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中國國際海運集裝箱(集團)股份有限公司

China International Shipping Container (Group) Co., Ltd.

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Main body text for item 10, consisting of multiple lines of dense, illegible characters.

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Main body text for item 11, consisting of multiple lines of dense, illegible characters.

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Main body text for item 12, consisting of multiple lines of dense, illegible characters.





21

Handwritten text on a musical staff, likely a vocal line, with various notes and rests.

Handwritten text on a musical staff, continuing the piece with notes and rests.

22

Handwritten text on a musical staff, showing a continuation of the musical notation.

2

Handwritten text on a musical staff, featuring a key signature change to two flats.

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Handwritten text on a musical staff, continuing the piece with notes and rests.

- (1) Handwritten musical notation on a staff.
- (2) Handwritten musical notation on a staff.
- ( ) Handwritten musical notation on a staff.
- ( ) Handwritten musical notation on a staff.
- ( ) Handwritten musical notation on a staff, ending with a double bar line.

2

Handwritten text on a musical staff, showing musical notation.

2

Handwritten text on a musical staff, including a section with a double bar line and a fermata.

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question.

2. The second step is to do background research on the topic.



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(1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$  (normalization condition)

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \delta(x) dx = 0$  (odd function property)

Example 1:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

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

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

(3)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

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(5)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

(6)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

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Example 2:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

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

Example 3:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

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

Ques 1

the following are the steps in the process of the development of a new product

- (1) identify the market (customer), and the business opportunity
- (2) develop a business plan for the product
- (3) develop a marketing plan for the product
- (4) develop a financial plan for the product
- (5) develop a legal plan for the product
- (6) develop a production plan for the product
- (7) develop a distribution plan for the product

the following are the steps in the process of the development of a new product

Ques 2

the following are the steps in the process of the development of a new product

the following are the steps in the process of the development of a new product

Ques 3

the following are the steps in the process of the development of a new product

the following are the steps in the process of the development of a new product

- (1) identify the market (customer), and the business opportunity (2) develop a business plan for the product
- (2) develop a marketing plan for the product
- (3) develop a financial plan for the product

Ques 1)

1. The following information is available for the year ended 31/12/2019:

Revenue: 1000  
Cost of Sales: 600  
Selling Expenses: 50  
Administrative Expenses: 40  
Depreciation: 20  
Interest: 10  
Dividend Income: 10

(1) Calculate the gross profit margin and the operating profit margin.  
Gross Profit Margin =  $\frac{1000 - 600}{1000} = 40\%$   
Operating Profit Margin =  $\frac{1000 - 600 - 50 - 40 - 20 - 10 + 10}{1000} = 23\%$

(2) Calculate the net profit margin.

( ) Calculate the net profit margin.

( ) Calculate the net profit margin.

( ) Calculate the net profit margin.

( ) Calculate the net profit margin.

2. The following information is available for the year ended 31/12/2019:

Ques 2)

1. The following information is available for the year ended 31/12/2019:

Ques 3)

1. The following information is available for the year ended 31/12/2019:



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2. *[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*

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- [Faint, illegible handwritten text]*
- (1) *[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*
  - (2) *[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*
  - (3) *[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*
  - (4) *[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*
  - (5) *[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*
1. *[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*



(1)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$  (normalization)

(2)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \delta(x) dx = 0$  (odd function)

(3)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \delta(x) dx = 0$  for  $n > 0$  (odd function)

(4)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \delta(x) dx = 0$  for  $n < 0$  (even function)

Example:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n \delta(x) dx = 0$  for  $n > 0$  (odd function)



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the financial data, including a list of all accounts and their respective balances. This information is crucial for understanding the overall financial health of the organization.

The following table summarizes the key financial metrics for the period. It shows a steady increase in revenue over the last quarter, which is a positive indicator for the company's growth. However, there is a corresponding increase in expenses, which has led to a slight decrease in net profit. This suggests that while the company is growing, it may need to optimize its operational costs to maintain profitability.

In conclusion, the financial performance of the company has been mixed. While revenue has grown, the increase in expenses has offset some of these gains. It is recommended that management focus on cost reduction strategies in the coming quarter to improve the bottom line. Additionally, maintaining accurate records and providing regular financial reports will continue to be essential for informed decision-making.

## Annex 1

This annex provides a detailed list of all assets and liabilities as of the reporting date. It includes a description of each item, its location, and its estimated value. This information is used to ensure that the balance sheet accurately reflects the company's financial position.

