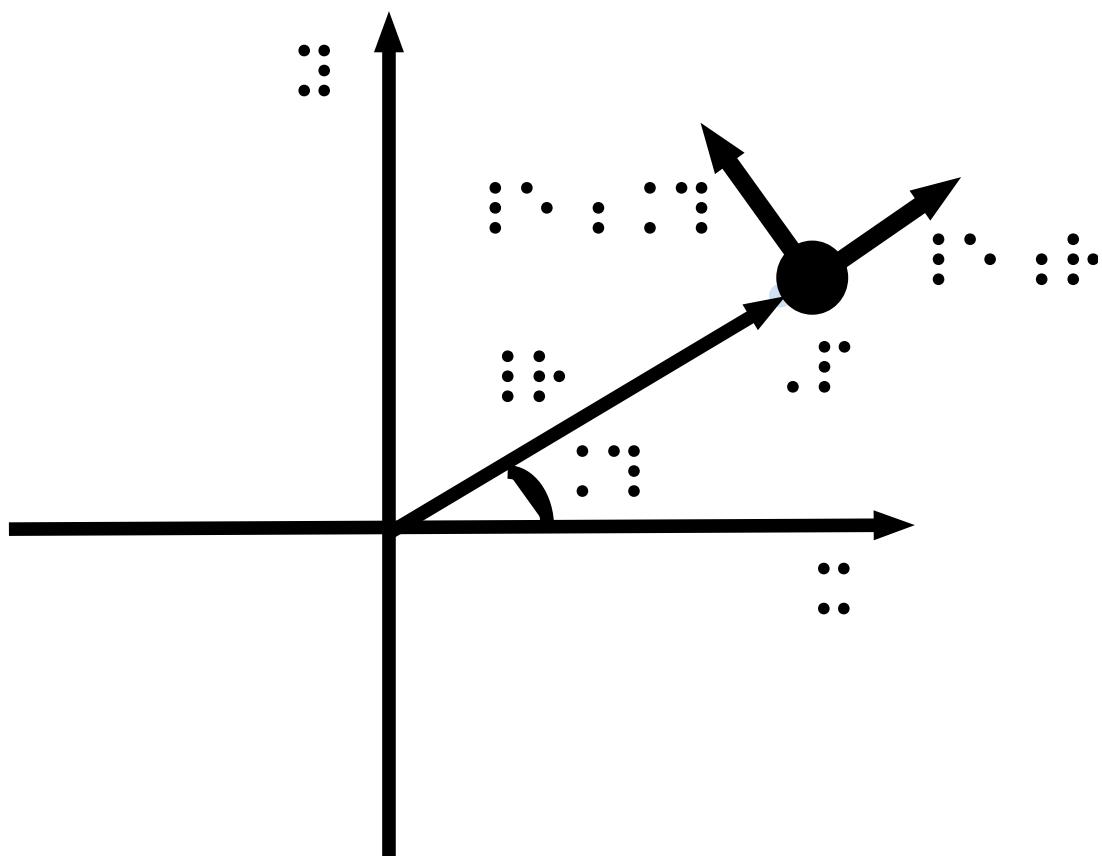
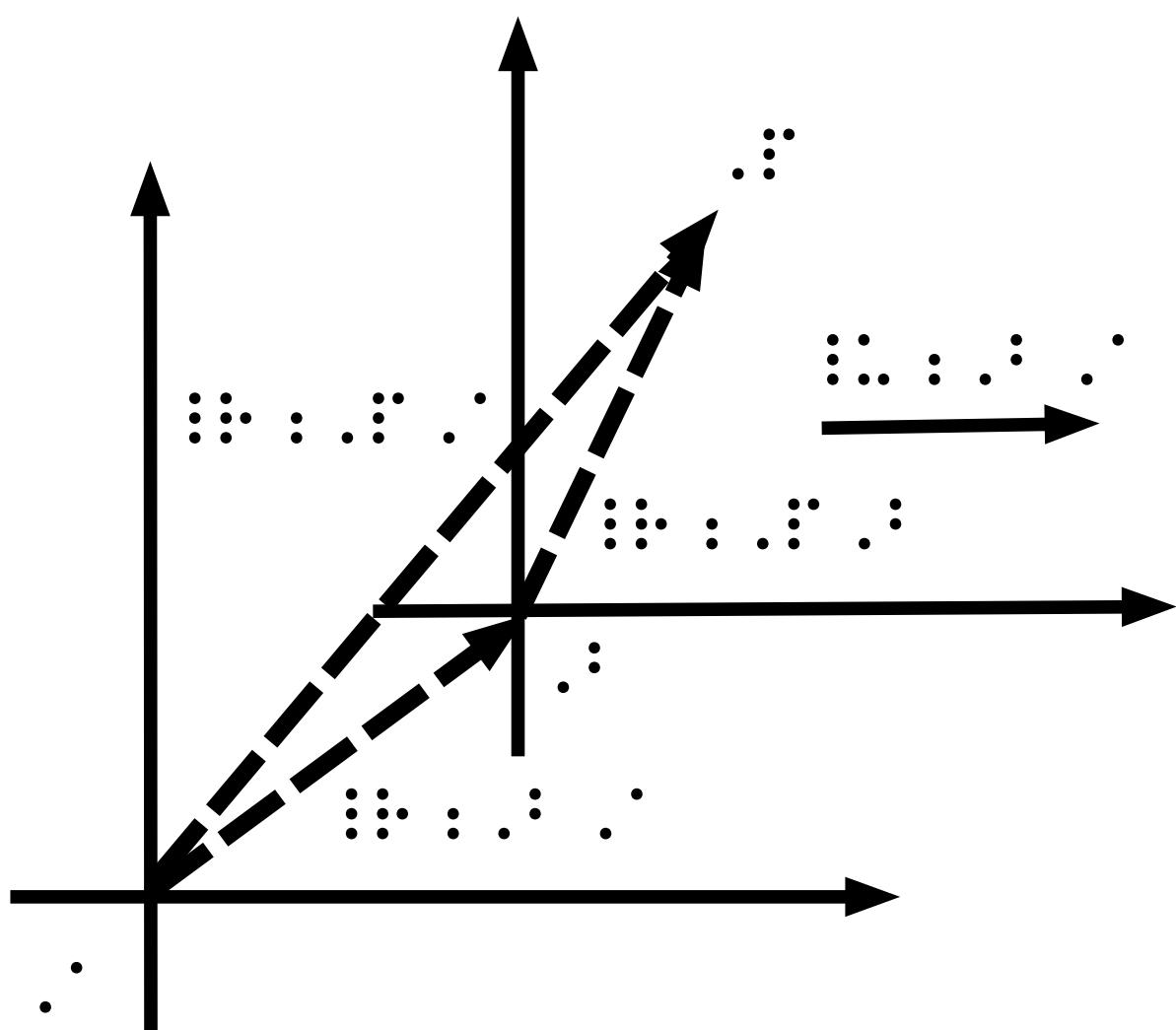


বেগুন জাহান কে পোর্ট কর
কানাড়া মার্কিন এবং ইন্ডিয়ান কে
জীবন প্রতিবন্ধ করে দেখতে চাই
এই কানাড়া এবং ইন্ডিয়ান কে
সেই স্থানে আবেদন করে দেখতে চাই
কানাড়া এবং ইন্ডিয়ান কে
কানাড়া এবং ইন্ডিয়ান কে
জীবন প্রতিবন্ধ করে দেখতে চাই

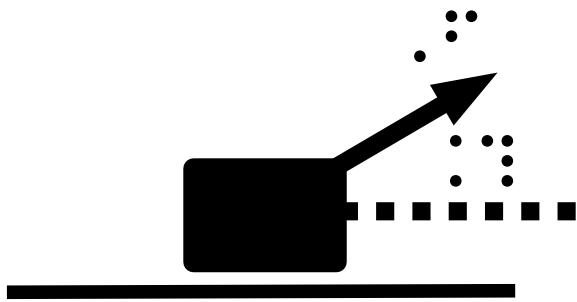


• **DEFINITION** A **vector space** (or **linear space**) is a set V of objects called **vectors**, which are subject to the following rules:

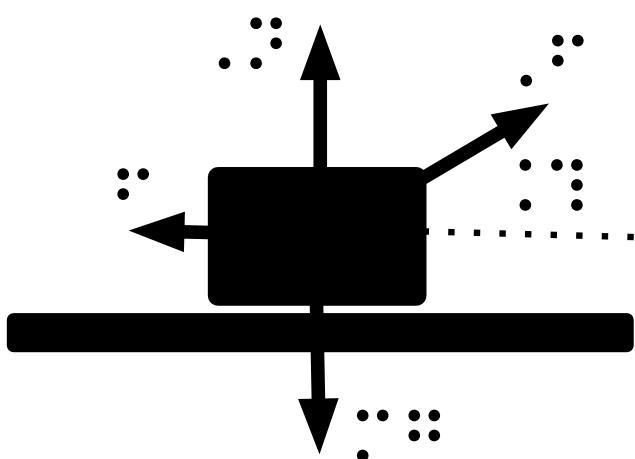
- **closure under addition**: if $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in V$, then $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \in V$
- **closure under scalar multiplication**: if $\mathbf{v} \in V$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}$, then $c\mathbf{v} \in V$
- **zero vector**: there exists a vector $\mathbf{0} \in V$ such that $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}$ for all $\mathbf{v} \in V$
- **additive inverse**: for each $\mathbf{v} \in V$, there exists a vector $-\mathbf{v} \in V$ such that $\mathbf{v} + (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}$
- **associativity of addition**: $(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2) + \mathbf{v}_3 = \mathbf{v}_1 + (\mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3)$ for all $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3 \in V$
- **commutativity of addition**: $\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_1$ for all $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2 \in V$
- **scalar multiplication is distributive over vector addition**: $c(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2) = c\mathbf{v}_1 + c\mathbf{v}_2$ for all $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2 \in V$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}$
- **scalar multiplication is distributive over scalar addition**: $(c_1 + c_2)\mathbf{v} = c_1\mathbf{v} + c_2\mathbf{v}$ for all $\mathbf{v} \in V$ and $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$
- **scalar multiplication by 1 is the identity**: $1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$ for all $\mathbf{v} \in V$



