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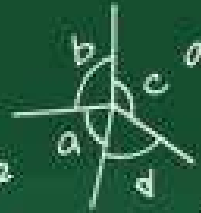
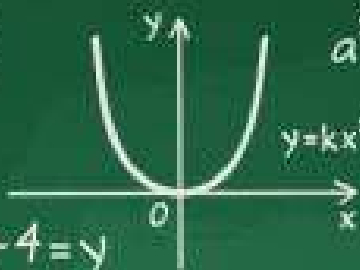


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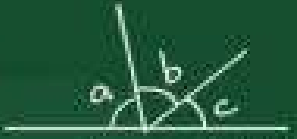
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$$a^2 + b^2$$

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$$a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$$



$$a + b + c = 180^\circ$$

$$8^2 + 6^2 = c^2$$

$$64 + 36 = c^2$$

$$100 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{c^2}$$

$$\pm 10 = c$$

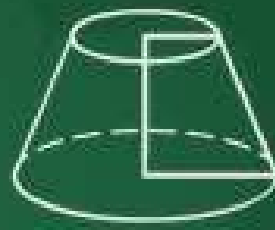
$$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$2x^2 + 3x + 4 = y$$

$$4^{\frac{3}{2}} = 2\sqrt{4^3} \quad \log_c\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log_c a - \log_c b$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$



$$\pi \approx 3.14$$

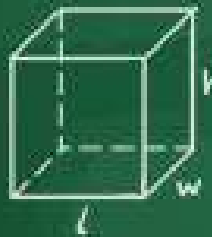
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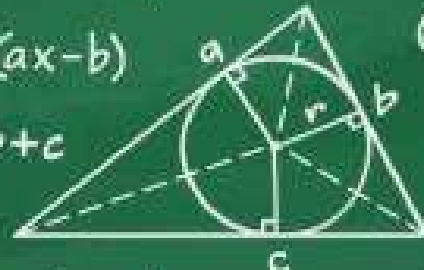
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$${}^n C_k x^{n-k} y^k \quad \sqrt{2}$$

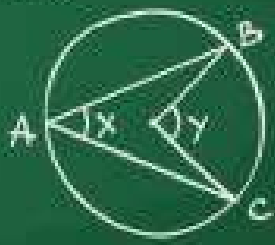
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$$= \frac{16}{x^2 + 8x + 6}$$

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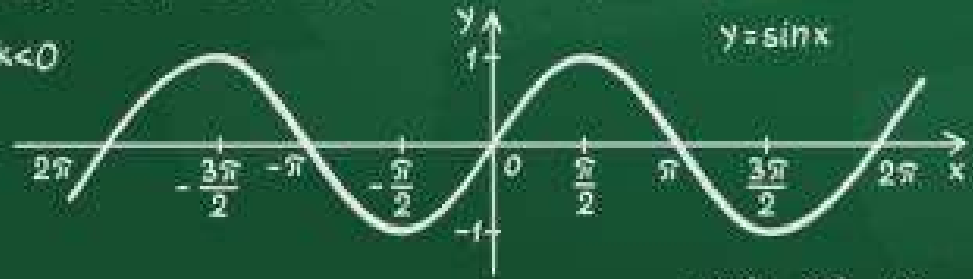
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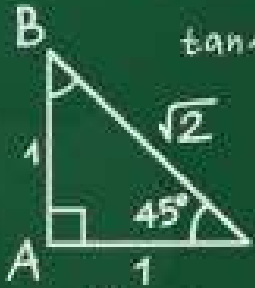
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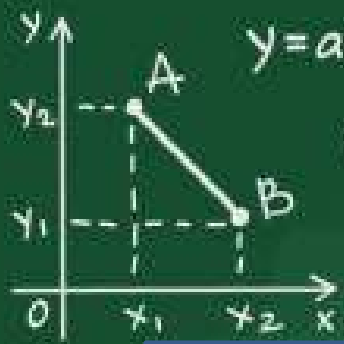
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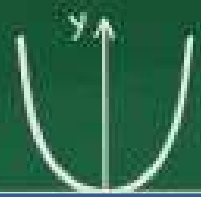
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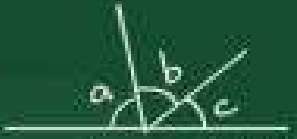


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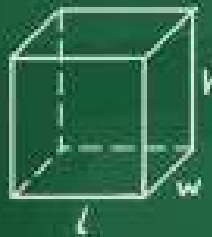
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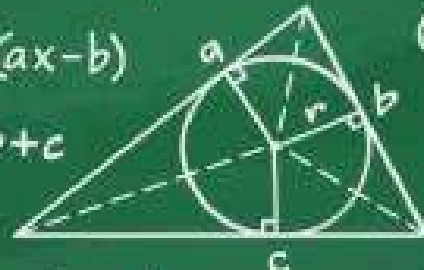
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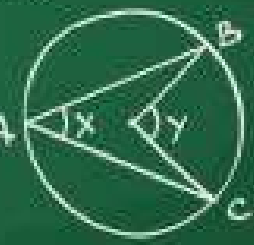
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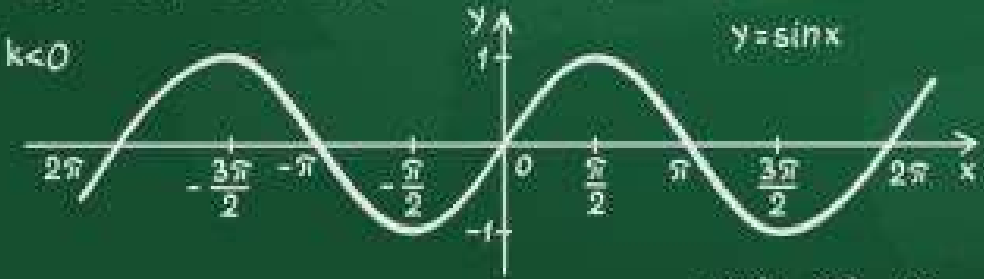
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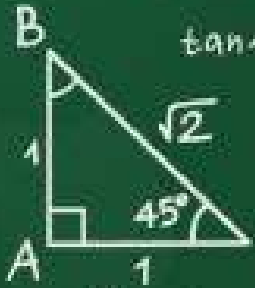
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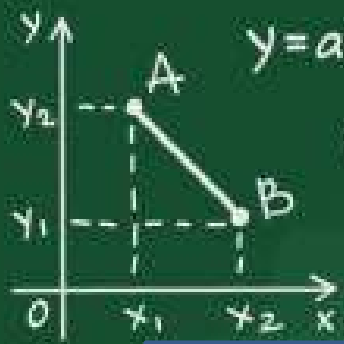
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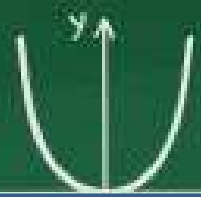
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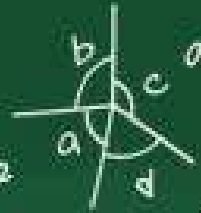


