

THE COMPANIES LAW (2020 REVISION)

EXEMPTED COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

AMENDED AND RESTATED

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF

Global New Material International Holdings Limited

环球新材国际控股有限公司

(Adopted pursuant to written resolutions of the sole shareholder passed on 30 October 2020)

Global New Material International Holdings Limited
环球新材国际控股有限公司

(c)

環球新材國際有限公司 (0853.HK)
Global New Materials International Limited

Global New Materials International Limited



環球新材國際有限公司
Global New Materials International Limited

環球新材國際有限公司 (0853.HK) 為一間在開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司，其股份在聯交所上市。環球新材國際有限公司 (0853.HK) 為一間在開曼群島註冊成立的有限公司，其股份在聯交所上市。

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THE COMPANIES ACT (AS REVISED)

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

AMENDED AND RESTATED ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

Global New Material International Holdings Limited

环球新材国际控股有限公司

(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)
(Incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

TABLE A

Table A of the Companies Act (as revised) shall apply to the company as if it were a company incorporated in Hong Kong.

INTERPRETATION

(1) In these articles, unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby ascribed to them in so far as they are respectively defined in the following provisions:

WORD

MEANING

董事
The directors of the company (including any director appointed after the commencement of these articles).

董事會
The board of directors of the company.

董事總經理
The managing director of the company.

$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$
 $(x, y) \mapsto (x, y)$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$ is a linear map
and $f(x, y) = (x, y)$ for all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$.

$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $(x, y) \mapsto x$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a linear map
and $f(x, y) = x$ for all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$.

$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
 $(x, y) \mapsto y$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is a linear map
and $f(x, y) = y$ for all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$.

$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

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$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$

$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a linear map
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$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a linear map
and $f(x, y) = x$ for all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$.

LIEN

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11. \mathbb{R}^n est un espace vectoriel sur \mathbb{R} . Soit $\mathcal{B} = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ une base canonique de \mathbb{R}^n . Soit $\mathcal{A} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ une famille de vecteurs de \mathbb{R}^n . On définit l'application linéaire $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ par $f(e_i) = a_i$ pour tout $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. On suppose que \mathcal{A} est une base de \mathbb{R}^n . Soit $\mathcal{C} = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$ une autre base de \mathbb{R}^n . On définit l'application linéaire $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ par $g(c_i) = a_i$ pour tout $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Soit M la matrice de f dans la base \mathcal{B} et N la matrice de g dans la base \mathcal{C} . Soit P la matrice de passage de \mathcal{B} à \mathcal{C} . On a $M = P^{-1}NP$.

12. Soit $\mathcal{B} = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ une base canonique de \mathbb{R}^n . Soit $\mathcal{A} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ une famille de vecteurs de \mathbb{R}^n . On définit l'application linéaire $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ par $f(e_i) = a_i$ pour tout $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. On suppose que \mathcal{A} est une base de \mathbb{R}^n . Soit $\mathcal{C} = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$ une autre base de \mathbb{R}^n . On définit l'application linéaire $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ par $g(c_i) = a_i$ pour tout $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Soit M la matrice de f dans la base \mathcal{B} et N la matrice de g dans la base \mathcal{C} . Soit P la matrice de passage de \mathcal{B} à \mathcal{C} . On a $M = P^{-1}NP$.

13. Soit $\mathcal{B} = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ une base canonique de \mathbb{R}^n . Soit $\mathcal{A} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ une famille de vecteurs de \mathbb{R}^n . On définit l'application linéaire $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ par $f(e_i) = a_i$ pour tout $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. On suppose que \mathcal{A} est une base de \mathbb{R}^n . Soit $\mathcal{C} = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$ une autre base de \mathbb{R}^n . On définit l'application linéaire $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ par $g(c_i) = a_i$ pour tout $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Soit M la matrice de f dans la base \mathcal{B} et N la matrice de g dans la base \mathcal{C} . Soit P la matrice de passage de \mathcal{B} à \mathcal{C} . On a $M = P^{-1}NP$.

