











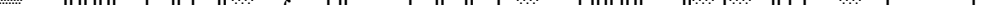
[illegible]

8  $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \tilde{n} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^4} = 4 \frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^3}$

[illegible]
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \dots - 8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$\pi = ||H|| = ||\frac{1}{2}|| \dots - 10 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$
[illegible]
$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \dots - 10 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$
[illegible]

3 = |||

[illegible]

1 

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \|f\|_{L^{\infty}}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \|f\|_{L^{\infty}}^2 = 0.$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$
[illegible]

Figure 10: A diagram illustrating the construction of a new tiling from an existing one. The top row shows a sequence of tiles labeled 1 through 10, with some tiles having specific patterns (dots, lines, or solid black). The bottom row shows the same sequence of tiles, but with some tiles replaced by new ones (labeled 11 through 14) to form a new tiling. The new tiles are shown with different patterns, indicating a transformation or replacement process.

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]