Susa 19 Gennaio 1904

Stimatissimo Sig.r Professore,

Le spedisco per la posta una brevissima nota sulle "sostituzioni ridotte del 2°, 3° e 4° grado fra le [illegible], incongrue" secondo il modulo primo p. Desiderei sapere se Ella l'ammetta, e gradirei il suo autorevole giudizio.

Mi perdoni il fastidio, e mi creda suo devotissimo ed obbligatissimo servitore

Gioachino di Greci

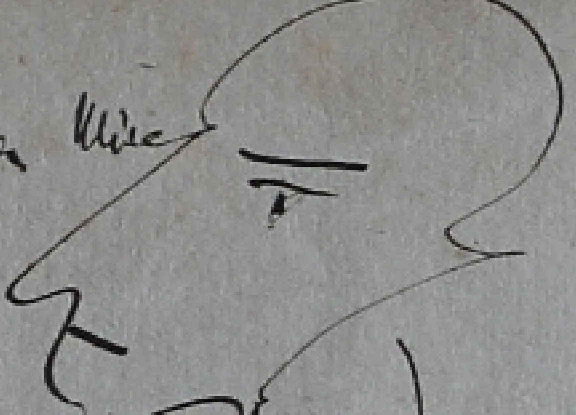
professore di matematica nel R.° Ginnasio di Susa

All'Illustrissimo Signor

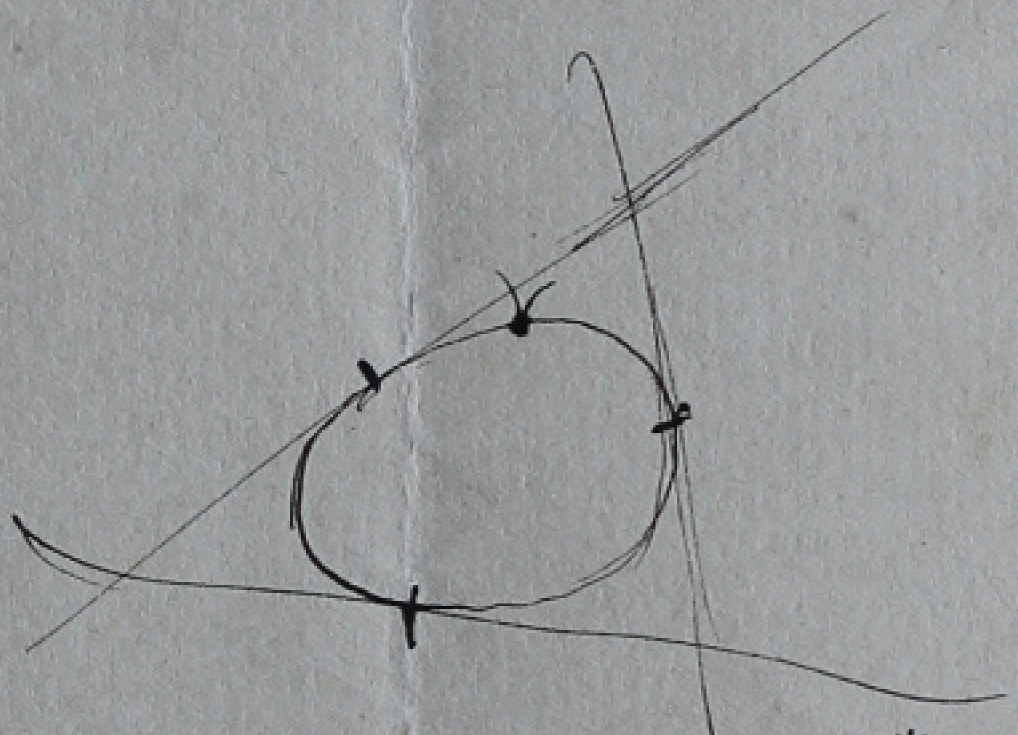
Prof.re Ernesto Cesàro

professore di calcolo infinitesimale nella R.a Università di Napoli

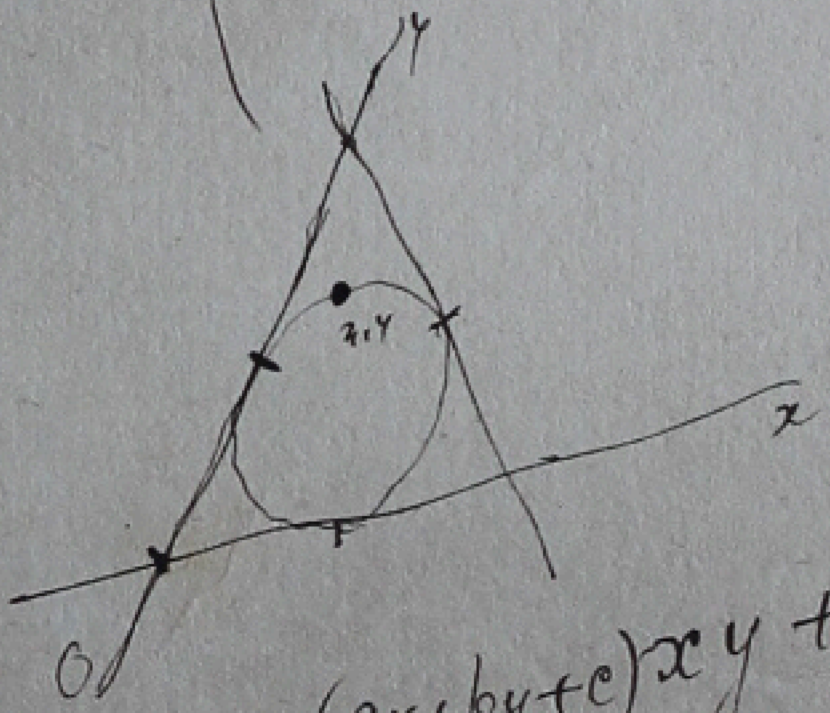
Dà · della Mie...



