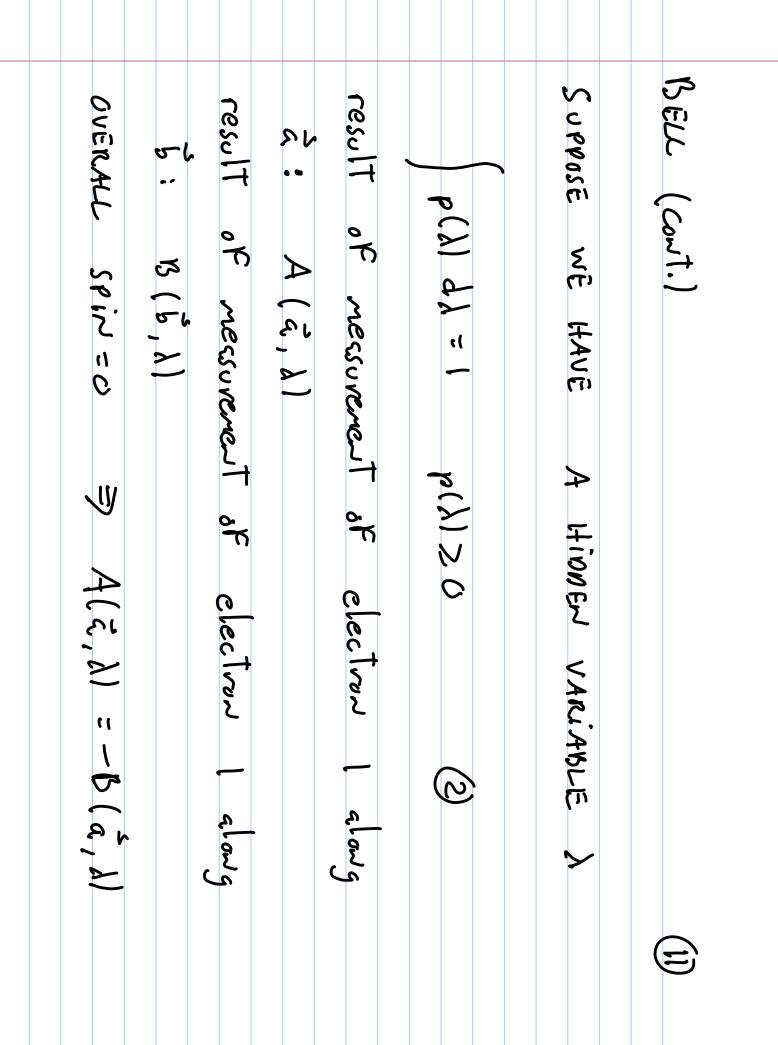
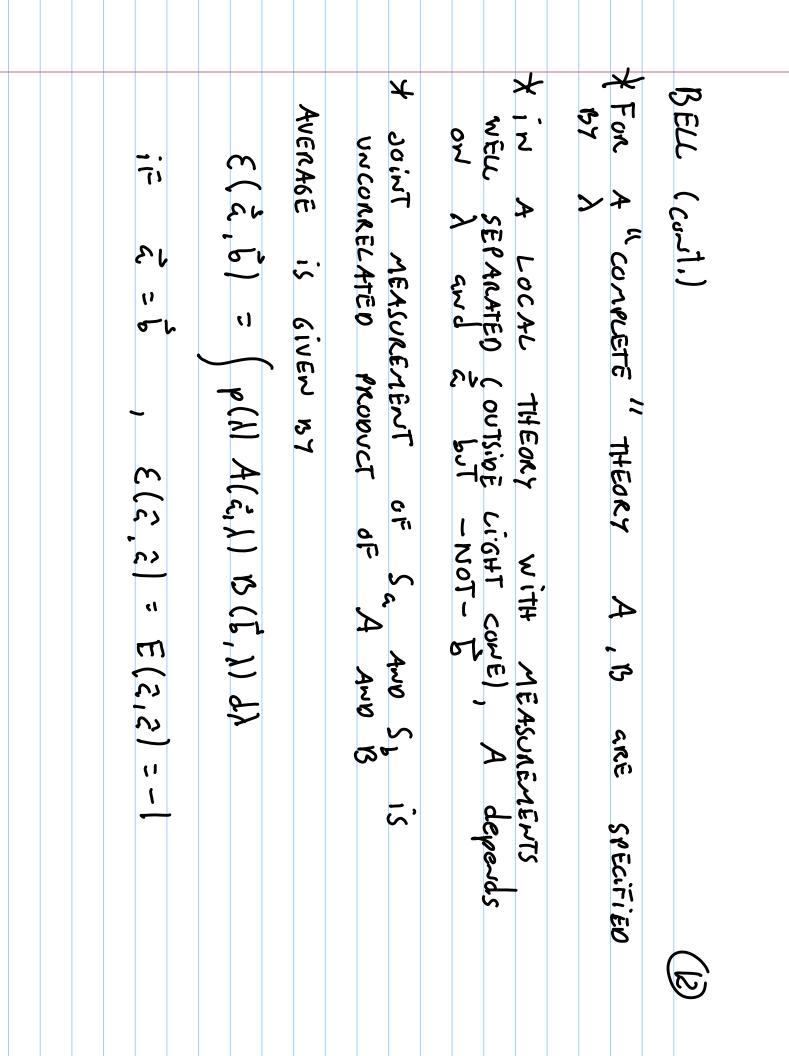