•••



••



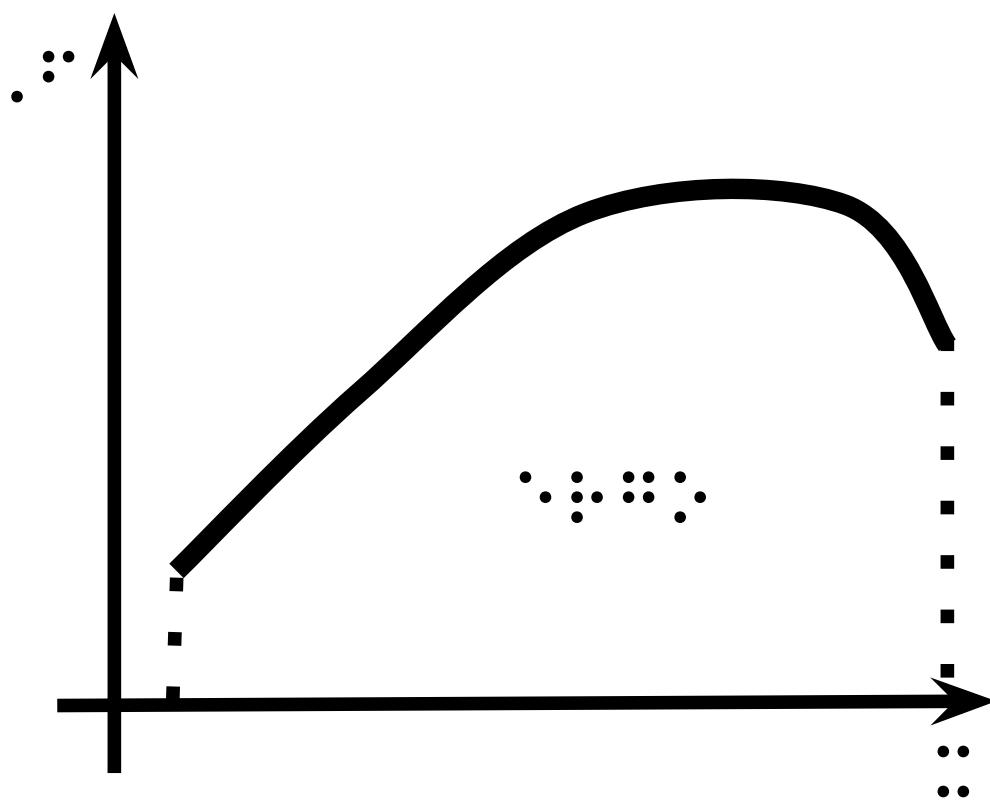
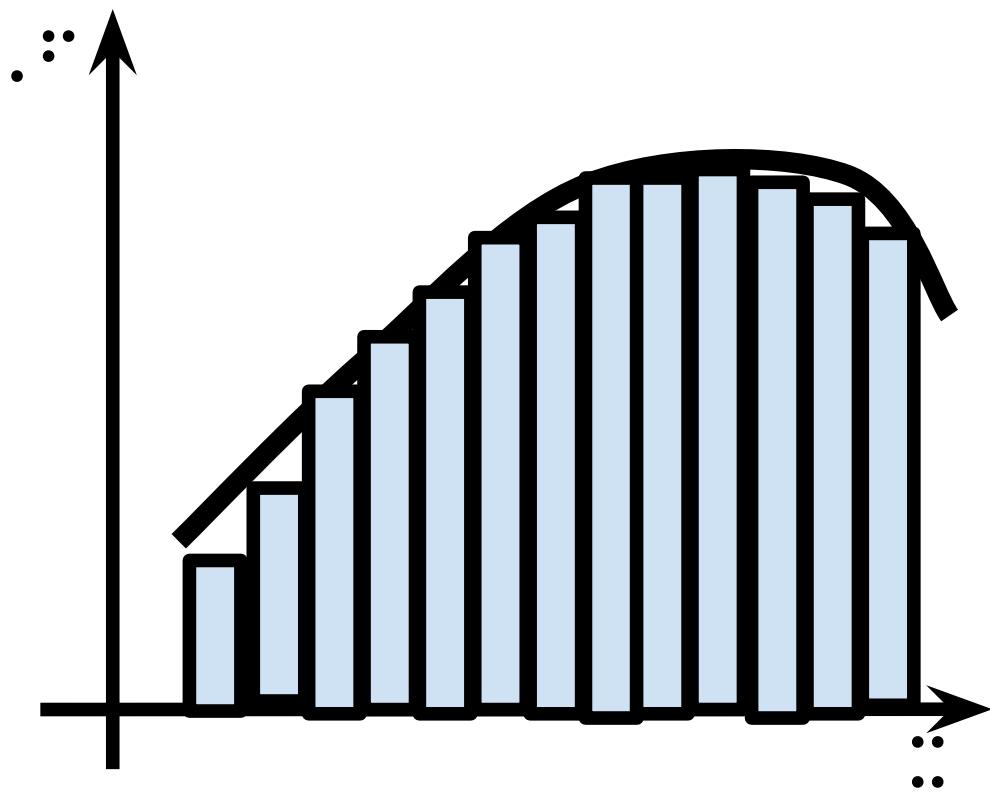
••

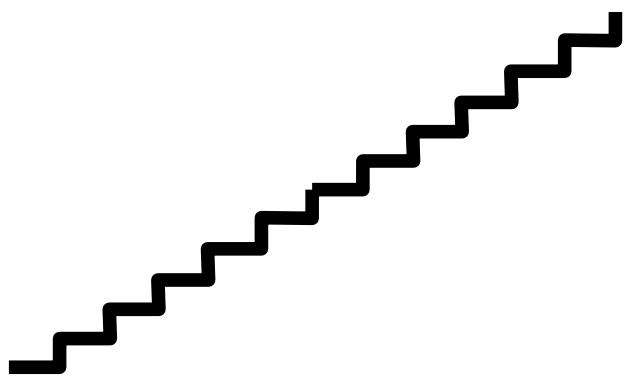
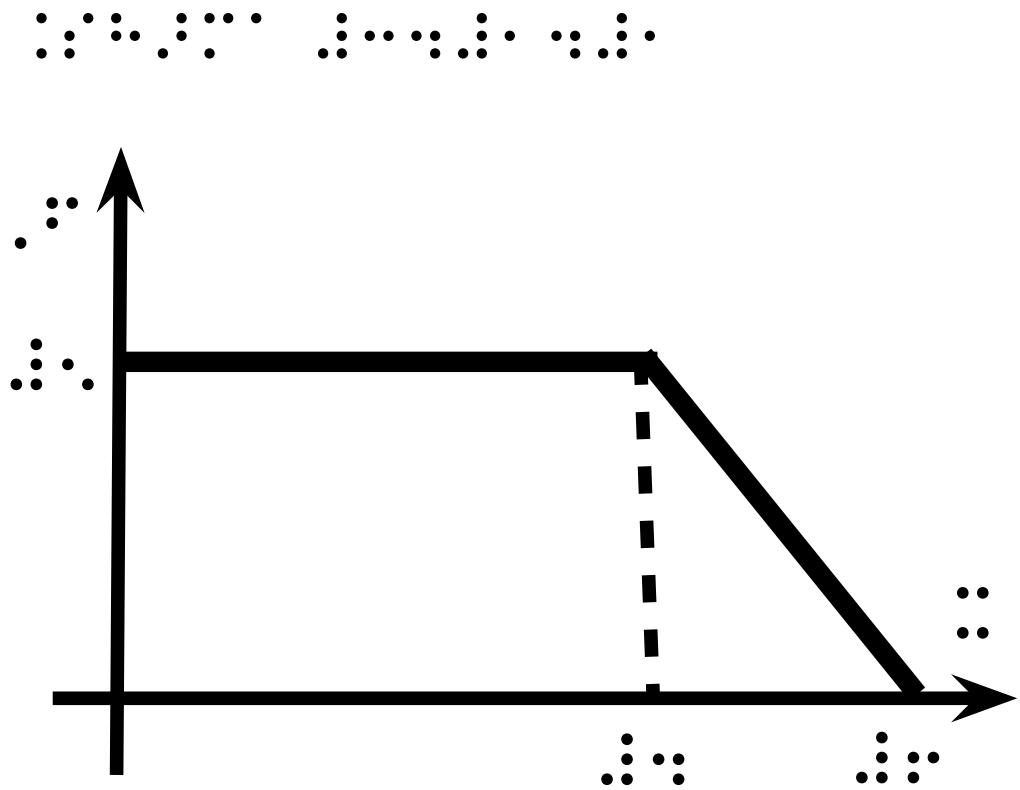
••

