

== Linkcheck ==
CS Company Secretary

cs.a:b288c.1

288c

Please complete in typescript,
or in bold black capitals.

CHANGE OF PARTICULARS for director or secretary
(**NOT** for appointment (use Form 288a) or
resignation (use Form 288b))

Company Number

2850454

Company Name in full

Particle Sizing Systems Limited



* F 2 8 8 C D 3 0 *

Change of
particulars
form

Complete in all cases

Date of change of particulars

Day Month Year

01 07 98

NAME

*Style / Title

*Honours etc

Forename(s)

Cheryl Joan

Surname

Brown

†Date of Birth

Day Month Year

Change of name (enter new name) Forename(s)

Surname

Change of usual residential address
(enter new address)

Hardwicke Green
Hardwicke

Post town

Hay On Wye

* Voluntary details.
† Directors only.

County/Region

Herefordshire

Postcode

HR5 5HA

Country

United Kingdom

Other change

(please specify)

A serving director, secretary etc must sign the form below.

Signed

Date

3/7/98

** Please delete as appropriate.

(** a director / secretary / administrator / administrative receiver / receiver manager / receiver)

Please give the name, address,
telephone number and, if available,
a DX number and Exchange of
the person Companies House should
contact if there is any query.

Hazlewoods
Staverton Court

Staverton
Cheltenham

GL51 0UX

Tel 01242 680000

DX number

DX exchange

When you have completed and signed the form please send it to the
registrar of Companies at:

Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ

DX 33050 Cardiff

or companies in England and Wales or

Companies House, 37 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2EB

DX 235 Edinburgh

for companies registered in Scotland



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COMPANIES HOUSE 07/07/98

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (1)$$

where x is a real number.

It is well known that the function $f(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, it is easy to see that $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$ and $f(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

Let us now consider the function

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (2)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that the function $g(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, it is easy to see that $g(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$ and $g(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

Let us now consider the function

$$h(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (3)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that the function $h(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, it is easy to see that $h(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$ and $h(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

Let us now consider the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (4)$$

where x is a real number. It is well known that the function $f(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, it is easy to see that $f(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$ and $f(x) \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

Let us now consider the function

$$k(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad (5)$$