

SHSU

GRAD

SAM HOUSTON
STATE UNIVERSITY

WANTED

COMMENCEMENT

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A **A**
 9:30
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 B A A
 A
 A &
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A **A**
 A 2:30
 A
 A
 &
 B



NA

POMP & CIRCUMSTANCE

WELCOME

POSTING OF THE COLORS

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

INTRODUCTION OF PLATFORM PARTY

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

ALMA MATER

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

REMARKS TO THE GRADUATES

AULD LANG SYNE

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RONDEAU

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N A A N A

A. $\{A, B\}^m$ is a sub-semigroup of (S, \cdot)

Recall that (S, \cdot) is a semigroup with identity 1 .

Recall that $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ and $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ are disjoint subsets of S .

Let $\{A, B\}^m$ denote the set of all words of length m over the alphabet $\{A, B\}$.

Let $\langle \{A, B\}^m \rangle$ denote the sub-semigroup of (S, \cdot) generated by $\{A, B\}^m$.

Let $\langle A, B \rangle$ denote the sub-semigroup of (S, \cdot) generated by $A \cup B$.

Let $\langle A \rangle$ denote the sub-semigroup of (S, \cdot) generated by A .

Let $\langle B \rangle$ denote the sub-semigroup of (S, \cdot) generated by B .

Let $\langle A, B \rangle^m$ denote the set of all words of length m over the alphabet $\langle A, B \rangle$.

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A A A N A

Recall that (S, \cdot) is a semigroup with identity 1 .

Recall that $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ and $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ are disjoint subsets of S .

Let $\langle A, B \rangle$ denote the sub-semigroup of (S, \cdot) generated by $A \cup B$.

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Let $\langle A \rangle^m$ denote the set of all words of length m over the alphabet $\langle A \rangle$.

Let $\langle B \rangle^m$ denote the set of all words of length m over the alphabet $\langle B \rangle$.

Let $\langle A, B \rangle^m$ denote the set of all words of length m over the alphabet $\langle A, B \rangle$.

B. $\langle \{A, B\}^m \rangle = \langle A, B \rangle^m$

Recall that $\langle \{A, B\}^m \rangle$ is the sub-semigroup of (S, \cdot) generated by $\{A, B\}^m$.

Recall that $\langle A, B \rangle^m$ is the set of all words of length m over the alphabet $\langle A, B \rangle$.

A A N A N

B. $\langle \{A, B\}^m \rangle = \langle A, B \rangle^m$

Recall that $\langle \{A, B\}^m \rangle$ is the sub-semigroup of (S, \cdot) generated by $\{A, B\}^m$.

Recall that $\langle A, B \rangle^m$ is the set of all words of length m over the alphabet $\langle A, B \rangle$.

2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535

A



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... c _m c _m ... c _c ...
... A ... m ...
... c ... c ...
... m ... c ...
... Ac ... m ...
... A_m.c ... c ...

... m ... c ...
... m ... c ...
... m c ... m ...

... c ... c ...
... m ... m ...
... m ... m ...
... c ... c ...
... c ...

... m ...
... c ... m ...
... c ...
... m ... c ...
... cA c



N _m. Ac _na 25, 2021
 1 = _m 4 = /
 2 = , _m 5 = /
 3 = _m _m 6 = Ac _na . c . . Ac _na . c .

c A . 1
 A . 2
 A . 3
 A . 1
 B . 1
 B . c . 2
 B . 2
 A . c . B . c . 1
 B . 1
 B . 3
 B . 1

_m . . 7 (1 (-20.6 () -10. 0.6 ()) -4.3 () 11.8 () -2.7 () 0 c 0 5.247 0 0 5.247) -4735 51125.9371 (f) 0070 -c 0.003 9 0 0 9 36.4

