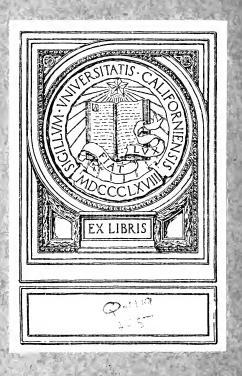
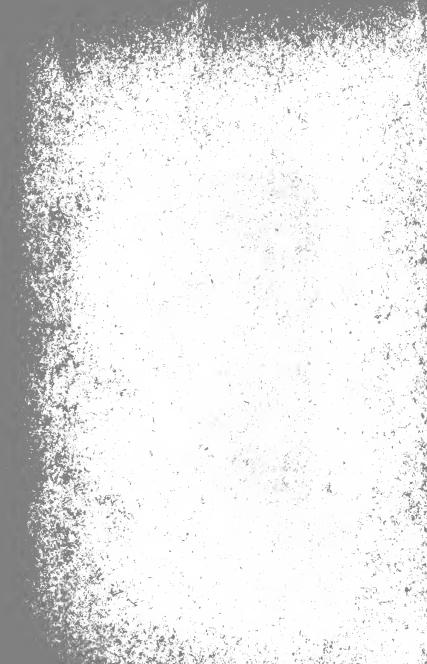
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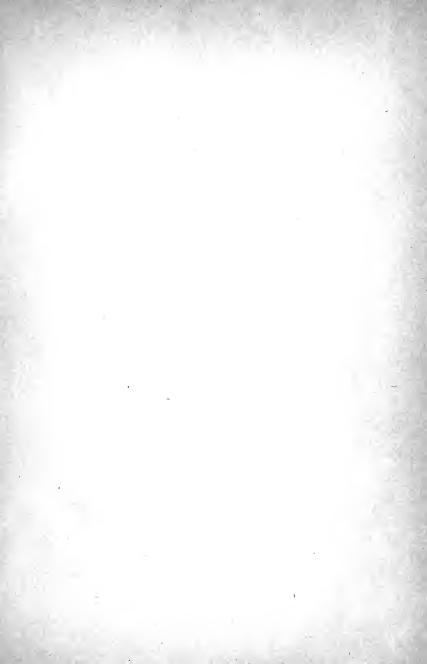
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# MATHEMATICAL ROOTS UPROOTED,

INCLUDING SQUARE ROOT, CUBE ROOT, AND OTHER ROOTS.

A HIGHLY PRACTICAL, BRIEF AND UNIQUE METHOD FOR THE EXTRACTION OF ALL ARITHMETICAL ROOTS.

A SCIENTIFIC PROCESS

NOT HERETOFORE PRESENTED IN ANY PUBLISHED WORK

ON ARITHMETIC, AND

## SAVING NINE-TENTHS OF THE LABOR

USUALLY NECESSARY FOR THE EXTRACTION OF ROOTS, AND ESPECIALLY OF CUBE ROOT, UNDER THE RULES NOW EMPLOYED.

FOR THE USE OF ALL GRADES AND ALL SCHOOLS
ABOVE THE PRIMARY, AND FOR TEACHERS
IN PARTICULAR.



-BY-

G. D. HINES, A. M.

J. R. HOLCOMB & CO., PUBLISHERS, 1886.

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#### DEDICATION.

#### TO MY WIFE,

THE SYMPATHETIC SHARER WITH ME OF THE MIXED CUP OF FORTUNE INCIDENT TO A LONG SCHOOL LIFE, THIS LITTLE VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED.

G. D. HINES.

#### PREFACE.

possess, is largely due to its brevity and practicability. The methods of treating difficult roots, herein contained, and especially of cube root, were first suggested to the Author in the winter of '81 and '82, while teaching the Lincoln School, Plumas County, California. The pupils of that school, as is usual with most pupils, on first meeting the subject, were having trouble with cube root. This caused the teacher to put his wits to work in the almost hopeless effort to devise, if possible, some easier and shorter way of solution than the prolix processes extant in the arithmetics; and, after some days of close scrutiny of the meaning and relation of roots and powers, the Author detected, for the first time, a new method of teaching cube root. The treatment of other roots, and of surds, naturally followed; and the result has been what my fellow-teachers and others will find in the following pages of this work.

It is believed that the addenda of Interest, with its unique, brief, and simple treatment, will prove an attractive feature of the book.

This work is distinctly original. It details our own discoveries and is the product of our own thought respecting the treatment of that difficult subject, cube root. We send it forth on its mission, conscious that it must stand or fall on its own merits. We are fully persuaded, at the same time, that it needs only to be seen and understood to be appreciated; and that, if generally introduced, it must supplant the perplexing and unsatisfactory rules in the text-books on cube root and the higher roots, and on surds. We ask an impartial examination by our fellow-teachers everywhere, and believe they will find the little book helpful, if not indispensable, to them.

SELMA, CAL., MAY 28, 1886.



## CUBE ROOT

#### AND OTHER ROOTS UPROOTED.

DEF .- A root is one of the equal factors that has been repeated in multiplication a given number of times, to produce a given power. Ex. -3 is the cube root of 27, having been twice repeated in multiplication, or thrice used as a factor, to produce the power. 27 is the cube root of 19683, having been twice repeated in multiplication, or thrice used as a factor, to produce the power. 15 is the fourth root of 50625, having been three times repeated in multiplication, or four times used as a factor, to produce the power. And so on for any other roots, integral or fractional, positive or negative. To find the roots of all powers that legitimately belong to arithmetic, is the chief object of this work.

Obs.—As this treatise deals chiefly with cube root and other higher roots, no extended notice of square root will be taken. Only an incidental usage will be made of it.

### THE BASIS.

It is a well-known fact that the principles underlying Arithmetical evolution are derived from the mother science of Algebra, and that the arithmetical rules have been formulated out of the algebraic formulæ. No other rules for the extraction of roots have been presented in the arithmetics, and perhaps, substantially, no others can be framed than those which depend on algebraic principles. But certain rules can, nevertheless, be formulated, which, while they have reference to algebraic principles, completely revolutionize the old mammoth rules, and, in brevity, almost annul them.

## THE NEW TREATMENT.

The methods about to be illustrated need have no reference to algebra, nor do they require any knowledge of that science. They annihilate the "cubic block" system, which clearly presents the principles of evolution to only the maturer scholars; and then only in cube root, and are of no real advantage in the actual work of even the cube root, in very large numbers, and certainly of no advantage in extracting any other than the cube root.

### CUBE ROOT.

We will now present our method for the extraction of the cube root. Powers are either perfect or imperfect. 15625 is a perfect cube, while 18740 is an imperfect cube, or third power, and is called a surd. We will present a rule for the extraction of the cube root of perfect third powers, and one also for that of surds.

Obs.—It may be remarked that a surd may be considered an imperfect power of any degree whatever. Thus, 18740 may be considered an imperfect square, cube, fourth power, or any other power; for we may require the approximate square root, cube root, fourth root, or any other root, of 18740. But it sometimes happens that a perfect power of one degree is a surd of another degree, and vice versa.

Ex. -25 is a perfect square, but an imperfect cube; while 27 is an imperfect square, but a perfect cube.

### EXACT CUBES OF TWO PERIODS.

Let us extract the cube root of the following numbers, viz.: 13824 185193 A little observation and practice enable us to determine by inspection the root figure of the first period of the power. Thus, the root figure of 13, in the first of the preceding numbers, is 2. And by the new method, the root figure of the last period is 4, when the period ends in 4. Hence, the cube root of 13824 is 24. The root figure of the last period is 2, when the period ends in 8. (It is 8 when the period ends in 2.) So the cube root of the last number is 42. The cube root of 262144 is obtained in the same way. The root figure of 262 is 6, and of 144 it is 4. So the 1/202144 is 64. Again, the root figure of the first period of 166375 is 5; and the root figure of the last period is 5, when the period ends in 5. So the \$\frac{1}{166375}\$ is 55. 704969 gives, for the first root figure, 8; and the last is 9, when the period ends in 9. So, the  $\sqrt[3]{704969}$  is 89. In like manner, 185193 gives, for the first root figure, 5; and last figure is 7, when the period ends in 3. (It is 3, when the period ends in 7.) Thus, the 18/185193 is 57. The cube root of 250047, for reasons already

stated, is 63. The cube root of 91125, for similar reasons, is 45. The  $\sqrt[3]{97336}$  is to be written out impromptu, just as the previous roots have been; making the last root figure 6, when the final period ends in 6. Also, the  $\sqrt[3]{226981}$  is 61, the last root figure being 1, when the concluding period ends in 1. Observe that, in all perfect cubes, the final root figure is simply chosen, according to the character of the terminating figure of the power. This is a great saving of time and work, as will be shown hereafter.

#### EXPLANATION. \*

The reasons for the foregoing selection of the final root figure, depend on a very plain principle. In all perfect third powers, it is evident that the final figure of the power arises from the multiplication of the final figure of the root twice into itself. Now, if we multiply the nine digits, respectively, twice into themselves, we shall have this result, viz.:

 $1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$   $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$   $3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$   $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$   $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$ Observing the final figures of these powers, we see that the final root figure 1 produces a 1, on being twice multiplied into itself. We see that the final root figure 2 produces an 8, and an 8 a 2; that 3 produces a 7, and a 7 a 3; that a 4 produces a 4; that a 5 produces a 5; that a 6 produces a 6, and that a 9 produces a 9.

Obs.—The cubes of the several digits, viz.: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729,

 $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$  Obs.—The cubes of the several digits, viz.: 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729, must be so thoroughly familiar to the student that he can select the root figure of the first period impromptu.

If the first period is, in magnitude, between 1 and 8, the root figure is 1; if the

 $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 512$  If the first period is, in magnitude, between 8 and 27, the root figure is 2; if the first period is embraced between 27 and 64, the root figure is 3; if it is between 64 and 125, the root figure is 4; and so on.

1. What is the root figure of the first period, if the period is comprised between 512 and 729?

2. What is the root figure of the first period, if the period is larger than 729?

#### EXAMPLES.

Let it be required to extract the cube root of the following, by the foregoing principles, viz.:

Thus, we may write out, impromptu, according to the foregoing principles, the roots of these, and of all perfect cubes involving only two periods.

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Let the student find the roots of the following, writing out the answers, off-hand, without any figuring or formal extraction, and choosing, at sight, the final root figure, according to the character of the terminal figure of the power, viz.:

1.  $\sqrt[3]{39304}$ 2.  $\sqrt[3]{40656}$ 3.  $\sqrt[3]{40656}$ 4.  $\sqrt[3]{405224}$ 5.  $\sqrt[3]{389017}$ 6.  $\sqrt[3]{474582}$ 7.  $\sqrt[3]{000002744}$ 7.  $\sqrt[3]{000002744}$ 8.  $\sqrt[3]{0000024389}$ 9.  $\sqrt[3]{000079507}$ 11.  $\sqrt[3]{0000614125}$ 

Obs.—The last six preceding numbers consist of three periods, but may be solved without premeditation by the same rules, respecting the terminal figure, as are given for powers of two periods.

#### EXACT CUBES OF THREE PERIODS.

Let us extract the cube root of the following numbers:

 1.
 44361864
 4.
 12.812904
 8.
 387420489

 2.
 134217728
 5.
 5545233
 9.
 10077.696

 3.
 12812904
 6.
 2000376
 10.
 36.926037

Taking the first of the preceding numbers, and selecting the first root figure, 3, we take its cube

| 44361864 | 354. | from the period, and to the remainder attach the next period. Find the second root figure by dividing the partial dividend, save the two right-hand figures, by triple the square of the first root figure. Choose the last figure according to the character of the terminal figure of the power.

In the same manner, the cube root of

13d217728 is 512.
125 Ans.
50 Q2.17

In the same indicator we take three times the square of the first root figure, and again choose the last figure.

So, the cube root of

| 12812904 is | 234, found

thus: Partial divisor 12 | 48.12 The last figure is simply chosen.
The cube root of 12:812904 is 2.34, the same in form but different in value.

The 1 5545233 = 177

3 45.45 Dividing and allowing for a completed divisor, we get 7 for the second root figure, and choose the last, which must be 7. Why?

The  $\sqrt[8]{2000376} = 126$ . Ans.

Partial divisor 3 1

10.00 Why is the last root figure 6?

No other figuring than the above is necessary.

The 
$$\sqrt[8]{153990656} = 536$$
.

Divisor  $5^2 \times 3 = 75$  | 289.90 Always triple the square of first root figure for a partial divisor of all but the two right-hand figures of the partial dividend,

The  $\sqrt[8]{387420489} = 729$ .

Divisor 147 444.20 Having obtained the second root figure, we choose the last unerringly. Why is it 9? How is 147 obtained?

The  $\sqrt[3]{10077.696} = 21.6$ .

Divisor 12 20.77

20.77 On the same principles the cube root of

of 36.926037 = 3.33.

and is found thus: 27 99.26

On the law of the terminal figure of the power depends the secret of this new method with cube root. It is worth much to the student. Let him verify all of the above answers, by going through the actual work in every case, and thus acquire the needed familiarity.

## THIRD POWERS,

Involving periods of noughts at the left or right of the significant figures, and extracted by the foregoing rule.

The  $\sqrt[4]{.000520476129} = .0809$ .

Partial divisor 192 174.75 The partial divisor is not contained in the brought-down dividend shorn of its two right-hand figures, and we place a nought for the third figure of the root, and arbitrarily choose the last figure which is 9.

The  $\sqrt[3]{.048228544000} = .3640$ .

Divisor 27 212.28 Dividing, we find the partial divisor is contained in 212 only 6 times, allowing for the effect of a finished divisor. We choose the remainder of the root figures.

The  $\sqrt[3]{.000,007,077,888} = .0192$ .

Divisor 3 60.77 Dividing by the partial divisor, we find it will go into the partial dividend the largest possible number of times. (No divisor can go more than 9 times.) The last figure of the root is 2. Why?

The 
$$\sqrt[4]{.000618470208} = .0852$$
. Ans.

Divisor

sor 192 1064.70

1. How is the partial divisor, 192, obtained?

We select, unerringly, the last root figure.

#### ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES FOR THE STUDENT.

Find the cube root of the following, viz.:

Find the value, also, of these:

		6,				
I.	84604519.			1	7.	13481272
2.	2803221.		46		8.	1 8615.125000
3.	3176523.				9.	738.763264
4.	382657176.				10.	561.515625
5.	40.353607.			i	II.	21024576
6.	1520875.			1	12.	67017212

In solving these examples, let it be understood that our only rule for cubes of three periods is, to take out by inspection the root figure of the first period, and, having taken its cube from that period and attached the next period to the remainder for a new dividend, to find the next root figure by dividing the partial dividend by triple the square of the first root figure, and arbitrarily choose the last figure of the root, according to principles already explained.

