

[illegible]

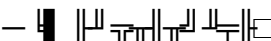
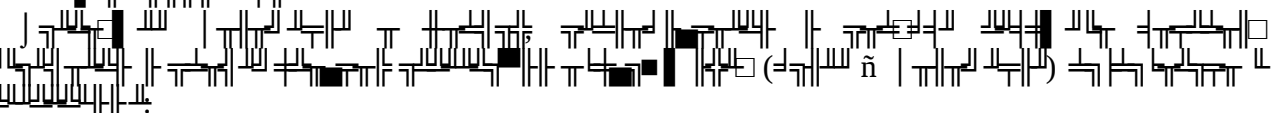
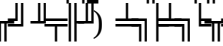
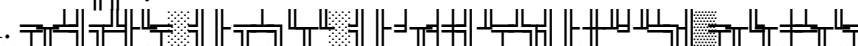
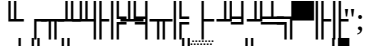
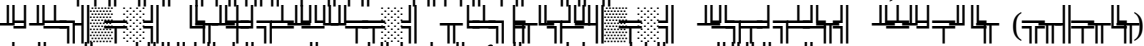
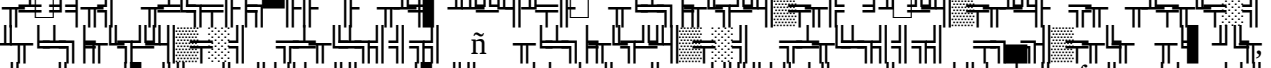
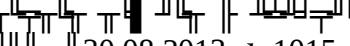
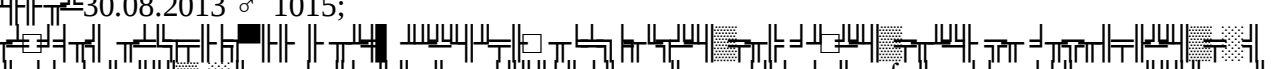
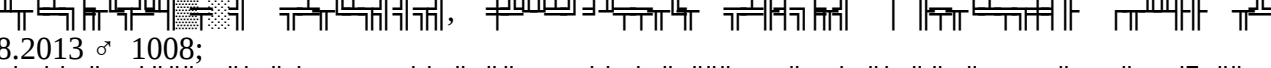
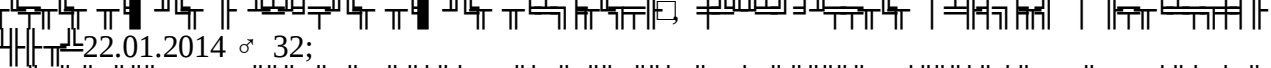
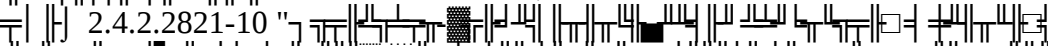
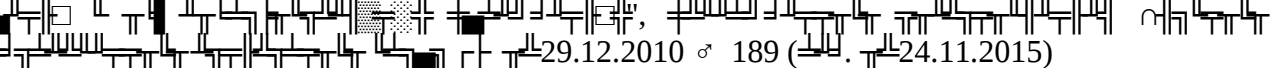
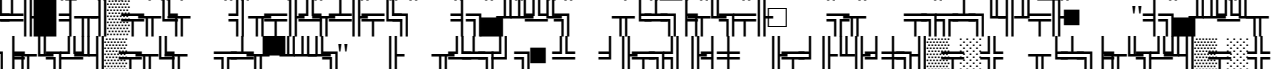
47/7-11

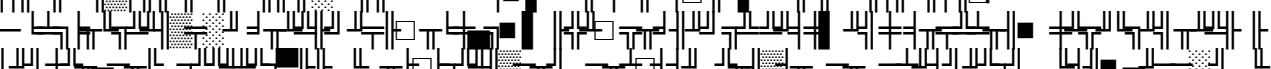
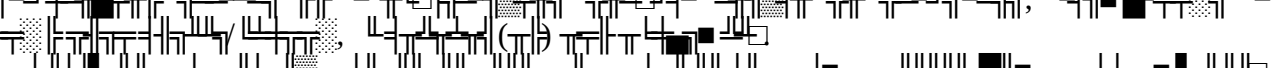
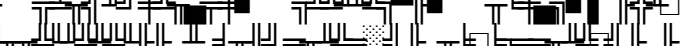
«31» 2021 №

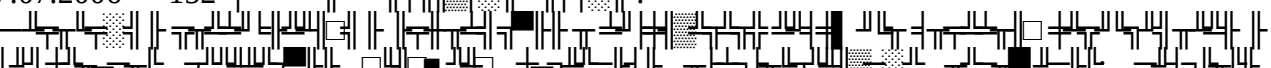
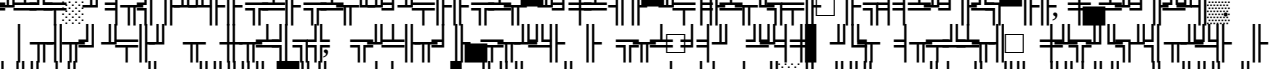
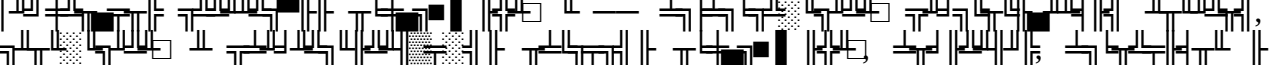
$$\left| -\Gamma - \frac{1}{2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{53}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\Gamma} f(\tau) d\tau - \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\Gamma} f(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\Gamma} |f(\tau) - f(\tau)| d\tau = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\Gamma} 0 d\tau = 0 \\ & \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\Gamma} f(\tau) d\tau - \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\Gamma} f(\tau) d\tau \right| \leq \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\Gamma} |f(\tau) - f(\tau)| d\tau = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \int_0^{\Gamma} 0 d\tau = 0 \end{aligned}$$
[illegible]