A A 6/25/2021



A

...m ... B ...
... A
... A
... A

A

A

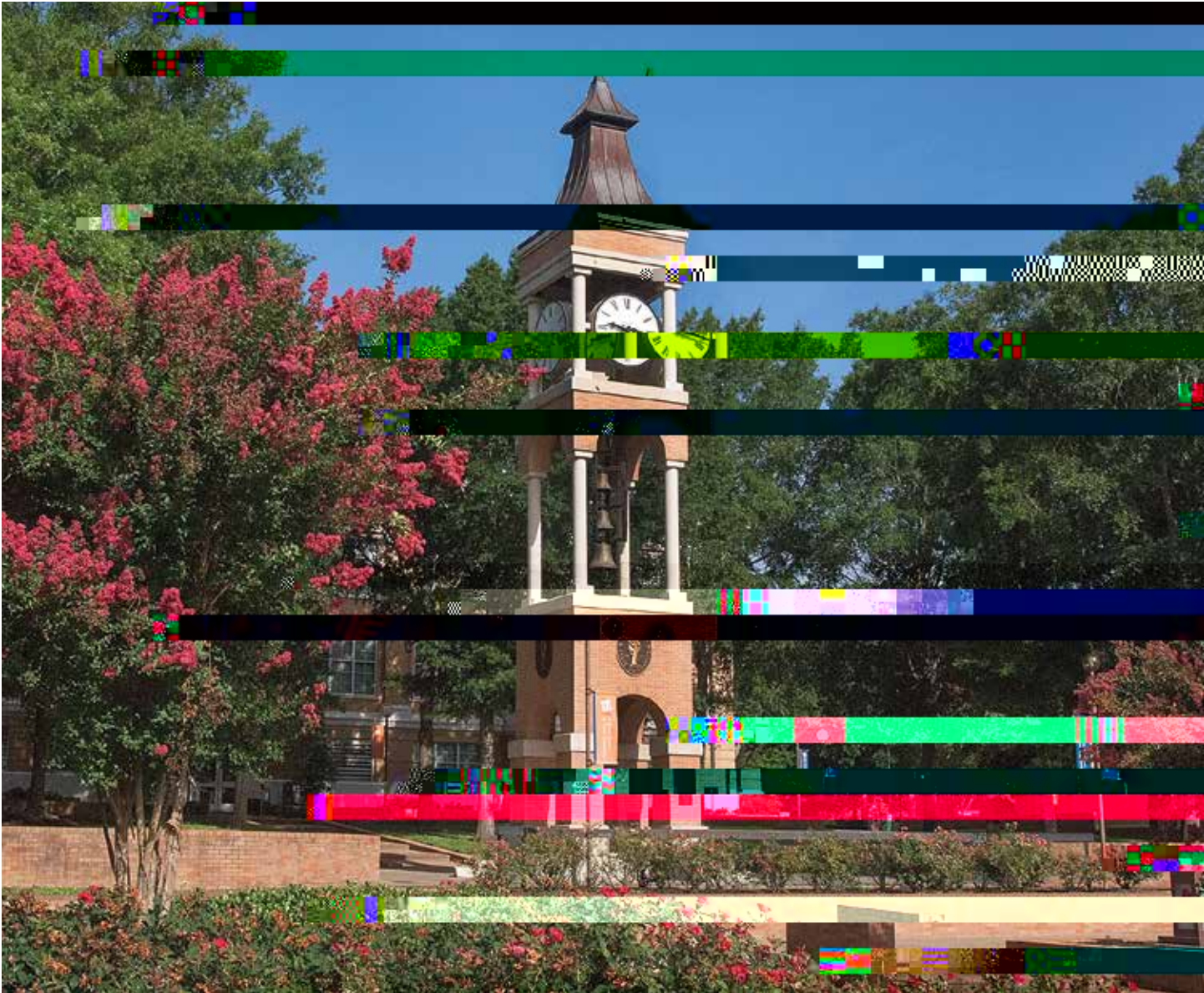
A B BA
 A c BA
 B BA
 mm, BA
 A. c BA
 A c BA
 A BA
 A BA
 A BA
 A BA
 A BA
 A_m c mm BA
 A_m c BA
 c c BA
 BA
 BA

A BA
 A BA
 c c BA
 cc BA
 cc c BA
 c BA
 A BA
 m BA
 A BA
 c BA
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BA
 BA
 m c BA
 B. BA
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 A_m m BA
 A BA
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 c 7 ()5 ()50.4 B,

A

... , BBA
 ... A ... , BBA
 ... m ... , BBA
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 ... N ... , BBA
 ... , BBA
 ... c ... , BBA
 B ... N ... , BBA
 A ... c ... , BBA
 ... m ... c ... , BBA
 ... , BBA
 ... A ... , BBA
 ... c ... , BBA
 ... m ... c ... , BBA
 B ... m A 0 - 03 3(0.5 ()4.5 ... , BBA
 ... 113.7 - ()5.3 ()-14.8 (c)2..5 () 4 ()-10.1 ()-10.8 ()-3.9 ()-1.3 ()77.2 (, B)-7.6 (B)9.5 (A) -0.013 c 0.003 0 -1.211 9 (5)7.1 (0)2.8 0 ..
 ... A ... 75, BBA
 ... 93.7 ()3.5 c 6-5.4 (4)817 (113.8)-6.8 (8)8 A 715 B ... , BBA 6(.9 17)4)3-4.9 0.7 0)3.5 (4)-32.7 ()8(0-1.5 ()-2.4 (4)B)-7.6 (B)9.6 (A) ()4





... B ... m
 ... mm ... : ... c ...
 ... c ... m ...
 ... m ...