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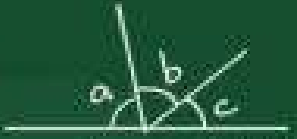
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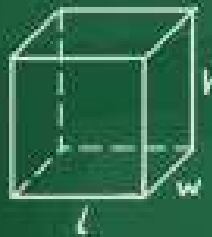
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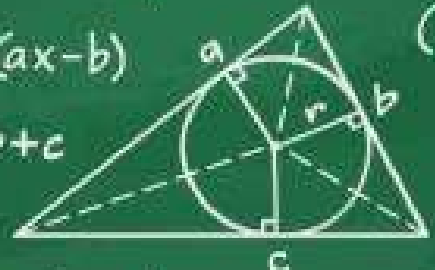
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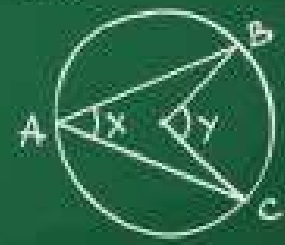
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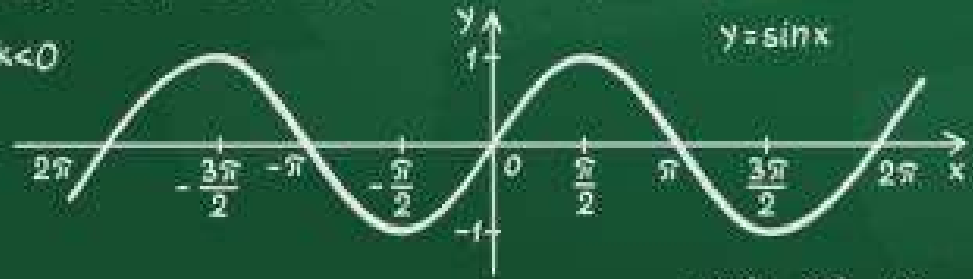
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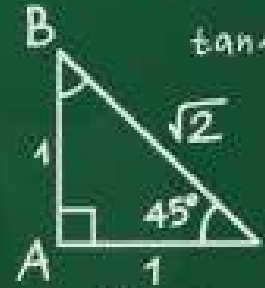
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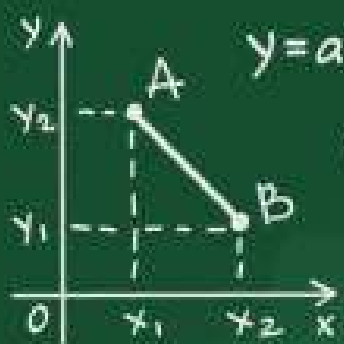
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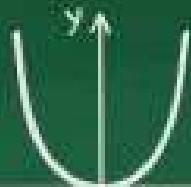
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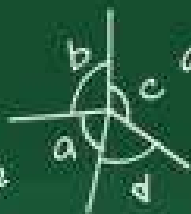
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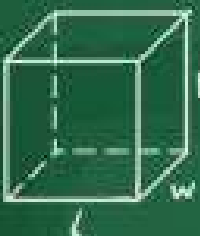
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$$a^b$$

Whatever comes to be has a cause of its coming to be;

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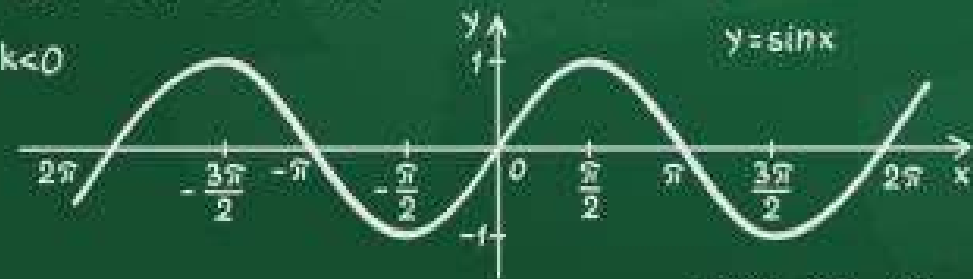
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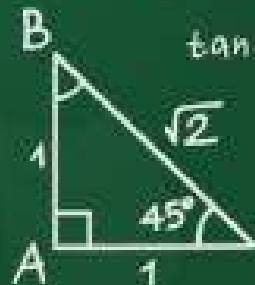
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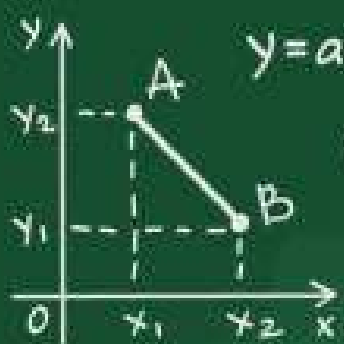
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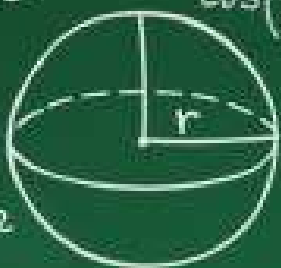
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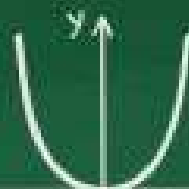
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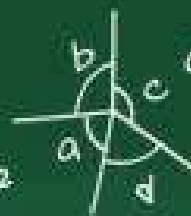
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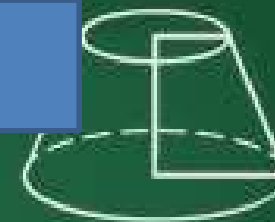
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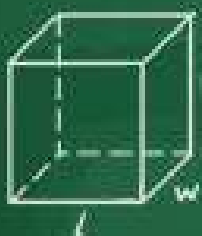
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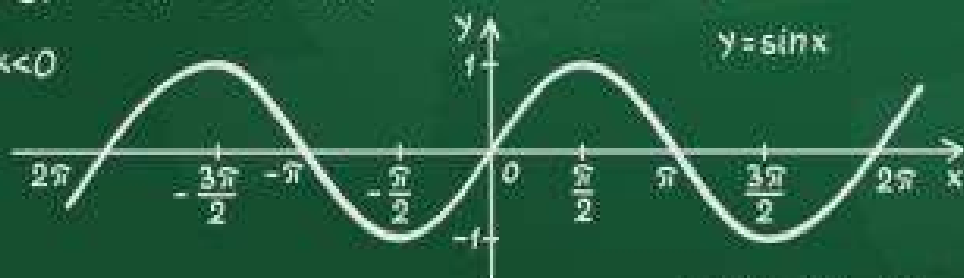
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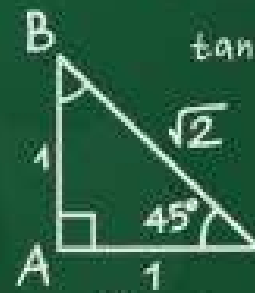