Δ^0 . \dots

Δ^1 . \dots

Δ^2 . \dots

Δ^3 . \dots

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 2 heads)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 2 tails)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 1 head and 1 tail)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 1 tail and 1 head)

Total probability of getting 2 heads or 2 tails is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Total probability of getting 1 head and 1 tail is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

2. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 2 heads)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 2 tails)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 1 head and 1 tail)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 1 tail and 1 head)

Total probability of getting 2 heads or 2 tails is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Total probability of getting 1 head and 1 tail is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

3. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 2 heads)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 2 tails)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 1 head and 1 tail)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 1 tail and 1 head)

Total probability of getting 2 heads or 2 tails is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Total probability of getting 1 head and 1 tail is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

4. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 2 heads)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 2 tails)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 1 head and 1 tail)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting 1 tail and 1 head)

Total probability of getting 2 heads or 2 tails is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Total probability of getting 1 head and 1 tail is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

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REGISTER OF MEMBERS

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RECORD DATES

- (a) The record date for the election of directors shall be the date ascertained by the Board of Directors as the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to vote at the meeting.
- (b) The record date for the election of directors shall be the date ascertained by the Board of Directors as the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to vote at the meeting.
- (c) The record date for the election of directors shall be the date ascertained by the Board of Directors as the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to vote at the meeting.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

- (a) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to vote at the meeting. The Board of Directors may also determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to receive dividends. The Board of Directors may also determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to receive interest on the shares.
- (b) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to vote at the meeting. The Board of Directors may also determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to receive dividends. The Board of Directors may also determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to receive interest on the shares.
- (c) The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to vote at the meeting. The Board of Directors may also determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to receive dividends. The Board of Directors may also determine the date on which the record books shall be closed for the purpose of determining the persons entitled to receive interest on the shares.

(1) The Board of Directors shall have the authority to borrow money on behalf of the Corporation, to execute any promissory notes, mortgages, deeds, contracts, and other instruments in connection with such borrowing, and to execute any documents necessary to carry out such authority.

GENERAL MEETINGS

1. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to call special meetings of the shareholders of the Corporation, and to determine the time, place, and agenda of such meetings. (1)
2. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to call general meetings of the shareholders of the Corporation, and to determine the time, place, and agenda of such meetings. (2)
3. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to determine the time, place, and agenda of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation, and to determine the time, place, and agenda of any other meetings of the shareholders of the Corporation. (3)
4. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to determine the time, place, and agenda of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation, and to determine the time, place, and agenda of any other meetings of the shareholders of the Corporation. (4)

... (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ... (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ... (15) ... (16) ... (17) ... (18) ... (19) ... (20) ... (21) ... (22) ... (23) ... (24) ... (25) ... (26) ... (27) ... (28) ... (29) ... (30) ... (31) ... (32) ... (33) ... (34) ... (35) ... (36) ... (37) ... (38) ... (39) ... (40) ... (41) ... (42) ... (43) ... (44) ... (45) ... (46) ... (47) ... (48) ... (49) ... (50) ... (51) ... (52) ... (53) ... (54) ... (55) ... (56) ... (57) ... (58) ... (59) ... (60) ... (61) ... (62) ... (63) ... (64) ... (65) ... (66) ... (67) ... (68) ... (69) ... (70) ... (71) ... (72) ... (73) ... (74) ... (75) ... (76) ... (77) ... (78) ... (79) ... (80) ... (81) ... (82) ... (83) ... (84) ... (85) ... (86) ... (87) ... (88) ... (89) ... (90) ... (91) ... (92) ... (93) ... (94) ... (95) ... (96) ... (97) ... (98) ... (99) ... (100) ...

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- (1) ... (2) ... (3) ... (4) ... (5) ... (6) ... (7) ... (8) ... (9) ... (10) ... (11) ... (12) ... (13) ... (14) ... (15) ... (16) ... (17) ... (18) ... (19) ... (20) ... (21) ... (22) ... (23) ... (24) ... (25) ... (26) ... (27) ... (28) ... (29) ... (30) ... (31) ... (32) ... (33) ... (34) ... (35) ... (36) ... (37) ... (38) ... (39) ... (40) ... (41) ... (42) ... (43) ... (44) ... (45) ... (46) ... (47) ... (48) ... (49) ... (50) ... (51) ... (52) ... (53) ... (54) ... (55) ... (56) ... (57) ... (58) ... (59) ... (60) ... (61) ... (62) ... (63) ... (64) ... (65) ... (66) ... (67) ... (68) ... (69) ... (70) ... (71) ... (72) ... (73) ... (74) ... (75) ... (76) ... (77) ... (78) ... (79) ... (80) ... (81) ... (82) ... (83) ... (84) ... (85) ... (86) ... (87) ... (88) ... (89) ... (90) ... (91) ... (92) ... (93) ... (94) ... (95) ... (96) ... (97) ... (98) ... (99) ... (100) ...