### Perfect Cubes of More Than Three Periods.

We will now extract the cube root of some numbers of more than three periods, and show that the new method applies to them, with a very slight amount of additional work.

Let it be required to extract the cube root of the following numbers, viz.: 8024024008, 10460353203, 98867482624, 122615327232, 1544804416. Taking the first of the above numbers, we proceed as with powers of three periods, thus:

Divisor 12.00 | 24.024 Explanation.—Finding the first root figure, deducting its cube, and attaching the next period for a dividend, we find that the partial divisor, 12, is not contained in the partial dividend, 24, of the second period, and we attach the next period. The root thus far found is 20, and triple its square is 1200, the next partial divisor, which is again not contained in the brought-down dividend shorn of the two right-hand figures, and the root now found is 200, and we choose the last figure.

The 
$$\sqrt[3]{10460353203} = 2187$$
. Ans.  $\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -12.6.1 \end{bmatrix}$  24.60

Fin. div. 5556 | 15314.82 Using the same finished divisor as an approximate divisor, we find the next root figure to be 2, and then we select the last. Observe that 36 is put in the niche of the other two parts of the divisor, to save space.

Obs.—To insure accuracy in finding the third root figure, it is generally best to take for a divisor the triple square of the first two root figures. Even then there is an immense saving of work, time and space over the old methods. By the modes of solution practiced heretofore, as treated in the books, the work of the above example is absolutely overwhelming, covering, with the rule and the explanation, from three to five pages. Let the pupil, for the present, accept on trust such parts or features of the rule as he may not thoroughly understand. Further elucidation will be given in due time.

Ist Divisor 
$$48.81$$
  $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $108$   $109$   $10$ 

It is only necessary to frame a second partial divisor to obtain the third root figure, and then we arbitrarily choose the last figure of the root. What have

we saved by this abbreviated method?

We have saved the completion of the second divisor, the formation of the third, the completion of the third divisor, and all the multiplications and subtractions connected with these last periods, the prolixity and difficulty of which rapidly increase, under old methods, as we approach the end.

The  $\sqrt[3]{1544804416} = 1156$ . Ans. 1st divisor 3 Finished divisor 331 363 2d divisor

There is no necessity for multiplying the second partial divisor, 363, We do so here, to show that the remainder of the dividend divided, is less by the third root figure, 5. than the divisor.

The  $\sqrt[3]{12,521,107,822,861} = 23221$ . Ans. 1st divisor 12 18.9 45.21 Fin. divisor 1389 4167 2nd divisor 158.7 3541.07 3174 367 317

Explanation.—We complete the first partial divisor, and take its product, with the corresponding root figure, from the broughtdown dividend. The triple of the square of the root now found is a partial divisor by which all the other root figures may be found, except the last, and that is simply chosen. Having framed the partial divisor, 1587, we ascertain how often it is contained in the corresponding partial dividend (always excepting the two right-hand figures), and multiply the divisor by the quotient fig-

ure, and subtract the result from the portion of the dividend divided, as in ordinary division. Having found the third figure of the root, we use for a dividend the remainder of the last partial dividend, and for a divisor we use the previous divisor shorn of its right-hand figure. And, in multiplying this divisor by the quotient figure, we reckon in the number of units that would be to carry from the figure cut off. If there were more periods than five, the process might be continued, by dropping figures, successively, from the right of the divisor. But the last figure of the root is always chosen. And, now, in what is said above, respecting the finding of some of the root figures by ordinary divison, lies the germ of the method herein treated, for the approximate extraction of the cube root of surds, to be explained in due time.

Take one more example involving five periods. Let it be required to extract the cube root of the number

599, 183,710,672,625 | 84305. Ans. 1st divisor 192.16 512 96 871.83 20176 2d divisor  $84^2 \times 3 == 2116.8$ 64797.10 63504 1293

Elucidation.—Extract in the usual way to find the first two figures of the root. Then, as will be seen by increasing the second of the form of the for specting the work, there is a necessity for finishing only one partial divisor, and afterward forming another one from the first two root figures. This second partial divisor we use to find two more root figures, and then choose the

last root figure, which, from the character of the terminal figure of the power, must be 5.

\*\*Obs.\*\*—In the above solution, there is an immense saving of labor, time, and space. The student cannot realize the wide difference, if he has not gone through the labyrinths of the old methods, and the mazes of the old rule, in solving such problems. The rule and the explanation, under the old system would construct the old system. tem, would cover several pages of this work. By the new method here taught, we save the completion of the second partial divisor, and the formation and completion of two other divisors, which it is the most desirable to obviate, because they become very large toward the end of the extraction, requiring much time and care in the work. But, for the encouragement of the student, it may be stated that few authors give numbers involving more than four periods; and it is also a rare thing in applied mathe-

matics to find questions involving the roots beyond the fourth or fifth decimal, which are exceedingly easy by the method here taught, but long and tedious by the old method.

#### ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES FOR THE STUDENT.

Find the cube root of these numbers, viz.:

1. 2176782336. 2. 87824421125. 3. 43132764843. Solve, also, the following:	4· 5. 6.	132963364864. 225199.600704. 754863.574332608.
7. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{18^{\frac{4}{2}}\frac{1}{18}}{16^{\frac{2}{3}}\frac{1}{28}}}$ 8. $\sqrt[3]{173274\frac{3}{6}\frac{1}{4}}$	10. 11.	73 1 2 1 7 73 1 2 1 7 73 1 2 2 5

9. 1 2197 1 1375 × 1 175 Note.—All perfect cubes of only two periods are to be solved at sight. Mixed numbers should be reduced to improper fractions, or to mixed decimals.

12.

Find the value of this expression, viz.:  $\sqrt[3]{16^6} \div \sqrt[3]{64} - (4 \times \sqrt[3]{.512}) =$  $16^2 \div 4 - (4 \times .8) =$ Solution: 256 ÷ 4 -- ( 3.2 ) = 64 - (3.2) = 60.8. Ans.

Find the value of these, viz.:

Answer to last: 15%. Let the student find it.

Note.—If the terms of a fraction are not perfect powers of the indicated root, let them be reduced to such powers, where possible, before the extraction begins.

The foregoing examples must suffice for illustration of the best method of extracting the root of exact cubes. The roots of higher powers will be discussed in connection with logarithms.

## CUBIC SURDS.

We will now present a brief, easy, and practical method of treating imperfect powers of the third degree. In advance, we state that that method is, of course, one of approximation. Here it is impossible to choose the final figure, since there is no definite final root figure in surds.

Let it be required to find the cube root, correct to four decimals, of the fraction

13106

 $\frac{1}{2} = .5000000000 \mid .7937 +$ 147.81 1st divisor 343 189 1570.00 Finished divisor 16671 150039 \_\_\_ 2d divisor 1872.3 69610.00 56169 13441

This answer is true to the fourth place, inclusive, as verified by logarithms. We extract in the usual way until we obtain half the number of root figures desired. We then form the second partial divisor, and with it obtain the other two root figures by a mode of contracted division, thus: Having found the third figure of the root and taken its product with

335 the divisor from the partial dividend, use, instead of attaching other periods, the same partial dividend, and drop one figure from the right of the divisor last found, and ascertain how often it will go into the remainder of dividend accruing from the previous division, reckoning in the number that would be to carry from the figure dropped.

Find the 3.27 correct to four places. .270000000 | .6463+ 1st divisor 108.16 72 216 11536 540.00 46144 Observe that 16 is written in the niche of the 2d divisor 1228.8 other two parts of the divisor, to save space. 7856a.00 Explanation .- 108 is the partial divisor. (How 73728 obtained?) This divisor gives the next root figure. 11536 is the finished divisor. (How obtained?) Ob-4832 serve that the two added parts, 72 and 16, are each 3686 advanced one place to the right. 12288 is the second partial, or approximate, divisor.

I. How is it obtained?

2. In the product of the root figure, 3, with the approximate divisor, 1228, account for the figure 6 in the result.

Obs.—Outside of mathematical astronomy, where, in a few instances, great precision is required, it

is scarcely necessary to approximate a root beyond four decimal figures.

The 
$$\sqrt[3]{.640000000}$$
 &c. = .8617+

192.36 | 512 | 1280.00

20 divisor 2218.8 | 39440.00

2188 | 17252 | 15532 | 1720

Observe that 36 is written in the niche of the other two parts of the divisor, to save space. 20676 is the only finished divisor it is necessary to make. After finding the third root figure, we add no other

periods to the partial dividend, but use the same dividend, and use, as a divisor, the previous one shorn of its final figure. If we wish to find other root figures, we drop other figures from the divisor, one by one, and continue to divide as in common division. But it is well to bear in mind that if we wish to obtain accurately a definite number of decimals in the root, we must extract in the ordinary way, until we have obtained one-half of them, and then make a partial divisor from the root thus far found, and use that as an approximate divisor, to find the other root figures. But this is a very great saving, as it is the final periods that are to be dreaded in extraction. Do not fail to be familiar with the cubes 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729. Otherwise you cannot select at sight the first root figure.

See that 49 is written in the niche again, instead of being written thus: 192
168 which would occupy

49, too much space.

Obs.—In completing any divisor, we must advance each part one place to the right.

	The 3	.097672831790877 =	.46053+
1st divisor	48.36	64	
	72		
		336.72	
	5556	33336	
2d divisor	60480.0		
za divisor	63480.0	3368.317.90	
		3174000	
		194317	7
		190440	there

3877

This is accurate as far as extracted; and, ye, there is a necessity to frame only a second approximate divisor. Referring to the third root figure, we see that the divisor is not contained in the partial divi-

dend shorn of the last two figures, and we put a nought in the quotient, and two noughts to the right of the divisor, because the squaring of the root thus far found, namely 460, would give two noughts in the resulting partial divisor, 634800. Attaching another period, we use this divisor to find the remaining root figures.

Required the indicated roots of the following surds, accurate to four decimals, viz.:

	1	11. 13/41.502
ı.	₹ .171467	12. $\sqrt[3]{4}$
2.	<sup>3</sup> √2.42999	13. 18 11
3.	1 <sup>3</sup> /19.44	14. \$\sqrt{9\frac{1}{2}}
4.	1 <sup>3</sup> √.571428	15. 18/9
5.	v³√ 5	16. 18 7
6.	1 <sup>3</sup> /4 ½	17. $\sqrt[3]{48 \times 4^2 - 18^2}$
7.	$\sqrt[3]{42\frac{5}{7}}$	18. <sup>3</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 00484
8.	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>22.4</sub>	19. \$\frac{2}{129.009}
9.	<sup>3</sup> √2 -	20. \$\sqrt{0.6748}2482
10.	₹ <del>3</del>	21. \$\sqrt{6}

These examples must suffice for illustration of the brevity secured by this mode of approximating the cube root of surds, by which at least three fourths of the work necessary under other methods is saved; while, in perfect cubes, nine-tenths of the usual work is obviated.

#### HIGHER ROOTS.

To "roots of all powers," so called, but a small space can be allotted in this brief work. Some authors, with what seems to be a strange love of novelty, rather than a desire for utility, have made quite an array of numbers requiring the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 20th; and the 25th root, to be extracted. Now, it is needless to say that no such roots occur in nature, or in the course of applied mathematics. It is rare, indeed, in applied mathematics, that a number or quantity occurs requiring a root beyond the third or fourth. Then why should such numbers encumber that most practical of all the mathematical branches—arithmetic? One of the many authors on arithmetical science, whose works are in extensive use in this country, requires the 20th root of 617, the 15th root of 15, and the 25th root of 100. Wherefore? we ask; what the need? When will the necessity for their use arise? Such novelties are incubuses on the science of numbers, and ought to be relegated to the closets of defunct mathematics. But, if mathematicians must put such impractical problems in their books and have them solved, let them be solved by shorter and better methods than those presented in their works. That briefer and better method is by means of logarithms. Especially is this true for roots whose indices are not factorable into the square and cube roots. Indeed, even in this case, the logarithmic method would be far preferable, and, if once adopted, would supersede all other methods for the higher roots. For, although the 8th root can be taken by three successive extractions of the square root, the 9th root by two successive extractions of the cube root, and the 6th root by the cube root of the square root, or the square root of the cube root, still these roots can be much more easily and quickly taken by logarithms. We simply take, from a table of logarithms, the log. of the number whose root is sought; divide this log. by the index of the root, and find, in the same table, the number corresponding to the quotient, and it will be the required root.

Ex.—Find the cube root of 1.577635—.

The log. of this number is .19800+; divide it by 9, the index, and the result is .02200+, and the number in the table corresponding to these figures is 1.0519, the required root. The same result is also easily obtained by the abbreviated method for cube root, thus:

2d root.

1st root. 1.577635 == 1.1641 + | 1.05 + . Ans. Divisor 3.3.1 This is the answer to the example in the Divisor 363.36 1.641.00 work from which it has been drawn; but it 198 1500 331 will be seen that the logarithmic method gives the answer more accurately. We have 38316 2466.35 simply taken the cube root of the cube root 229896 Divisor 403.6.8 by our method. 16739

Find the 7th root of 308. The log. of 308, page 6 of the logarithmic table, is 2.48855; divide by the index of the root, 2.48855 ÷ 7 = .35550 +; and the number corresponding to this logarithmic quotient is 2.26729 ±, the 7th root of 308. All that is necessary in order to extract, by logarithms, any root, is to look in a table of logarithms for the log. of the number to be extracted; divide this by the index of the root, and find, in the same table, the number corresponding to the quotient, and it will be the root sought. This method is vastly shorter, and only requires a little knowledge of logarithms, and a little facility in their use, to enable one to evolve, with despatch, all roots. But such roots belong rather to higher mathematics. We would advise that, by all means, all roots above the third be taken by means of logarithms. It is but an hour's work to teach, to anyone that can multiply and divide, the use of the table. The after work is simply routine, and much valuable time is saved.

As a matter of curiosity, we give below the 7th root of the same number, as presented by its author

in one of the books of the day. That is, the 7th root of 308.