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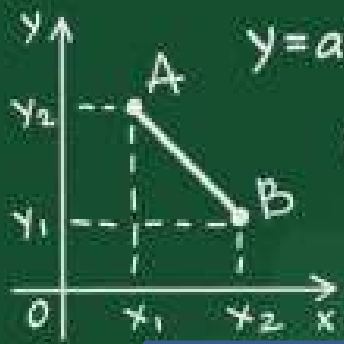
$$A = sr \quad r = \frac{A}{s} \quad \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

# John Philoponus (490 AD-570 AD)

Whatever comes to be has a cause of its coming to be;

The universe came to be;

Therefore, the universe has a cause of its coming to be.



$$y = a(x-b)^2 + c$$

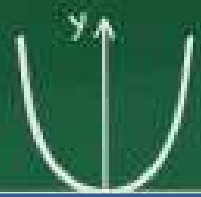
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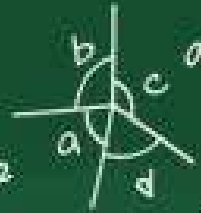
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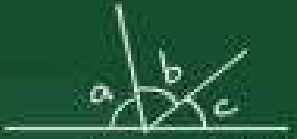


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# Anselm of Canterbury (1030-1109 AD)

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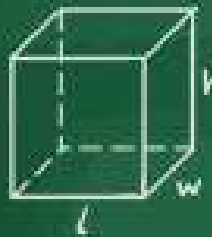
$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(-x) = a(-x) + b = -(ax - b)$$

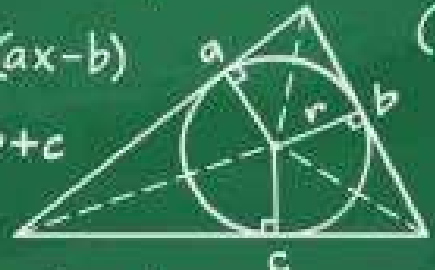
$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

$$\binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k \sqrt{2}$$

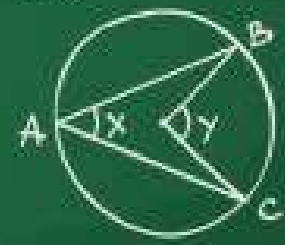
$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$a^b a^c = a^{b+c}$$



$$3^0 = 1$$



$$\frac{x}{x+2} - \frac{8}{x+6} =$$

$$= \frac{16}{x^2 + 8x + 6}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 y + \cos^2 y = 1$$

$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

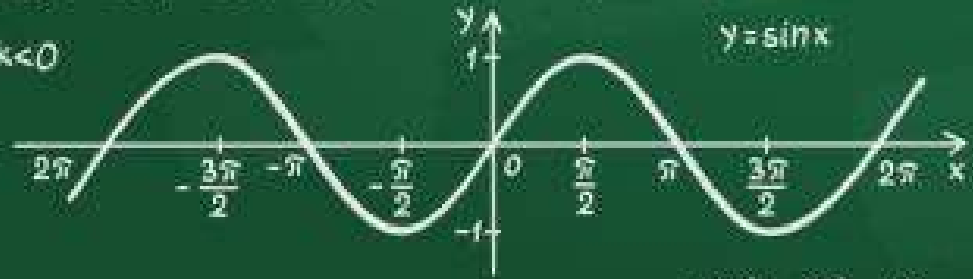
$$SA = 2Lw + 2Lh + 2wh$$

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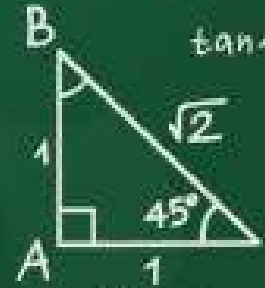
$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

k < 0



$$A = \frac{1}{2}ar + \frac{1}{2}br + \frac{1}{2}cr$$



$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

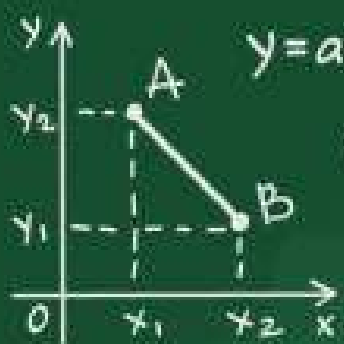
$$(8^2)^3 = 8^{2 \times 3} = 8^6$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$A = sr$$

$$r = \frac{A}{s}$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$y = a(x-b)^2 + c$$

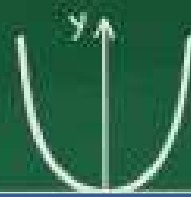
$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$SA = 4\pi r^2$$



$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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$$y = kx^2, k > 0$$



$$a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$$



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$$8^2 + 6^2 = c^2$$

$$64 + 36 = c^2$$

$$100 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{c^2}$$

$$\pm 10 = c$$

# Anselm of Canterbury (1030-1109 AD)

$$4^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt[2]{4^3}$$

$$\log_c\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log_c a - \log_c b$$