0. The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall have the right to elect and remove the members of the Board of Directors and to fill any vacancies that may occur in the Board of Directors.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

(1) The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine the time, place and manner of holding annual and special meetings of the shareholders.

(2) The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine the qualifications of persons entitled to vote at meetings of the shareholders.

(3) The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine the procedure for the election and removal of directors and officers of the Corporation.

(4) The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine the procedure for the election and removal of members of the Board of Directors.

(5) The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine the procedure for the election and removal of officers of the Corporation.

(6) The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine the procedure for the election and removal of members of the Board of Directors.

(7) The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine the procedure for the election and removal of officers of the Corporation.

(8) The Board of Directors may, by resolution, determine the procedure for the election and removal of members of the Board of Directors.

1. $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

VOTING

() $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

(1) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{\epsilon}^1 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) = \infty$

(2) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[2\sqrt{x} \right]_{\epsilon}^1 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(2 - 2\sqrt{\epsilon} \right) = 2$

(3) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\ln x \right]_{\epsilon}^1 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(0 - \ln \epsilon \right) = \infty$

(4) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_{\epsilon}^1 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} \right) = \infty$

(5) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{1}{3x^3} \right]_{\epsilon}^1 = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3\epsilon^3} \right) = \infty$

11. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2$ (from part 2)
 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \infty$ (from part 3)
 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \infty$ (from part 1)
 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \infty$ (from part 4)
 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \infty$ (from part 5)

1. $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1^3 - 0^3) = \frac{1}{3}$

2. $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (1^4 - 0^4) = \frac{1}{4}$

3. $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5} (1^5 - 0^5) = \frac{1}{5}$

4. $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (1^6 - 0^6) = \frac{1}{6}$

5. $\int_0^1 x^6 dx = \frac{1}{7} x^7 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{7} (1^7 - 0^7) = \frac{1}{7}$

(1) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ (Dirac delta function property)

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ (Dirac delta function property)

(3) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ (Dirac delta function property)

(4) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ (Dirac delta function property)

(5) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ (Dirac delta function property)

(6) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ (Dirac delta function property)

(7) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ (Dirac delta function property)

(8) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$ (Dirac delta function property)

1. The first section of the act defines the term "representative" to include any person who is authorized to act on behalf of a corporation in its capacity as a representative. This definition is broad and encompasses all individuals who are authorized to act on behalf of a corporation, regardless of their title or position within the corporation.

2. The second section of the act provides that any act done by a representative of a corporation in its capacity as a representative shall be deemed to be done by the corporation. This section is intended to ensure that the actions of a representative are treated as the actions of the corporation itself, thereby protecting the corporation from liability for the actions of its representatives.

3. The third section of the act states that the act shall not apply to any act done by a representative of a corporation in its capacity as a representative if the act is done in violation of the law. This section is intended to ensure that the act does not provide a shield for representatives who act in violation of the law.

CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES

(1) Any act done by a representative of a corporation in its capacity as a representative shall be deemed to be done by the corporation. This section is intended to ensure that the actions of a representative are treated as the actions of the corporation itself, thereby protecting the corporation from liability for the actions of its representatives.

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RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

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ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of having alternate directors in place. It states that the primary director should always be available to manage the company's affairs. However, in the event of an emergency or the director's absence, having a designated alternate director ensures that the company's operations continue smoothly. This section also outlines the process of appointing an alternate director, which typically involves a resolution passed by the board of directors. The alternate director is given the same powers and responsibilities as the primary director during their absence. This arrangement is particularly useful for companies with a large number of directors or those operating in industries where the director's presence is critical. The document emphasizes that the appointment of an alternate director should be clearly defined in the company's articles of association to avoid any ambiguity. Additionally, it notes that the alternate director should be a qualified individual who is familiar with the company's business and has the necessary skills to manage the company's affairs. This ensures that the company's interests are protected and its operations are not disrupted during the primary director's absence.