- (1) Cash and bank balances: Total amount of 1,250,000.00.
- (2) Accounts receivable: Total amount of 3,750,000.00, including 2,500,000.00 from customers and 1,250,000.00 from other parties.
- (3) Inventory: Total amount of 1,500,000.00, consisting of raw materials and finished goods.

QUESTION 2

1. A company is considering investing in a new project. The project has a life of 3 years and the initial investment is \$100,000. The project is expected to generate the following cash flows:

(1) Year 1: \$40,000  
Year 2: \$50,000  
Year 3: \$60,000

(2) The company's cost of capital is 10%. Calculate the NPV of the project.

(3) Calculate the IRR of the project.

(4) Calculate the payback period of the project.

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2. A company is considering investing in a new project. The project has a life of 3 years and the initial investment is \$100,000. The project is expected to generate the following cash flows:

(1) Year 1: \$40,000  
Year 2: \$50,000  
Year 3: \$60,000

(2) The company's cost of capital is 10%. Calculate the NPV of the project.

(3) Calculate the IRR of the project.

(4) Calculate the payback period of the project.

(5) Calculate the NPV of the project if the cost of capital is 15%.

(6) Calculate the NPV of the project if the cost of capital is 20%.

(7) Calculate the NPV of the project if the cost of capital is 25%.





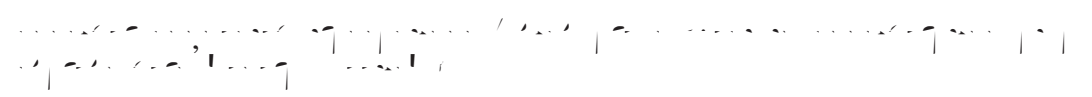

(8) Calculate the NPV of the project if the cost of capital is 30%.

(9) Calculate the NPV of the project if the cost of capital is 35%.


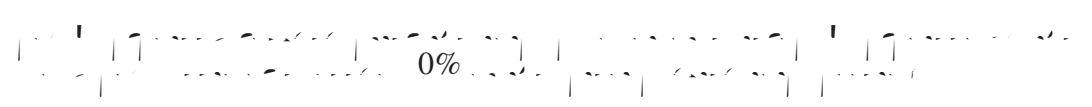



(10) Calculate the NPV of the project if the cost of capital is 40%.

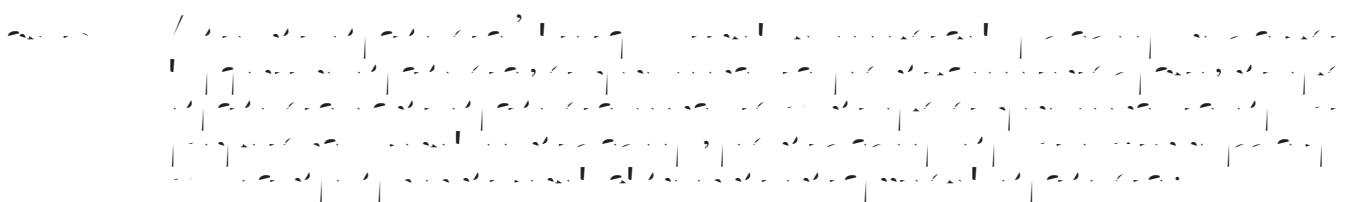
(11) Calculate the NPV of the project if the cost of capital is 45%.

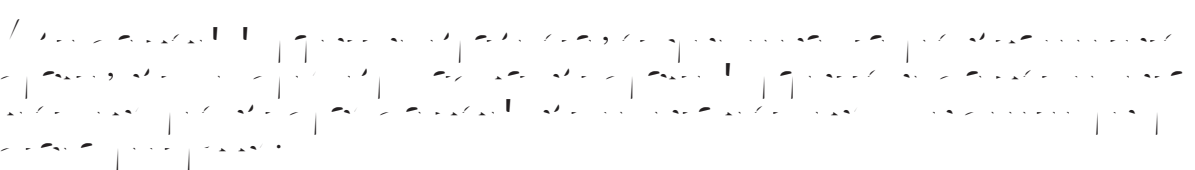
(12) Calculate the NPV of the project if the cost of capital is 50%.

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1.  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$  (using the power rule)

2.  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$  (using the power rule)

3.  $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$  (using the power rule)

4.  $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$  (using the power rule)

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Question 1 / The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The results are given in the following table.

- (1) The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The results are given in the following table.
- (2) The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The results are given in the following table.
- (3) The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The results are given in the following table.
- (4) The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The results are given in the following table.

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Question 2 / The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The results are given in the following table.

- (1) The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The results are given in the following table.