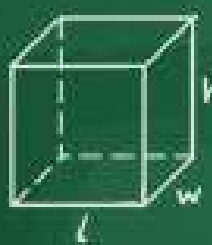
$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

$$\pi \approx 3.14$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$SA = 2Lw + 2Lh + 2wh$$

The invisible in the visible;

$$\sin^2 y + \cos^2 y = 1$$

$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

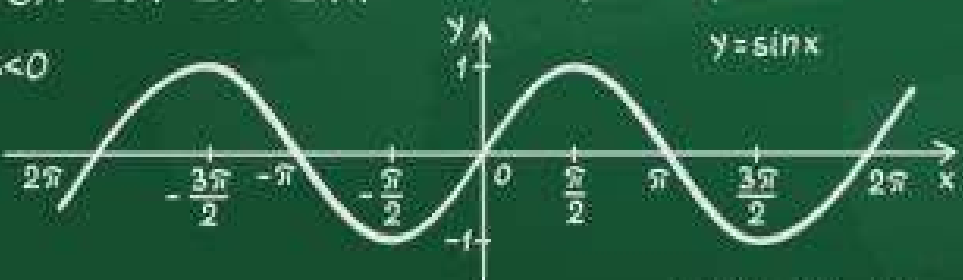


$$= \frac{16}{x^2 + 8x + 6}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

k < 0

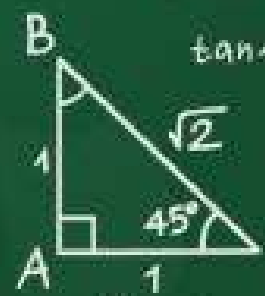


$$y = \sin x$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}ar + \frac{1}{2}br + \frac{1}{2}cr$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$



$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$A = sr$$

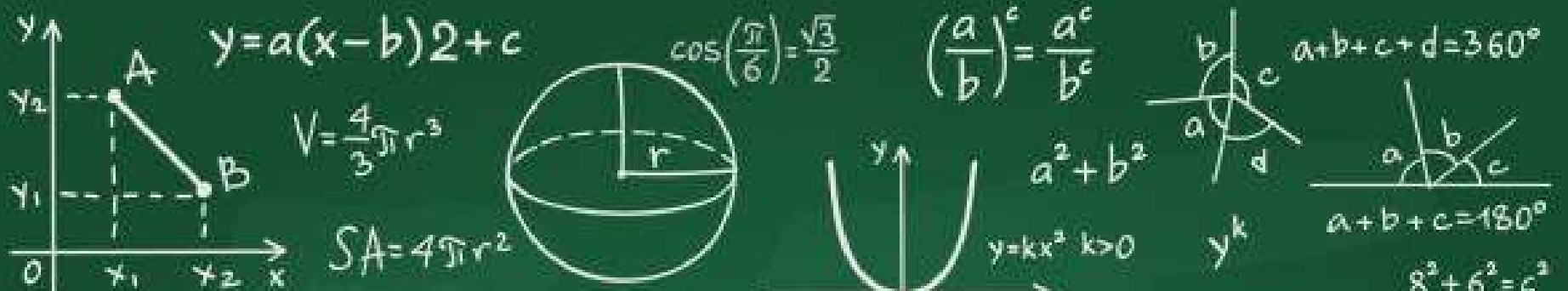
$$r = \frac{A}{s}$$

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$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$(8^2)^3 = 8^{2 \times 3} = 8^6$$

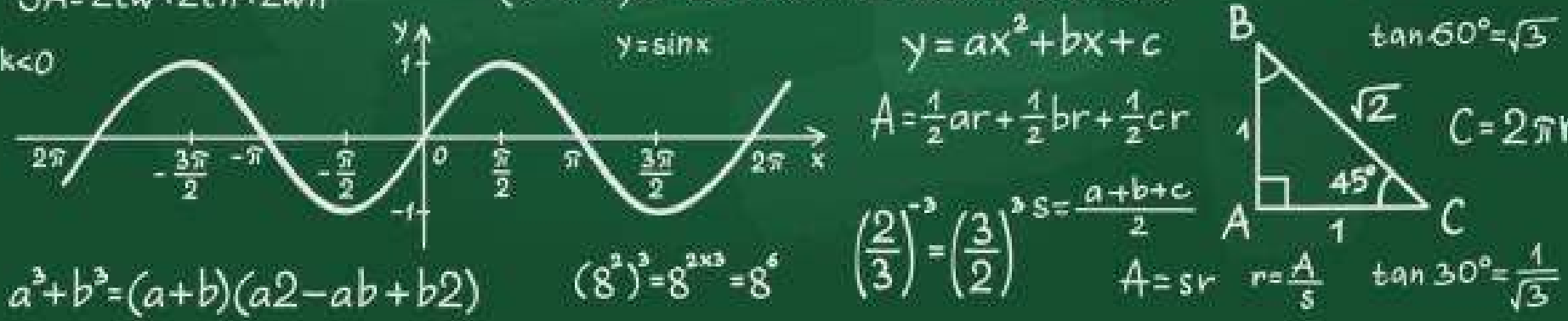




# Anselm of Canterbury (1030-1109 AD)

The invisible in the visible;

The uncreated in the created;

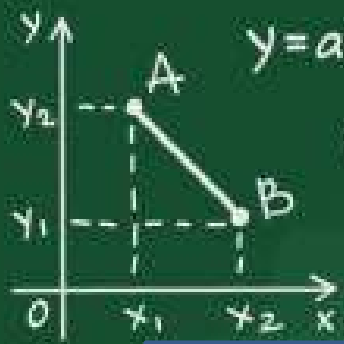


# Anselm of Canterbury (1030-1109 AD)

The invisible in the visible;

The uncreated in the created;

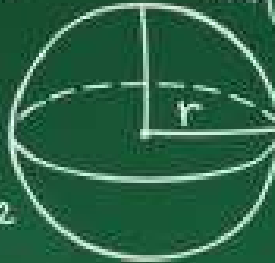
The great Good in the lessor Good.



$$y = a(x-b)^2 + c$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$SA = 4\pi r^2$$



