

FICHER CENTRAL (Master-Index)

Règles générales du système alphabétique-phonétique appliqué pour le classement au fichier central.

1) Les lettres doubles comptent comme des lettres simples :

bb = b
aa = a
nn = n

2) i, j, y = i

3) v, w = w

4) sch, sh, sz = s

au début du nom :

Schindler = Sindler

Szabo = Sabo

sh, sz = sch

à l'intérieur du nom

5) schp = sp

devant les lettres p et t

scht = st

à l'intérieur du nom :

Grünschpan = Grunspan

Rubinschtein = Rubinstein

6) schtsch

à l'intérieur du nom :

Juschtschak

7) cz = tsch

Raczkowski = Ratschkowski

Czabnik = Tschabnik

8) Métaphonie :

ä, ae = a

Käfer, Kaefer = Kafer

Körösi, Koeroesi = Korosi

Hübner, Huebner = Hubner

9) Pour les noms allemands seulement

a) h muet

Hüther = Huter

Kohler = Koler

b) d, dt = t

seulement à la fin du nom :

Bard, Bardt = Bart

c) ai = ei

Kaiser = Keiser

d) ph = f

lorsqu'il est prononcé comme f :

Philipp = Fipip

e) ks = x

à l'exception de la lettre initiale

Aleksander = Alexander

f) ts, z = tz

seulement à la fin du nom :

Kats, Kaz = Katz

10) Les noms de familles suivants écrits en deux parties sont considérés comme un seul nom et classés sous la lettre initiale :

a) Mac, Mc

noms écossais et irlandais

Mac Arthur = Macarthur

Mc Namie = Macnamie

b) Van, Van der, Van den, Den noms hollandais ou belges
 Van der Helde = Vanderhelde
 Den Hartog = Denhartog

c) Di, Della noms italiens ou espagnols
 Di Marco = Dimarco
 Della Boggia = Dellaboggia

d) il en est de même pour les syllabes suivantes :

la, le, du, da, ben, ter, ten, t', o', St., de

la Machia = Lamachia
 le Long = Lelong
 du Vinage = Duvinage
 ben Barek = Benbarek
 ter Stege = Terstege
 ten Helder = Tenhelder
 t'Hevenard = Thevenard
 o'Flyn = Oflyn
 St. Guillian = Saintguillian
 de Rocker = Derocker

11) Terminaisons de noms d'origine slave :

a) ska)
 skaja)
 ski) = ski
 skij)
 sky)

b) zka)
 zkaja)
 zki) = zki
 zkij)
 zky)

c) cka)
 ckaja)
 cki) = cki
 ckij)
 cky)

d) tzka)
 tzkaja)
 tzki) = tzki
 tzkij)
 tzky)

e) eff, ieff, iev, iv = ew

Afaganeff)
 Afaganief) = Afaganew
 Afaganiev)
 Afaganiv)

f) of, off, ov = ow

Souvarof)
 Souvaroff) = Souvarow
 Souvarov)

g) cak, csak, czak, chak, tzak = tschak
 cek, csek, czek, chek, tsek = tschek
 cik, csik, czik, chik, tzik = tschik
 cok, csok, czok, chok, tzok = tschok
 cuk, csuk, czuk, chuk, tzuk = tschuk
 p. ex. : Angielczyk = Angieltschik

h) vic, vich, vici, vicz, vits, vitch, vitz, vics, viz = witsch

Leibovicz)
 Leibovits) = Leibowitsch
 Leiboviz)
 Leibovic)

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general introduction of the subject. It is shown that the problem of the existence of a solution of the differential equation $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = r(x)$ is equivalent to the problem of the existence of a solution of the integral equation $y(x) = \int_a^b K(x, \xi)y(\xi) d\xi + \int_a^b L(x, \xi)r(\xi) d\xi$.

2. In the second part of the paper, the existence of a solution of the integral equation is proved. It is shown that if the kernel $K(x, \xi)$ is continuous and the function $r(x)$ is continuous, then there exists a unique solution of the integral equation.

3. In the third part of the paper, the existence of a solution of the differential equation is proved. It is shown that if the functions $p(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are continuous, then there exists a unique solution of the differential equation.

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9. In the ninth part of the paper, the existence of a solution of the differential equation is proved. It is shown that if the functions $p(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are continuous, then there exists a unique solution of the differential equation.

10. In the tenth part of the paper, the existence of a solution of the differential equation is proved. It is shown that if the functions $p(x)$, $q(x)$, and $r(x)$ are continuous, then there exists a unique solution of the differential equation.