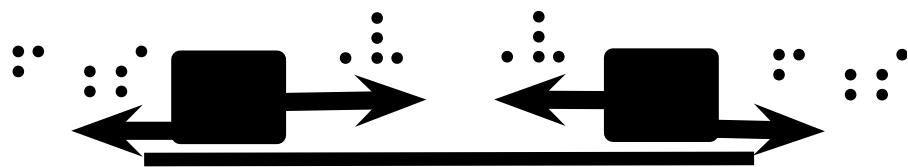
••••••

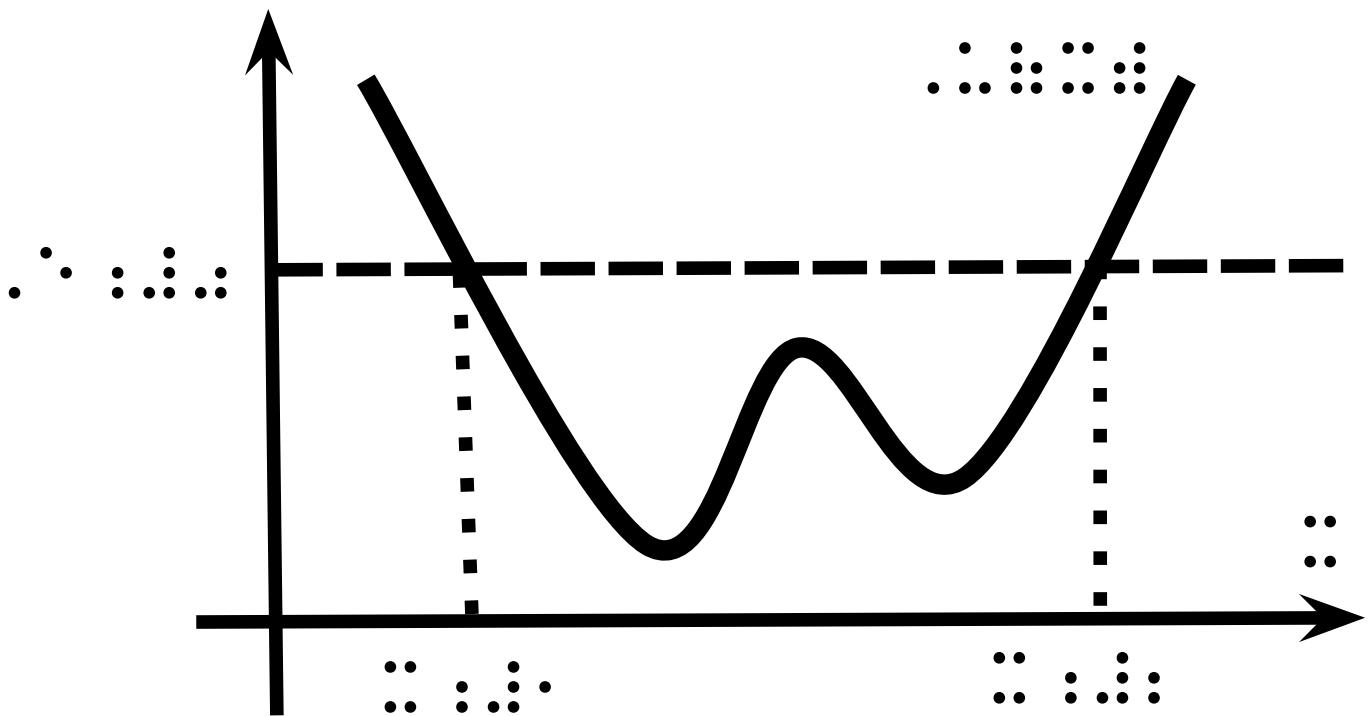
••

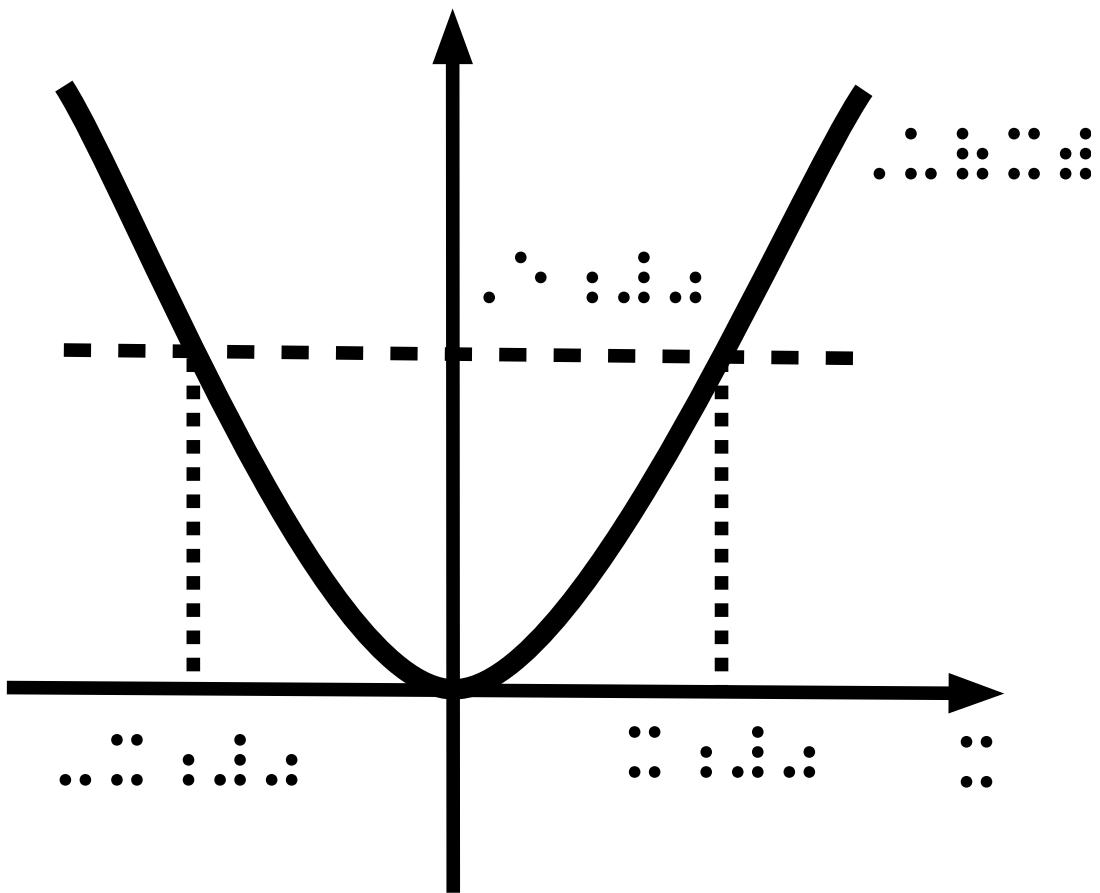