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(2)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$  (元)

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Quest 1

Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f(x) = cx$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

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Quest 2

Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f(x) = e^{cx}$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Quest

Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + f(xy)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f(x) = cx$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Quest,

Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + f(x^2y)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f(x) = cx$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Quest

Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + f(x^2y) + f(xy^2)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f(x) = cx$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- (1) Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + f(x^2y)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f(x) = cx$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- (2) Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + f(x^2y) + f(xy^2)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f(x) = cx$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- (3) Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) + f(x^2y) + f(xy^2) + f(x^3y^2)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f(x) = cx$  for some constant  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

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110

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, consisting of a series of notes and rests.

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(1) Handwritten musical notation on a staff, consisting of a series of notes and rests.

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11

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, consisting of a series of rhythmic notes and rests.

11

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, consisting of a series of rhythmic notes and rests.

- (1) Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff.
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- (4) Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff.
- (5) Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff.
- (6) Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, consisting of a series of rhythmic notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, consisting of a series of rhythmic notes and rests.

11

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, consisting of a series of rhythmic notes and rests.

11

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, consisting of a series of rhythmic notes and rests.

120

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, consisting of a series of rhythmic notes and rests.

121

Handwritten text for question 121, consisting of several lines of cursive script.

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Handwritten text for question 122, consisting of several lines of cursive script.

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Handwritten text for question 12, consisting of several lines of cursive script.

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Handwritten text for question 12, consisting of several lines of cursive script.

- (1) Handwritten text for sub-question (1)
- (2) Handwritten text for sub-question (2)
- ( ) Handwritten text for sub-question ( ), including the number 10.

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12.  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$      $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+(x)^2} dx = \arctan(x) \Big|_0^1 = \arctan(1) - \arctan(0) = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

12.  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$      $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+(x)^2} dx = \arctan(x) \Big|_0^1 = \arctan(1) - \arctan(0) = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

12.  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$      $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+(x)^2} dx = \arctan(x) \Big|_0^1 = \arctan(1) - \arctan(0) = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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(10)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) \delta(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$

(11)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) \delta(x-1) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) \delta(x-1) dx = 0$

(12)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) \delta(x-1) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x) \delta(x-1) dx = 0$

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1.0 下列各题中，只有一个选项是正确的，请将正确选项的字母填入题后的括号内。

- 1.1 下列各题中，有一个或一个以上选项是正确的，请将正确选项的字母填入题后的括号内。
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- (1) 下列各题中，只有一个选项是正确的，请将正确选项的字母填入题后的括号内。
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  - ( ) 下列各题中，有一个或一个以上选项是正确的，请将正确选项的字母填入题后的括号内。

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1/1

Handwritten text for the first question, likely a definition or explanation.

1/1

Handwritten text for the second question.

(1) Handwritten text for the first sub-question.

(2) Handwritten text for the second sub-question.

( ) Handwritten text for the third sub-question.

( ) Handwritten text for the fourth sub-question.

( ) Handwritten text for the fifth sub-question.

( ) Handwritten text for the sixth sub-question.

1/1

Handwritten text for the third question.

(1) Handwritten text for the first sub-question of the third question.

(2) Handwritten text for the second sub-question of the third question.

( ) Handwritten text for the third sub-question of the third question.

( ) Handwritten text for the fourth sub-question of the third question.

( ) Handwritten text for the fifth sub-question of the third question.

( ) Handwritten text for the sixth sub-question of the third question.

( ) Handwritten text for the seventh sub-question of the third question.





- (2)  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -1 - \infty \right) = -\infty$
- ( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$
- ( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$
- ( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$
- ( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$  ( )

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

1.

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

200

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

(1)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

(2)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

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220

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

(1)

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

(2)

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

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Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

221

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

(1)

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

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Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

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Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

222

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

22

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

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22,

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

22

Handwritten musical notation on a staff.

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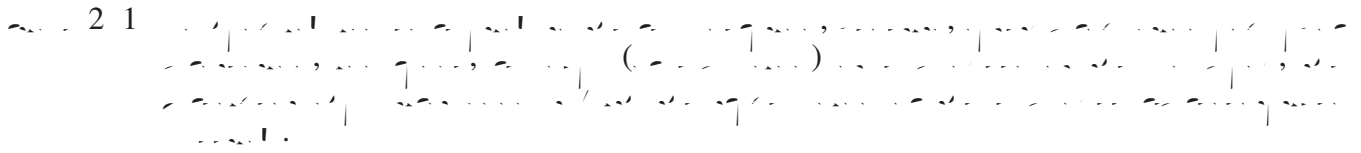
22

