

### THEORY

1. The first part of the theory discusses the basic principles of the subject, including the definition of the terms and the scope of the study. It also covers the historical development of the field and the current state of research.

2. The second part of the theory focuses on the practical applications of the concepts. It provides a detailed analysis of the various methods and techniques used in the field, along with their strengths and limitations.

3. The third part of the theory explores the relationship between the different components of the system. It discusses how the various elements interact and influence each other, and how these interactions can be used to optimize the overall performance.

Parameter	Value	Unit
Temperature	25	°C
Pressure	101.3	kPa
Humidity	65	%
Speed	10	m/s
Acceleration	9.8	m/s <sup>2</sup>
Force	9.8	N
Energy	98	J
Power	9.8	W
Efficiency	98	%
Frequency	10	Hz
Wavelength	10	m
Amplitude	10	m
Phase	0	rad
Angle	90	°
Area	10	m <sup>2</sup>
Volume	10	m <sup>3</sup>
Mass	10	kg
Weight	98	N
Height	10	m
Distance	10	m
Time	10	s
Frequency	10	Hz
Wavelength	10	m
Amplitude	10	m
Phase	0	rad
Angle	90	°
Area	10	m <sup>2</sup>
Volume	10	m <sup>3</sup>
Mass	10	kg
Weight	98	N
Height	10	m
Distance	10	m
Time	10	s

### EXPERIMENT



1. The first part of the experiment involves the preparation of the specimen. This includes the selection of the material to be observed, the cutting of the specimen into thin sections, and the staining of the sections to enhance contrast.

2. The second part of the experiment is the observation of the specimen. This involves the use of a microscope to view the specimen at high magnification. The observer should note the general appearance of the specimen, the shape and size of the individual cells or structures, and any other features of interest.

3. The third part of the experiment is the analysis of the results. This involves comparing the observed results with the theoretical expectations and drawing conclusions about the nature of the specimen.