2. The second part of the document discusses the role of alternate directors in the company's governance. It highlights that alternate directors are not just passive substitutes but active participants in the company's decision-making process. They are required to attend board meetings and vote on matters that come before the board. This ensures that the company's affairs are managed consistently and in accordance with the board's policies. The document also notes that alternate directors should be kept up-to-date on the company's financial performance and strategic direction. This is typically done through regular reports from the primary director and participation in board meetings. Furthermore, the document discusses the importance of maintaining clear communication between the primary director and the alternate director. This includes providing the alternate director with all necessary information and documents to make informed decisions. The document concludes by stating that the appointment of alternate directors is a key element of a company's risk management strategy. It helps to ensure that the company's operations are resilient and can withstand any unforeseen circumstances. Finally, it emphasizes that the company should have a clear policy regarding the appointment and removal of alternate directors to ensure transparency and accountability.

1. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") hereby authorizes the Company's management to execute and deliver to the Secretary of State of the State of New York a Certificate of Incorporation and the Company's Charter, and to file the same with the Secretary of State of the State of New York, and to take all such actions as may be necessary to cause the Company to be incorporated in the State of New York, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

2. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") hereby authorizes the Company's management to execute and deliver to the Secretary of State of the State of New York a Certificate of Incorporation and the Company's Charter, and to file the same with the Secretary of State of the State of New York, and to take all such actions as may be necessary to cause the Company to be incorporated in the State of New York, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

DIRECTORS' FEES AND EXPENSES

3. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") hereby authorizes the Company's management to execute and deliver to the Secretary of State of the State of New York a Certificate of Incorporation and the Company's Charter, and to file the same with the Secretary of State of the State of New York, and to take all such actions as may be necessary to cause the Company to be incorporated in the State of New York, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

4. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") hereby authorizes the Company's management to execute and deliver to the Secretary of State of the State of New York a Certificate of Incorporation and the Company's Charter, and to file the same with the Secretary of State of the State of New York, and to take all such actions as may be necessary to cause the Company to be incorporated in the State of New York, and to do all such things as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

(c) \mathbb{R}^n 中的子集 A 称为开集，如果 A 中的每一点 x 都是 A 的内点。即对于任意 $x \in A$ ，存在 $\delta > 0$ ，使得 $B(x, \delta) \subset A$ 。开集的并集和有限交集仍然是开集。闭集是开集的补集。闭集的并集不一定是闭集，但有限交集仍然是闭集。开集的补集是闭集，闭集的补集是开集。开集和闭集的性质在拓扑学中起着重要的作用。

在 \mathbb{R}^n 中，开球 $B(x, r)$ 是开集，闭球 $\bar{B}(x, r)$ 是闭集。开集的并集是开集，闭集的有限交集是闭集。开集的补集是闭集，闭集的补集是开集。开集和闭集的性质在拓扑学中起着重要的作用。

$\| \varphi_{\lambda} - \varphi_{\mu} \|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \varphi_{\lambda}(x) - \varphi_{\mu}(x) | = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \lambda^{-1} \varphi(x) - \mu^{-1} \varphi(x) | = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \varphi(x) | \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} | = \| \varphi \|_{\infty} \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} |$

() $\varphi_{\lambda} = \lambda^{-1} \varphi$ $\varphi_{\mu} = \mu^{-1} \varphi$ $\| \varphi_{\lambda} - \varphi_{\mu} \|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \lambda^{-1} \varphi(x) - \mu^{-1} \varphi(x) | = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \varphi(x) | \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} | = \| \varphi \|_{\infty} \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} |$

() $\| \varphi_{\lambda} - \varphi_{\mu} \|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \lambda^{-1} \varphi(x) - \mu^{-1} \varphi(x) | = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \varphi(x) | \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} | = \| \varphi \|_{\infty} \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} |$

$\| \varphi_{\lambda} - \varphi_{\mu} \|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \lambda^{-1} \varphi(x) - \mu^{-1} \varphi(x) | = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \varphi(x) | \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} | = \| \varphi \|_{\infty} \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} |$

$\| \varphi_{\lambda} - \varphi_{\mu} \|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \lambda^{-1} \varphi(x) - \mu^{-1} \varphi(x) | = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} | \varphi(x) | \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} | = \| \varphi \|_{\infty} \cdot | \lambda^{-1} - \mu^{-1} |$

(d) The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation.

1. (e) The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation, and to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation, and to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation.

(f) The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation, and to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation, and to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation.

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REGISTER OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

1. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation, and to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation, and to make, alter, amend, suspend, or terminate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of any officer or director of the Corporation.

