



1 The 11-11-11 11-11-11

Blair Trewin
Bureau of Meteorology

The 11-11-11 event is a rare occurrence in the calendar of the 21st century. It is the first time since the year 1000 that a date has occurred where all four digits are the same. The last time this occurred was on 11-11-1111 on 11 November 1111. The next time this will occur is on 11-11-1111 on 11 November 1111. The 11-11-11 event is a rare occurrence in the calendar of the 21st century. It is the first time since the year 1000 that a date has occurred where all four digits are the same. The last time this occurred was on 11-11-1111 on 11 November 1111. The next time this will occur is on 11-11-1111 on 11 November 1111.

In der Aufgabe ist die Funktion $f(x) = 2x^2 - 10x + 12$ gegeben.
 Wir sind aufgefordert, die Nullstellen der Funktion zu bestimmen.
 Das bedeutet, wir müssen die Werte von x finden, für die $f(x) = 0$ gilt.
 In der ersten Zeile ist die Gleichung $2x^2 - 10x + 12 = 0$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ angegeben.
 Diese Gleichung lässt sich durch Division mit 2 in die Form $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ bringen.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $(x-2)(x-3) = 0$ angegeben.
 Diese Gleichung lässt sich durch Faktorisieren in die Form $(x-2)(x-3) = 0$ bringen.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x_1 = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x_2 = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.

Nach dem Lösen der Gleichung $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

ergibt sich die Lösung $x = 2$ (siehe Zeile 11).
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.

In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.

In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 2$ angegeben.
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.

Nach dem Lösen der Gleichung $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ ergibt sich die Lösung $x = 2$ (siehe Zeile 11).
 In der nächsten Zeile ist die Gleichung $x = 3$ angegeben.

Figure 11.11 World's Major Agricultural Regions



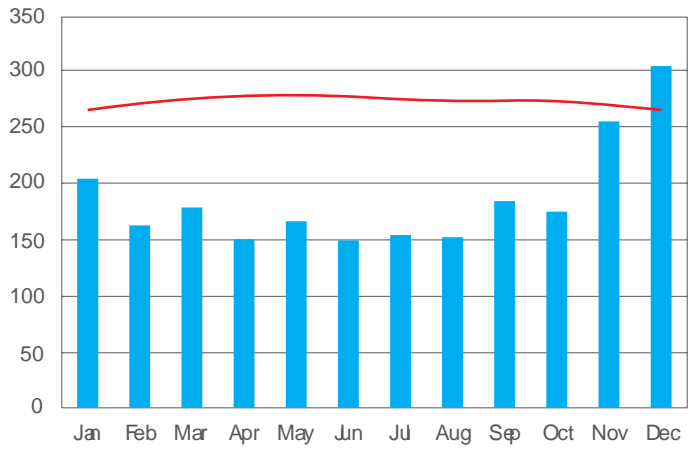
Source: [http://www.fao.org](#), 2011

Note: The map shows the world's major agricultural regions (A-Z) based on the dominant crop type. The colors represent different crop types: A (blue), B (red), C (green), D (purple), E (yellow), F (orange), G (pink), H (grey), I (black), J (white), K (light blue), L (light green), M (light purple), N (light orange), O (light yellow), P (light pink), Q (light grey), R (light blue), S (light green), T (light purple), U (light orange), V (light yellow), W (light pink), X (light grey), Y (light blue), Z (light green).

Source: [http://www.fao.org](#) (2012).

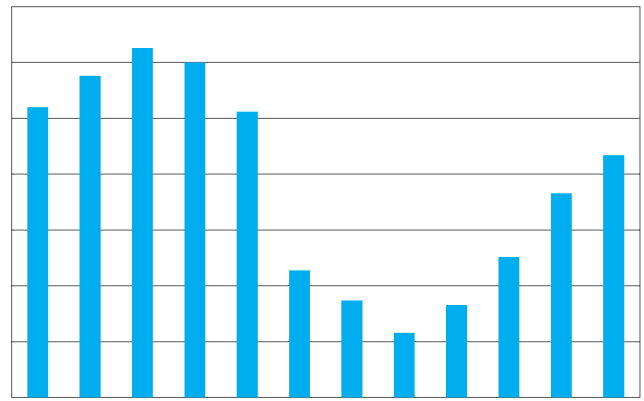
1. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ ()
 () $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$ ()

Rainfall (mm) Temperature (deg C)



Source: (2012)

Note: ()



() \(\dots\)

() \(\dots\)

\mathbb{R}^n (the real numbers) is a complete metric space. The metric is the distance between two points in \mathbb{R}^n .

