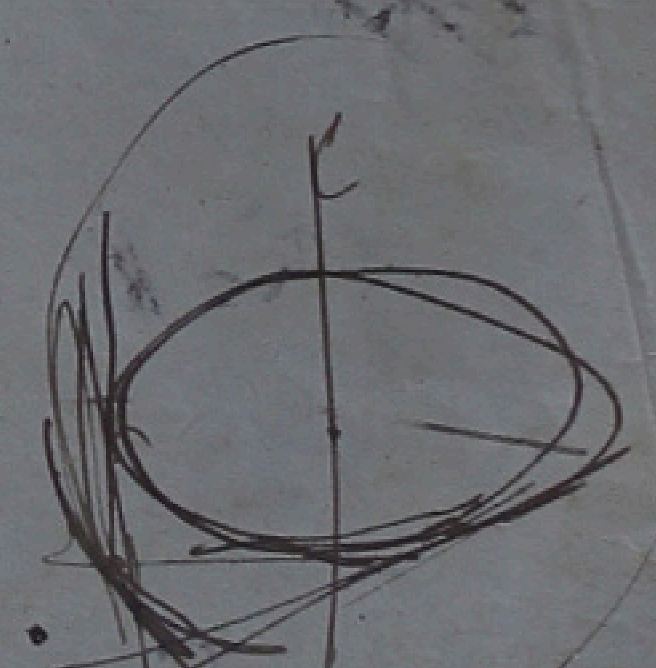
$$k^2 t = (\mu_1-\mu_0)\xi + \frac{1}{2}\overbrace{(a^2+b^2)}^{a^2+b^2}(\mu_1-\mu_0) - \frac{c^2}{4}(\sin 2\mu_1 - \sin 2\mu_0)$$

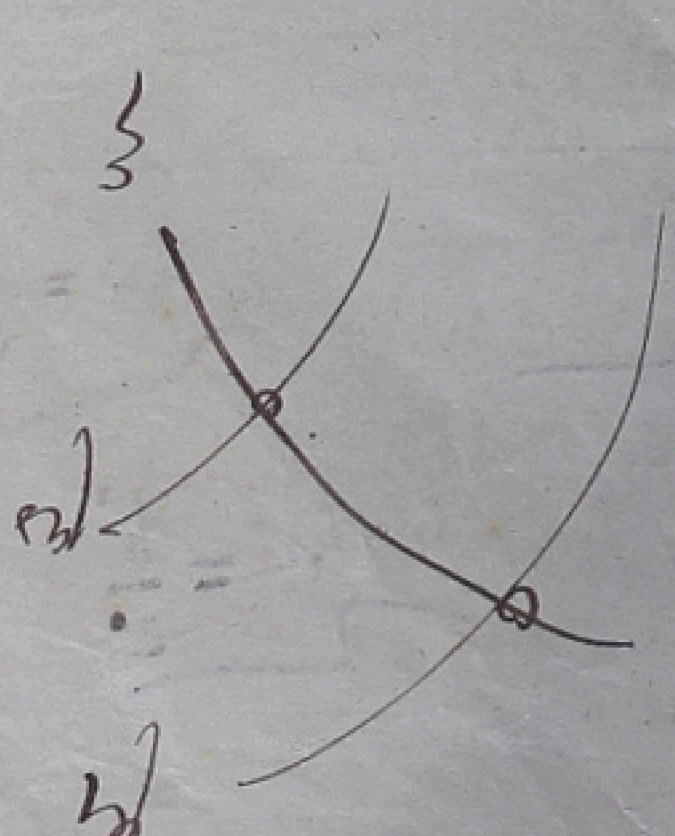
$$= \frac{\mu_1-\mu_0}{2}(A^2+B^2) - \frac{c^2}{2}\sin(\mu_1-\mu_0)\cos(\mu_1+\mu_0)$$

$$\mu_1-\mu_0 = 2\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi(A^2+B^2)}{k^2}$$







$$\varphi = -(bl\cos\varphi + am\sin\varphi)e^{-\lambda} - \frac{1}{4}c^2 r e^{-2\lambda}\sin 2\varphi.$$

$$\Phi = -(bl\cos\varphi + am\sin\varphi)e^{-\lambda} - \frac{1}{4}c^2 r e^{-2\lambda}\sin 2\varphi$$

$$f = -(bl + iam)e^{-(\lambda+i\varphi)} - i\frac{c^2 r}{4}e^{-2(\lambda+i\varphi)} \qquad \frac{\xi}{R^2} = \frac{d\omega}{ds}$$