MINUTES

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SEAL

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DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

▲▲. A shareholder who is not a resident of the United States and who is not a resident alien is not eligible to receive dividends or other payments from a corporation if the corporation is a U.S. corporation and the shareholder is not a resident of the United States.

▲. A shareholder who is a resident of the United States and who is also a resident alien is eligible to receive dividends or other payments from a corporation if the corporation is a U.S. corporation and the shareholder is a resident of the United States.

▲. A shareholder who is a resident of the United States and who is also a resident alien is eligible to receive dividends or other payments from a corporation if the corporation is a U.S. corporation and the shareholder is a resident of the United States.

(c) $(\text{U.S. shareholder})_{\text{II}} = (\text{U.S. shareholder})_{\text{I}} + (\text{U.S. shareholder})_{\text{II}}$ ▲(c)

(c) $(\text{U.S. shareholder})_{\text{II}} = (\text{U.S. shareholder})_{\text{I}} + (\text{U.S. shareholder})_{\text{II}}$

▲. A shareholder who is a resident of the United States and who is also a resident alien is eligible to receive dividends or other payments from a corporation if the corporation is a U.S. corporation and the shareholder is a resident of the United States.

1. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

2. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

3. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

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11. () $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

() $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

() $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

() $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$

(iii) \mathbb{R}^n 上の線形変換 T が $T^2 = T$ を満たすとき、 T の固有値は 0 または 1 である。また、 T の固有空間 E_0 と E_1 は \mathbb{R}^n を直和分解する。

(iv) \mathbb{R}^n 上の線形変換 T が $T^2 = -T$ を満たすとき、 T の固有値は 0 または $\pm i$ である。また、 T の固有空間 E_0 、 E_i 、 E_{-i} は \mathbb{R}^n を直和分解する。ここで、 E_i と E_{-i} は \mathbb{R}^n の複素化 \mathbb{C}^n 上の固有空間である。

(v) \mathbb{R}^n 上の線形変換 T が $T^2 = I$ を満たすとき、 T の固有値は 1 または -1 である。また、 T の固有空間 E_1 と E_{-1} は \mathbb{R}^n を直和分解する。ここで、 E_1 と E_{-1} は \mathbb{R}^n の複素化 \mathbb{C}^n 上の固有空間である。

(c) \mathbb{R}^n 中的子集 A 称为开集, 如果 A 中的每一点 x 都是 A 的内点. 即 $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得 $B(x, \delta) \subset A$. 如果 A 不是开集, 则称 A 为闭集. 例如 $(0, 1)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^1 中的开集, $[0, 1]$ 是 \mathbb{R}^1 中的闭集. 证明: A 是开集的充要条件是 $A = \bigcup_{x \in A} B(x, \delta_x)$, 其中 $\delta_x > 0$ 是依赖于 x 的. 证明: 充分性: 设 $A = \bigcup_{x \in A} B(x, \delta_x)$, 任取 $y \in A$, 则 $y \in B(x, \delta_x)$ 对某个 $x \in A$ 成立. 由 $B(x, \delta_x)$ 的定义, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得 $B(y, \delta) \subset B(x, \delta_x) \subset A$. 故 y 是 A 的内点. 必要性: 设 A 是开集, 任取 $x \in A$, 则 x 是 A 的内点. 故 $\exists \delta_x > 0$, 使得 $B(x, \delta_x) \subset A$. 从而 $A = \bigcup_{x \in A} B(x, \delta_x)$. 证毕.

(d) \mathbb{R}^n 中的子集 A 称为闭集, 如果 A 包含它的所有聚点. 证明: A 是闭集的充要条件是 $A = \overline{A}$. 证明: 充分性: 设 $A = \overline{A}$, 任取 $x \in A$, 则 $x \in \overline{A}$. 故 x 是 A 的聚点. 从而 $x \in A$. 故 A 包含它的所有聚点. 必要性: 设 A 是闭集, 任取 $x \in \overline{A}$, 则 x 是 A 的聚点. 故 $x \in A$. 从而 $\overline{A} \subset A$. 又 $A \subset \overline{A}$. 故 $A = \overline{A}$. 证毕.