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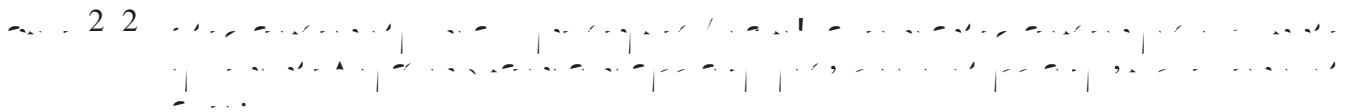
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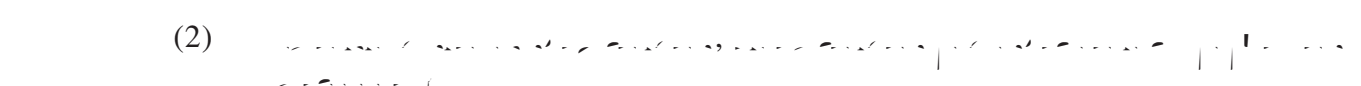


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(1)




(2)



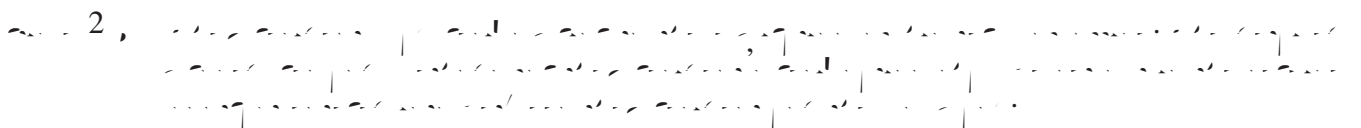
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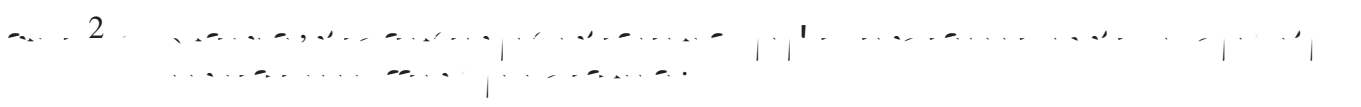
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t 1

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( )  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -1 - \infty \right) = -\infty$

( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

20

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

21

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

(1)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

(2)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

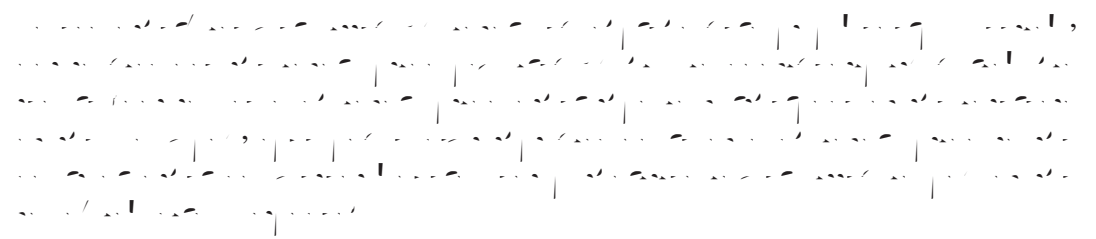
( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$


( )  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

(10)  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = -1 - \infty = -\infty$

(11) 

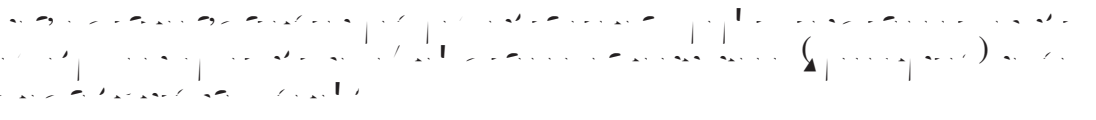
(12) 

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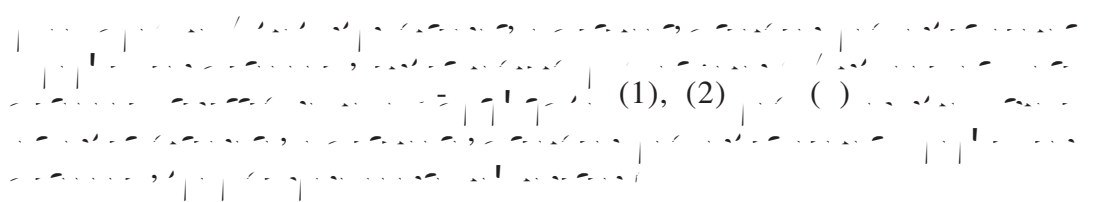
2 2



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(2) 

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2





Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

(1) Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

(2) Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

( ) Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

2, Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

2 0  
2 Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

(1) Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

(2) Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

2 1 Handwritten musical notation on a single staff.

