

TELETYPE
UNIT
MODEL 15

TELETYPE

PRINTING TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

PAGE

MODEL 15 TYPE BAR LINE PRINTER
PRINTS 15 CHARACTERS PER LINE



TELETYPE
UNIT
SERIAL NO. 100

TELETYPE

PRINTING TELEPHONE SERVICE

1940

MADE IN THE U.S.A. THIS SERVICE
IS NOT TO BE USED

TELETYPE

TELETYPE
UNIT
SERIAL NO. 100

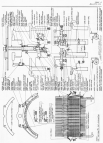
TELETYPE UNIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

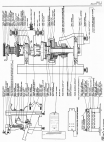
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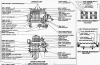
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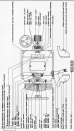


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

Fig. 2. Dependence of the time delay on the frequency of the signal.

Fig. 1





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WHEEL ASSEMBLY

NOTE 1:

The 1980 spring and the 1981 and 1982 springs are identical. The 1983 spring has been replaced by 1980 spring. (Refer to page 27 of this manual for details on page 27.)

NOTE 2: THE 1980 SPRING MUST BE REPLACED BY 1980 SPRING PART.

The 1980 spring must be installed on the 1980 spring part.

NOTE 3:

The 1980 and 1981 wheels have the same design. The 1982 wheel has the same design as the 1980 and 1981 wheels, but including a 1982 wheel.

1-4 The 1980 wheel has the same design as the 1981 wheel with different design. The 1981 wheel has the same design as the 1980 wheel with different design. The 1982 wheel has the same design as the 1980 wheel with different design.

NOTE 4:

The 1980 and 1981 wheels have the same design. The 1982 wheel has the same design as the 1980 and 1981 wheels, but including a 1982 wheel.

NOTE 5:

1-5 The 1980 wheel has the same design as the 1981 wheel with different design. The 1981 wheel has the same design as the 1980 wheel with different design.



1-6 The 1980 wheel has the same design as the 1981 wheel with different design. The 1981 wheel has the same design as the 1980 wheel with different design.

1-7 The 1980 wheel has the same design as the 1981 wheel with different design. The 1981 wheel has the same design as the 1980 wheel with different design.

The first part of the question asks you to find the area of the shaded region. The diagram shows a circle with a radius of 5 cm and a central angle of 60 degrees. The shaded region is the sector formed by the two radii and the arc.

To find the area of the sector, we use the formula: $\text{Area} = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$, where θ is the central angle in degrees and r is the radius.

Substituting the values, we get: $\text{Area} = \frac{60}{360} \times \pi \times 5^2 = \frac{1}{6} \times \pi \times 25 = \frac{25\pi}{6}$ cm².

Question 2

Find the area of the shaded region in the diagram below. The diagram shows a circle with a radius of 4 cm and a central angle of 90 degrees. The shaded region is the sector formed by the two radii and the arc.

Using the formula for the area of a sector: $\text{Area} = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$, we have $\text{Area} = \frac{90}{360} \times \pi \times 4^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 16 = 4\pi$ cm².

Therefore, the area of the shaded region is 4π cm².

Question 3

The diagram shows a circle with a radius of 6 cm and a central angle of 120 degrees. The shaded region is the sector formed by the two radii and the arc.

(a) Calculate the area of the shaded region.

Using the formula: $\text{Area} = \frac{120}{360} \times \pi \times 6^2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times 36 = 12\pi$ cm².

(b) Calculate the area of the unshaded region. The unshaded region is the area of the circle minus the area of the shaded sector.

The area of the circle is $\pi r^2 = \pi \times 6^2 = 36\pi$ cm². The area of the shaded sector is 12π cm². Therefore, the area of the unshaded region is $36\pi - 12\pi = 24\pi$ cm².

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that must be followed when recording transactions. It details the steps from the initial receipt of funds to the final posting to the general ledger.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records. It explains how the auditor uses various techniques, such as tracing and vouching, to ensure that the recorded transactions are valid and properly supported by evidence.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the importance of internal controls in preventing errors and fraud. It describes how a well-designed internal control system can help to ensure that transactions are recorded accurately and in a timely manner.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the management in ensuring the integrity of the financial system. It emphasizes that management has a responsibility to establish and maintain a strong internal control system and to ensure that all employees understand and follow the established procedures.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains that regular audits and reviews are necessary to identify and correct any errors or irregularities in the financial records.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 341

PHYSICS 341



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Section Header

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