••

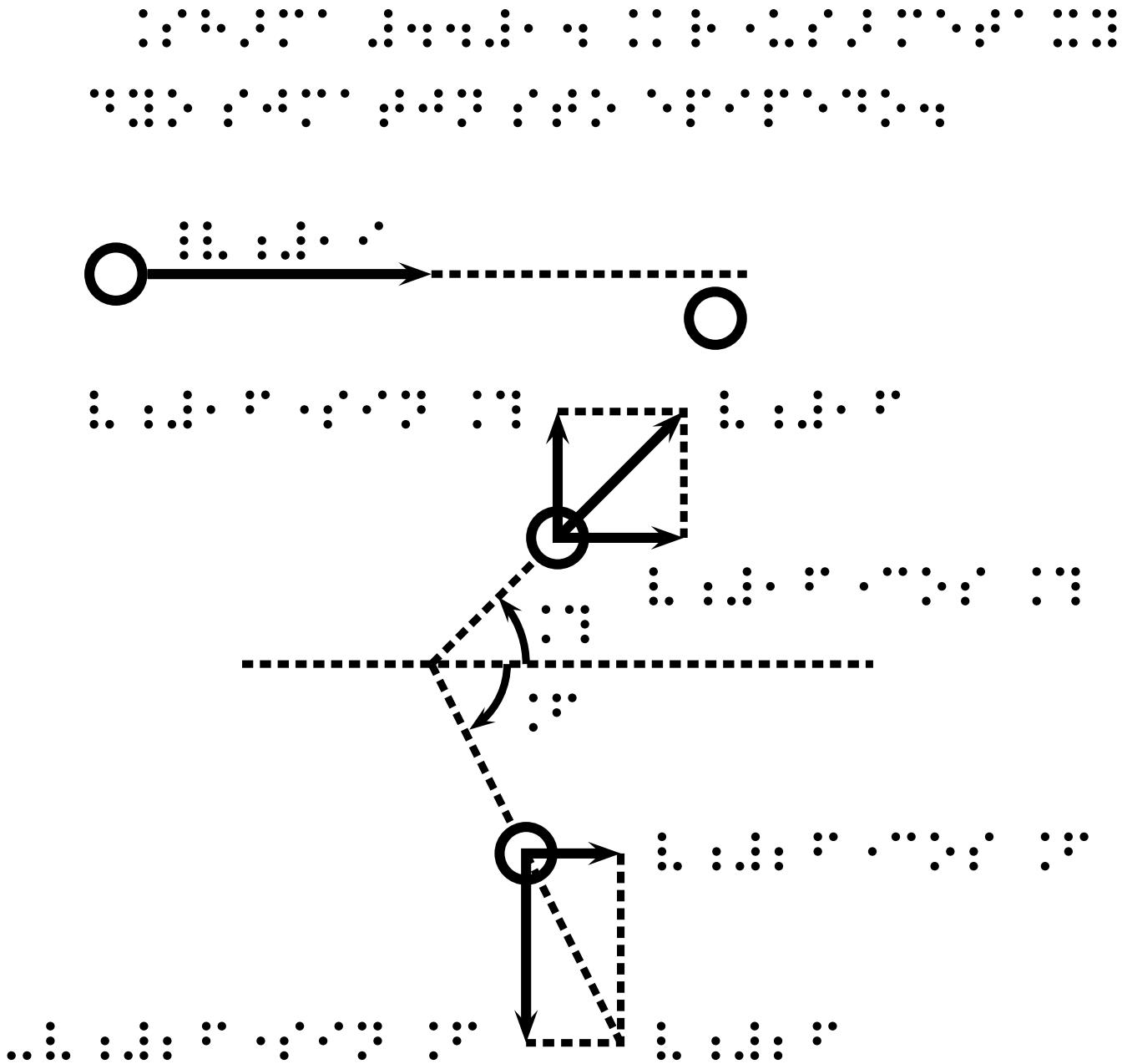


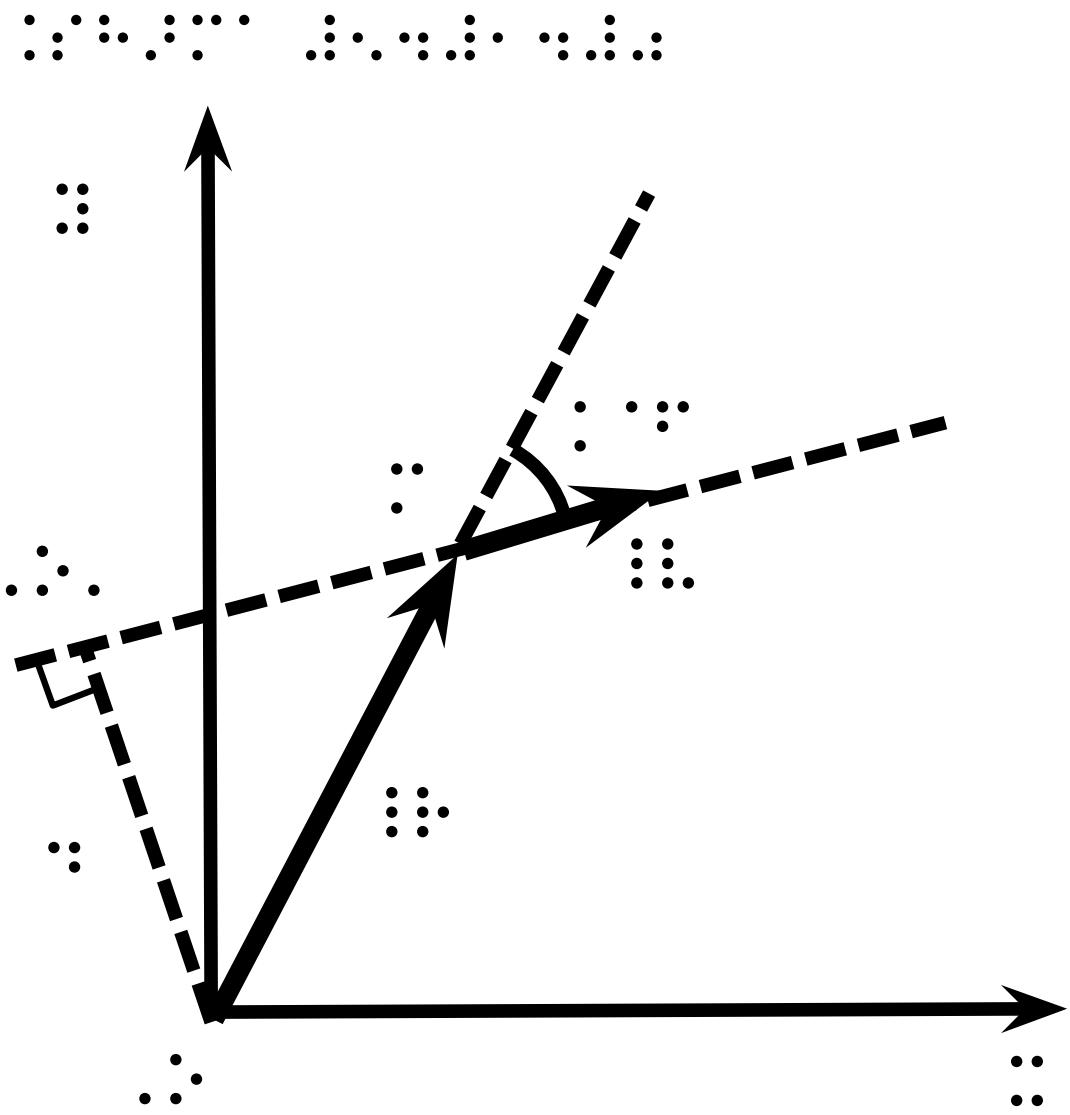
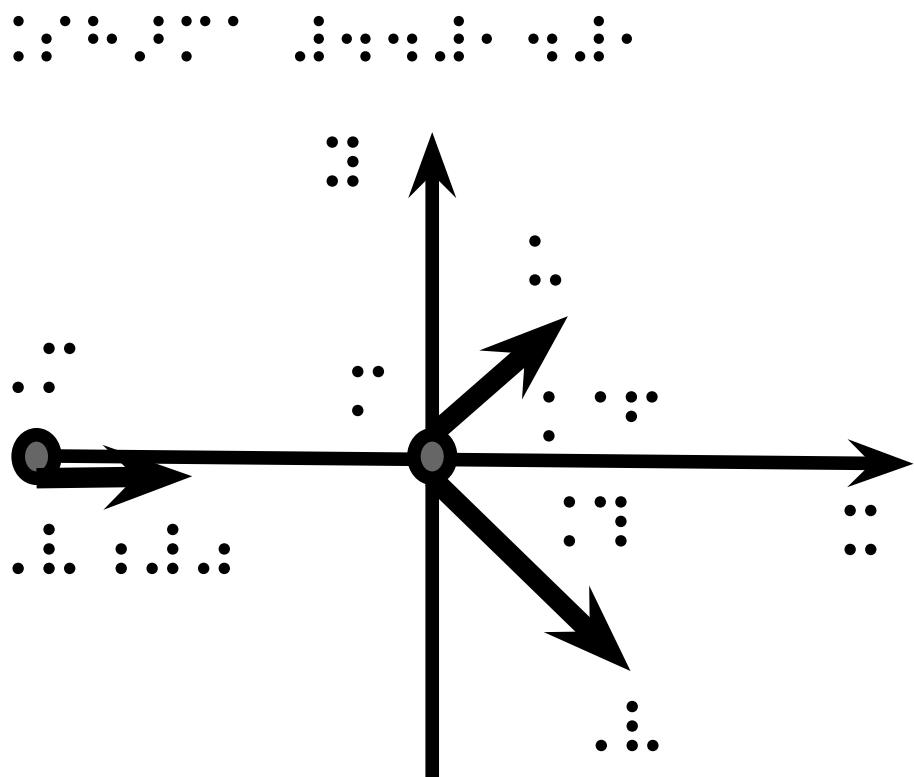