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OPERATION.
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```
\sqrt[6]{308} = 2.59 + \frac{6}{308} = 2.04 + 2.59 + 2.04 = 4.63 + 4.63 + 2.59 + 2.04 = 4.63 + 3.59 + 2.0272 + 2.31 \times 6 + 2.0272 + 2.31 \times 6 + 2.0272 = 15.8872 + 2.2696^6 = 136.6748 = 2.253452 + 2.2696 \times 6 + 2.253452 = 15.871052 + 2.2696 \times 6 + 2.253452 = 15.871052 + 2.26905 \times 6 + 2.253452 + 2.26905 \times 6 + 2.26905 \times 6 + 2.253452 + 2.26905 \times 6 + 2.2
```

2.2696 × 6 + 2.253452 = 15.871052

15.871052 ÷ 7 = 2.267293

2d approx.

ried out. Now, if this belongs anywhere, and there is doubt of its having a place in applied mathematics, it belongs to higher mathematics. Such skirmishing in figures is calculated to keep one humble, by giving him a modest estimate of his attainments in evolution.

#### EVOLUTION BY LOGARITHMS.

Required the 25th root of 100. The log. of 100 = 2.000000.  $2.000000 \div 25 = .080000$ , and the number corresponding is 1.202266+, which is the root sought. The solution of the same example, as given by a standard author, is as follows:

```
Now, as the 25th root must be less than the 24th root, let us \sqrt[4]{100} = \sqrt{10} = 3.1622 be less than the 24th root, let us \sqrt[4]{100} = \sqrt[4]{102} = 1.7782 be less than the 24th root, let us \sqrt[4]{100} = \sqrt[4]{1.7782} = 1.2115 take 1.2 the assumed root. 1.2 the assumed root. 1.2 the assumed root. 1.2 the 24th root, 1.2 the 25 the assumed root. 1.2 the 25 the 2
```

We breathe a sigh of relief. Of course, not much space can be devoted, in this small work, to such solutions. It is only to show the difficulty of the subject under the old methods, in contrast with the brevity and facility of the new, that we allow a little space for some solutions under existing methods.

Find, by the logarithmic method, the 6th root of 25632972850442049. The log. of this large number is 16.408800. Dividing by 6, we get 2.734800. The number found in the table, corresponding to this quotient, is 543, the sixth root of the above number. The foregoing number, treated by the new method, gives, for the square root, 160103007, and the

Explanation.—With the approximate divisor, 75, find the second figure of the root, 4, and choose the last. Why is it 3? Thus, the work of the heretofore difficult cube root is almost annihilated.

What is the 20th root of 617? The log. of 617 is 2.790285. Dividing by 20, we have .139514, and the number corresponding is 1.378841, the ans.

Find the 5th root of 5. The log. of 5 is .69897. Divide by 5, and get .13979, and the number corresponding is 1.37973, the 5th root of 5.

The 5th root of 120 is: Log. 120 = 2.07918 = .41583 + ; and the number corresponding is 2.60517 + ;the root wanted.

Let the student find, by logarithms (see explanation of use of the table, pp. 62 and 63, etc.,) the

roots of the following numbers, viz.:

1. The 8th root of 1099511627776.

2. The 12th root of 16.3939. 3. The 18th root of 104.9617.

The 7th root of 1.95678. 4. The 10th root of 743044. The 3rd root of 4330747.

Find, also, by logarithms, or by the abbreviated method, at your option, the cube root of the following numbers, viz.:

> 7. 702310891843072. 744935304423023.

9. 10964743589696. 1881365963625.

Required the solution of these examples:

1. If a ball 10 inches in diameter weighs 125 lbs., what is the diameter of a ball that weighs 216 lbs.?

Solution.  $-\frac{3}{125}$ :  $\frac{3}{125}$ : 10: ans  $=\frac{3}{125} \times 10 = 12$ . 5:6:: 10: ans. Ans. 12 inches.

2. How many balls 1/4 inch in diameter will be required to make a ball 1 inch in diameter? Ans. 64 balls.

3. Suppose the diameter of the earth to be 7912 miles, and that it takes 1404928 bodies of the size of the earth to make one as large as the sun, what is the diameter of the sun?

 $\sqrt[3]{1404928} \times 7912 = 112 \times 7912 = 886144$  miles. Ans.

4. A bin is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet deep; what is the linear edge of a cubical box that will hold the same quantity of grain?

 $\sqrt[3]{8 \times 4 \times 2} = \sqrt[3]{8 \times 8} = 2 \times 2 = 4$  feet. Ans.

Let the curt processes be used. Extract the factors of products in preference to taking the roots of the products.

5. If a stack of hay 24 feet high weighs 27 tons, what is the hight of a stack weighing 8 tons?  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}} \times 24 = \frac{2}{3} \times 24 = 16$  feet. Ans.

6. If a bell 4 inches high, 3 inches in diameter, and 1/4 of an inch thick, weighs I pound, what are the dimensions of a similar bell weighing 27 pounds?

Ans. 12 inches high, 9 inches diameter, and 34 of an inch thick.

7. If a loaf of sugar 10 inches high weighs 8 pounds, what is the hight of a similar loaf weighing I pound?

 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{1/2}} \times 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 = \frac{1}{2}$  inches. Ans.

8. There is a bin 32 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, and 8 ft. deep; what must the side of a cubic bin be that shall contain the same quantity?

 $\sqrt[3]{32 \times 16 \times 8} = \sqrt[3]{64 \times 64} = 4 \times 4 = 16$  ft. Ans.

9. What must be the side of a cubic bin that shall hold 350 bushels of grain?

SOLUTION.  $2150.4 \times 350 = 752640 \mid 90.96 + = 7 \text{ ft. } 6.96 \text{ in.}$ Divisor 24300.81 | 729

2430 236,400.00 Fin. div. 245438.1 22089429

> 1550571 1472629 77942

We use the finished divisor, shorn of the final figure, as an approximate divisor to obtain the fourth figure of the root. For practical purposes, the above is a close approximation.

10. If a sphere of gold 1 inch in diameter is worth \$100, what is the diameter of a sphere that is worth \$6400?

 $\sqrt[3]{6400} = \sqrt[3]{64} \times I = 4$  inches. Ans.

11. The cubic metre is 61026,048 cubic inches; what is the linear metre?

Ans. 39.37 inches. Find it by approximation. We give one more illustration, each, of the new method of taking the cube root of perfect and imperfect third powers:

The 
$$\sqrt[3]{146113369163} = 5267$$
. Ans.

125

30.4

7804

15608

2d divisor

8112

2 55053.69

48672

the second divisor.

less than the divisor.

less than the divisor.

6381

There is no necessity of the last multiplication, 6 times the second divisor. Satisfy yourself that the remainder will be less than the divisor, and then choose the last root figure, thus saving a vast amount of work. Why is the final root figure 7?

What is the value of 1.05 to 6 decimals?

The log of 1.05 is .021189. Divide this by 3, and multiply the result by 5, and we get .035315; the number corresponding is 1.084715+, the answer. To solve the above example in the old way, will require about 30 minutes; by the logarithmic method, 2 or 3 minutes.

The \$\frac{\partial 1.1810108914205625}\$, by the approximate method, accurate to 6 decimals, is 1.057023 \pm 1. It. A more \infty \text{Exact VALUE 13: 1.057, 0.23, 479, 2.33,850}\$

We have presented an unusually large number of solutions, in order that the cube root method herein set forth may be clearly apprehended by all. For, knowing its advantage in brevity and simplicity, and, consequently, its economy of time and space, we are thoroughly convinced that, if once adopted, it will be abandoned for no other. Let it be remembered, that if, in approximating the cube root of a number, it is desirable to extend the answer to a given number of decimal figures, one-half of all the root figures must be obtained by extraction in the usual way. The other half may be obtained by contracted division. For instance, in example 9 of the 12th page, 90.9 is obtained by extraction, and 625 is obtained by contracted division. If it be asked how we determine when a number is a perfect cube, and when it is a cubic surd, we answer that, in actual business, in applied mathematics, this fact is always known when the problem occurs in the course of our work. Perfect cubes are in the minority in the course of mathematics. The small number of problems given under the head of evolution by logarithms, will be sufficient to illustrate the subject. The student may work any, or all, of the others by logarithms, if he chooses. For this purpose, a table of logarithms is appended, calculated as accurately as possible to five decimal places. The table is extensive enough to enable us to find the roots of all numbers correct to five decimals. An explanation of the use of the table is also appended. Should anyone desire further aid in the matter of a knowledge and ready application of logarithms in the extraction of roots, the author will take pleasure in rendering all the assistance in his power. In conclusion, if any have their pet theories, methods, or processes, in cube root, to which they cleave with such a blind adherence that they cannot, or will not, see merit in anything else, this book is not made for them. If any are moved by prejudice, or jealousy, or envy at my good fortune, or by a spirit of criticism, or are unduly inflated with the importance of their own knowledge of the subject, through the belief that nothing new can be presented in evolution, the book is not written for any of these classes.

All true science consists, not in the discovery of any new truth, but in the right application of existing truth, so as to render it subservient, in the highest degree, to the interests and to the pleasure of mankind. If "brevity is the soul of wit," it is no less the key to successful business. The large curtailment of the amount of work done in book-keeping in the last few years, is only in harmony with the spirit of the age, and reinforces the sentiment of "short profits and quick sales." So must our methods and processes in education be constantly improved and refined, so as to be the most highly

contributory to the important interests of business and of society.

## SIMPLE INTEREST.

Owing to the universal application and great practicality of this subject, we have thought proper to give it a place in this work, and a treatment that, for brevity, utility, and simplicity, is in keeping with the constant drafts made upon it by all classes of men—those of inferior, as well as those of superior, attainments. The subject is what the name signifies, but is made rather complex by some authors and teachers, owing to the multiplicity of rules and tedious methods of treatment used by them. In simple interest, there is scarcely a necessity for more than one uniform rule, whatever be the rate or the time.

.0965

Let us take some examples, by way of illustration:

What is the interest of \$450.87 for 1 yr. 7 m. and 9 da., at 6 per cent.? Operation.—

Ans. 43.508,955 9 days is .3 of a month, and the process is simply one of cancellation.

Find the interest of \$125.16 for 1 yr. 11 m. 25 da., at 6 per cent.?

One year and 11 months are 23 months, and

Ans. 14.91 25 d. are .83 + of a mo. So that the time is

23.83 + mos., or 12ths of years, at the given rate per year. Let the cancellations, and all the multiplications possible, be done mentally.

Find the interest of \$1500.60 for 2 yr. 4 mo., at 61/4 per cent.?

Ans. \$218.8375 We take 6 times 28, plus the 1/4 of 28, mentally, which gives 1.75.

Find the amount of \$3050 for 4 yr. 8 m., at 51/4 per cent.?

Ans. \$3797.250 In making multiplications mentally, after the cancellations have been made, let the smallest numbers be so multiplied. Thus 14 times .0175, and then add 1 to the result, to get the amount of \$1 for the time, at the given rate. This result is then multiplied by the principal.

Required the interest of \$250 for 1 yr. 10 m. 15 da., 6 per cent.

Ans. \$28.125

If the amount had been required, we should have proceeded thus:

After the mental multiplication of the time and rate, add one to the result, before the final multiplication by the principle.

Find the interest of \$51.10 for 10 m. and 3 da., 4 per cent.

What is the interest of \$175.40 for 15 m. 8 da., 10 per cent.?

$$\frac{175.40}{1} \times \frac{1.272+}{12} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{175.40}{3508}$$

$$\frac{175.40}{1272} \times \frac{1.272+}{1} = \frac{175.40}{1272}$$

$$\frac{175.40}{1272}$$

$$\frac{175.40}{3508}$$

$$\frac{1272}{21048}$$

$$Ans. $$\$22.31088$$

The multiplications are made mentally, except one.

Required the amount of \$1500 for 6 m. 24 da., 71/2 per cent.

Required the amount of \$84.25 for 1 yr. 5 m. 10 da., 61/4 per cent.

$$\frac{84.25}{1} \times \frac{1.444+}{1} \times \frac{84.25}{1} = \frac{8664}{361}$$

$$\frac{84.25}{1 \times 33} \times \frac{.061}{1} = \frac{84.25}{545125}$$

$$\frac{436100}{436100}$$

$$\frac{472200}{872200}$$

$$\frac{478.}{361} \times \frac{891.85}{1} = \frac{1.000}{1.000}$$

After first multiplication, add I to the result, before the formal multiplication.

Find the interest of \$112.50 for 3 m. 1 da. 91/2 per cent.?

Ans. \$2.70

In multiplying the time and rate together, allow for the number of units that would be carried from 9 times 7.

What is the interest of \$408 for 20 da., 6 per cent.?

1.35864=\$1.36. Ans.

Always divide the days by 3, since every three days is 10 of a month, thus reducing the days to decimals of a month. More than 5 mills should be called a cent. Less than 5 mills should be disregarded.

Required the interest of \$50 for 1 yr., 3 m., 27 da., 31/3 per cent.

Ans. \$2.2081/3

Find the interest of \$384.50 for 2 yr., 8 m., 4 da., 8 per cent.

\$82.35990=\$82.36. Ans. Solve this by other methods and see if you get a different answer.

Required the amount of \$275 in 4 m., 25 da., 7 per cent.

\$282.74950=-\$282.75. Ans.

After multiplying .4027 by .07, we add I to the result, for the amount of \$1, before we make the last multiplication. Multiply .402 by .07, but carry from 7 times 7.

Interest of \$318.29 for 9 m., 10 da., 71/4 per cent.?

Ans. 17.94.20

Required the interest of \$4684.68 for 11 da., 121/2 per cent.

\$17.8876 = \$17.89. Ans.

In making the mental multiplication by 25, allow for the number that would be to carry, had the decimal .183+ been extended one figure further.

Find the interest of \$127.36 for 1 yr. 6 m. 21 da., 41/2 per cent.

Ans. \$8.93.

Find the amount of \$723.60 for 2 yr. 3 m. 18 da., 53/ per cent.

$$\frac{723.60}{I} \times \frac{\overset{2.3}{\cancel{27-6}}}{\times \overset{2.3}{\cancel{4}}} \times \frac{\overset{.529}{\cancel{4}}}{\overset{.13225}{\cancel{4}}} = .13225$$

$$\frac{1.13225}{\cancel{723.60}}$$

$$\frac{679350}{\cancel{330675}}$$

$$\frac{330675}{\cancel{226450}}$$

$$792575$$

After cancelling and multiplying the expressions of time and rate, we add I to the product, to get the amt. of \$I. This saves time and one

\$819.296 Ans. operation in the work. Now, if the work is short with these peculiar and mixed rates, it is much more so with all ordinary rates. We will take only two or three illustrations:

Find the interest of \$780.26 for 90 da., without grace, at 11/4 per cent. per month.

What is the interest of \$845 for 1 yr: 10 m. 6 da., at 1 per cent a month?

Multiplying by .or simply throws the point Ans. \$187.590 two places further to the left on the multiplicand.

Find the interest of 1040 for 1 yr. 9 m. 9 da. at 8 per cent.