اعـ	$(1) \qquad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \zeta \lambda 1 \lambda 7 \theta^{so2} - z$		$S_{1, cos} \Theta = 1 [x_{1}^{2} y_{1}^{2} y_{1}^{2} + x_{1}^{2} y_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} y_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + x_{2}^$		- <u>-</u>	হ	S_{22} $(\psi^{+} \psi^{-}_{1} - \psi^{-}_{1} \psi^{+}_{1})$	1 21 2 2 2	$\langle \mathcal{Y} (S := \mathcal{Y} \mathcal{Y}) + \mathcal{L} (\mathcal{Y} \mathcal{Y}) $	2	We have	TAKE B = 2 , a = sin 0 x + cos 0 z		BEL (cont)	
													(Ø	





or 18(2,5) - 8(2,2) < 1 + 8(5,2)	$\rightarrow 1 \in (z, b) - E(z, z) < (4\lambda \mu(\lambda) [1 + A(b, \lambda) B(z, \lambda)]$	$ \begin{array}{ll} \bigcup_{se} & A(z,\lambda) = -\mathfrak{D}(z,\lambda) , & (A(b,\lambda))' = 1 \\ = -\left(d\lambda \rho(\lambda) & A(z,\lambda) A(b,\lambda) & (1+A(b,\lambda) \mathfrak{D}(c,\lambda) \right) \\ \end{array} \right) $	$\mathcal{E}(\hat{z}, \hat{b}) - \mathcal{E}(\hat{z}, \hat{z}) = \int d\lambda p(\lambda) \left[A(\hat{z}, \lambda) B(\hat{b}, \lambda) - A(\hat{z}, \lambda) B(\hat{c}, \lambda) \right]$	$\mathcal{E}(\dot{z}, \dot{c}) = \int p(\lambda) A(\dot{z}, \lambda) \mathcal{D}(\dot{c}, \lambda) d\lambda$	BELL (cont) (V) FOR A MEASUREMENT ALONG C WE WOULD HAVE:

$\begin{split} \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) - \mathcal{E}(\zeta,\xi) < 1 + \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) \\ + \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) - \mathcal{E}(\zeta,\xi) < 1 + \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) \\ + \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) - \mathcal{E}(\zeta,\xi) < 1 + \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) \\ + \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) - \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) < \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) \\ + \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) - \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) = (-\cos(2\pi/3) + \cos(\pi/3)) = (-\cos(2\pi/3) + \cos(\pi/3)) = (-\cos(\pi/3)) \\ + \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) - \mathcal{E}(\xi,\xi) = (-\cos(\pi/3)) + \cos(\pi/3) = (-\cos(\pi/3)) $	
--	--