$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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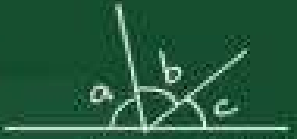


$$a^2 + b^2$$

$$y = kx^2, k > 0$$



$$a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$$



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$$\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{c^2}$$

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## Bonaventure (1221-1274 AD)

$$AB = \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$4^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt[2]{4^3}$$

$$\log_c\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log_c a - \log_c b$$

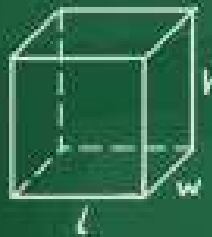
$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

## Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274 AD)

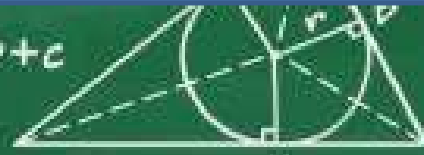
$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

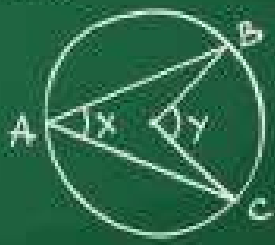
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$$3^0 = 1$$



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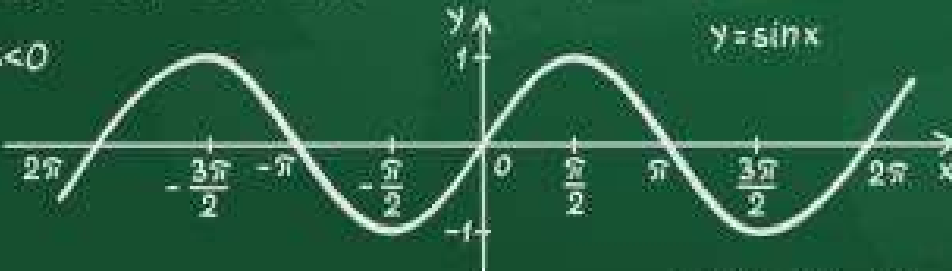
$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$

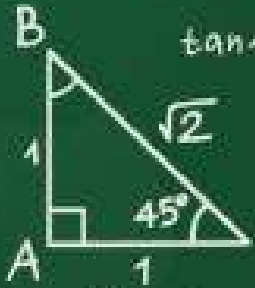
$$k < 0$$



$$y = \sin x$$

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$$A = \frac{1}{2}ar + \frac{1}{2}br + \frac{1}{2}cr$$



$$C = 2\pi r$$

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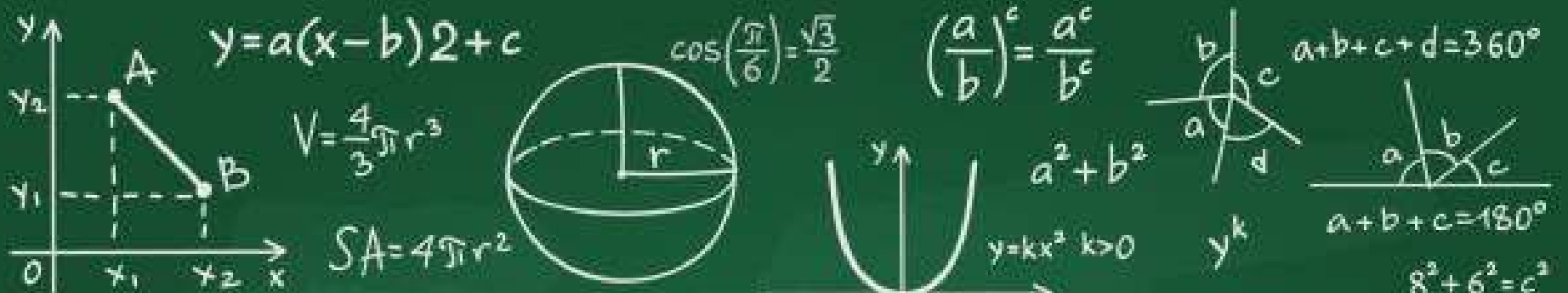
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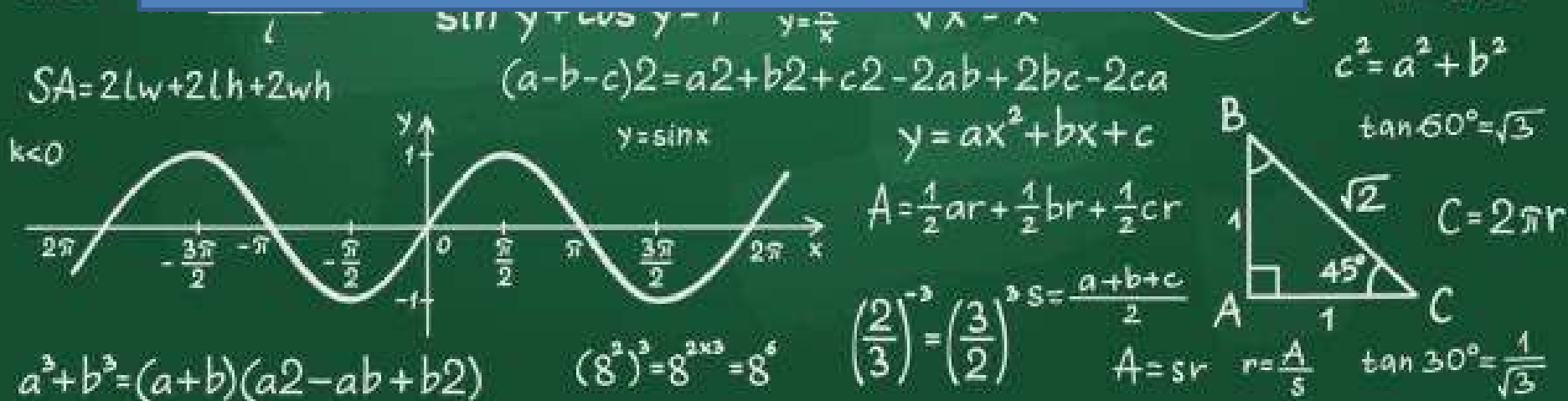
$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