Let $\{x_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n . Then there exists a real number x such that $x_n \rightarrow x$. This is the completeness property of \mathbb{R}^n . The proof of this property is based on the fact that every Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n is bounded. By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, every bounded sequence in \mathbb{R}^n has a convergent subsequence. Let $\{x_{n_k}\}$ be a convergent subsequence of $\{x_n\}$. Then $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$ for some real number x . We show that $x_n \rightarrow x$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that $|x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2$ for all $k \geq N$. Also, there exists N' such that $|x_n - x_{n_k}| < \epsilon/2$ for all $n \geq N'$ and $k \geq N$. Let $N'' = \max\{N, N'\}$. Then for all $n \geq N''$, we have $|x_n - x| \leq |x_n - x_{n_k}| + |x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$. Thus $x_n \rightarrow x$.

Let $\{x_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n . Then there exists a real number x such that $x_n \rightarrow x$. This is the completeness property of \mathbb{R}^n . The proof of this property is based on the fact that every Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n is bounded. By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, every bounded sequence in \mathbb{R}^n has a convergent subsequence. Let $\{x_{n_k}\}$ be a convergent subsequence of $\{x_n\}$. Then $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$ for some real number x . We show that $x_n \rightarrow x$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that $|x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2$ for all $k \geq N$. Also, there exists N' such that $|x_n - x_{n_k}| < \epsilon/2$ for all $n \geq N'$ and $k \geq N$. Let $N'' = \max\{N, N'\}$. Then for all $n \geq N''$, we have $|x_n - x| \leq |x_n - x_{n_k}| + |x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$. Thus $x_n \rightarrow x$.

Let $\{x_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n . Then there exists a real number x such that $x_n \rightarrow x$. This is the completeness property of \mathbb{R}^n . The proof of this property is based on the fact that every Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n is bounded. By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, every bounded sequence in \mathbb{R}^n has a convergent subsequence. Let $\{x_{n_k}\}$ be a convergent subsequence of $\{x_n\}$. Then $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$ for some real number x . We show that $x_n \rightarrow x$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that $|x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2$ for all $k \geq N$. Also, there exists N' such that $|x_n - x_{n_k}| < \epsilon/2$ for all $n \geq N'$ and $k \geq N$. Let $N'' = \max\{N, N'\}$. Then for all $n \geq N''$, we have $|x_n - x| \leq |x_n - x_{n_k}| + |x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$. Thus $x_n \rightarrow x$.

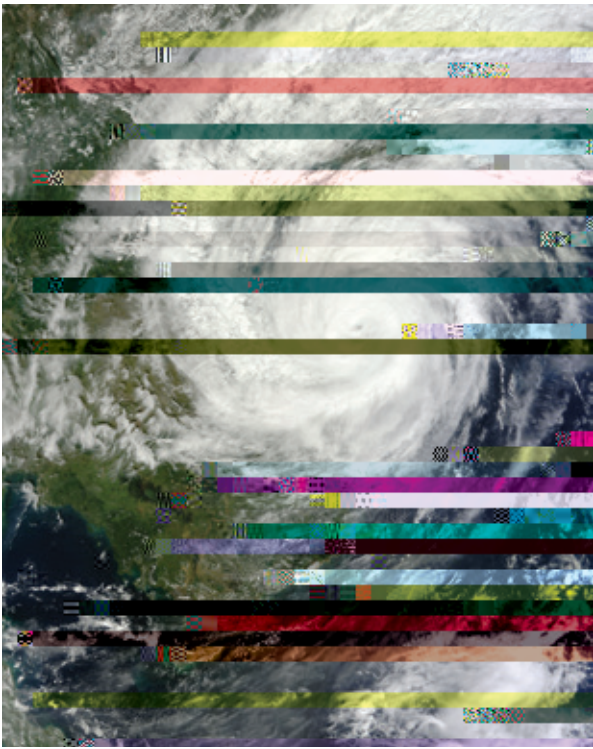
Let $\{x_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n . Then there exists a real number x such that $x_n \rightarrow x$. This is the completeness property of \mathbb{R}^n . The proof of this property is based on the fact that every Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n is bounded. By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, every bounded sequence in \mathbb{R}^n has a convergent subsequence. Let $\{x_{n_k}\}$ be a convergent subsequence of $\{x_n\}$. Then $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$ for some real number x . We show that $x_n \rightarrow x$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that $|x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2$ for all $k \geq N$. Also, there exists N' such that $|x_n - x_{n_k}| < \epsilon/2$ for all $n \geq N'$ and $k \geq N$. Let $N'' = \max\{N, N'\}$. Then for all $n \geq N''$, we have $|x_n - x| \leq |x_n - x_{n_k}| + |x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$. Thus $x_n \rightarrow x$.