This method is equally expeditious in reck-Ans. \$147.680 oning up notes whereon partial payments have been made. Indeed, there is no department of interest where it may not be used with greater facility, and with much less work, than any other process. We have chosen to call it the Cancellation Method. The advantage lies in its simplicity, brevity, and uniformity of treatment, there being but one process for all problems, whatever the rate, time or other conditions. And surely this, of itself, is a great saving, to both teacher and pupil, of much labor and taxing of memory, under the numerous methods and rules of interest laid down in the books. The plan here presented is strictly mathematical, depending on the principle, that the annual rate on a dolfar, multiplied by the number of dollars in the principal, is equal to the interest. The time is reduced to months and decimals of a month; and, then, the expression for months is divided by 12, thus expressing the time in years. Each example given in the foregoing pages, is simply a grouping of the sum at interest, the years, and the rate. Cancellation naturally follows. We might have reduced the time to days, dividing the number of days by 360, thus making it express years. For instance, 2 yr. 4 m. 20 da, is 720 da. + 120 da. + 20 da. + 20 da., or §§§ years. But this is considerably longer, requiring more work every way. The briefer the method of reckoning interest, the less liability to mistakes. The one herein set forth, takes the happy mean in all particulars,

#### EXAMPLES FOR THE STUDENT.

Let it be required to find the interest on the following, viz.:

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1. $300 for 2 yr. 7 m. 24 da., at 6 per cent.
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- \$700 for 1 yr. 9 m. 12 da., at 6 per cent.
- 4. \$350 for 3 yr. 8 m. 24 da., at 6 per cent.
  5. \$450.87 for 1 yr. 7 m. 9 da., at 7 per cen
  6. \$375.50 for 2 yr. 7 m.
- \$450.87 for I yr. 7 m. 9 da., at 7 per cent.
- \$375.50 for 2 yr. 1 m. 8 da., at 7 per cent.
- \$125.16 for I yr. 11 m. 25 da., at 7 per cent.
- \$658.25 for 1 yr. 2 m. 13 da., at 7 per cent. \$187.44 for 1 yr. 10 m. 24 da., at 730 per cent. Find the amount.
- 10. \$444.84 for 1 yr. 1 m. 16 da., at 5 per cent.

Also, reckon up the following promissory notes, on which indorsements have been made, viz.: SELMA, Apr. 15, 1882.

1. For value received, I promise to pay Judge Fowler, or order, one hundred sixty-seven and 42 dollars, in 6 months from date with interest. Tom Scroggins.

#### INDORSEMENTS:

May 21, 1883, \$42.18; July 17, 1884, \$6.25; Sept. 9, 1884, \$48.16; Jan. 27, 1885, \$27.47. What was due Apr. 15, 1886?

\$472.76. SELMA, June 4, 1884. 2. For value received of Arrents & Longacre, I promise to pay them, or their order, four hundred seventy-two and 766 dollars, in 6 months from date, with interest at 7 per cent. afterward.

#### INDORSEMENTS:

Apr. 10, 1885, \$125.843; Nov. 28, 1885, \$133.724; Apr. 15, 1886, \$223.081. What will due Nov. 13, 1886? Ans. \$24.95.

Let these be done strictly by the abbreviated process—it saves half the usual work. These examples must suffice for our book. The student will find abundant material for practice from other sources. We will present the solution of the last promisory note, to show the plan by the cancellation process. We first write the dates in succession, thus;

1886, 11, 13 = 6 m. 28 da. 1886, 4, 15 = 4 m, 17 da.

1885, 11, 28 = 7 m. 18 da.

1885, 4, 10 = 4 m. 6 da.

N. B.—The four cancellations and multiplications following, present the entire work, and not simply the indicated work:

INO. GRUBS.

In partial payments, most authors, in illustrating their methods, give simply a brief of results, as if they would make the work appear short. After cancellation and multiplication of the expressions for time and rate, let I be added to the result, for the amt. of \$I, before the mechanical multiplication is made. See above. Observe the manner of writing the dates, all at once, and all in one group, from the latest to the earliest, and then the consecutive subtraction of them, thus giving the several periods of time at once, before the cancellation processes are commenced. This is a great saving of time, and promotes simplicity. And here it may be stated that, with respect to the subject of interest, the author does not so much claim to have discovered new truth, as he does a new and right application of it. Much of scientific truth is as good as lost, through the circuitous, obscure processes under which it is

Required the interest on the following, viz.:

- \$1284.60 for 5 m. 12 da., at <sup>3</sup>/<sub>3</sub> per cent. a month.
   \$621.09 for 7 m. 16 da., at <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. a month.
- 3. \$818.26 for 9 m. 3 da., at 5 per cent. a month.
- \$220.38 for 2 m. 21 da., at 101/2 per cent. per annum. \$62.96 for I yr. 8 m. 23 da., at II per cent per annum.

\$11.9812

\$11.98. Ans, to last.

SELMA, CAL., May 1, 1886.

For value received, I promise to pay Dr. Wagner, or order, six hundred, fourteen and 100 dollars, on demand, with interest at 63/4 per cent. JOHN DAVIS. INDORSEMENTS:

May 15, 1886, \$169.30; June 10, 1886, \$88.40; Sept. 18, 1886, \$325.80. How much will be due on this note Nov. 20, 1886?

Write the dates in a group, as above; begin with the date of giving the note, and subtract each from the next succeeding, as 5 m. 1 da. from 5 m. 15 da., always making the subtractions mentally, and writing the payments opposite the intervening times. Find the amount of the original principal for the first term of time, and of each succeeding principal for its term of time, subtracting each payment, in order, from the corresponding amount, till you come to the maturity of the note. Then find the amount of the last principal for the corresponding term of time, and it will be the balance.

\$41.719. Ans. \$41.72 Bal.

The above is the entire work. It is comparatively short, and is quickly done. Let the student use the stereotyped methods in use, and he will at once see a vast difference in favor of this curt cancellation process, uniform for all rates, times, and conditions, and equally easy for all questions in interest. For these and other reasons, this method, once adopted, will be used in preference to any other.

In reckoning up the balance due on promissory notes whereon partial payments have been made, let the cancellations be so managed that the uncancelled factors may, as far as possible, be multiplied together mentally; or, at least, may be reduced to one formal multiplication. The advantage of the cancellation process may be seen in the following problem:

Find the amount of \$235.18 for 2 yr. 8 m. and 12 da., at 51/3 per cent.

\$269.04592 = \$269.046, Ans.

Observe that, after multiplying together the expressions of time and rate, .9 and .16, we add I to the result, which makes the amt. of \$1. This multiplied into the principal gives the amt. of the debt. Hence, in the cancellations, it is not proper to cut down the principal, when the amount is to be found. If only the interest is required, factors may be stricken from any of the three parts.

Those who have not tried this method cannot realize how easily these factors (principal, time in years, and rate) can be thrown together, and cut down to the answer, with a very small amount of figuring, whatever be the nature of the parts. The years and months are reduced to months, simply by inspection, without a mental effort; the days are reduced to the decimal of a month, by dividing them by 3: and under this mixed expression, we place 12, thus expression the whole time in years.

by 3; and under this mixed expression we place 12, thus expressing the whole time in years. We have little patience with sticklers for analysis in everything. It is very essential in some departments of arithmetical science, but is utterly useless in many of its most practical subjects. As an incidental feature, and as conducing to thoroughness in the fundamental principles of a mathematical education, analysis, in a few subjects in arithmetic, should be thoroughly taught to the young, but beyond this it is useless. In interest it is of no value. The banker, the lawyer, the real estete man, and all other practical people, have no use for analysis in any of the several departments of interest, but must have the most direct, curt processes for all problems arising under this broad department in the science

of numbers. Teachers should not lose sight of the fact that, in our practical civilization, we are, in many things, reducing more and more to practicality. Hence, as business increases and ramifies into various new departments, thus multiplying our cares and duties, we must seek to do our work with the utmost despatch consistent with accuracy. The cancellation process in interest meets the demands of business, on the subject to which it belongs. It supersedes the necessity and the utility of any 6 per cent. method, or 12 per cent. method, or 10 per cent method, or any other specific method. It secures uniformity, simplicity, brevity, accuracy,

FINIS.

## LOGARITHMS.

A Logarithm is simply an exponent of a power. The logarithm of a number is the exponent of the power to which the base of the number must be raised, to produce the number. Thus, in the following equations:

$$5^0 = 1$$
 and  $10^0 = 1$   
 $5^1 = 5$   $10^1 = 10$   
 $5^2 = 25$   $10^2 = 100$   
 $5^3 = 125$   $10^3 = 1000$ ,

o, 1, 2, 3 are the logarithms of the respective numbers to which they stand opposite in the several equations. 5 is the base in the one set, and ten in the other. In any one of the above quotations, the value of the second member depends on the numerical value of the base and the exponent attached. In a system of logarithms, any number above 1 may be taken as a base, and, by suitably varying the exponent, the base being unaltered, all possible numbers may be represented. For example, 103.82000 represents the number 6607, and 3.82000 is the log. of this number. 103.74225 represents the number 5524, and 3.74225 is the log. of this number. It means that 10 must be raised to the power denoted by 3.74225 to produce 5524. In all practical mathematics, 10 is the base. The system is called the Common, or Brigg's system, and, in it, all numbers, integral or fractional, are regarded as some power of 10. 100 is no power of 10, and is equal to 10 divided by 10, or to 1. That is, the log. of 1 is o. All numbers between I and IO have, for their logarithm, a decimal fraction; all numbers between IO and IOO have, for their logarithm, 1 + a decimal; and all numbers between 100 and 1000 have, for their logarithm, 2 + a decimal; and so on. See, page 1 of the table of logarithms, in column headed N, that numbers between I and Io, 10 and Ioo, and Ioo and Iooo, respectively, fulfill the above conditions. The log. of 7, for example, is .84510, and that of 25 is 1.39794, and these logs. are simply exponents.  $10^{0.84510} = 7$ , and 101.39794 = 25, signifying that 10 must be raised to these powers, respectively, to produce 7 and 25.

To find the logarithms of numbers over 100, and under 1000.—Look opposite the number, in column

headed O, and find the logarithm. The log. of 398, page 7 of the table, is 2.59988.

To find the logarithms of numbers of four figures.—Look under caption N for the first three figures of the number, and at the top of the page for the fourth figure; and opposite the one part of the number and under the other, find the logarithm. Thus, the log. of 6982 is 3.84398. The decimal part of any logarithm is called the mantissa, and the integral part, the characteristic. In the log. of 1840, which is 3.26482, 3 is the characteristic, and .26482 is the mantissa.

The characteristic of all numbers

between I and 10 is o.

To find the logarithms of numbers of more than four figures.—Find, for example, the logarithm of 248963. On page 4 we find, as previously directed, the *mantissa* corresponding to the first four figures, 2489, to be .39602; and, to this partial mantissa, there must be an addition for the remaining part of the number, 63. And since this addition affects only the decimal part, or mantissa, and not the characteristic, 63, the remaining part of the number must be regarded as a decimal. This decimal, .63, we multiply by the tabular difference, opposite the mantissa, in column D, which is 17+, or 17.5, and get .63 × 17.5 = 11.025, giving 11 to be added to the final figures of the partial mantissa, .39602, already taken out, making .39613; and the characteristic is 5, being always one less than the number of figures in the integral part of the number whose logarithm is sought. Thus, the log. 248963 = 5.39613.

1.03. 17.5 = 11.025, giving 11 to be added to the final narres of the partial mantissa, 39.02, arready taken out, making 3.9613; and the characteristic is 5, being always one less than the number of figures in the integral part of the number whose logarithm is sought. Thus, the log 248963 = 5.39613.

Required the logarithm of 142967542. The mantissa of the first four figures, 1429, page 2 of the table, is .15503, and the tabular difference is 30-4, or 30.5. This multiplied into .67542, the remainder of the number treated as a decimal, gives 20.6, or 21, to be added to the terminal figures of the partial mantissa already taken out, making .15524, and the characteristic is 8. Thus, the log. 142967542 = 8.15524. In making additions to the mantissa, more than 5 decimal units should be reckoned 1; less

than 5 should be disregarded.

For the same figures, in the same order, the mantissa is the same, whatever the local value or the figures. Thus, the mantissa of the logs. of these numbers, viz.: 8328, 8328, 8328, 8328, .08328.

.008328, etc., is .92054, the same for each of the numbers. The characteristic of the first is 3; of the second, 2; of the third, 1; of the fourth, 0; of the fifth, —1; of the sixth, —2; of the seventh, —3. The

characteristic of a decimal is always negative, and numerically one more than the number of noughts prefixed to the decimal. The negative sign is usually written over the characteristic, thus 2.69897, in the log. of .05.

Find the logarithm of .6423. On page 12 we find the mantissa to be .80774, and the characteristic

is T, making T. 80774, for the log. of .6423.

To find the number corresponding to a given logarithm.—What is the number whose log. is 1.68124? Looking on page 1, we find this log. opposite 48. Hence, 48 is the number whose log. is 1.68124.

Find the number having for its logarithm 2.36305. Looking on page 4, we find opposite 230 and

under 7, the number 230.7, the answer required.

Find the number having for its logarithm 2.64367. Looking for the nearest mantissa to the given one, we find it, page 8, opposite 440 and under 2, to be .64365. This mantissa we subtract from the given one, and divide the difference, 2, by the tabular difference, 10, and get .2. Appending this to the 4402, already taken out, we get 44022. And now, as the characteristic is -2, we prefix one o to the last result, and get .044022 for the required number.