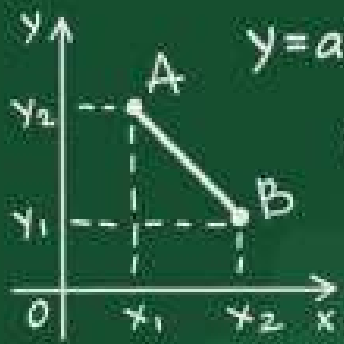


**Johannes Kepler (1571-1630 AD)**

**Rene Descartes (1596-1650 AD)**

**Isacc Newton (1643-1727 AD)**





$$y = a(x-b)^2 + c$$

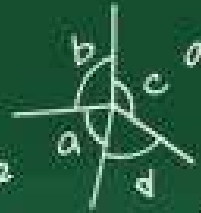
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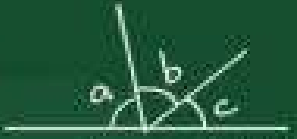


$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

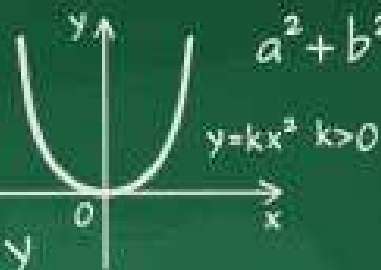
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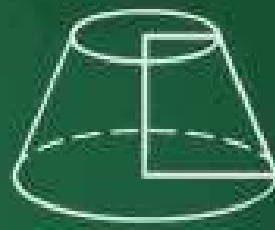
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$$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

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$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$4^{\frac{3}{2}} = \sqrt[2]{4^3} \quad \log_c\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log_c a - \log_c b$$

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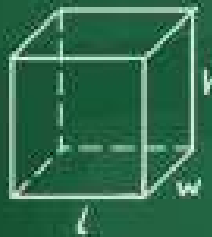
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$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k \quad \sqrt{9}$$

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$$a^b a^c = a^{b+c}$$

A Most Perfect being is Possible;

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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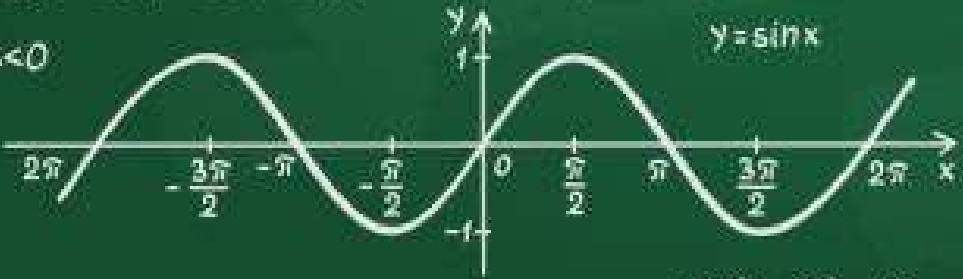
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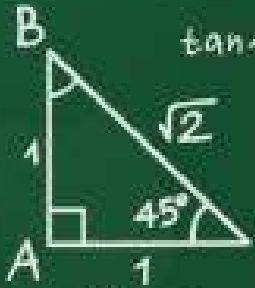
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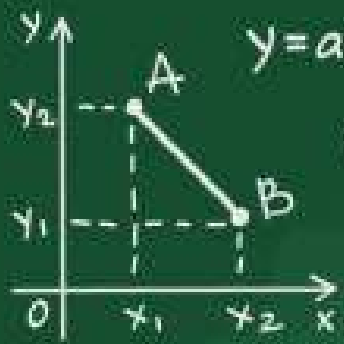
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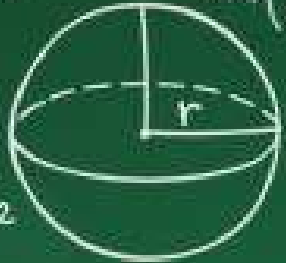
$$A = sr \quad r = \frac{A}{s} \quad \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



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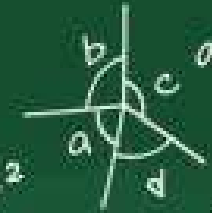
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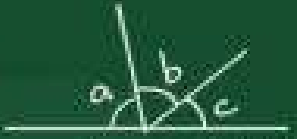


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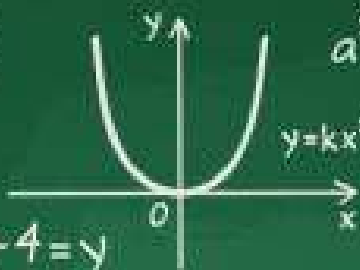
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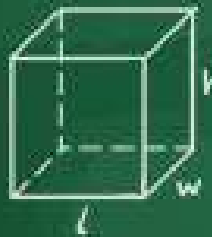
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$$a^b a$$

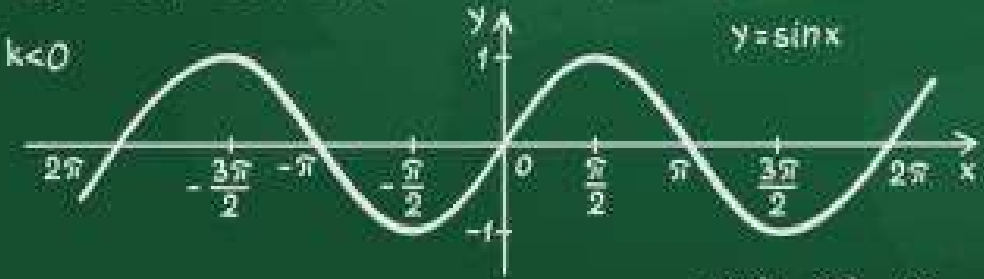
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A Most Perfect being is Possible;

If a Most Perfect being is Possible then God exists.