(e) \mathbb{R}^n 中的子集 A 称为有界集, 如果 A 包含于某个球 $B(x_0, R)$ 中. 证明: A 是有界集的充要条件是 A 包含于某个闭球 $\overline{B}(x_0, R)$ 中. 证明: 充分性: 设 A 包含于某个闭球 $\overline{B}(x_0, R)$ 中. 则 A 包含于球 $B(x_0, R)$ 中. 故 A 是有界集. 必要性: 设 A 是有界集, 则 $\exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, R > 0$, 使得 $A \subset B(x_0, R)$. 从而 $A \subset \overline{B}(x_0, R)$. 证毕.

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RESERVES

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CAPITALISATION

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() I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above-named work is the original work of the author and that the author is the sole owner of the copyright in the work. I grant to the publisher the exclusive right to publish and distribute the work in any form and in any medium, including electronic and digital forms, and to authorize others to do so. I also grant to the publisher the right to make and distribute copies of the work for promotional purposes. I warrant that the work does not infringe any copyright or other intellectual property rights of any third party. I also warrant that the work does not contain any defamatory, obscene, or otherwise unlawful content. I agree to indemnify and hold the publisher harmless from any and all claims, damages, and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, that may be asserted against or incurred by the publisher in connection with the publication and distribution of the work.

(C) $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module with basis $\{g^i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$. We can identify $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]$ with $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$. Let $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]^2$ be the direct sum of two copies of $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]$. Consider the map $\phi: \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]^2$ defined by $\phi(g^i, g^j) = (g^i + g^j, g^i - g^j)$. We want to find the kernel of ϕ . The kernel consists of all pairs (g^i, g^j) such that $g^i + g^j = 0$ and $g^i - g^j = 0$. This implies $g^i = -g^j$ and $g^i = g^j$, so $g^i = g^j = 0$. Therefore, the kernel is $\{0, 0\}$.

(D) Let $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]$ be the group ring of \mathbb{Z} over \mathbb{Z} . Consider the map $\phi: \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]$ defined by $\phi(g^i) = g^{2i}$. We want to find the kernel of ϕ . The kernel consists of all elements $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a_i g^i$ such that $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a_i g^{2i} = 0$. This implies $a_i = 0$ for all i . Therefore, the kernel is $\{0\}$.

(E) Let $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]$ be the group ring of \mathbb{Z} over \mathbb{Z} . Consider the map $\phi: \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}]$ defined by $\phi(g^i) = g^{i+1}$. We want to find the kernel of ϕ . The kernel consists of all elements $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a_i g^i$ such that $\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a_i g^{i+1} = 0$. This implies $a_i = 0$ for all i . Therefore, the kernel is $\{0\}$.

(2) Δ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的 n 维单纯形, $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n$ 是 Δ 的 $n-1$ 维面, σ_i 的定向由 $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{i-1}, \sigma_{i+1}, \dots, \sigma_n$ 的定向按右手定则确定. 设 ω 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的 n 形式, 证明: $\int_{\Delta} d\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\sigma_i} \omega$.

证: 设 $\Delta = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_n \geq 0, x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq 1\}$. 记 $\sigma_i = \{x \in \Delta \mid x_i = 0\}$. 由 Stokes 公式, $\int_{\Delta} d\omega = \int_{\partial \Delta} \omega = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\sigma_i} \omega$. 注意到 σ_i 的定向与 Δ 的定向一致, 故上式成立.

(3) 设 ω 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的 n 形式, $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的 $n-1$ 维面, σ_i 的定向由 $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{i-1}, \sigma_{i+1}, \dots, \sigma_n$ 的定向按右手定则确定. 设 ω 在 σ_i 上的积分 $\int_{\sigma_i} \omega$ 均相等, 证明: ω 是常形式.

证: 设 $\omega = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_n} a_{i_1, \dots, i_n} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_n}$. 由题设, $\int_{\sigma_i} \omega = \int_{\sigma_j} \omega$ 对任意 i, j 成立. 由此可推出 a_{i_1, \dots, i_n} 均为常数.

(4) 设 ω 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的 n 形式, $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的 $n-1$ 维面, σ_i 的定向由 $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{i-1}, \sigma_{i+1}, \dots, \sigma_n$ 的定向按右手定则确定. 设 ω 在 σ_i 上的积分 $\int_{\sigma_i} \omega$ 均为零, 证明: ω 是零形式.

证: 设 $\omega = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_n} a_{i_1, \dots, i_n} dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_n}$. 由题设, $\int_{\sigma_i} \omega = 0$ 对任意 i 成立. 由此可推出 $a_{i_1, \dots, i_n} = 0$ 对任意 i_1, \dots, i_n 成立.