What is the number having for its logarithm .29824? The nearest mantissa is .29820, page 3, opposite 198 and under 7; .29824 - .29820 = 4; 4 ÷ 22, the tab. diff., gives 1.8, or 2 nearly. Appending 2 to 1987, we have 19872 -. And, since there is no characteristic, the integral part is 1. Hence, .29824

 $= \log. 1.19872.$ 

Find the cube root of .4986. The log. of .4986 (p. 9) is T.69775. This we divide by 3, the index of the required root. But since the characteristic is negative, while the mantissa is always positive, we cannot directly divide the logarithm by the index 3. But T. 69775 = 3 + 2.69775, in which the characteristic is exactly divisible by the index 3. Dividing, we get T. 89925. We now find the number corresponding to this logarithm. The nearest mantissa is .89922. Subtracting it from the given .89925, we get 3, which, divided by the corresponding tabular difference, 5+, gives 5. The number corresponding to the mantissa .89925 is 79295. To this prefix one o, to correspond to the negative characteristic, and the cube root of .4986 is .079295. O, 79 25 5. When the characteristic is negative, and not divisible by the index of any root, add to it the smallest negative.

tive number that will render it divisible, and then prefix the same number, with a plus sign, to the mantissa. What is the 5th root of 512.8? The log. of 512.8 = 2.70995; 2.70995 ÷ 5 == .54199; the nearest mantissa, opposite 348 and 3, is .54195; .54199 - .54195 = 4; and  $4 \div 12 +$ , the tab. diff., gives 3 to to be apended to 3.483, making 3.4833, for the 5th root of 512.8.

Tankar dilier en

## TABLE.

## THE COMMON OR BRIGGS LOGARITHMS

-OF THE-

#### NATURAL NUMBERS

FROM 1 TO 10000.

#### 1-100.

N	log	N	log	N	log	N	log	N	log
I	0. 00 000	21	1. 32 222	41	1. 61 278	61	1. 78 533	81	1. 90 849
2	0. 30 103	22	1. 34 242	42	1. 62 325	62	1. 79 239	82	1. 91 381
3	0. 47 712	23	1. 36 173	43	1. 63 347	63	1. 79 934	83	1. 91 908
4	0. 60 206	24	1. 38 021	44	1. 64 345	64	1. 80 618	84	1. 92 428
5	0. 69 897	25	1. 39 794	45	1. 65 321	65	1. 81 291	85	1. 92 942
6	0. 77 815	26	1. 41 497	46	1. 66 276	66	1. 81 954	86	1. 93 450
7	0. 84 510	27	1. 43 136	47	1. 67 210	67	1. 82 607	87	1. 93 952
8	0. 90 309	28	1. 44 716	48	1. 68 124	68	1. 83 251	88	1. 94 448
9	0. 95 424	29	1. 46 240	49	1. 69 020	69	1. 83 885	89	1. 94 939
10	1. 00 000	30	1. 47 712	50	1. 69 897	70	1. 84 510	90	1. 95 424
11	1. 04 139	31	1. 49 136	51	1. 70 757	71	1. 35 126	91	1. 95 904
12	1. 07 918	32	1. 50 515	52	1. 71 600	72	1. 85 733	92	1. 96 379
13	1. 11 394	33	1. 51 851	53	1. 72 428	73	1. 86 332	93	1. 96 848
14	1. 14 613	34	1. 53 148	54	1. 73 239	74	1. 86 923	94	1. 97 313
15	1. 17 609	35	1. 54 407	55	1. 74 036	75	1. 87 506	95	1. 97 772
16	1. 20 412	36	1. 55 630	56	1. 74 819	76	1. 88 081	96	1. 98 227
17	1. 23 045	37	1. 56 820	57	1. 75 587	77	1. 88 649	97	1. 98 677
18	1. 25 527	38	1. 57 978	58	1. 76 343	78	1. 89 209	98	1. 99 123
19	1. 27 875	39	1. 59 106	59	1. 77 085	79	1. 89 763	99	1. 99 564
20	1. 30 103	40	1. 60 206	60	1. 77 815	80	1. 90 309	100	2. 00 000
N	log	N	log	N	log	N	log	N	log

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
100	00 000	00 043	00 087	00 130	00 173	00 217	00 260	00 303	00 346	00 389	43
101	00 432	00 475	00 518	00 561	00 604			00 732			43
102		00 903						01 157			42
103		01 745						01 578			42 42
105	1	02 160				_	,,,,	02 407	•		41
106		02 572						02 816			41
107		02 979						03 222			40
108		03 383						03 623			40
109	1	03 782						04 02 I			40
110	04 139	04 179	04 2 18	04 258	04 297			04 415			39
111	04 532	04 57 I 04 96 I	04 010	04 050	04 009			04 805			39
113		05 346						05 576			39 38
114		05 729						05 956			38
115	06 070	06 108	06 145	06 183	06 221	06 258	06 296	06 333	06 371	06 408	38
116	06 446	06 483	06 521	06 558	06 595	06 633	06 670	06 707	06 744	06 781	37
117		06 856						07 078			37
118		07 22 <u>5</u> 07 591						07 445 07 809			37
119											36
120		07 954 08 314						08 171 08 529			36 36
122		08 672						08 884			35+
123	08 991	09 026	09 061	09 096	09 132			09 237			35
124	09 342	09 377	09 412	09 447	09 482	09 517	09 552	09 587	09 621	09 656	35
125		09 726						09 934			35
126		10 072						10 278			34
127		10 415						10 958		10 687	34
129	11 059	11 093	11 126	11 160	11 193	11 227	11 261	11 294	11 327	11 361	33+
130	\$	11 428				1				11 694	33
131	11 727	11760	11 793	11826	11860	11893	11 926	11 959	11 992	12 024	33
132		12 090				12 222	12 254	12 287	12 320	12 352	33
133		12 418						12 613			32+
134		12 743				1		12 937	, ,		32
135	13 033	13 066 13 386	13 098	13 130	13 102			13 258 13 577			32
136		13 704								13 956	3 <sup>2</sup> 3 <sup>1</sup> +
138	13 988	14019	14 051	14 082	14 114	14 145	14 176	14 208	14 239	14 270	31
139	14 301	14 333	14 364	14 395	14 426	14 457	14 489	14 520	14 55 1	14 582	31
140		14 644						14 829			31
141		14 953						15 137			31
142		15 259 15 564						15 442 15 746			30+ 30
144		15 866						16 047			30
145		16 167						16 346		-	30
146					16 554 16 8 <u>5</u> 0	16 584	16613	16 643	16 673	16 702	30
147	16 732	16 761	I6 791	16 820	16 8 <u>5</u> 0			16 938			29+
148		17 056						17 231			29
149 150		17 348 17 638				1		17 522 17 811		-	29 29
N											
N	0		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.
150	1 # 600	T# 628	7 7 66 P	× 7 606	77775	17754	17 782	17 811	17 840	17.860	29
151			17 667						18 127		29
152			18 241						18 412		284
153			18 526						18 696		28
154			18 808						18 977		28
155			19 089						19 257		28
156			19 368			19 45 1	19 479	19 507	19 535	19 562	27
157			19 645						19811		28
158			19 921						20 085		27 27
159		-	20 194		-				20 358		
160			20 466						20 629		27 27
161			20 737 21 005						20 898 21 165		27
163			21 272						21 431		27
164			21 537						21 696		26
165		•	21 801	•			-		21 958		26
166			22 063						22 220		26
167			22 324						22 479		26
168			22 583						22 737		26
169			22 840						22 994		26
170	23 045	23 070	23 096	23 121	23 147	23 172	23 108	23 223	23 249	23 274	25
171			23 350						23 502		25
172			23 603						23 754		25
173	23 805	23 830	23 855	23 830	23 905	23 930	23 955	23 980	24 00 <u>5</u>	24 030	25
174	24 055	24 080	24 10 <u>5</u>	24 130	24 I 5 5	24 180	24 204	24 229	24 254	24 279	25
175	24 304	24 329	24 353	24 378	24 403	24 428	24 452	24 477	24 502	24 527	25
176			24 601			24 674	24 699	24 724	24 748	24 773	25
177			24 846						24 993		24-
178			25 091						25 237		24
179	25 285	25 310	25 334	25 358	25 382	25 406	25 431	25 45 <u>5</u>	<sup>25</sup> 479	25 503	24
180	25 527	25 551	25 575	25 600	25 624	25 648	25 672	25 696	25 720	25 744	24
181			25 816						25 959		24
182			26 05 <u>5</u>						26 198		24
183			26 293						26 43 <u>5</u>		24
184		• •	26 529	•••	٠.				26 670	• •	23-
185			26 764						26 905		23
186			26 998						27 138		23
187			27 231			27 300	27 323	27 340	27 370	27 393	23
189	27 646	27 660	27 462 27 692	27 715	27 500	27 761	27 784	27 807	27 600 27 830	27 852	23
-											-
190			27 92 I 28 I49						28 058 28 285		23 23
191			28 375						28 511		23
193			28 601						28 735		22.
194	28 780	28 803	28 825	28 847	28 870				28 959		22
195			29 048			29 115	29 137	29 159	29 181	29 203	22
196			29 270			29 336	29 358	29 380	29 403	29 425	22
197			29 491			29 557	29 579	29 601	29 623	29 645	22
198			29 710			29 776	29 798	29 820	29 842	29 863	22
199	29 885	29 907	29 929	29 95 1	29 973				30 <u>0</u> 60		22
200	30 103	30 12 <u>5</u>	30 146	30 168	30 190	30 211	30 233	30 25 <u>5</u>	30 276	30 298	22
N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

				- "	and the same						
N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
200	30 103	30 125	30 146	30 168	30 190	30 211	30 233	30 25 <u>5</u>	30 276	30 298	22
201	30 320	30 341	30 363	30 384	30 406			30 471			22
202			30 578					30 685			2 I + 1 2 I
203			30 792 31 006					30 899			21
			•		_	,		31 323			2 I
205			31 218 31 429					31 523			21
207			31 639			31 702	31 723	31 744	31 765	31 785	21
208	31 806	31 827	31 848	31 869	31 890	31911	31 931	31 952	31 973	31 994	21
209	32 01 <u>5</u>	32 035	32 056	32 077	32 098	32 118	32 139	32 160	32 181	32 201	2 I
210			32 263					32 366			2 I
211			32 469							32 613	20+
212			32 67 <u>5</u>					32 777 32 980			20
213	32 030	32 050	32 879 33 082	32 099	32 919					33 224	20
						3				33 425	20
215			33 <sup>28</sup> 4 33 <sup>48</sup> 6							33 425	20
217			33 686							33 826	20
218			33 885			33 945	33 965	33 98 <u>5</u>	34 00 <u>5</u>	34 02 <u>5</u>	20
219			34 084			34 143	34 163	34 183	34 203	34 223	20
220			34 282			34 341	34 361	34 380	34 400	34 420	20
221			34 479							34 616	20
222			34 674							34 811	19+
223			34 869							35 005 35 199	19
224			35 064								
225	35 218	35 238	35 <sup>2</sup> 57 35 449	35 270	35 295 25 488	35 315		35 353 35 545		35 392 35 583	19
227	35 602	35 622	35 641	35 660	35 670					35 774	19
228			35 832			35 889	35 908	35 927	35 946	35 965	19
229			36 021			36 078	36 097	36 116	36 135	36 154	19
230	36 173	36 192	36 211	36 229	36 248					36 342	19
231	36 361	36 380	36 399	36 418	36 436					36 530	19
232			36.586							36 717	19
<sup>2</sup> 33 <sup>2</sup> 34			36 773 36 959							36 903 37 088	19
						1					18
<sup>2</sup> 35 <sup>2</sup> 36	37 107	37 125	37 144 37 328	37 102	27 265	37 199	37 401	37 420	37 428	37 <sup>2</sup> 73 37 457	18
237			37 511			37 566	37 585	37 603	37 621	37 639	18
238			37 694			37 749.	37 767	37 785	37 803	37 822	18
239			37 876			37 931	37 949	37 967	37 98 <u>5</u>	38 003	18
240			38 057			38 112	38 130	38 148	38 166	38 184	18
241			38 238			38 292	38 310	38 328	38 346	38 364	18
242			38 417			38 471	38 489	38 507	38 52 <u>5</u>	38 543	18
243 244			38 596 38 77 <u>5</u>			38 828	38 846	38 863	38 881	38 721 38 899	18
		-				-					18
245 246			38 952 39 129			39 005	39 023	39 041	39 225	39 076 39 252	18
247	39 270	39 287	39 305	39 322	39 340					39 428	18
248			39 480			39 533	39 550	39 568	39 585	39,602	17+
249	39 620	39 637	39 65 <u>5</u>	39 672	39 690	39 707	39 724	39 742	39 759	39 777	17
250	39 794	39 811	39 829	39 846	39 863	39.881	39 898	39 915	39 933	39 950	17
N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
250	39 794	39 811	39 829	39 846	39 863	39 881	39 898	39 915	39 933	39 950	17
251			40 002					40 088			17
252			40 175					40 261			17
254			40 518					40 603			17
255			40 688					40 773			17
256			40 858					40 943			17
257 258			41 027 41 196					41 111 41 280			17
259			41 363					41 447			17
260	41 497	41 514	41 531	41 547	41 564	41 581	41 597	41 614	41 631	41 647	17
261			41 697					41 780 41 946			17
263			41 863					42 111			16+
264			42 193					42 275			16
265			42 357					42 439			16
266			42 521					42 602			16
268			42 684 42 846					42 76 <u>5</u> 42 927			16
269			43 008					43 088			16
270	43 136	43 152	43 169	43 18 <u>5</u>	43 201			43 249			16
271			43 329			43 377	43 393	43 409	43 425	43 441	16
272			43 489 43 648					43 569 43 727			16
274			43 807					43 886			16
275	43 933	43 9 49	43 96 <u>5</u>	43 981	43 996	44 012	44 028	44 044	44 059	44 075	16
276	44 091	44 107	44 122	44 138	44 154	44 170	44 185	44 201	44 217	44 232	16
277			44 279 44 436					44 358			16
279			44 592					44 669			15+
280			44 747		-	44 793	44 809	44 824	44 840	44 855	15+
281	44 871	44 886	44 902	44 917	44 932			44 979			15
282 283			45 056 45 209					45 133 45 286			15
284			45 362					45 439			15
285			45 515			1		45 591			15
286	45 637	45 652	45 667	45 682	. 45 697	45 712	45 728	45 743	45 758	45 773	15
287			45 818 45 969			45 864	45 879	45 894 46 04 <u>5</u>	45 909	45 924	15
289			45 909					46 19 <u>5</u>			15
290			46 270		. –	1 ' -	•			46 374	15
291	46 389	46 404	46 419	46 434	46 449	46 464	46 479	46 494	46 509	46 532	15
292	46 538	46 553	46 568	46 583	46 598					46 672	15
293 294	46 835	46 850	46 710	46 870	46 746 46 894					46 820	15
295		-			47 041	1				47 114	15
296	47 129	47 144	47 159	47 173	47 188	47 202	47 217	47 232	47 246	47 261	15
297					47 334	47 349	47 363	47 378	47 392	47 407	15
298					47 480 47 625					47 553	15
300		_			47 770					8 47 842	14+
N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

300         47 712 47 727 47 741 47 756           301         47 857 47 871 47 885 47 900           302         48 001 48 015 48 029 48 044           303         48 144 48 159 48 173 48 187           304         48 287 48 302 48 316 48 330           305         48 430 48 444 48 458 48 473           306         48 572 48 586 48 601 48 615           307         48 714 48 728 48 742 48 750           308         48 855 48 869 48 883 48 897           309         49 90 49 010 49 024 49 038           310         49 136 49 150 49 164 49 178           311         49 276 49 290 49 304 49 318           312         49 415 49 429 49 443 49 457           313         49 693 49 707 49 721 49 734           315         49 831 49 845 49 859 49 872           316         49 969 49 90 50 50 10           317         50 166 50 120 50 133 50 147           318         50 243 50 256 50 270 50 284           319         50 379 50 393 50 406 50 420           320         50 515 50 664 50 678 50 691           321         50 551 50 664 50 678 50 691           322         50 786 50 799 50 813 50 826           323         50 920 50 934 50 947 50 961           324         51 055 51 608 51 81 81 51 695	47 914 48 058 48 202 48 344 48 629 48 770 48 911 49 052 49 192 49 471 49 610 49 748 49 886 50 024 50 024 50 24 50 25 50 26 50 26	47 929 48 973 48 216 48 359 48 591 48 643 48 78 <u>5</u> 48 92 <u>6</u> 49 266 49 246 49 346 49 762 49 762 49 900 50 037 50 174 50 311	47 799 47 943 48 087 48 230 48 373 48 515 48 657 48 799 49 080 49 220 49 360 49 499 49 638 49 776 49 914 50 051 50 188	47 958 48 101 48 244 48 387 48 530 48 651 48 813 48 954 49 994 49 234 49 374 49 613 49 790 49 927 50 065	47 972 48 116 48 259 48 401 48 544 48 686 48 827 48 968 49 108 49 248 49 388 49 527 49 665 49 803 49 941	47 986 48 130 48 273 48 416 48 558 48 700 48 841 48 982 49 122 49 262 49 402 49 402 49 541 49 679 49 817	14+ 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
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315 49 831 49 845 49 859 49 872 316 49 969 49 982 49 996 50 010 317 50 106 50 120 50 133 50 147 318 50 243 50 256 50 270 50 284 319 50 379 50 393 50 406 50 420 320 50 515 50 529 50 542 50 569 321 50 651 50 664 50 678 50 691 322 50 786 50 799 50 813 50 826 323 50 920 50 934 50 947 50 961 324 51 055 51 668 51 081 51 095 325 51 188 51 202 51 215 51 228 326 51 322 51 335 51 348 51 362 327 51 455 51 468 51 481 51 495 328 51 587 51 601 51 614 51 627 329 51 720 51 733 51 746 51 759	49 886 50 024 50 161 50 297 50 433 50 569	49 900 50 037 50 174 50 311	49 914 50 05 1	49 927 50 06 <u>5</u>	49 941	1	