R

$R(\cos\omega, \sin\omega)$

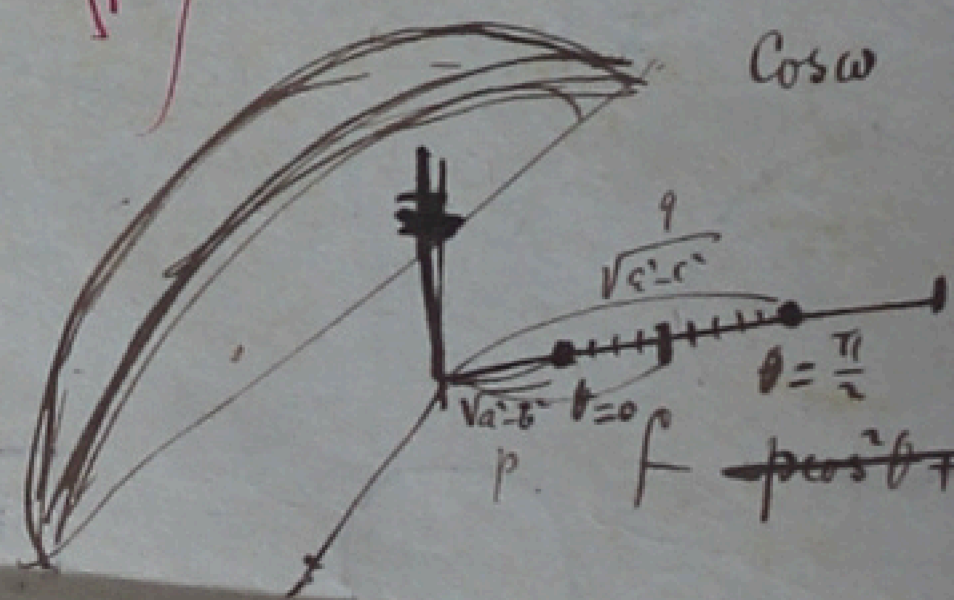
$\xi = 0$

$\xi =$ $\quad \frac{d\xi}{ds} = \frac{\xi}{\xi}$

$\xi = \cot$

$$\frac{d\omega}{ds} = \frac{\xi}{R^2}$$

$\cos\omega$



f ~~$p\cos\theta + q\sin\theta$~~

$$f = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{b^2c^2}{b^2\cos^2\omega + c^2\sin^2\omega}}$$

(a^2-b^2)

$$f^2 = (a^2-b^2)\cos^2\theta + (a^2-c^2)\sin^2\theta = a^2 - b^2\cos^2\theta - c^2\sin^2\theta$$

$$(c^2-b^2)\sin\omega\cos\omega\,\frac{\xi}{R^2} = +\frac{b^2c^2}{(1-k^2)^2a^3}kk'$$

$$\frac{b^2c^2\,\xi^2}{(1-k^2)^2a^4R^4}\left[b^2-(1-k^2)a^2\right]\left[(1-k^2)a^2-c^2\right] = \frac{b^2c^2}{(1-k^2)^2a^2}kk'^2$$

$$R^2 = (1-\sigma^2)\frac{b^2c^2}{b^2\cos^2\omega + c^2\sin^2\omega}$$

$$x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2(1-k^2)(1-\sigma^2) + a^2\sigma^2$$

$$= (1-\sigma^2)\frac{b^2c^2}{b^2\cos^2\omega + c^2\sin^2\omega} + a^2\sigma^2$$

$$= \frac{(1-\sigma^2)b^2c^2 + a^2\sigma^2\left[b^2\cos^2\omega + c^2\sin^2\omega\right]}{b^2\cos^2\omega + c^2\sin^2\omega}$$

$$b^2\cos^2\theta + c^2\sin^2\theta = \frac{b^2c^2}{b^2\cos^2\omega + c^2\sin^2\omega}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta}{\sin^2\omega + \cos^2\omega}$$

$$b^4\cos^2\theta\cos^2\omega + b^2c^2\left[\sin^2\theta\cos^2\omega + \cos^2\theta\sin^2\omega\right] = \frac{b^2c^2}{b^2\cos^2\omega + c^2\sin^2\omega}$$

$$+c^4\sin^2\theta\sin^2\omega = 0$$

$$\tan\omega = \frac{b}{c\tan\theta}$$

$$\tan\theta\tan\omega = \frac{b^2}{c^2}$$

$$b^2(b^2-c^2)\cos^2\theta\cos^2\omega = c^2(b^2-c^2)\sin^2\theta\sin^2\omega$$