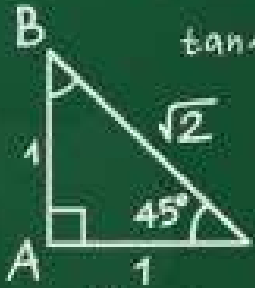
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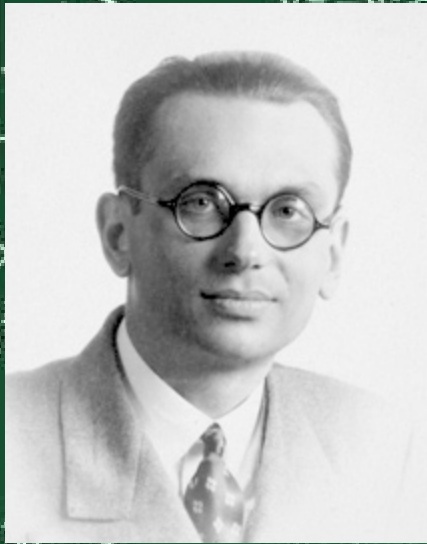
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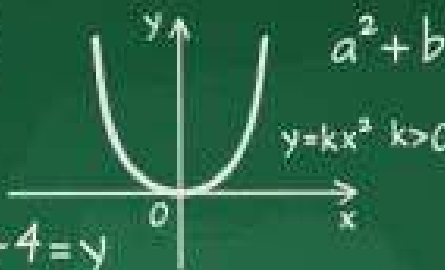
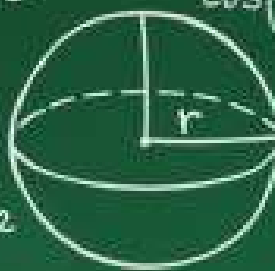
Kurt Gödel  
1906-1978 AD

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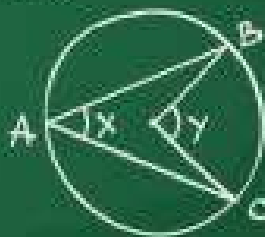
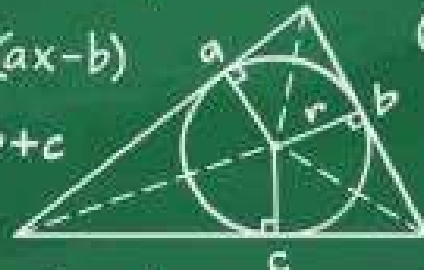
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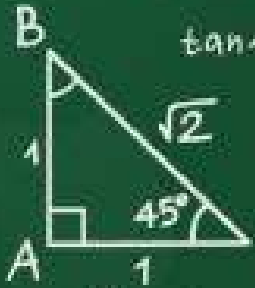
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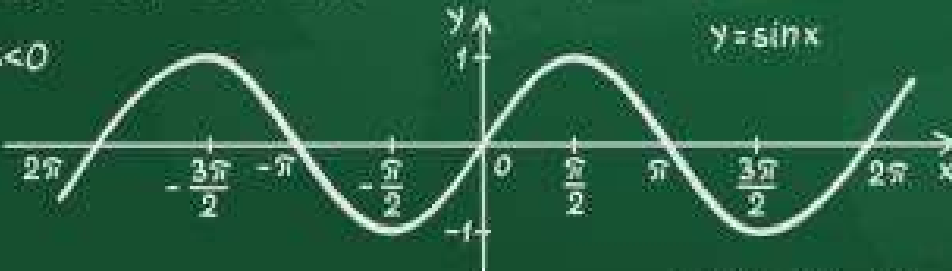
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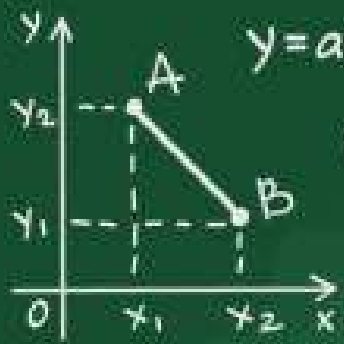
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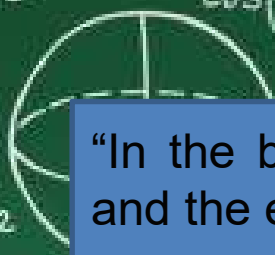




$$y = a(x-b)^2 + c$$

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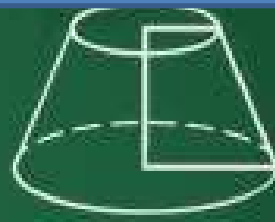
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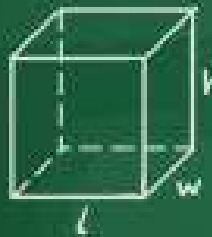
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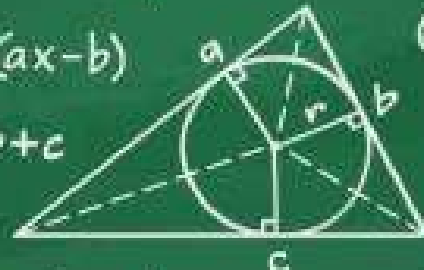
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$${}^n C_k x^{n-k} y^k \quad \sqrt{2}$$

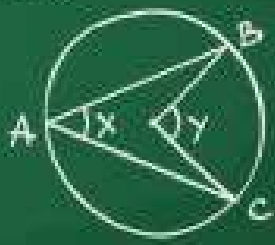
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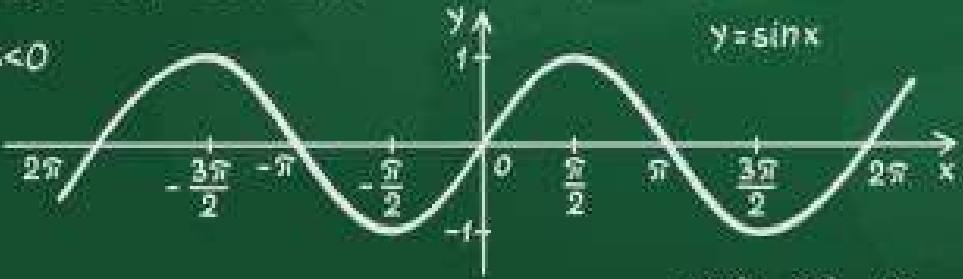
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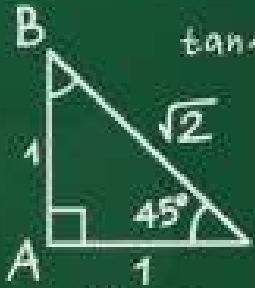
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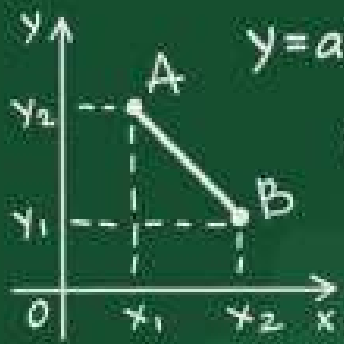
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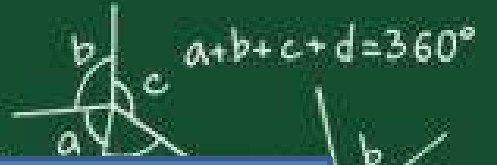
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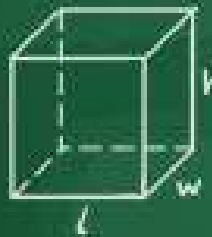
“...I am the God of thy father, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob...” Exodus 3:6