A_m ...
 ... A ... B ... c ... m
 ... c ... c ... c ...

A

A. A. mB
A. cA. , B
A. , B
A. A. , B
A. m. A. , B
A. A. , B
A. c. A. , BA
A. A. , B
A. c. A. , B
A. B. c. A. , BA
A. A. , B
A. B. , BA
A. A. B. , B
B. B. , BA
A. c. B. , BA

, B
BA
B
B
A. , B
A. , B
A. c. B
A. , BA
B
B
B
A. m. , B
B
A. , BA
A. m. , BA
B
B
B
A. c. , B
A. c. , B

, B
A. c. , BA
A. m. c. , B
A. c. , BA
B. , BA
B
B
B
A. m. , B
B



A A

A N

N x

x x x

x x

\rightarrow m... A
 \rightarrow c...
 \rightarrow c... m... c...
 \rightarrow m... c... A...
 \rightarrow c... BA, B
 \rightarrow c... A... A
 \rightarrow c... A, r

\rightarrow c... m... c...
 \rightarrow c...
 \rightarrow /... A...
 \rightarrow c...
 \rightarrow c... A, r
 \rightarrow c...
 \rightarrow

A

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y} = -19x - 19y$
 $\frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = -38x - 38y$
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 $\frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = -38(x + y)$

... A ... m ...
 ... N c ... m ...
 ... N c ... A

... m ...
 ... m ...
 A ...
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... m ... B ...
 A ... m ...

A

... B , B
 ... B , B
 A ... B ... B
 ... A ... B ... B
 B ... B , B

... B8 (, B) - 1 () - 2 - c ... 24 (... 32.3 (. 1 (9 () 10.1 0 10.1 . 8 () 102.3 3 3.9 () - 151.7 () - 15 9.5 () - 39 () - 1 ...) - 6 . 2 () 6.1 () 5.7 () (288

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the auditor in this process. It highlights the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting, particularly in the context of public institutions. The text emphasizes the significance of the audit process in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and the trust of stakeholders.

The second part of the document focuses on the specific challenges and opportunities associated with the implementation of new financial reporting standards. It discusses the impact of these changes on the organization's operations and the need for effective communication and training to ensure a smooth transition. The text also addresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the new standards and make necessary adjustments.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of maintaining high standards of financial reporting and the role of the auditor in this process. The text concludes with a call to action, urging the organization to continue to strive for excellence in financial reporting and to embrace the challenges and opportunities of the future.

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A. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
B. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
C. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
D. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$

A. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
B. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
C. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
D. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$