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- I. — 
- 1.1.  ( ñ | ) 
- 1.1.1.  29.12.2012 ♂ 273-  ;
ñ  06.10.2009 ♂ 373;
ñ  17.12.2010 ♂ 1897;
ñ  () 
ñ  17.05.2012 ♂ 413;
ñ  ñ 
 30.08.2013 ♂ 1015;
ñ  
29.08.2013 ♂ 1008;
ñ 
 22.01.2014 ♂ 32;
ñ 
20.09.2013 ♂ 1082;
ñ  2.4.2.2821-10 " 
 29.12.2010 ♂ 189 ( .  24.11.2015)
1.1.2.  ∞ 
 ( ñ —):
1.2. 
 ().
1.3. 



1.4. — 
 () 
1.5. 

1.6. 
 27.07.2006 ♂ 152-  = " — 
1.7. — 
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1.8. 


1.9. 

2.1. 

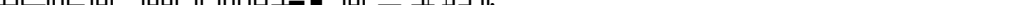
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx$

2.2. 

[illegible]

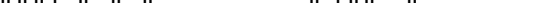
2.3. 

2.3.1. $\tilde{n}$

2.3.2. 

$\tilde{n}$ $\tilde{n}$ 2-9-

[illegible]

2.4. 

2.4.1. $\sqcup 1$ -

2.4.2. $\mathbb{L}_{2\tilde{n}+1}$

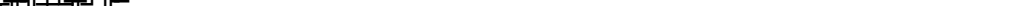
$\tilde{n}$

2.4.3. 

2.4.4.

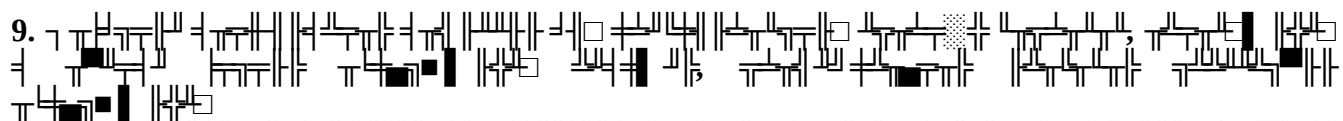
2.4.5. $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)f(y)e^{-(x^2+y^2)}dx dy$

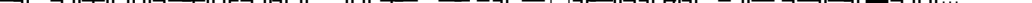
2.4.6. 

2.4.7. 

(3-)

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 2.4.8.
 2.5.
 2.5.1.
 2.5.2. Δ
 2.5.3. L
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 2.5.4. ≤
 2.5.5. |
 2.5.6. L
 2.5.7. |
 19.11.1998 ♂ 1561/14-15 «Δ
 »
 25.09.2000 ♂ 2021/11-13
 «
 ».
 2.5.8. |
 2.6.
 2.6.1.
 2.6.1.1.
 Ç 5 - 6 2 ;



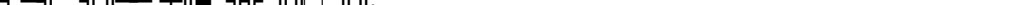
9.1.2. 

9.1.4. $\mathcal{C}_1$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -extension of $\mathcal{C}_0$ if and only if $\mathcal{C}_1$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -extension of $\mathcal{C}_0$ and $\mathcal{C}_1$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -extension of $\mathcal{C}_0$.

9.2. $\vdash \perp \mid \bigwedge_{T \leq \leq} \equiv \sqrt{\int} \sqrt{\perp} \leq$

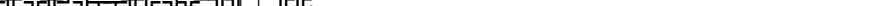
9.2.2. $\square$

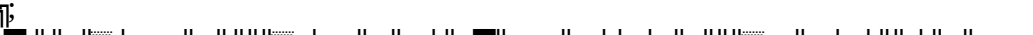
(1,2).

9.2.4. $\triangle$ 

9.3. $\vdash \neg \bot \leq -\infty_{\perp} \equiv \bot \mid \mid \neg \bot \sqsubseteq$

[illegible]

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9.4. $\|-\|_1 \leq \|-\|_2 \leq \sqrt{2} \|-\|_1$ and $\|-\|_2 \leq \|-\|_3 \leq \sqrt{3} \|-\|_2$

9.4.1. 

9.4.2. $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ is a $\mathcal{C}^*$ -algebra.

[illegible]

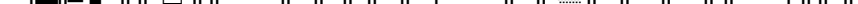
9.4.4. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

9.4.5. 

9.4.6. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

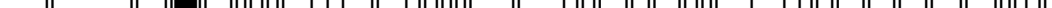
9.4.7. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$.

9.4.8. 

9.4.9. 

9.4.10.

9.4.11. 

9.4.12. 



Сведения об обучающемся