D_1	a	N_1	p_{xx}
D_2	b	N_2	p_{xy}
D_3	c	N_3	$\sim$
G_1	f	T_1	p_{yz}
G_2	g	T_2	:
G_3	h	T_3	:



$$-\rho\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial a} + \cdots$$



$$-\int\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \cdots\right)\rho\, dS = \int\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\overbrace{\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial a}}^{N_1}\cdot\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \cdots\right) dS$$

∂

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial a}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right] + \cdots$$

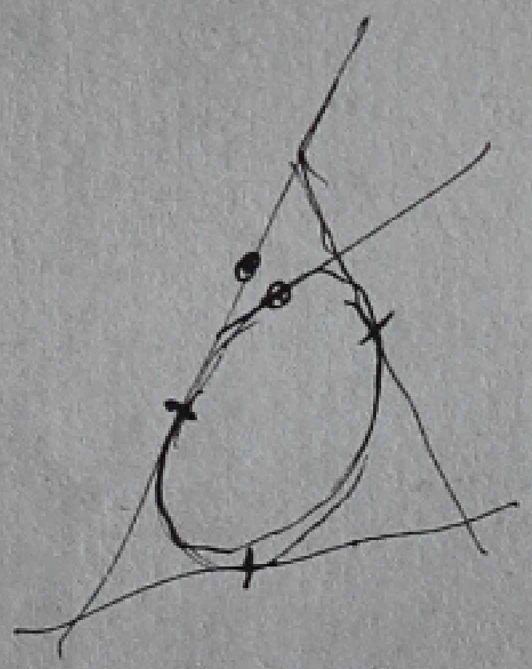
$$-\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial a}\frac{\partial a}{\partial t}$$

$\frac{1}{2}\,\partial$

$$\int\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \cdots\right)\rho\, dS = \frac{d}{dt}\int \Pi\, dS$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\int\left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)^2 + \cdots\right]\rho\, dS =$$

$4abxy$



$$(ax+by+c)xy + \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma = 0$$

$$2ay + [2(ax+by)+c]\cdot y' + bxy'^2 = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-2(ax+by)-c}{2bx}$$

$$\frac{X-x}{dx} = \frac{Y-y}{dy}$$

$$\frac{Y-y}{X-x} + \frac{2(ax+by)+c}{2bx} = 0$$

$$[2(ax+by)+c]X + 2bxY =$$

$$= 2(ax^2+2bxy) + cx + \cancel{2bxy}$$

$$y(ax+by+c) + \cancel{ax}y + \alpha +$$

$$+ [x(ax+by+c) + bxy + \beta]y' = 0$$

$$f(x+h) = \varphi(h) f(x) + \varphi_1(h) f_1(x) + \varphi_2(h) f_2(x) + \cdots$$

$$\boxed{\begin{cases} \varphi(0) = 1 \\ \varphi'(1) = 0 \end{cases}} \quad \lim \frac{f(x+h) - \varphi(h) f(x)}{h} = \lim \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \lim \frac{1 - \varphi(h)}{h} f(x)$$

$$= f'(x) \cancel{+ \alpha}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim \frac{\varphi_1(h) f_1(x) + \varphi_2(h) f_2(x) + \cdots}{h}$$

$$\cancel{\lim \frac{\varphi_n(h)}{h}} - \qquad \underline{\varphi_n'(0) = \alpha_n}$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \alpha_1 f_1(x) + \alpha_2 f_2(x) + \alpha_3 f_3(x) + \cdots \\ f''(x) &= \alpha_1 f(x) + \alpha_2 f_1(x) + \alpha_3 f_2(x) + \cdots \\ f'''(x) &= \alpha_1 f'(x) + \alpha_2 f(x) + \alpha_3 f_1(x) + \cdots \end{aligned}\right\} \begin{matrix} h \\ \frac{h^2}{2} \\ \frac{h^3}{6} \end{matrix}$$

$$\cancel{\begin{aligned} f(x+h) = f(x) &+ \alpha_1 \{ f_2(x+h) - f_2(x) \} + \\ &+ \alpha_2 \{ f_3(x+h) - f_3(x) \} + \\ &+ \alpha_3 \{ f_4(x+h) - f_4(x) \} + \cdots \end{aligned}}$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + h f'(x) + \cdots$$

$$\cancel{f(x+h) = f(x) + f(x) + \alpha - f}$$

$$\cancel{\varphi(h) = 1 +}$$

$$\cancel{f(x+h) = \mathrm{cost}\, f(x)}$$

$$\cancel{f(x+h) - \alpha_1 f}(x+h$$

$$f(x) = \cancel{\alpha_1 f_2(x)} + \alpha_2 f_3(x) + \cdots$$

$$\cancel{f(x+h) = \alpha_1 \{ \varphi}$$