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331   51 983 51 996 52 009 52 022 332   52 114 52 127 52 140 52 153 333   52 244 52 257 52 270 52 284 334   52 375 52 388 52 401 52 414	52 035 52 166 52 297	52 048 52 179 52 310	51 930 52 061 52 192 52 323 52 453	52 07 <u>5</u> 52 205 52 336	52 088 52 218 52 349	52 101 52 231 52 362	13 13 13 13
335 52 504 52 517 52 530 52 543 336 52 634 52 647 52 660 52 673 337 52 763 52 776 52 789 52 802 338 52 892 52 905 52 917 52 930 339 53 020 53 033 53 046 53 058	52 686 52 81 <u>5</u> 52 943	52 699 52 827 52 956		52 724 52 853 52 982	5 <sup>2</sup> 737 5 <sup>2</sup> 866 5 <sup>2</sup> 994	52 750 52 879 53 007,	13 13 13- 13
340     53 148 53 161 53 173 53 186       341     53 275 53 288 53 301 53 314       342     53 403 53 415 53 428 53 341       343     53 529 53 542 53 555 53 567       344     53 656 53 668 53 681 53 694	53 326 53 453 53 580	53 339 53 466 53 593	53 224 53 352 53 479 53 605 53 732	53 3 <sup>6</sup> 4 53 491 53 618	53 377 53 504 53 631	53 39° 53 517 53 643	13 13 13 13
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350 54 407 54 419 54 432 54 444 N 0 1 2 3		54 469 <b>5</b>	6	54 494 7	54 506 8	9	12

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350	54 407	54 419	54 432	54 444	54 456	54 469	54 481	54 494	54 506	54 518	12
351	54 531	54 543	54 555	54 568	54 580	54 593	54 605	54 617	54 630	54 642	12
352.			54 679						54 753 54 876		12
353 354			54 802 54 925						54 998		12
355			55 047						55 1-21		12
356	55 145	55 157	55 169	55 182	55 194				55 242		12
357	55 267	55 279	55 291	55 303	55 315				55 364		12
358			55 413						55 485		12
359			55 534						55 606		12
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362	55 871	55 703	55 895	55 007	55 /99 55 q I q				55 967		12
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364	56 110	56 122	56 134	56 146	56 158		•		56 205		12
365			56 253			56 289	56 301	.56 312	56 324	56 336	12
366 367			56 372 56 490			50 407	50 419	50 431	56 443 56 561	50 455	12
368			56 608						56 679		12
369			56 726						56 797		12
370	56 820	56 832	56 844	56 855	56 867	56 879	56 891	56 902	56 914	56 926	12
371			56 961						57 031		12
372			57,078						57 148 57 264		12
373 374			57 194 57 310			57 345	57 357	57 368	57 380	57 392	12
375			57 426						57 496		12
376			57 542			57 576	57 588	57 600	57 611	57 623	11+
377	57 634	57 646	57 657	57 669	57 680				57 726		11+
378			57 772 57 887						57 841		11+
379 380									57 955		
381			58 001 58 115						58 070 58 184		II
382			58 229						58 297		11
383	58 330	58 331	58 343	58 354	58 365				58 410		11
384			58 456					-	58 524		11
385			58 569						58 636		II
386			58 681 58 794						58 749 58 861		II
388			58 906						58 973		11
389	5 <sup>8</sup> 99 <u>5</u>	59 006	59 017	59 028	59 040	59 051	59 062	59 073	59 084	59 095	11
390			59 129						59 195		11
391			59 240						59 306		11
39 <sup>2</sup> 393			59 351 59 461						59 417 59 528	59 428	II
394			59 572						59 638	59 649	II
395			59 682			59 715	59 726	59 737	59 748	59 759	11
396	59 770	59 780	59 791	59 802	59813	59 824	59 835	59 846	59 857	59 868	11
397	59 879	59 890	59 901	59 912	59 923				59 966		II
398 399					60 141				60 076 60 184		II
400	1				60 249	1			60 293		11
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400	60 206	60 217	60 228	60 239	60 249	60 260	60 271	60 282	60 293	60 304	11
401				60 347				60 390			II
402 403				60 455 60 563				60 498 60 606			II II
404					60 681 -			60 713			11
405				60 778				60 821			11
406				60 885				60 927			11
407 408				60 991				61 034 61 140			11
409				61 204				61 247			11
410				61 310						61 374	11
411				61 416						61 479	11
412 413				61 521		61 648	61 658	61 660	61 670	61 584	10+
414				61 731		61 752	61 763	61 773	61 784	61 794	10+
415				61 836						61 899	10-
416				61 941		61 962	61 972	61 982	61 993	62 003	10
417				62 04 <u>5</u> 62 149		62 170	62 180	62 086 62 190	62 201	62 211	10
419				62 252		62 273	62 284	62 294	62 304	62 315	10
420	62 325	62 335	62 346	62 356	62 366					62 418	10
421				62 459				62 500			10
422 423				62 562 62 66 <u>5</u>		62 583	62 593	62 603 62 706	62 513	62 624	10
424				62 767				62 808			10
425	62 839	62 849	62 859	62 870	62 880	62 890	62 900	62 910	62 921	62 931	10
426				62 972		62 992	63 002	63 012	63 022	63 033	10
427 428	62 144	63 053	62 165	63 073 63 17 <u>5</u>	63 083					63 134	10
429	63 246	63 256	63 266	63 276	63 286			63 215 63 317			10
430	63 347	63 357	63 367	63 377	63 387			63 417			10
431	63 448	63 458	63 468	63 478	63 488	63 498	63 508	63 5 18	63 528	63 538	10
43 <sup>2</sup> 433				63 579 63 679				63 619			10
434				63 779				63 819			10
435	63 849	63 859	63 869	63 879	63 889	63 899	63 909	63 919	63 929	63 939	10
436				63 979				64 018			10
437 438				64 078 64 177				64 118 64 217			10
439				64 276				64 316			10
440	64 345	64 355	64 365	64 37 <u>5</u>	64 38 <u>5</u>	64 395	64 404	64 414	64 424	64 434	10
441	64 444	64 454	64 464	64 473	64 483	64 493	64 503	64513	64 523	64 532	10
442 443				64 572 64 670				64 611 64 709			10
444	64 738	64 748	64 758	64 768	64 777			64 807			10
445				64 865						64 924	10
446	64 933	64 943	64 953	64 963	64 972	64 982	64 992	65 002	65 011	65 021	10
447 448	65 128	65 137	65 147	65 060 65 157	05 070 65 167			65 099 65 196			10
449	65 225	65 234	65 244	65 254	65 263			65 292			10
450				65 350				65 389			10
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450 451	65 321 65 418	65 331 65 427	65 341	65 350 65 447	65 360 65 456		65 379 65 475				10
452	65 514	65 523	65 533	65 543	65 552	65 562	65 571	65 581	65 591	65 600	10
453		65 619 65 715					65 667 65 763				10
455		65 811					65 858	•	•		9+
456	65 896	65 906	65 916	65 925	65 935	65 944	65 954	65 963	65 973	65 982	9+
457 458		66 oo 1					66 049 66 143				9+ 9+
459		66 191					66 238				9+
460		66 285					66 332				9
461		66 380 66 474					66 427 66 521				9
463	66 558	66 567	66 577	66 586	66 596	66 605	66 614	66 624	66 633	66 642	9
464		66 661	•			, ,	66 708				9
465		66 75 <u>5</u> 66 848					66 801 66 894				9
467		66 941				66 978	66 987	66 997	67 006	67 015	9
468		67 034 67 127					67 080 67 173				9
470		67 219					67 265	•			9
471		67 311				67 348	67 357	67 367	67 376	67 38 <u>5</u>	9
472		67 403					67 449				9
473		67 495 67 587				67 624	67 541 67 633	67 642	67 651	67 660	9
475		67 679				67 715	67 724	67 733	67 742	67 752	9
476		67 770 67 861					67 815 67 906				9
477		67 952				67 988	67 997	68 006	68 015	68 024	9
479	-	68 043	•		•		68 <b>o</b> 88				9
480		68 133 68 224					68 178 68 269				9
482		68 314					68 359				9
483		68 404				68 440	68 449	68 458	68 467	68 476	9
484	_	68 494 68 583		•	•	4	68 538 68 628				9
486		68 673					68 717				9
487		68 762					68 806				9
488		68 851 68 940					68 895 68 984				9
490		69 028				69 064	69 073	69 082	69 090	69 099	9
491	69 108	69 117	69 126	69 13 <u>5</u>	69 144	69 152	69 161	69 170	69 179	69 188	9
492		69 205 69 294			69 232 69 320		69 249 69 338				9
494					69 408		69 425				9
495					69 496		69 513				9
496					69 583	69 670	: 69 601 : 69 688	· 69 697	69 705	69 714	9
498	69 723	69 732	69 740	69 749	69 758	69 767	69 775	69 784	69 793	69 801	9
499					69 845	-	, 69 862 , 60 040		-	-	9
500					69 932		69 949				9
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500			69 914						69 966		9
501			70 001 70 088						70 053 70 140		9
503 504			70 174 70 260						70 226 70 312		9
505	_		70 346				_		70 398		9
506 507	70 415	70 424	70 432	70 441	70 449	70 458	70 467	70 475	70 484	70 492	9
508	70 586	70 59 <u>5</u>	70 518 70 603	70 612	70 62 1	70 629	70 638	70 646	70 569 70 65 <u>5</u>	70 663	8+
509 <b>510</b>			70 689						70 740		8+ 8+
511			7º 774 7º 859			70 88 <u>5</u>	70 893	70 902	70 825 70 910	70919	8+
512 513			70 944 71 029			70 969	70 978	70 986	70 99 <u>5</u> 71 079	71 003	8+ 8+
514			71 113			71 139	71 147	71 155	71 164	71 172	8
515 516			71 198 71 282			71 223	71 231	71 240	71 248 71 332	71 257	8
517	71 349	71 357	71 366	71 374	71 383	71 391	71 399	71 408	71 416	7 r 425	8
518			71 4 <u>5</u> 0 71 533						71 <u>5</u> 00 71 <u>5</u> 84		8
520	71 600	71 609	71 617	71 625	71 634				71 667		8
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523	71 850	71 858	71 867	71 875	71 883	71 892	71 900	71 908	71 917	71 92 <u>5</u>	8
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526	72 099	72 107	72 115	72 123	72 132	72 140	72 148	72 156	72 16 <u>5</u>	72 173	8
527 528			72 198 72 280						72 247 72 329		8
529			72 362						72 411		8
530 531			72 444 72 526						72 493 72 57 <u>5</u>		8
532	72 591	72 599	72 607 72 689	72 616	72 624	72 632	72 640	72 648	72 656	72 66 <u>5</u>	8
533 534			72 770						72 738 72 819		8
535 536			72 852 72 933						72 900		8
537	72 997	73 006	73 014	73 022	73 030				72 981 73 062		8
538 539			73 094 73 17 <u>5</u>						73 143 73 223		8
540			73 255						73 304		8
541 542			73 336 73 416						73 3 <sup>8</sup> 4 73 4 <sup>6</sup> 4		8
543	73 480	73 488	73 496	73 504	73 512	73 520	73 528	73 536	73 544	73 552	8
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546	73 719	73 727	73 735 73 81 <u>5</u>	73 743	73 751	73 759	73 767	73 77 <u>5</u>	73 783	73 791	8
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549	73 957	73 965	73 973	73 981	73 989	73 997	74 00 <u>5</u>	74 013	74 020	74 028	8
550	74 036	74 044	74 052	74 060	74 068	74 076	74 084	74 092	74 099	74 107	8
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555 556 557 558 559	74 429 74 507 74 586 74 663	74 437 74 5 1 5 74 5 93 74 67 1	74 44 <u>5</u> 74 523 74 601 74 679	74 453 74 531 74 609 74 687 74 764	74 461 74 539 74 617 74 69 <u>5</u>	74 468 74 547 74 624 74 702	74 476 74 554 74 632 74 710	74 484 74 562 74 640 74 718	74 49 <sup>2</sup> 74 57 <sup>0</sup> 74 64 <sup>8</sup> 74 72 <sup>6</sup> 74 803	74 <u>5</u> 00 74 <u>5</u> 78 74 <u>6</u> 56 74 <u>7</u> 33	8 8 8 8
560 561 562 563 564	74 819 74 896 74 974 75 051	74.827 74.904 74.981 75.059	74 <sup>8</sup> 34 74 912 74 9 <sup>8</sup> 9 75 066	74 842 74 920 74 997 75 074 75 151	74 8 <u>5</u> 0 74 9 <sup>2</sup> 7 75 00 <u>5</u> 75 08 <sup>2</sup>	74 93 <u>5</u> 75 012 75 089	74 943 75 020 75 097	74 950 75 028 75 10 <u>5</u>	74 881 74 958 75 035 75 113 75 189	74 966 75 043 75 120	8 8 8 8
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570 571 572 573 574	75 664 75 740 75 815	75 671 75 747 75 823	75 679 75 75 <u>5</u> 75 831	75 610 75 686 75 762 75 838 75 914	75 694 75 770 75 846	75 7°2 75 778 75 853 75 929	75 709 75 785 75 861 75 937	75 717 75 793 75 868 75 944	75 648 75 724 75 800 75 876 75 952	75 73 <sup>2</sup> 75 808 75 884 75 959	8 8 8 8
575 576 577 578 579	76 042 76 118 76 193	76 0 <u>5</u> 0 76 125 76 200	76 057 76 133 76 208	75 989 76 06 <u>5</u> 76 140 76 215 76 290	76 072 76 148 76 223	76 080 76 155 76 230 76 305	76 087 76 163 76 238 76 313	76 09 <u>5</u> 76 170 76 245 76 320	76 027 76 103 76 178 76 253 76 328	76 110 76 185 76 260 76 335	7+ 7+ 7+ 7+ 7+ 7+
580 581 582 583 584	76 418 76 492 76 567	76 425 76 <u>5</u> 00 7.6 574	76 433 76 507 76 582	76 365 76 440 76 51 <u>5</u> 76 589 76 664	76 448 76 522 76 597	76 45 <u>5</u> 76 530 76 604 76 678	76 462 76 537 76 612 76 686	76 470 76 54 <u>5</u> 76 619 76 693	76 403 76 477 76 552 76 626 76 701	76 48 <u>5</u> 76 559 76 634 76 708	7+ 7+ 7+ 7
585 586 587 588 589	76 790 76 864 76 938 77 012	76 797 76 871 76 945 77 019	76 80 <u>5</u> 76 879 76 953 77 026	76 738 76 812 76 886 76 960 77 034	76 819 76 893 76 967 77 041	76 827 76 901 76 97 <u>5</u>	76 834 76 908 76 982	76 842 76 916 76 989	76 77 <u>5</u> 76 849 76 923 76 997 77 070	76 856 76 930 77 004	7 7 7 7 7
590 591 592 593 594	77 159 77 232 77 305 77 379	77 166 77 240 77 313 77 386	77 173 77 247 77 320 77 393	77 107 77 181 77 254 77 327 77 401	77 188 77 262 77 33 <u>5</u> 77 408	77 195 77 269 77 342 77 415	77 203 77 276 77 349 77 422	77 210 77 283 77 357 77 430	77 144 77 217 77 291 77 364 77 337	77 22 <u>5</u> 77 298 77 37 I 77 444	7 7 7 7
595 596 597 598 599	77 52 <u>5</u> 77 597 77 670 77 743	77 53 <sup>2</sup> 77 60 <u>5</u> 77 677 77 7 <u>5</u> 0	77 539 77 612 77 68 <u>5</u> 77 757	77 474 77 546 77 619 77 692 77 764	77 554 77 627 77 699 77 772	77 561 77 634 77 706 77 779	77 568 77 641 77 714 77 786	77 576 77 648 77 721 77 793	77 510 77 583 77 656 77 728 77 801	77 590 77 663 77 735 77 808	7 7 7 7
600 N	0	77 822 I	77 830 2	77 837 <b>3</b>	77 844 <b>4</b>	77 851 <b>5</b>	77 859 <b>6</b>	77 866	77 873 8	9	7

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600 601 602 603 604	77 887 77 960 78 032	77 89 <u>5</u> 77 967 78 039	77 830 77 902 77 974 78 046 78 118	77 909 77 981 78 053	77 916 77 988 78 061	77 924 77 996 78 068	77 931 78 003 78 07 <u>5</u>	77 866 77 938 78 010 78 082 78 154	77 945 78 017 78 089	77 95 <sup>2</sup> 78 02 <u>5</u> 78 097	7 7 7 7 7
605 606 607 608 609	78 247 78 319 78 390 78 462	78 254 78 326 78 398 78 469	78 190 78 262 78 333 78 40 <u>5</u> 78 476	78 269 78 340 78 412 78 483	78 276 78 347 78 419 78 490	78 283 78 35 <u>5</u> 78 426 78 497	78 290 78 362 78 433 78 504	78 226 78 297 78 369 78 440 78 512	78 30 <u>5</u> 78 376 78 447 78 519	78 312 78 383 78 455 78 526	7 7 7 7
610 611 612 613 614	78 604 78 675 78 746 78 817	78 611 78 682 78 753 78 824	78 547 78 618 78 689 78 760 78 831	78 625 78 696 78 767 78 838	78 633 78 704 78 774 78 845	78 640 78 711 78 781 78 852	78 647 78 718 78 789 78 859	78 583 78 654 78 72 <u>5</u> 78 796 78 866	78 661 78 732 78 803 78 873	78 668 78 739 78 810 78 880	7 7 7 7
615 616 617 618 619	78 958 79 029 79 099 79 169	78 965 79 036 79 106 79 176	78 902 78 972 79 043 79 113 79 183	78 979 79 0 <u>5</u> 0 79 120 79 190	78 986 79 °57 79 127 79 197	78 993 79 064 79 134 79 204	79 000 79 071 79 141 79 211		79 014 79 08 <u>5</u> 79 155 79 225	79 021 79 092 79 162 79 232	7 7 7 7 7
620 621 622 623 624	79 309 79 379 79 449 79 518	79 316 79 386 79 456 79 525	79 253 79 323 79 393 79 463 79 532	79 33° 79 4°° 79 47° 79 539	79 337 79 407 79 477 79 546	79 344 79 414 79 484 79 553	79 351 79 421 79 491 79 560	79 288 79 358 79 428 79 498 79 567	79 365 79 43 <u>5</u> 79 50 <u>5</u> 79 574	79 37 <sup>2</sup> 79 44 <sup>2</sup> 79 511 79 581	7 7 7 7 7 7
625 626 627 628 629 <b>630</b>	79 657 79 727 79 796 79 865	79 664 79 734 79 803 79 872	79 602 79 671 79 741 79 810 79 879	79 678 79 748 79 817 79 886	79 685 79 754 79 824 79 893	79 692 79 761 79 831 79 900	79 699 79 768 79 837 79 906	79 706 79 775 79 844 79 913	79 713 79 782 79 851 79 920	79 858 79 927	7 7 7 7
631 632 633 634	80 003 80 072 80 140 80 209	80 010 80 079 80 147 80 216	79 948 80 017 80 085 80 154 80 223	80 024 80 092 80 161 80 229	80 030 80 099 80 168 80 236	80 037 80 106 80 17 <u>5</u> 80 243	80 044 80 113 80 182 80 250	80 051 80 120 80 188 80 257	80 058 80 127 80 195 80 264	80 271	7 7 7 7 7
