

$$= \Delta P_{\text{in}} - V_{\text{in}} \cdot \Delta Q + \Delta P_{\text{out}} \cdot V_{\text{out}}$$

$\Delta^N$  is a probability measure on  $\Delta^N$ .

## Leçon d'anglais

*Appleton's history of the world.*

$\Delta \Delta \delta \Delta \Delta$	$\Delta \Delta b \delta \mu - \lambda$
-	-
$b^2 q^2 \dots b^2 \mu^2$	
$\dots \Delta b^2 \dots \lambda \dots \Gamma^2$	
$\Delta \Gamma^2$	$\lambda + \mu^2$
$q^2 b^2 \Delta q^2$	$\Delta^2 \mu^2 \mu^2$
$\Delta \lambda^2 C \sigma^2$	$L^2 U^2$
$\Delta L^2$	$\Gamma^2 \lambda^2$
$\Delta \gamma^2$	$F \gamma^2$

## Alphabet pour q.q. son avg. & fr.

t fa	t fe	f fi	t fo
t va	t ve	t si	t vo
t za	t ze	t zi	t zo
c tha	v they	a this	d tho
r ng		t th	\ v

$\approx \cos(\Delta\varphi_b) \approx \rho$

== COR PNC

$$\text{---} = 9b + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} C \mathbf{f} + 7b -$$

\approx .1 \quad \Delta^2 \cdot 2 \quad C2 \quad 20 \quad [42]

"4.1 \quad \Delta^2 \cdot 2 \quad C2 \quad 20

$\equiv \Omega L \Delta \cdot 4$  L. r 9 b. +  
 $\approx \Omega' L'$

$$= 96. + b \cos \cdot 2 CL$$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

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~~100~~ > 4.5 < 10

$\equiv C\Gamma \cdot \Delta \cdot \Delta V \cdot \Delta D$

"A. 2<sup>a</sup> 6<sup>b</sup> F<sup>c</sup>

$$= P \cap P \cap Q \cap U \cap V \cap W \cap X \cap Y \cap Z$$