2 2

2

Handwritten text, possibly a title or introductory paragraph.

(1) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

(2) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

( ) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

( ) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

( ) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

2,

Handwritten text, possibly a title or introductory paragraph.

Handwritten text, possibly a title or introductory paragraph.

(1) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

(2) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

( ) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

( ) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

( ) Handwritten text, likely a sub-point or paragraph.

2

Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, starting with a vertical line on the left.

(1) Handwritten text starting with a vertical line on the left.

(2) Handwritten text starting with a vertical line on the left, containing a circled number 2.

Handwritten text starting with a vertical line on the left.

t 10 l t t , t t t t  
t 1 l t t

2

Handwritten text starting with a vertical line on the left.

2

Handwritten text starting with a vertical line on the left, containing a circled number 2 and a circled number 1.

Handwritten text starting with a vertical line on the left.

Handwritten text starting with a vertical line on the left.



... (faint text) ...

2,1

... (faint text) ...

2,

... (faint text) ...

20

... (faint text) ...

21

2,0

... (faint text) ...

2,1

... (faint text) ...

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120

2,2

... (faint text) ...

2,1

... (faint text) ...

10%

0%

... (faint text) ...

... (faint text) ...



Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or introductory paragraph.

Second line of handwritten text.

2

Third line of handwritten text.

(1) Handwritten text with a percentage symbol (0%) indicating a value or result.

(2) Handwritten text with a percentage symbol (0%) indicating a value or result.

( ) Handwritten text with a percentage symbol (20%) indicating a value or result.

Fourth line of handwritten text.

Large block of handwritten text, possibly a detailed explanation or calculation.

Final block of handwritten text at the bottom of the page.



the ... of ...

the ... of ...

the ... of ...

(1) the ... of ...

(2) the ... of ...

t 2 t 1 t

2r the ... of ...

20 the ... of ...

t 3 t t

21 the ... of ...

the ... of ...

2.2.  $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

2. (1)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

(2)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

(3)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

2.  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ . Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .  
Derivatives:  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$ .

(1)  $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

(2)  $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$

(i)  $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$

(ii)  $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$

(i)  $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$

(i)  $\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$

(i)  $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$

(ii)  $\frac{1}{x^{10}} = x^{-10}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

(iii)  $\frac{1}{x^{11}} = x^{-11}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-11} = -11x^{-12} = -\frac{11}{x^{12}}$

$\frac{1}{x^{12}} = x^{-12}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-12} = -12x^{-13} = -\frac{12}{x^{13}}$

2.

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

$\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$   $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$





0,  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

0  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

0  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

0  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

0  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$





20

(1)  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1^3 - 0^3) = \frac{1}{3}$

(2)  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (1^4 - 0^4) = \frac{1}{4}$

(3)  $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5} (1^5 - 0^5) = \frac{1}{5}$

(4)  $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (1^6 - 0^6) = \frac{1}{6}$

21

(1)  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1^3 - 0^3) = \frac{1}{3}$

(2)  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (1^4 - 0^4) = \frac{1}{4}$

(3)  $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5} (1^5 - 0^5) = \frac{1}{5}$

(4)  $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (1^6 - 0^6) = \frac{1}{6}$

22

(1)  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1^3 - 0^3) = \frac{1}{3}$

(2)  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (1^4 - 0^4) = \frac{1}{4}$

(3)  $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5} (1^5 - 0^5) = \frac{1}{5}$

(4)  $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (1^6 - 0^6) = \frac{1}{6}$

(5)  $\int_0^1 x^6 dx = \frac{1}{7} x^7 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{7} (1^7 - 0^7) = \frac{1}{7}$

(6)  $\int_0^1 x^7 dx = \frac{1}{8} x^8 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} (1^8 - 0^8) = \frac{1}{8}$

(7)  $\int_0^1 x^8 dx = \frac{1}{9} x^9 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{9} (1^9 - 0^9) = \frac{1}{9}$

(8)  $\int_0^1 x^9 dx = \frac{1}{10} x^{10} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{10} (1^{10} - 0^{10}) = \frac{1}{10}$

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1

Handwritten text on a musical staff, likely a vocal line, with various notes and rests.

2

Handwritten text on a musical staff, continuing the piece.

Handwritten text on a musical staff, possibly a bridge or interlude.

t 14 . t l t

(1)

Handwritten musical notation for the first system of a section, including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system of a section.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system of a section.

(2)

Handwritten musical notation for the second system of a section, including a measure with a circled number '1'.