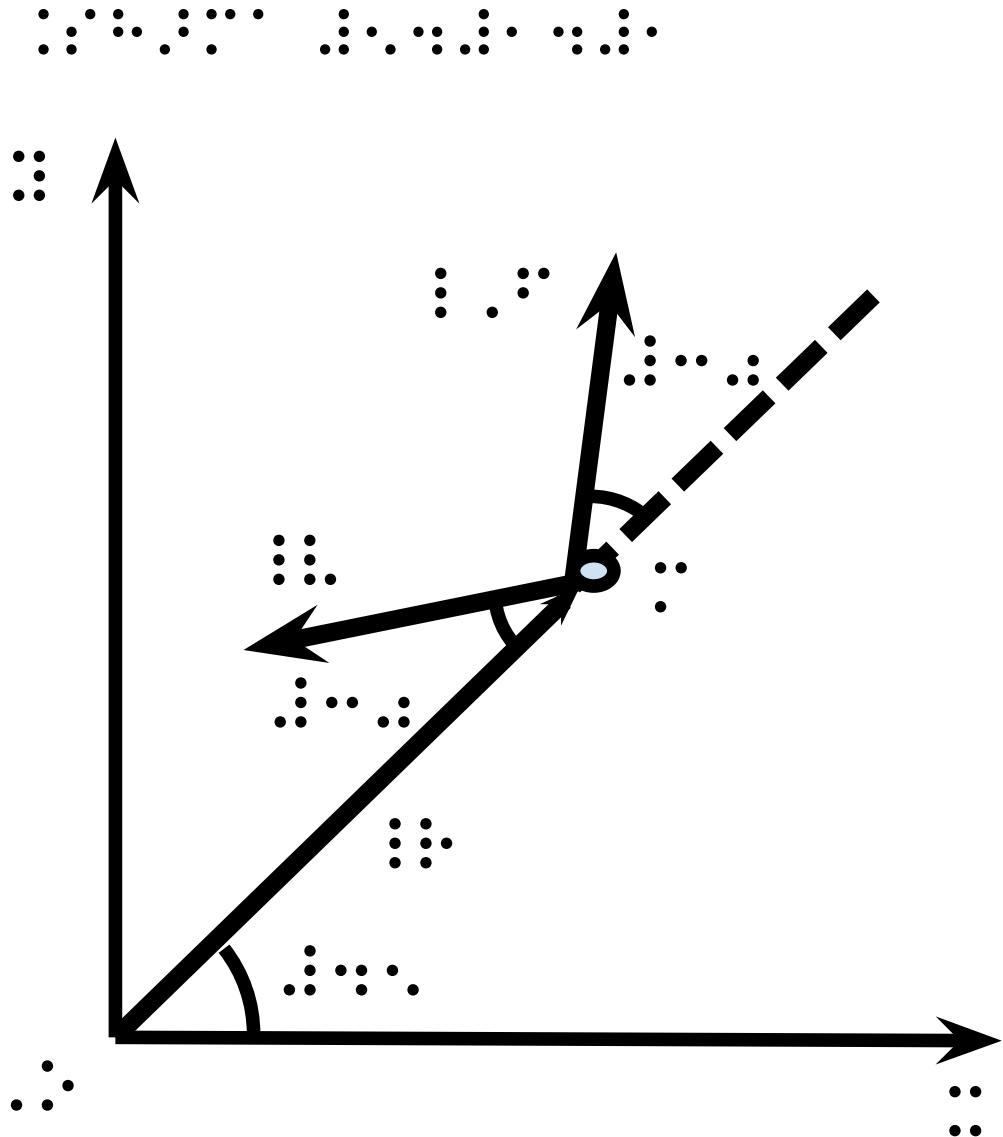




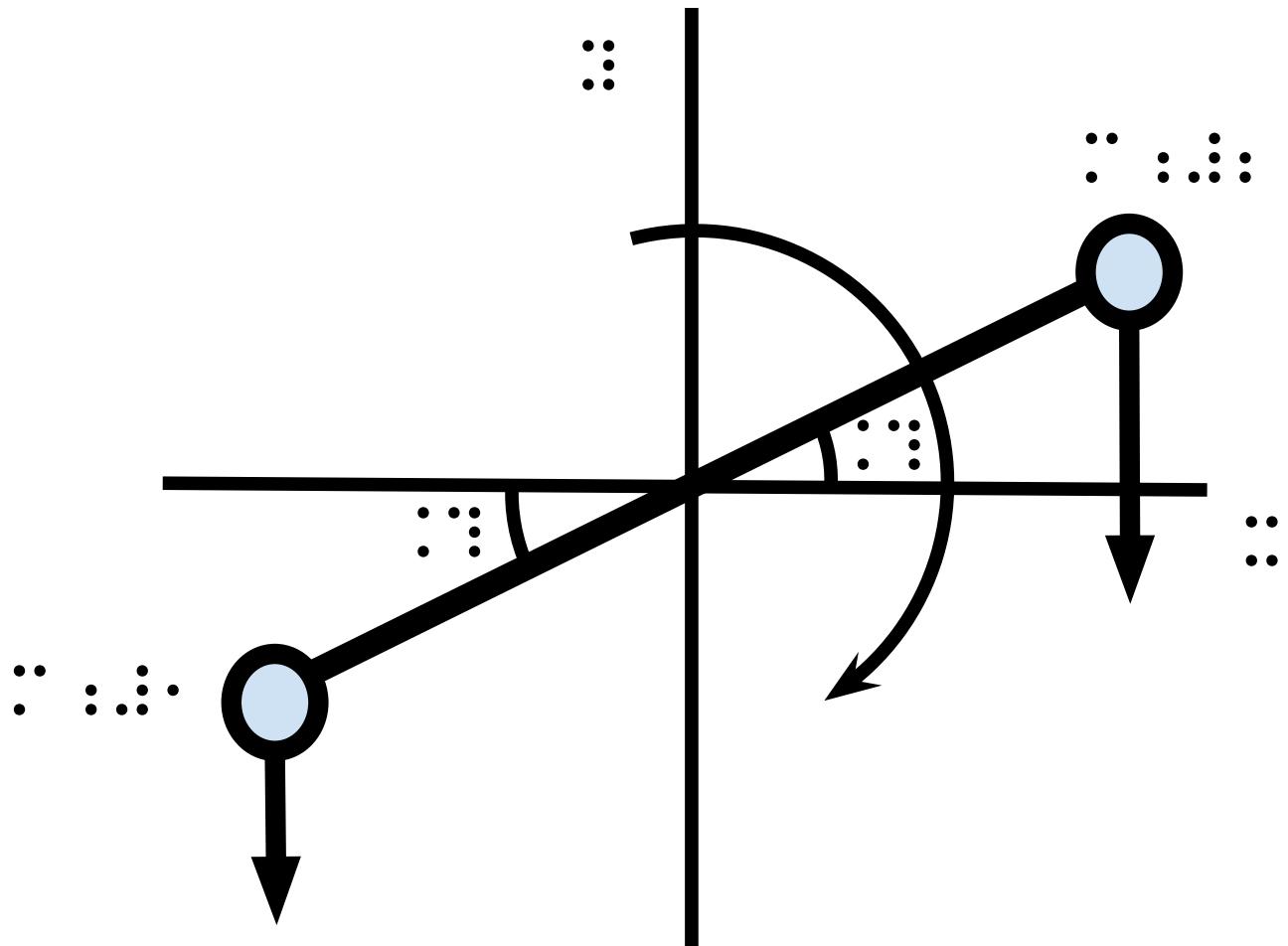


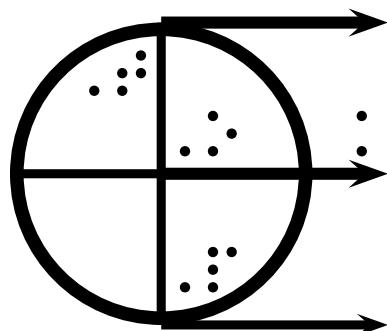
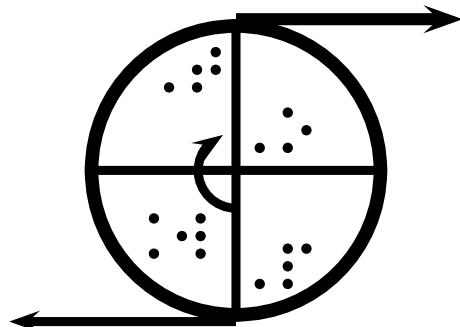




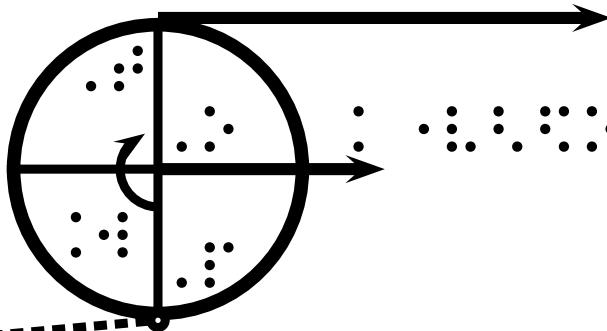


•••••••••••••••••••





.....; ..; ..; ..; ..; ..; ..; ..; ..;

