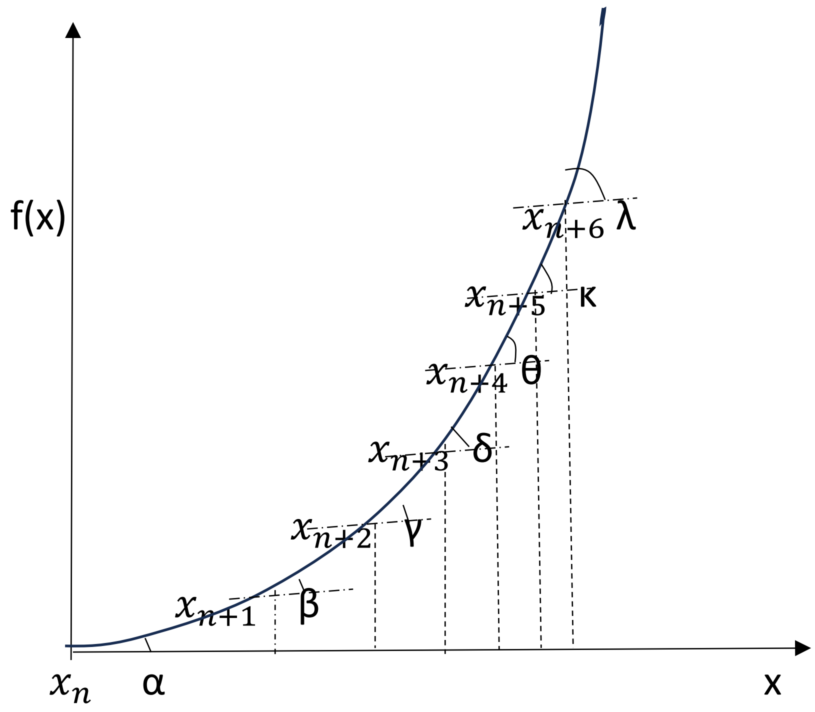


We see that when and $\rightarrow\infty$,$x_i \sim x_{i+1}$, α ~0º and λ ~90º

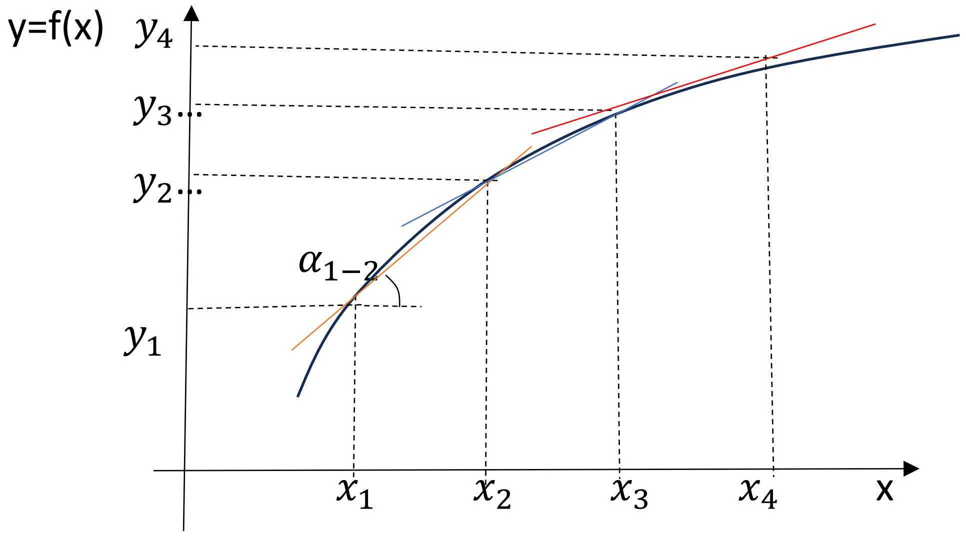
If α-β, β-γ, γ-δ, δ-θ, θ-κ, κ-λ... the sequence gets shorter .

If now let's look according to the x values :

$(x_{i+1} - x_i)$~zero=$\frac{1}{\infty}$

On the other hand , if we it let's look α/β> α/γ> α/δ> α/θ> α/κ>… the result is also →0.

α/β< β/ γ< γ / δ< δ/θ< θ/κ< κ/λ … gives (x_i/x_{i+1}) →1.



3 points : the minimums to elucidate the expression of the curve function .

Let's assume that x_1=2, x_2=3, x_3=4, x_4=5, …

and y_1=4, y_2=5, y_3=5'5, y_4=5'8, …

tg $\alpha=\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}$

tan $\alpha_{1-2}=\frac{5-4}{1}$= m , tan $\alpha_{2-3}=\frac{5{\prime}5-5}{1}$= n , tan $\alpha_{3-4}=\frac{5{\prime}8-5{\prime}5}{1}$= p

m= 1 , n= 0'5 , p= 0'3

every exponential function will have the form: y_i = “ ctnt” x $(x_i)^q$

and “q” is the constant that relates the results .

Substitute : 4= “a” x $(2)^q$ + b , 5= “a” x $(3)^q$ + b

5'5= "a" x $(4)^q$ + b , 5'8= "a" x $(5)^q$ + b

Where "a" can take the values of the slopes m, n, p where taking out logarithms and assuming b= 0:

Ln (4)= Lna + q.Ln2 →q= $\frac{Ln(4)-Ln1}{Ln2}$= 2.

q= $\frac{Ln5-Ln0\prime5}{Ln3}$ ~2'1 q= $\frac{Ln5\prime5-Ln0\prime3}{Ln4}$ ~2'1

that is : y_i= $x_i^2 . a$, which, making the graph , agrees with the form:

x= $\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$ with "a" constant , for each value of "y", "x" increases subtly :