635 636 637 638 639 <b>640</b>	80 346 80 414 80 482 80 550	80 353 80 421 80 489 80 557	80 291 80 359 80 428 80 496 80 564	80 366 80 434 80 502 80 570	80 373 80 441 80 509 80 577	80 380 80 448 80 516 80 584	80 387 80 45 <u>5</u> 80 523 80 591	80 325 80 393 80 462 80 530 80 598	80 400 80 468 80 536 80 604	80 407 80 475 80 543 80 611	7 7 7 7 7
641 642 643 644 645	80 686 80 754 80 821 80 889	80 693 80 760 80 828 80 895	80 632 80 699 80 767 80 83 <u>5</u> 80 902	80 706 80 774 80 841 80 909	80 713 80 781 80 848 80 916	80 720 80 787 80 855 80 922	80 726 80 794 80 862 80 929	80 665 80 733 80 801 80 868 80 936	80 740 80 808 80 875 80 943	80 747 80 814 80 882 80 949	7 7 7 7 7
646 647 648 649 <b>650</b>	81 023 81 090 81 158 81 224	81 030 81 097 81 164 81 231	80 969 81 037 81 104 81 171 81 238 81 30 <u>5</u>	81 043 81 111 81 178 81 24 <u>5</u>	81 050 81 117 81 184 81 251	81 057 81 124 81 191 81 258	81 064 81 131 81 198 81 26 <u>5</u>	81 003 81 070 81 137 81 204 81 271 81 338	81 077 81 144 81 211 81 278	81 084 81 151 81 218 81 28 <u>5</u>	7 7 7 7
N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
650 651 652 653 654	81 358 81 42 <u>5</u> 81 491	81 36 <u>5</u> 81 431 81 498	81 30 <u>5</u> 81 371 81 438 81 50 <u>5</u> 81 571	81 378 81 44 <u>5</u> 81 511	81 38 <u>5</u> 81 451 81 518	81 391 81 458 81 525	81 331 81 398 81 46 <u>5</u> 81 531 81 598	81 405 81 471 81 538	81 411 81 478 81 544	81 418 81 48 <u>5</u> 81 551	7 7 7 7 7 7
655 656 657 658 659	81 624 81 690 81 757 81 823	81 631 81 697 81 763 81 829	81 637 81 704 81 770 81 836 81 902	81 644 81 710 81 776 81 842	81 651 81 717 81 783 81 849	81 657 81 723 81 790 81 856	81 664 81 730 81 796 81 862 81 928	81 671 81 737 81 803 81 869	81 677 81 743 81 809 81 875	81 684 81 7 <u>5</u> 0 81 816 81 882	7 7 7 7 7
660 661 662 663 664	82 020 82 086 82 151	82 027 82 092 82 158	81 968 82 033 82 099 82 164 82 230	82 040 82 105 82 171	82 046 82 112 82 178	81 987 82 053 82 119 82 184	-	82 000 82 066 82 132 82 197	82 007 82 073 82 138 82 204	82 014 82 079 82 145 82 210	7 7 7 6 6+
665 666 667 668 669	82 347 82 413 82 478	82 354 82 419 82 484	82 295 82 360 82 426 82 491 82 556	82 367 82 432 82 497	82 373 82 439 82 504	82 380 82 445 82 510	82 321 82 387 82 452 82 517 82 582	82 393 82 458 82 523	82 400 82 465 82 530	82 406 82 47 I 82 536	6+ 6+ 6+ 6+ 6+
670 671 672 673 674	82 672 82 737 82 802	82 679 82 743 82 808	82 620 82 685 82 7 <u>5</u> 0 82 814 82 879	82 692 82 756 82 821	82 698 82 763 82 827	82 70 <u>5</u> 82 769 82 834	82 646 82 711 82 776 82 840 82 90 <u>5</u>	82 718 82 782 82 847	82 724 82 789 82 853	82 730 82 795 82 860	6+ 6+ 6 6
675 676 677 678 679	82 99 <u>5</u> 83 059 83 123	83 001 83 065 83 129	82 943 83 008 83 072 83 136 83 200	83 014 83 078 83 142	83 020 83 085 83 149	83 027 83 091 83 15 <u>5</u>	82 969 83 033 83 097 83 161 83 225	83 040 83 104 83 168	83 046 83 110 83 174	83 052 83 117 83 181	6 6 6
680 681 682 683 684	83 31 <u>5</u> 83 378 83 442 83 506	83 321 83 38 <u>5</u> 83 448 83 512	83 264 83 327 83 391 83 45 <u>5</u> 83 518	83 334 83 398 83 461 83 52 <u>5</u>	83 340 83 404 83 467 83 531	83 347 83 410 83 474 83 537	83 289 83 353 83 417 83 480 83 544	83 359 83 423 83 487 83 550	83 366 83 429 83 493 83 556	83 37 <sup>2</sup> 83 436 83 499 83 563	6 6 6
685 686 687 688 689	83 632 83 696 83 759 83 822	83 639 83 702 83 765 83 828	83 582 83 645 83 708 83 771 83 835	83 651 83 71 <u>5</u> 83 778 83 841	83 658 83 721 83 784 83 847	83 664 83 727 83 790 83 853	83 607 83 670 83 734 83 797 83 860	83 677 83 740 83 803 83 866	83 683' 83 746 83 809 83 872	83 689 83 753 83 816 83 879	6 6 6
690 691 692 693 694	83 948 84 011 84 073 84 136	83 954 84 017 84 080 84 142	83 897 83 960 84 023 84 086 84 148	83 967 84 029 84 092 84 15 <u>5</u>	83 973 84 036 84 098 84 161	83 979 84 042 84 10 <u>5</u>	83 923 83 985 84 048 84 111 84 173	83 992 84 05 <u>5</u> 84 117	83 998 84 061 84 123	84 004 84 067 84 130	6 6
695 696 697 698 699	84 261 84 323 84 386 84 448	84 267 84 330 84 392 84 454	84 211 84 273 84 336 84 398 84 460	84 280 84 342 84 404 84 466	84 286 84 348 84 410 84 473	84 292 84 354 84 417 84 479	84 236 84 298 84 361 84 423 84 48 <u>5</u>	84 30 <u>5</u> 84 36 <u>7</u> 84 429 84 491	84 311 84 373 84 435 84 497	84 317 84 379 84 442 84 504	6 6 6
700 N	0	84 516	84 522	3	84 53 <u>5</u> .	84 541 <b>5</b>	6	84 553 <b>7</b>	84 559	9	6

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
700			84 522					84 553			6
701 702	84 634	84 640	84 584 84 646	84 652	84 658	84 665	84 671	84 677	84 683	84 628 84 689	6
703 704			84 708 84 770					84 739 84 800		84 751	6
705			84 831							84 874	6
706 707	84 942	84 948	84 893 84 954	84 960	84 967	84 973	84 979	84 98 <u>5</u>	84 99 1		6
708 709			85 016 85 077							85 058 85 120	6
710	85 126	85 132	85 138	85 144	85 150					85 181	6
711 712			85 199 85 260			85 278	85 285	85 291	85 297	85 242 85 303	6
713 714			85 321 85 382							85 364 85 42 <u>5</u>	6
715	85 431	85 437	85 443	85 449	85 455	85 461	85 467	85 473	85 479	85 485	6
716	85 491	85 497 85 558	85 503 85 564	85 509 85 570	85 516 85 576	85 522	85 528 85 588	85 534 85 594	85 540 85 600	85 546 85 606	6
718	85 612	85 618	85 62 <u>5</u> 85 68 <u>5</u>	85 631	85 637					85 667 85 727	6
720	85 733	85 739	85 745	85 751	85 757	85 763	85 769	85 775	85 781	85 788	6
721 722	85 794 85 854	85 800 85 860	85 806 85 866	85 812 85 872	85 818 85 878					85 848 85 908	6
723 724	85 914	85 920	85 926 85 986	85 932	85 938					85 968 86 028	6
725	86 034	86 040	86 046	86 052	86 058					86 088	6
726 727			86 106 86 165			86 183	86 189	86 195	86 201	86 147 86 207	6
728 729			86 225 86 28 <u>5</u>							86 267 86 326	6
730	86 332	86 338	86 344	86 350	86 356	86 362	86 368	86 374	86 380	86 386	6
73 <sup>1</sup> 73 <sup>2</sup>			86 404 86 463			86 481	86 487	86 433 86 493	86 499	86 504	6
733 734			86 522 86 581			86 540	86 546	86 552 86 611	86 558	86 564	6
735	86 629	86 635	86 641	86 646	86 652	86 658	86 664	86 670	86 676	86 682	6
736	86 747	86 753	86 700 86 759	86 764	86 770			86 729 86 788			6
738 739	86 806	86 812	86 817 86 876	86 823	86 829			86 847 86 906			6
740	86 923	86 929	86 93 <u>5</u>	86 941	86 947	86 953	86 958	86 964	86 970	86 976	6
741 742	86 982 87 040	86 988 87 046	86 994 87 052	86 999 87 058	87 005 87 064			87 023 87 081			6
743 744	87 099	87 10 <u>5</u>	87 111 87 169	87 116	87 122	87 128	87.134	87 140 87 198	87 146	87 151	6
745	87 216	87 221	87 227	87 233	87 239	87 24 <u>5</u>	87 251	87 256	87 262	87 268	6
746	87 274 87 332	87 280 87 338	87 286 87 344	87 291 87 340	87 297 87 355			87 31 <u>5</u> 87 373			6
748 749	87 390	87 396	87 402 87 460	87 408	87 413	87 419	87 42 <u>5</u>	87 431 87 489	87 437	87 442	6
750			87 5 18					87 547			6
N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	.7	8	9	

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<b>D</b> ,
750		87 512				87 535	87 541	87 547	87 552	87 558	6
75 I	87 564	87 570	87 576	87 581	87 587	87 593	87 599	87 604	87 610	87 616	6
752		87 628					87 656				6
753		87 685 87 743					87 714 87 772				6
754		87 800					87 829				6
755 756	87 852	87 858	87 864	87 860	87 875		87 887				6
757		87 915					87 944				6
758		87 973					88 001				6
759	88 024	88 030	88 036	88 041	88 047	88 053	88 o58	88 064	88 070	88 076	6
760	88 081	88 087	88 093	88 098	88 104	88 110	88 116	88 121	88 127	88 133	6
761		88 144					88 173				6
7.62		88 201					88 230				6
763		88 258					88 287				6
764		88 315				00	88 343	0.,			6
765		88 372					88 400				6
766		88 429					88 457				6
767		88 485					88 513				6
768 769		88 542 88 598					88 570 88 627				6
	0,0							-			•6
770		88 65 <u>5</u> 88 711					88 739			88 700	6
771 772		88 767				88 700	88 795	88 801	88 807	88 812	6
773		88 824				88 846	88 852	88 857	88 863	88 868	6
774		88 880					88 908				6
775	88 030	88 936	110 88	88 047	88 053	88 058	88 964	88 a6a	88 075	88 981	6
776		88 992				89 014	89 020	89 025	89 031	89 037	6
777		89 048				89 070	89 076	89 081	89 087	89 092	6
778		89 104					89 131				6
779	89 154	89 159	89 16 <u>5</u>	89 170	89 176	89 182	89 187	89 193	89 198	89 204	6
780		89 215				89 237	89 243	89 248	89 254	89 260	6
781		89 271					89 298				6
782		89 326					89 354				6
783 784		89 382					89 409 89 465				5+
		89 437				,		,		•	
785		89 492					89 520				5+
786		89 548				80 625	89 575 89 631	80 626	80 642	80 647	5+ 5+
788		89 603 89 658					8g 686				5+
789		89 713					89 741				5+
790		89 768				, , , , ,	89 796	,			5+
791		89 823					86 851				5+
792	89 873	89 878	89 883	89 889	89 894		89 905				5+
793 -	89 927	89 933	89 938	89 944	89 949	89 955	89 960	89 966	89 971	89 977	5+
794	89 982	89 988	89 993	89 998	90 004	90 009	90015	90 020	90 026	90 031	5+
795	90 037	90 042	90 048	90 053	90 059	90 064	90 069	90 075	90 080	90 086	5+
796	90 091	90 097	90 102	90 108	90 113	90 119	90 124	90 129	90 135	90 140	5-
797		90 151					90 179				5
798		90 206					90 233				5
799 <b>800</b>		90 260	-				90 287 90 342				5
										90 330	
N	0	1 -	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
800 801 802 803 804	90 363 90 417 90 472	90 369 90 423 90 477	90 320 90 374 90 428 90 482 90 536	90 380 90 434 90 488	90 38 <u>5</u> 90 439 90 493	90 390 90 44 <u>5</u> 90 499	90 342 90 396 90 450 90 504 90 558	90 401 90 455 90 509	90 407 90 461 90 51 <u>5</u>	90 412 90 466 90 520	5 5 5 5
805 806 807 808 809	90 580 90 634 90 687 90 741	90 58 <u>5</u> 90 639 90 693 90 747	90 590 90 644 90 698 90 752 90 806	90 596 90 6 <u>5</u> 0 90 703 90 757	90 601 90 655 90 709 90 763	90 607 90 660 90 714 90 768	90 612 90 666 90 720 90 773 90 827	90 617 90 671 90 725 90 779	90 623 90 677 90 730 90 784	90 628 90 682 90 736 90 789	5 5 5 5
810 811 812 813 814	90 849 90 902 90 956 91 009	90 854 90 907 90 961 91 014	90 859 90 913 90 966 91 020 91 073	90 86 <u>5</u> 90 918 90 972 91 025	90 870 90 924 90 977 91 030	90 875 90 929 90 982 91 036	90 881 90 934 90 988 91 041 91 094	90 886 90 940 90 993 91 046	90 891 90 94 <u>5</u> 90 99 <u>8</u> 91 052	90 897 90 950 91 004 91 057	5 5 5 5
815 816 817 818 819	91 169 91 222 91 275	91 174 61 228 91 281	91 126 91 180 91 233 91 286 91 339	91 18 <u>5</u> 91 23 <u>8</u> 91 291	91 190 91 243 91 297	91 196 91 249 91 302	91 201 91 254 91 307	91 206 91 259 91 312	91 212 91 26 <u>5</u> 91 318	91 164 91 217 91 270 91 323 91 376	5 5 5 5
820 821 822 823 824	91 434 91 487 91 540	91 440 91 492 91 545	91 392 91 44 <u>5</u> 91 498 91 551 91 603	91 450 91 503 91 556	91 455 91 508 91 561	91 461 91 514 91 566	91 466 91 519 91 572	91 471 91 524 91 577	91 477 91 529 91 582	91 429 91 482 91 53 <u>5</u> 91 587 91 640	5 5 5 5
825 826 827 828 829	91 698 91 751 91 803	91 703 91 756 91 808	91 656 91 709 91 761 91 814 91 866	91 714 91 766 91 819	91 719 91 772 91 824	91 724 91 777 91 829	91 730 91 782	91 73 <u>5</u> 91 787 91 840	91 740 91 793 91 84 <u>5</u>	91 798 91 850	5 5 5 5
830 831 832 833 834	91 960 92 012 92 06 <u>5</u>	91 965 92 018 92 070	91 918 91 971 92 023 92 07 <u>5</u> 92 127	91 976 92 028 92 080	91 981 92 033 92 085	91 986 92 038 92 091	91 939 91 991 92 044 92 096 92 148	91 997 92 049 92 101	92 002 92 054 92 106	92 007 92 059 92 111	5 5 5 5
835 836 837 838 839	92 221 92 273 92 324	92 226 92 278 92 330	92 179 92 231 92 283 92 33 <u>5</u> 92 387	92 236 92 288 92 340	92 241 92 293 92 345	92 247 92 298 92 350	92 200 92 252 92 304 92 355 92 407	92 257 92 309 92 361	92 262 92 314 92 366	92 267 92 319 92 371	5 5 5 5
840 841 842 843 844	92 480 92 531 92 583	92 48 <u>5</u> 92 536 92 588	92 438 92 490 92 542 92 593 92 64 <u>5</u>	92 495 92 547 92 598	92 500 92 552 92 603	92 505 92 557 92 609	92 459 92 511 92 562 92 614 92 665	92 516 92 567 92 619	92 521 92 572 92 624	92 526 92 578 92 629	5 · 5 · 5 · 5
845 846 847 848 849	92 686 92 737 92 788 92 840	92 691 92 742 92 793 92 84 <u>5</u>	92 696 92 747 92 799 92 8 <u>5</u> 0 92 901	92 701 92 752 92 804 92 85 <u>5</u>	92 706 92 758 92 809 92 860	92 763 92 814 92 865 92 916	92 716 92 768 92 819 92 870 92 921	92 773 92 824 92 875 92 927	92 778 92 829 92 881 92 932	92 783 92 834 92 886 92 937	5 5 5 5 5
850 N	9 <sup>2</sup> 94 <sup>2</sup>	9 <sup>2</sup> 947	92 952	9 <sup>2</sup> 957	92 962	92 967 <b>5</b>	9 <sup>2</sup> 973	92 978	92 983	92 988	5

N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
850	92 942	92 947	92 952	92 957	92 962			92 978			5
851				93 008				93 029			5
852 853				93 °59 93 110				93 080			5
854				93 161				93 181			5
855				93 212				93 232			5
856				93 263				93 283			5
857				93 313				93 334			5
858				93 364				93 384			5
859				93 414				93 435			5
860 861				93 46 <u>5</u> 93 515				93 4 <sup>8</sup> 5 93 536			5 5
862				93 566				93 586			5
863				93 616				93 636			5
864	93 651	93 656	93 661	93 666	93 671	93 676	93 682	93 687	93 692	93 697	5
865				93 717				93 737			5
866				93 767				93 787			5
867 868				93 817 93 867				93 837 93 887			5
869				93 917				93 937			5 5
870				93 967				93 987			5
871				94 017				94 037			5
872				94 067		94 077	94 082	94 086	94 091	94 096	5
873				94 116						94 146	5
874			-	94 166						94 196	5
875 876				94 216				94 236			5
877				94 265 94 315				94 285		94 295	5 5
878				94 364						94 394	5
879					94 419					94 443	5
880				94 463		94 473	94 478	94 483	94 488	94 493	5
881				94 512						94 542	5
882 883				94 562		94 571	94 570	94 581 94 630	94 580	94 591	5
884				94 660		94 670	94 675	94 680	04 685	04 680	5
885				94 709	-			94 729			1
886				94 758				94 778			5 5
887	94 792	94 797	94 802	94 807	94812	94 817	94 822	94 827	94 832	94 836	5
888				94 856				94 876			5
889				94 90 <u>5</u>				94 924		, . ,	5
890				94 954				94 973			5
891				95 002 95 051				95 022 95 07 I			5
893				95 100				95 119			5
894				95 148				95 168			5
895	95 182	95 187	95 192	95 197	95 202	95 207	95 211	95 216	95 221	95 226	5
896	95 231	95 236	95 240	95 245	95 250	95 255	95 260	95 265	95 270	95 274	5
897				95 294				95 313			5
898 899				95 34 <sup>2</sup> 95 390				95 361 95 410			5
900					95 395	l .				95 468	5
N	0	1	. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
74	v	1	- 2	J	T	0	v		9	J	1

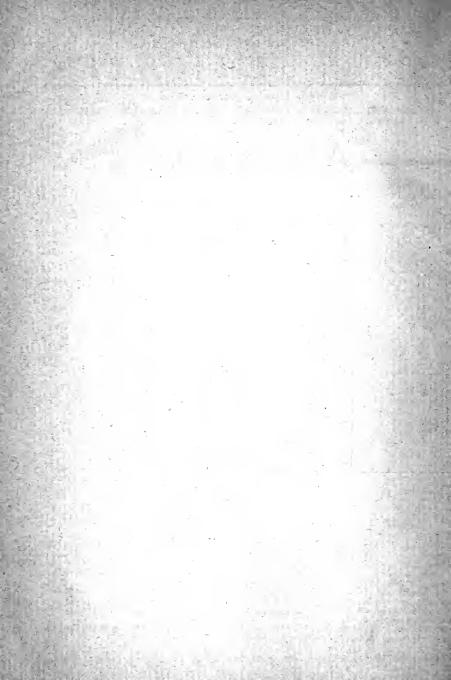
N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
900 901 902 903 904	95 47 <sup>2</sup> 95 5 <sup>2</sup> 1 95 5 <sup>6</sup> 9	95 477 95 5 <sup>2</sup> 5 95 574	95 434 95 482 95 530 95 578 95 626	95 487 95 535 95 583	95 492 95 540 95 588	95 497 95 54 <u>5</u> 95 593	95 501 95 5 <u>5</u> 0 95 598	95 506 95 554 95 602	95 463 95 511 95 559 95 607 95 655	95 516 95 564 95 612	5 5 5 5 5
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955			98 009			08 023	08 028	98 032	08 037	08 041	4-1
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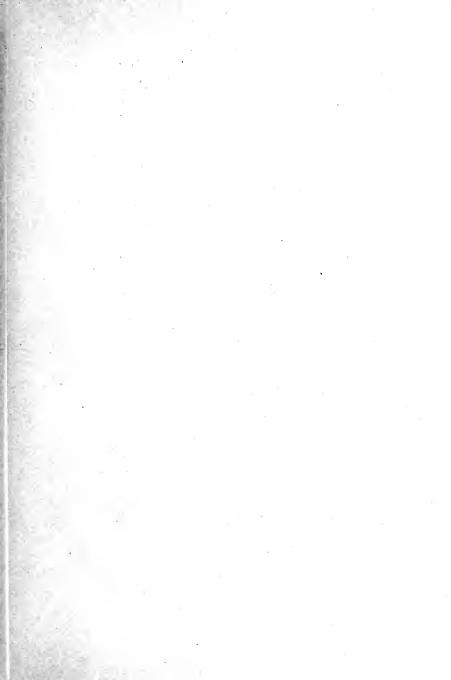


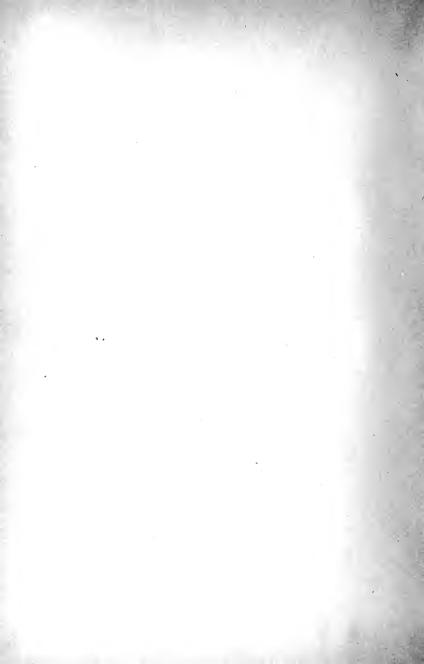














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