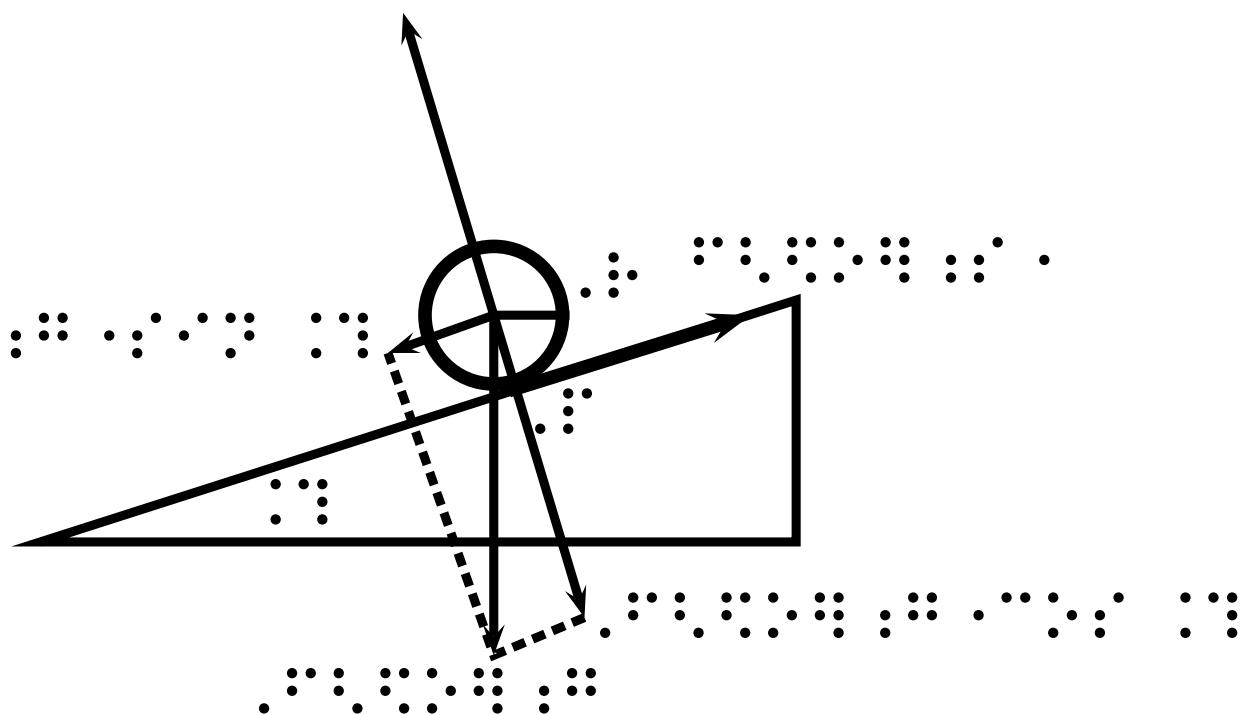


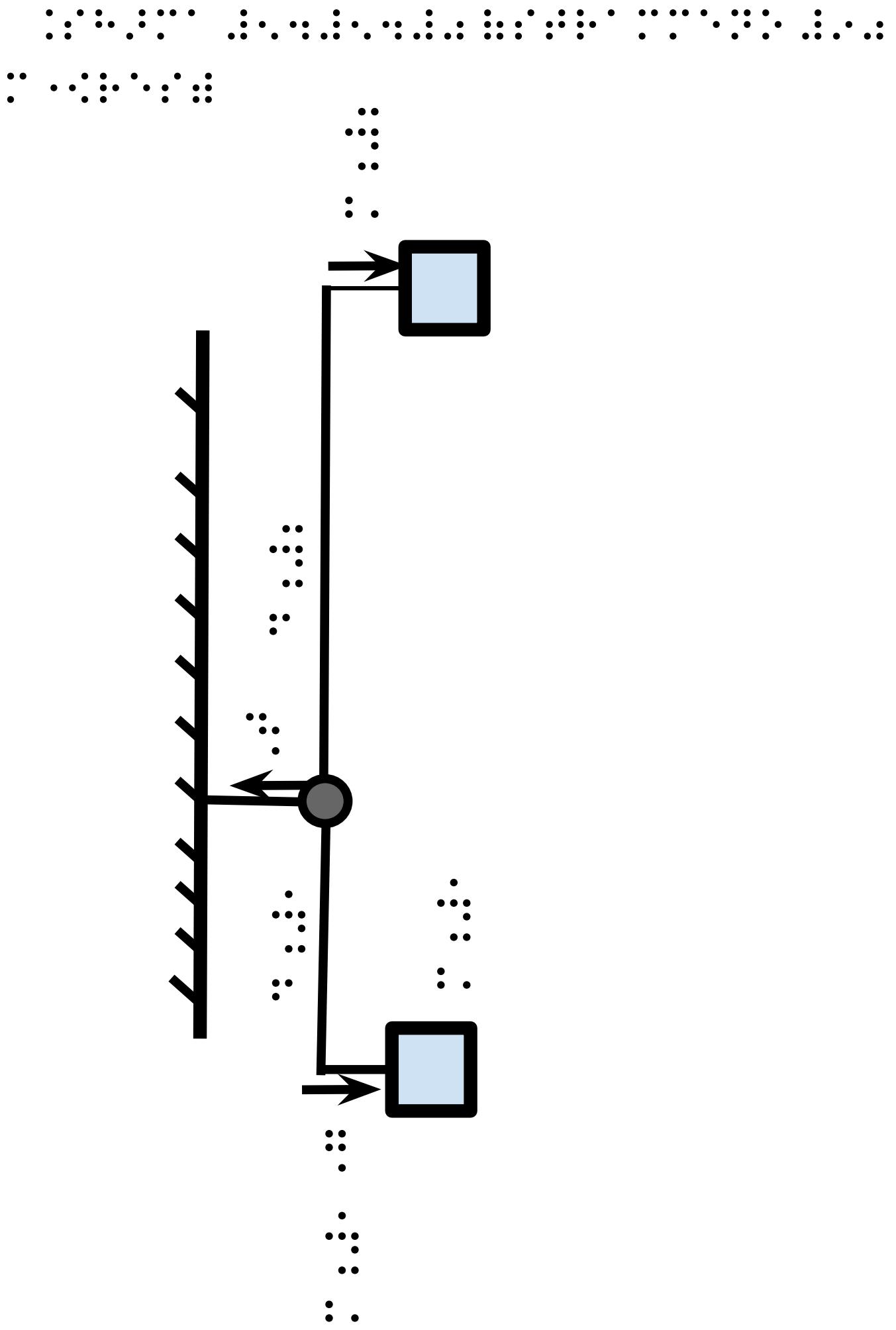
.....

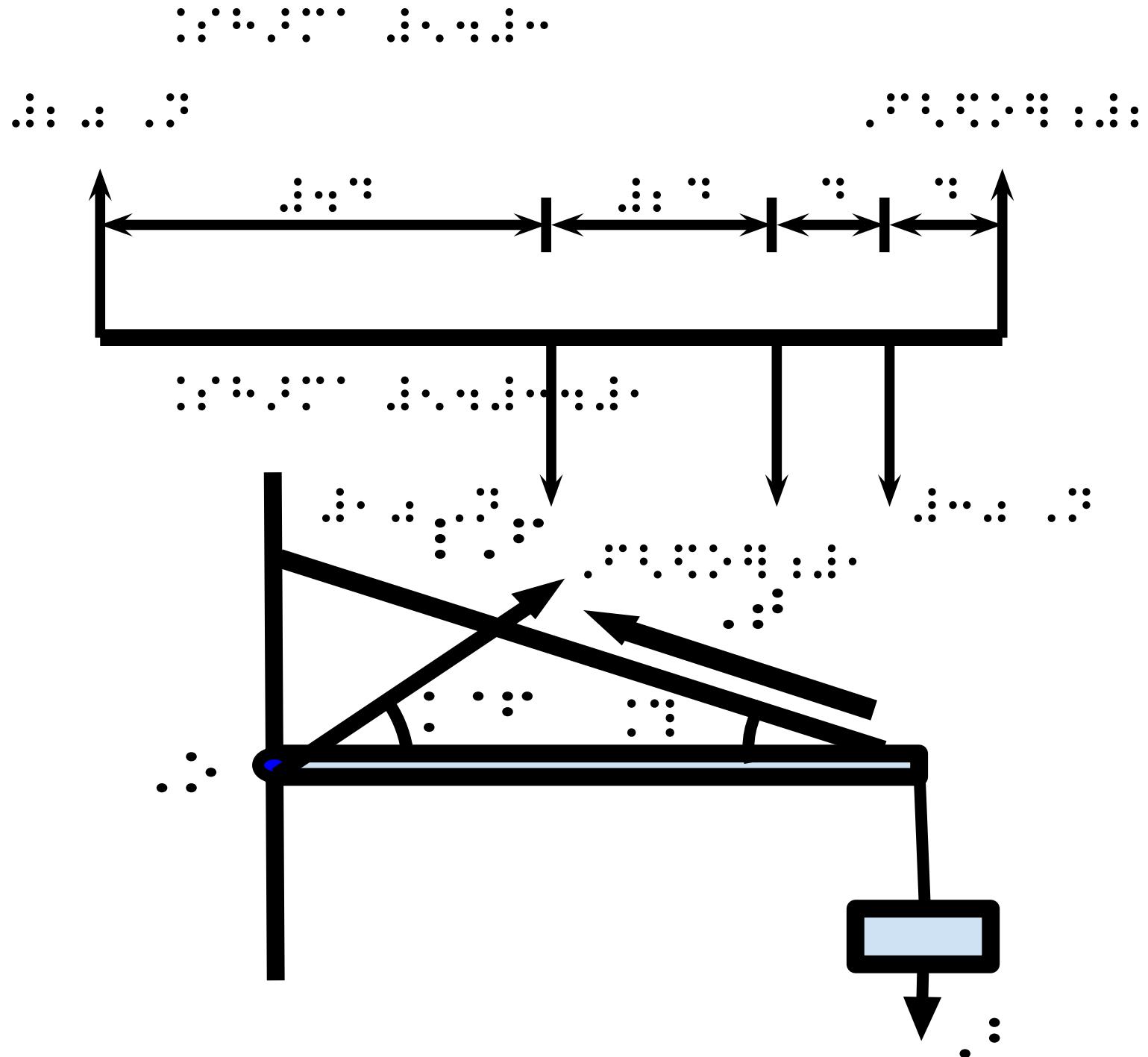
Object Space

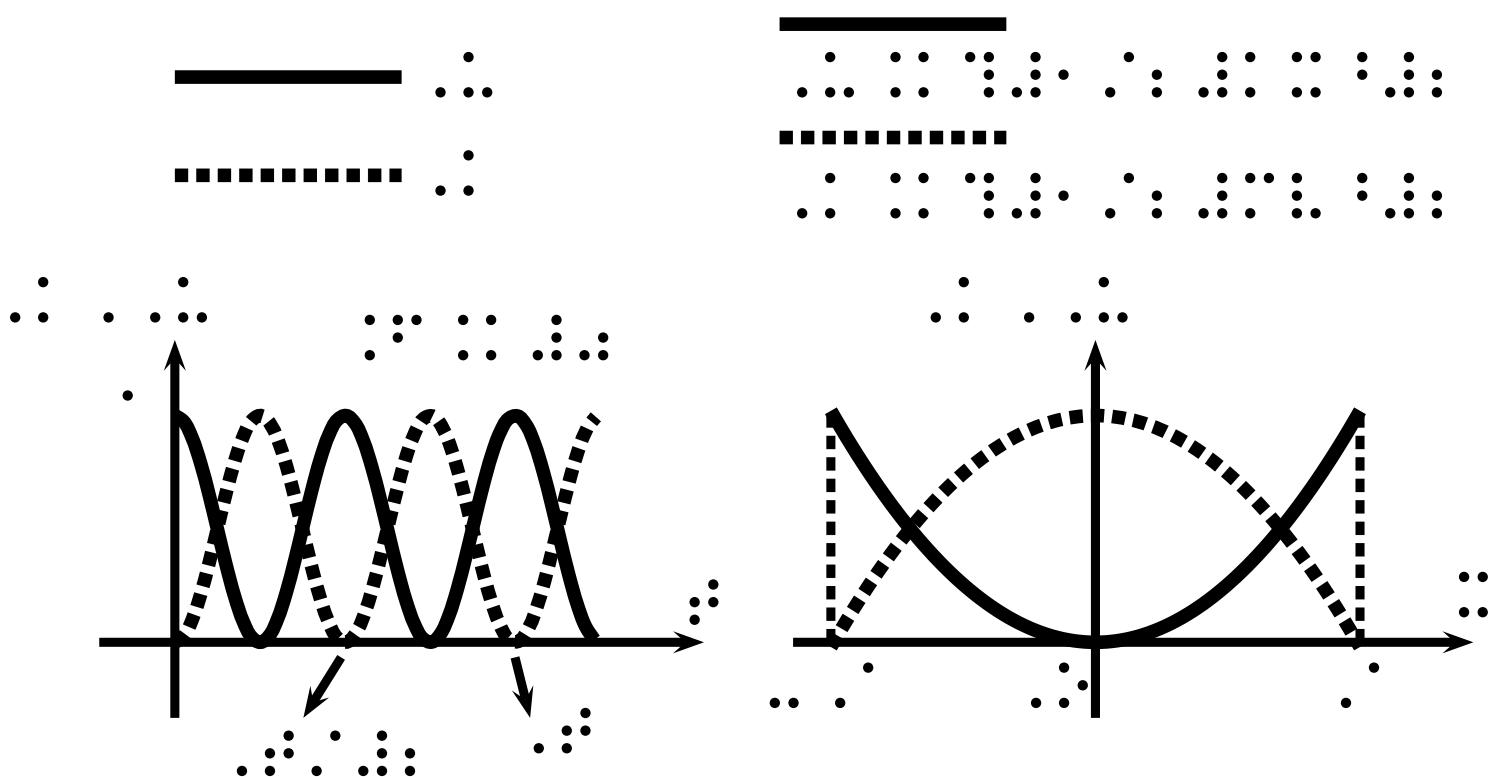
物体空間に於ける各点は、
各視点から見て何の位置にあるかを
示す座標空間である。
各視点から見て何の位置にあるかを
示す座標空間である。
各視点から見て何の位置にあるかを
示す座標空間である。