• $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ is an eigenvalue of A if and only if $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$. In this case, λ is called an eigenvalue of A .

• For each eigenvalue λ of A , the set $E_\lambda = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax = \lambda x\}$ is called the eigenspace of A corresponding to λ . It is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n .

• If $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ are distinct eigenvalues of A , then the corresponding eigenspaces $E_{\lambda_1}, E_{\lambda_2}, \dots, E_{\lambda_k}$ are linearly independent. In other words, if $x_1 \in E_{\lambda_1}, x_2 \in E_{\lambda_2}, \dots, x_k \in E_{\lambda_k}$ are nonzero vectors, then $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$ is a linearly independent set.

NOTICES

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In this part, we use the method of matched asymptotic expansions to obtain the leading order approximation of the solution. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the boundary layer behavior of the solution near the boundary $x=0$. In this part, we use the method of boundary layer expansion to obtain the leading order approximation of the solution. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the boundary layer behavior of the solution near the boundary $x=1$. In this part, we use the method of boundary layer expansion to obtain the leading order approximation of the solution.

$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$
 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$
 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$

The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the boundary layer behavior of the solution near the boundary $x=0$.

- (i) The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. In this part, we use the method of matched asymptotic expansions to obtain the leading order approximation of the solution. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the boundary layer behavior of the solution near the boundary $x=0$. In this part, we use the method of boundary layer expansion to obtain the leading order approximation of the solution. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the boundary layer behavior of the solution near the boundary $x=1$. In this part, we use the method of boundary layer expansion to obtain the leading order approximation of the solution.

(c) \mathbb{R}^n 中的子集 A 称为凸集，如果对于任意 $x, y \in A$ ，连接 x 和 y 的线段上的所有点都属于 A 。即对于任意 $t \in [0, 1]$ ，有 $(1-t)x + ty \in A$ 。证明：如果 A 是凸集，那么 A 中的任意一点 x 都是 A 的内点。

(d) 设 A 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的凸集，且 $x_0 \in A$ 。证明：存在 $\delta > 0$ ，使得以 x_0 为中心、 δ 为半径的球 $B(x_0, \delta)$ 完全包含在 A 中。即 $B(x_0, \delta) \subset A$ 。

(e) 设 A 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的凸集，且 $x_0 \in A$ 。证明：存在 $\delta > 0$ ，使得以 x_0 为中心、 δ 为半径的球 $B(x_0, \delta)$ 完全包含在 A 中。即 $B(x_0, \delta) \subset A$ 。

0. (a) 设 A 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的凸集，且 $x_0 \in A$ 。证明：存在 $\delta > 0$ ，使得以 x_0 为中心、 δ 为半径的球 $B(x_0, \delta)$ 完全包含在 A 中。即 $B(x_0, \delta) \subset A$ 。

(b) 设 A 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的凸集，且 $x_0 \in A$ 。证明：存在 $\delta > 0$ ，使得以 x_0 为中心、 δ 为半径的球 $B(x_0, \delta)$ 完全包含在 A 中。即 $B(x_0, \delta) \subset A$ 。

- (1) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (2) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = 0$ if f is not continuous at a .
- (3) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

SIGNATURES

- (1) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (2) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = 0$ if f is not continuous at a .
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WINDING UP

- (1) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (2) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = 0$ if f is not continuous at a .
- (3) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
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- (5) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (6) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (7) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (8) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (9) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (10) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \delta(x - a) dx = f(a)$ for any continuous function f and any point $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(1) The defendant is liable for the plaintiff's damages under the contract. The contract is enforceable and the plaintiff has shown that the defendant has breached the contract. The plaintiff has also shown that the defendant has caused the plaintiff to suffer damages. The defendant is therefore liable for the plaintiff's damages under the contract.

INDEMNITY

(2) The defendant is liable for the plaintiff's damages under the contract. The contract is enforceable and the plaintiff has shown that the defendant has breached the contract. The plaintiff has also shown that the defendant has caused the plaintiff to suffer damages. The defendant is therefore liable for the plaintiff's damages under the contract.

(1) The Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to amend the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and to change the name of the Company to [redacted] Limited.

AMENDMENT TO MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND NAME OF COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to amend the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and to change the name of the Company to [redacted] Limited.

INFORMATION

The Board of Directors of the Company has resolved to amend the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and to change the name of the Company to [redacted] Limited.