Let $\{x_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n . Then there exists a real number x such that $x_n \rightarrow x$. This is the completeness property of \mathbb{R}^n . The proof of this property is based on the fact that every Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n is bounded. By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, every bounded sequence in \mathbb{R}^n has a convergent subsequence. Let $\{x_{n_k}\}$ be a convergent subsequence of $\{x_n\}$. Then $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$ for some real number x . We show that $x_n \rightarrow x$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that $|x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2$ for all $k \geq N$. Also, there exists N' such that $|x_n - x_{n_k}| < \epsilon/2$ for all $n \geq N'$ and $k \geq N$. Let $N'' = \max\{N, N'\}$. Then for all $n \geq N''$, we have $|x_n - x| \leq |x_n - x_{n_k}| + |x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$. Thus $x_n \rightarrow x$.

Let $\{x_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n . Then there exists a real number x such that $x_n \rightarrow x$. This is the completeness property of \mathbb{R}^n . The proof of this property is based on the fact that every Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R}^n is bounded. By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem, every bounded sequence in \mathbb{R}^n has a convergent subsequence. Let $\{x_{n_k}\}$ be a convergent subsequence of $\{x_n\}$. Then $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$ for some real number x . We show that $x_n \rightarrow x$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, there exists N such that $|x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2$ for all $k \geq N$. Also, there exists N' such that $|x_n - x_{n_k}| < \epsilon/2$ for all $n \geq N'$ and $k \geq N$. Let $N'' = \max\{N, N'\}$. Then for all $n \geq N''$, we have $|x_n - x| \leq |x_n - x_{n_k}| + |x_{n_k} - x| < \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$. Thus $x_n \rightarrow x$.



Figure 1. Aerial view of a tropical cyclone with various cloud bands labeled with numbers 0 through 10.



Source: [unclear]

The eye of the storm is the central region of the storm, which is the calmest part of the storm. It is surrounded by the eye wall, which is the most intense part of the storm. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest.

The eye of the storm is the central region of the storm, which is the calmest part of the storm. It is surrounded by the eye wall, which is the most intense part of the storm. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest.

The eye of the storm is the central region of the storm, which is the calmest part of the storm. It is surrounded by the eye wall, which is the most intense part of the storm. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest.

The eye of the storm is the central region of the storm, which is the calmest part of the storm. It is surrounded by the eye wall, which is the most intense part of the storm. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest.

The eye of the storm is the central region of the storm, which is the calmest part of the storm. It is surrounded by the eye wall, which is the most intense part of the storm. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest.

The eye of the storm is the central region of the storm, which is the calmest part of the storm. It is surrounded by the eye wall, which is the most intense part of the storm. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest.

The eye of the storm is the central region of the storm, which is the calmest part of the storm. It is surrounded by the eye wall, which is the most intense part of the storm. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest.

The eye of the storm is the central region of the storm, which is the calmest part of the storm. It is surrounded by the eye wall, which is the most intense part of the storm. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest. The eye wall is the region where the storm's clouds are most dense and where the wind speeds are the highest. The eye wall is also the region where the storm's rain is the heaviest.

1111111111

Australian Bureau of Meteorology (2008) 1111111111