視点空間

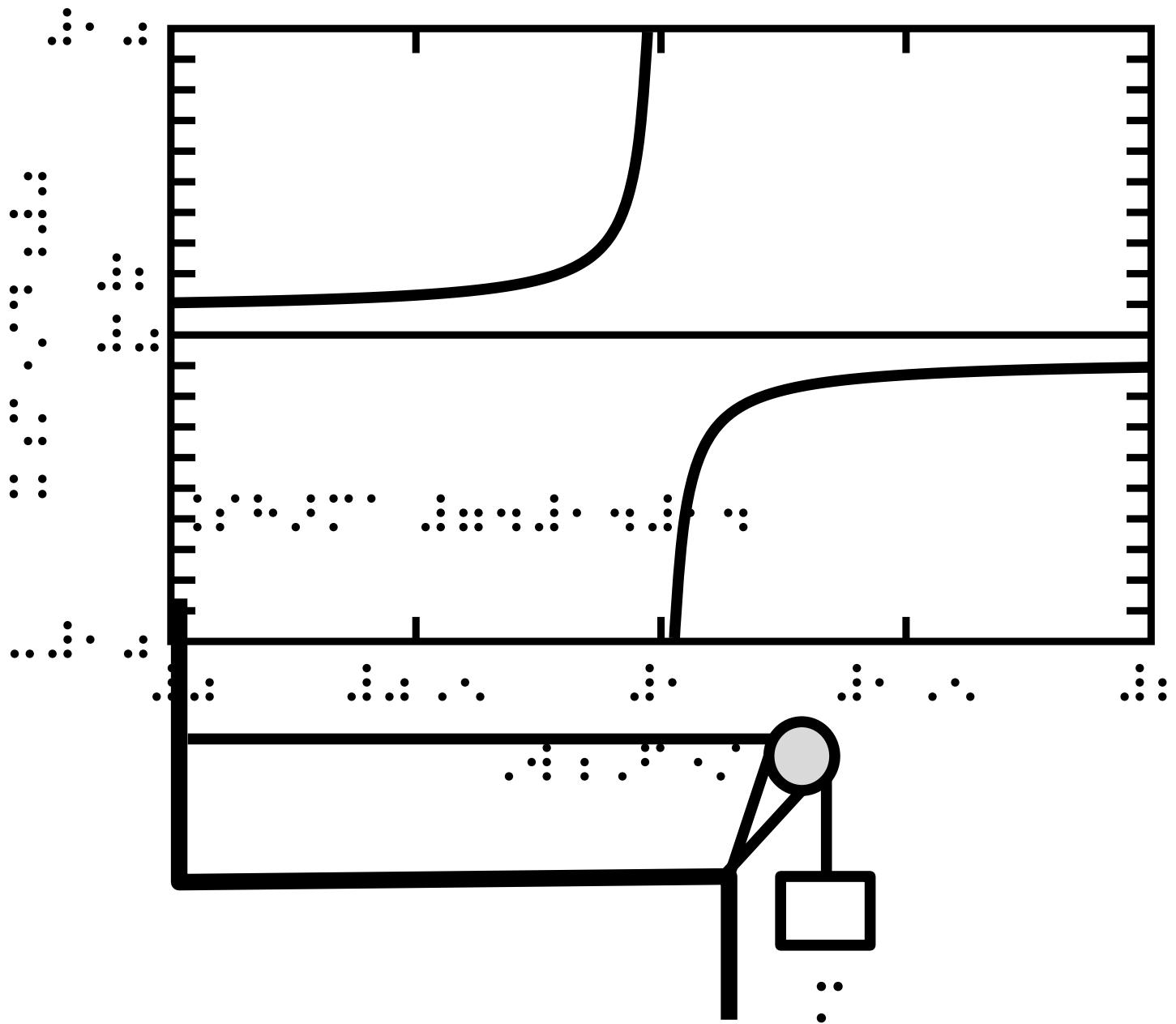


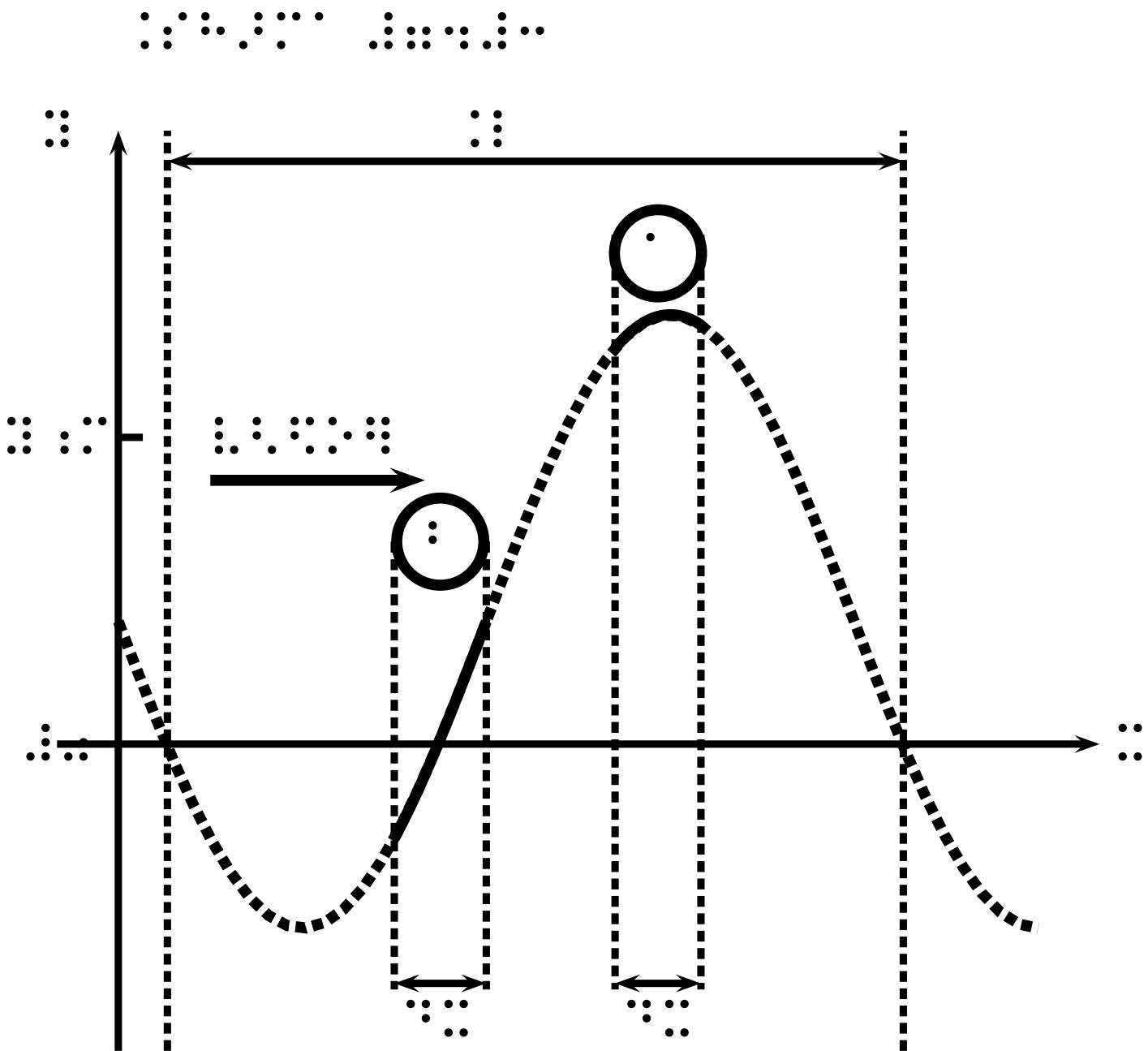


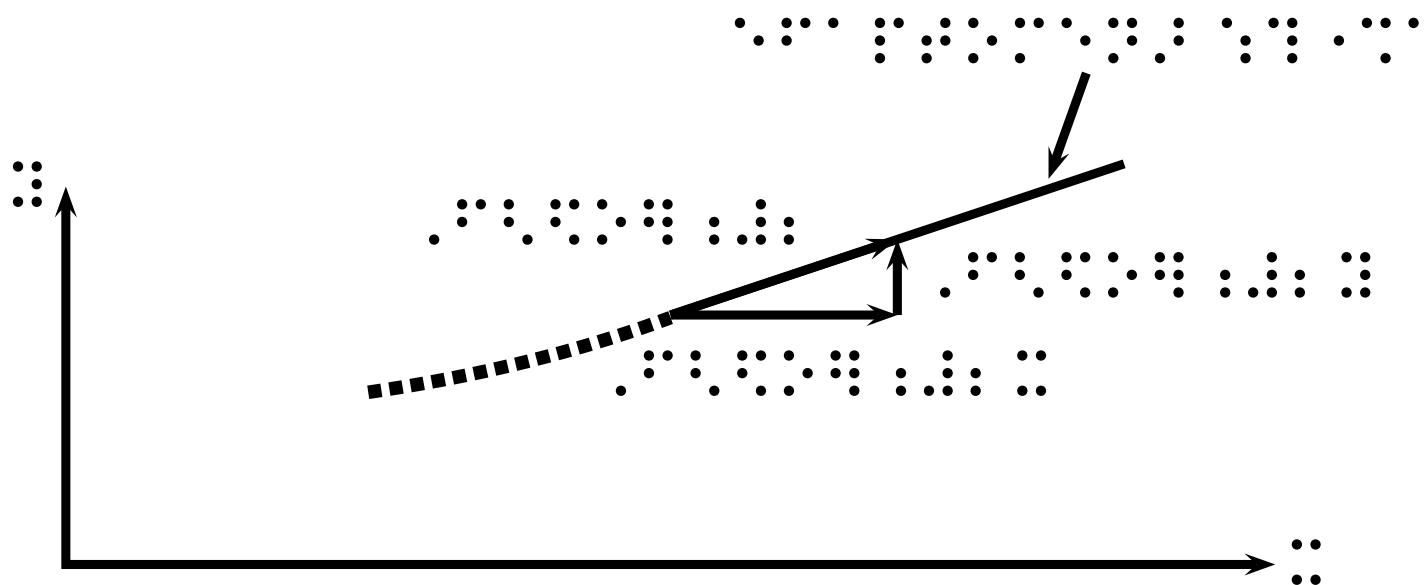
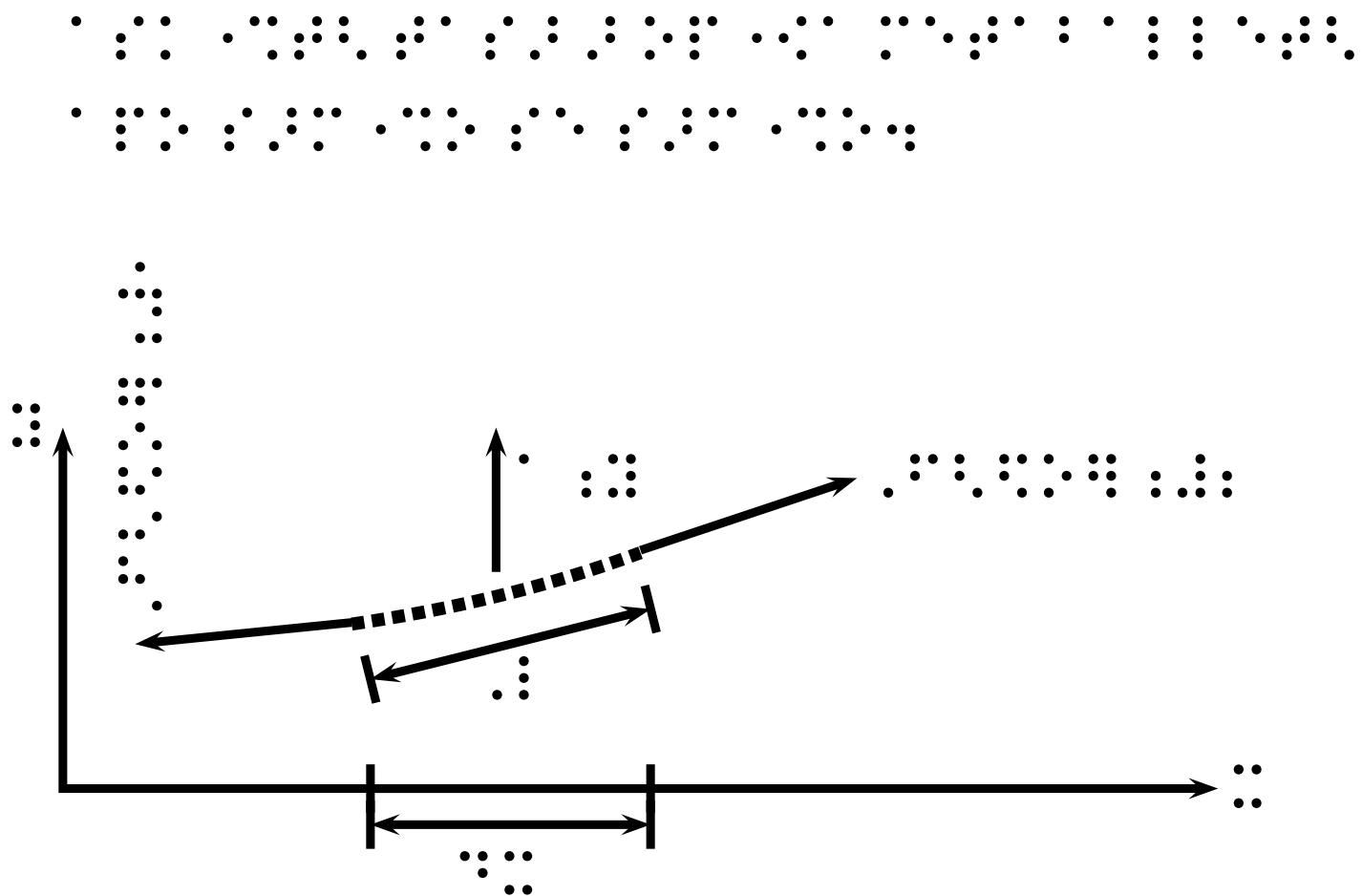




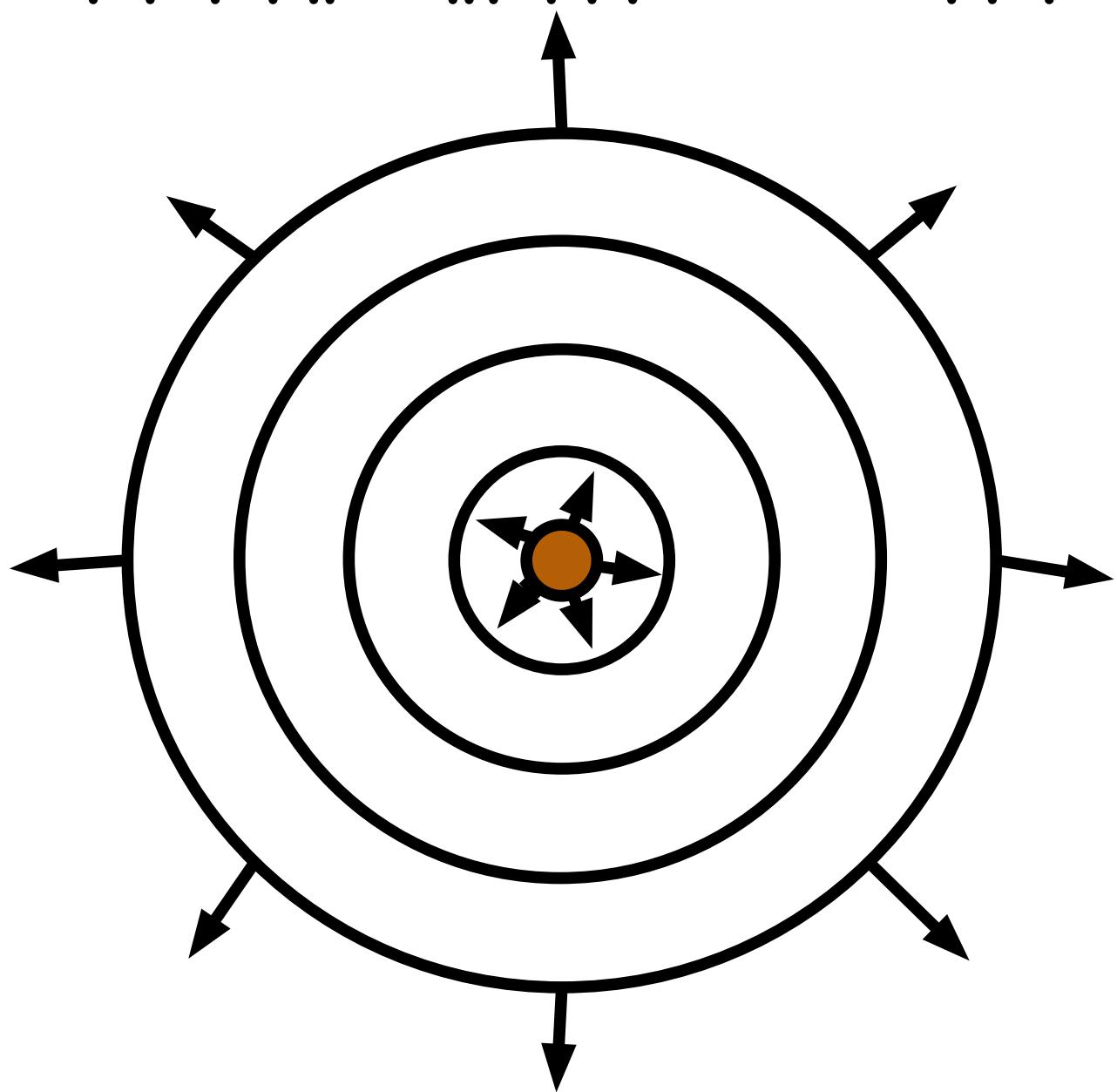
• 100% of the time, the system will be able to correctly identify the subject's gender.







Worshiping the Lord Jesus Christ in the name of the Father and the Holy Spirit, we thank God for his love and grace.



Chaque électron possède une charge négative et possède une masse très faible. Les électrons sont en permanence en mouvement dans l'atome. Ils sont attirés par le noyau et peuvent être libérés de l'atome.