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B. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
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A. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
B. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
C. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
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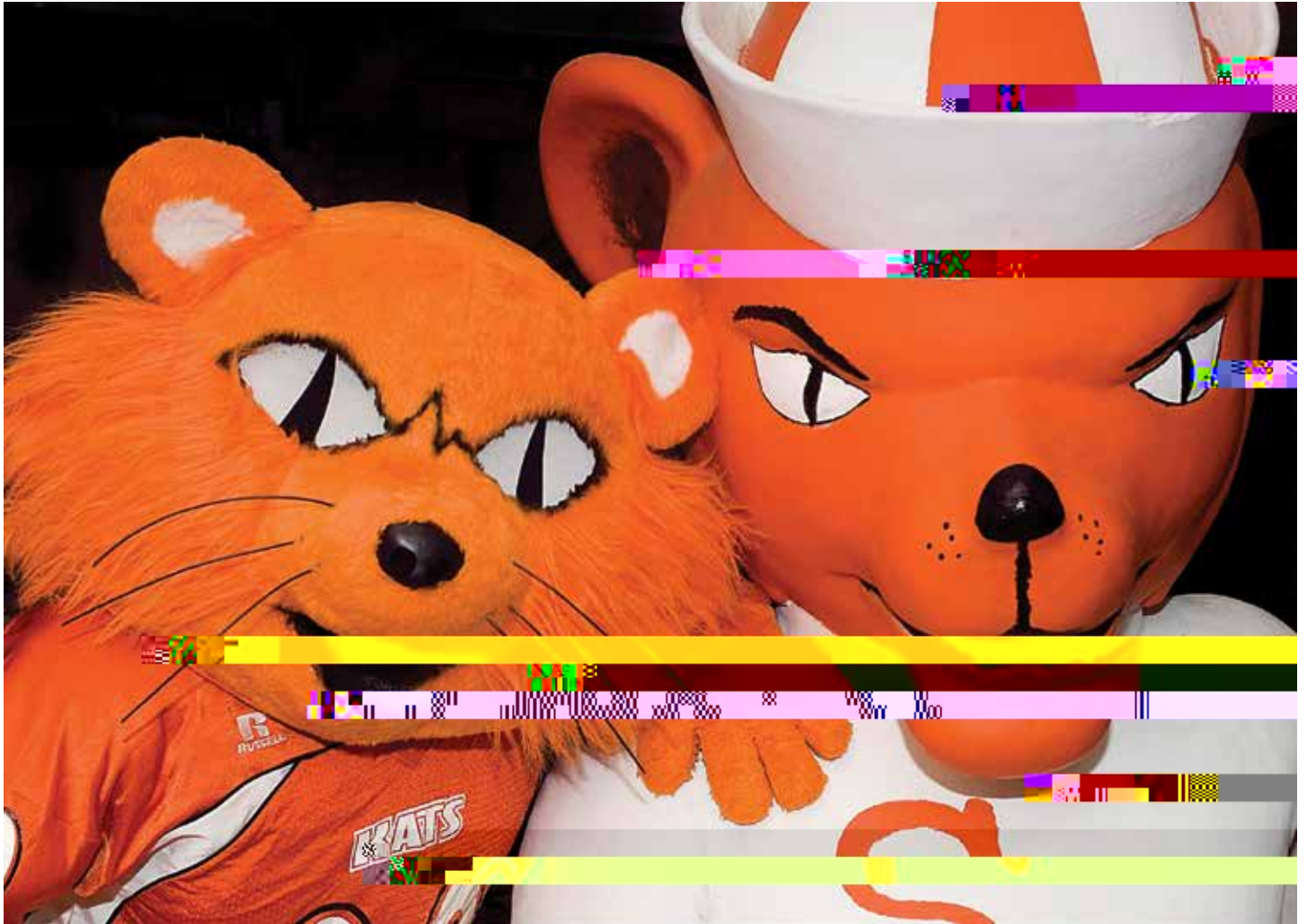
A. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
B. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
C. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$
D. $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{A}{B}$

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N A A A, AN

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A c B B
A c mm c B
A c c c B
A c
A mm c c B

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The first part of the proof is to show that $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$.
 Assume $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$.
 Assume $A \rightarrow B$.
 Assume A .
 From A and $A \rightarrow B$, we get B .
 From A and $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$, we get $B \rightarrow C$.
 From B and $B \rightarrow C$, we get C .
 Therefore, $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$.
 Therefore, $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$.

$A \rightarrow (A \vee B) \rightarrow A$
 Assume $A \rightarrow (A \vee B)$.
 Assume A .
 From A and $A \rightarrow (A \vee B)$, we get $A \vee B$.
 From A and $A \vee B$, we get A .
 Therefore, $A \rightarrow (A \vee B) \rightarrow A$.

$A \rightarrow (A \wedge B) \rightarrow A$
 Assume $A \rightarrow (A \wedge B)$.
 Assume A .
 From A and $A \rightarrow (A \wedge B)$, we get $A \wedge B$.
 From $A \wedge B$, we get A .
 Therefore, $A \rightarrow (A \wedge B) \rightarrow A$.

$(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (B \wedge C)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$
 Assume $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (B \wedge C))$.
 Assume $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$.
 Assume $A \rightarrow B$.
 Assume A .
 From A and $A \rightarrow B$, we get B .
 From A and $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (B \wedge C))$, we get $A \rightarrow (B \wedge C)$.
 From A and $A \rightarrow (B \wedge C)$, we get $B \wedge C$.
 From $B \wedge C$, we get C .
 Therefore, $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$.
 Therefore, $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (B \wedge C)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$.

Sam Ho.

