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1. Introduction

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Let α be a root of $f(x)$ in \mathbb{C} . Then α is a root of $f(x)$ in \mathbb{R} if and only if α is real. If α is not real, then $\bar{\alpha}$ is also a root of $f(x)$ in \mathbb{C} . If α is real, then α is a root of $f(x)$ in \mathbb{R} . If α is not real, then α is a root of $f(x)$ in \mathbb{C} .



Fig. 7. (a) Comparison of the results of the full model (100 perms) and the simplified model (10 perms) for the case of a 50F well. The plot shows the pressure response over time for both models, with the full model results generally showing higher pressure values than the simplified model. The x-axis represents time and the y-axis represents pressure.

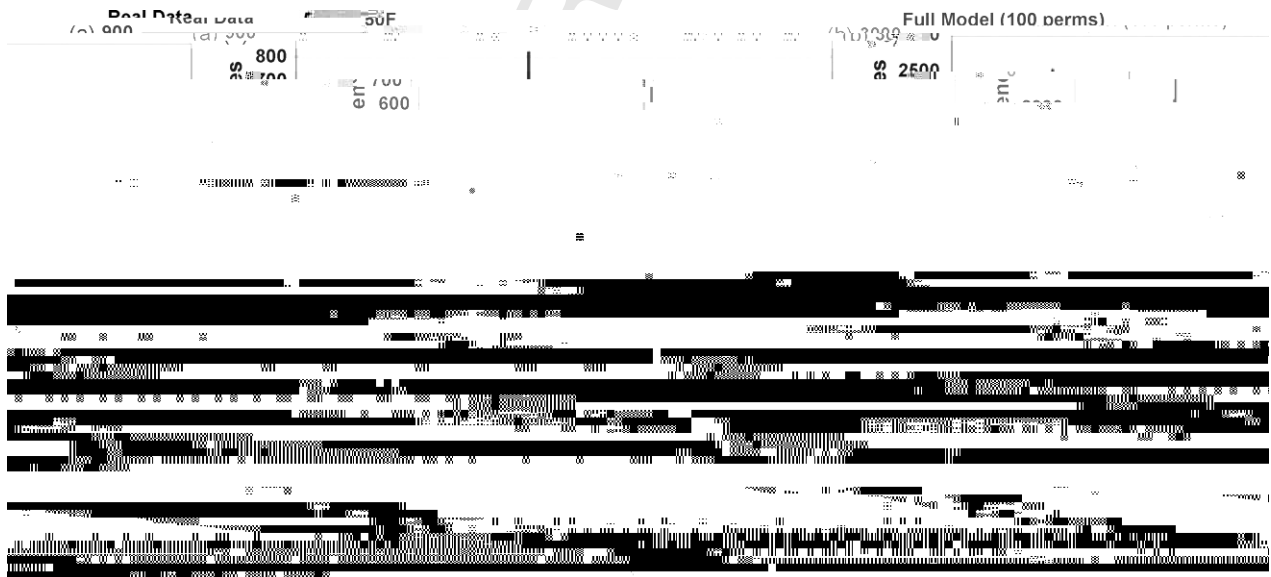


Fig. 8. Comparison of the results of the full model (100 perms) and the simplified model (10 perms) for the case of a 50F well. The plot shows the pressure response over time for both models, with the full model results generally showing higher pressure values than the simplified model. The x-axis represents time and the y-axis represents pressure.

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(a) $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$
 $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$
 $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$
 $\int_0^1 x^6 dx = \frac{1}{7}$
 $\int_0^1 x^7 dx = \frac{1}{8}$
 $\int_0^1 x^8 dx = \frac{1}{9}$
 $\int_0^1 x^9 dx = \frac{1}{10}$

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00. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$, (b) $\frac{1}{2}$, (c) $\frac{1}{2}$, (d) $\frac{1}{2}$, (e) $\frac{1}{2}$, (f) $\frac{1}{2}$, (g) $\frac{1}{2}$, (h) $\frac{1}{2}$, (i) $\frac{1}{2}$, (j) $\frac{1}{2}$, (k) $\frac{1}{2}$, (l) $\frac{1}{2}$, (m) $\frac{1}{2}$, (n) $\frac{1}{2}$, (o) $\frac{1}{2}$, (p) $\frac{1}{2}$, (q) $\frac{1}{2}$, (r) $\frac{1}{2}$, (s) $\frac{1}{2}$, (t) $\frac{1}{2}$, (u) $\frac{1}{2}$, (v) $\frac{1}{2}$, (w) $\frac{1}{2}$, (x) $\frac{1}{2}$, (y) $\frac{1}{2}$, (z) $\frac{1}{2}$.

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4.5. $\int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx$

$\int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$

4.6.

$\int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$
D. $\int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$
 $\int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$
 $\int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$

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