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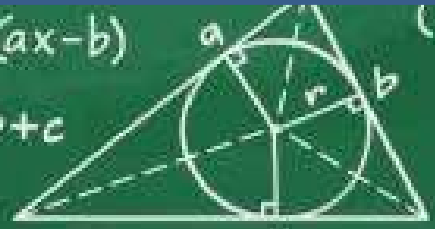
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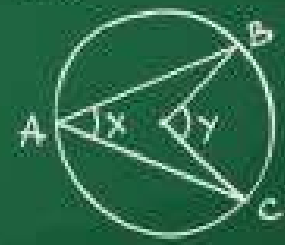
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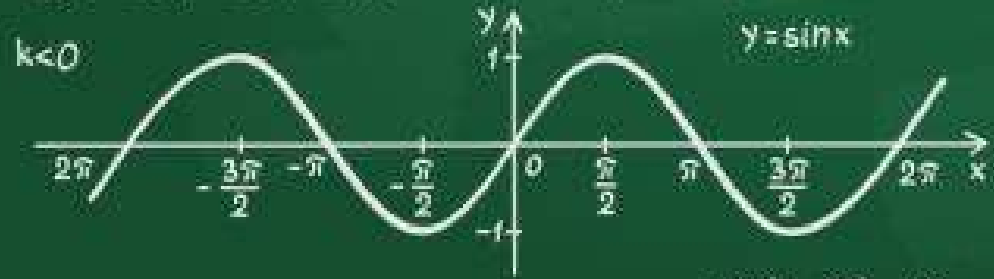
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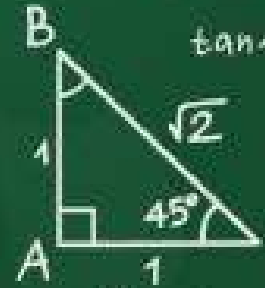
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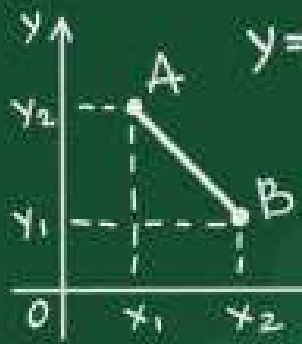
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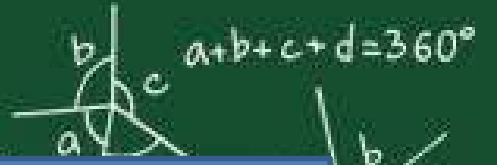
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God Created the Universe.  
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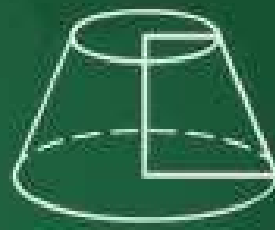
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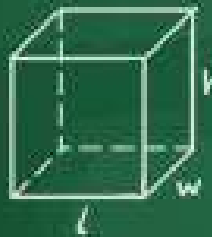
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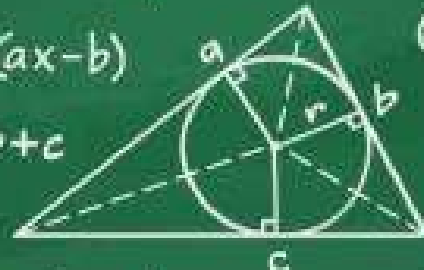
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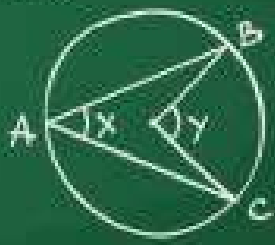
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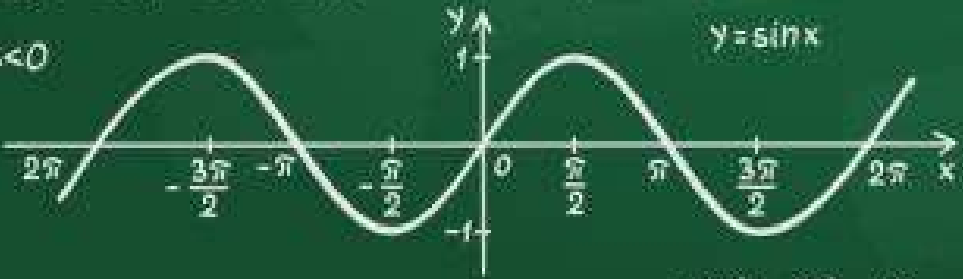
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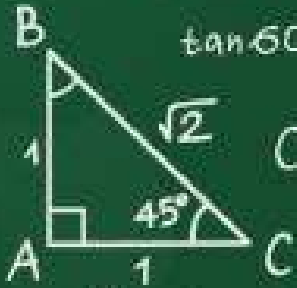
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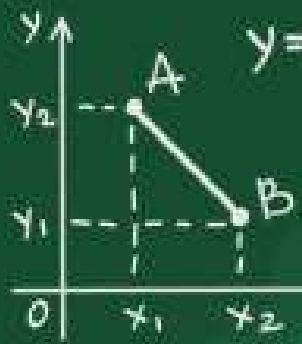
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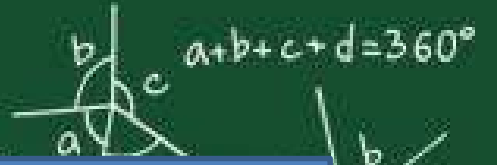
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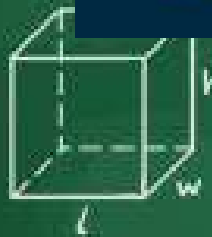
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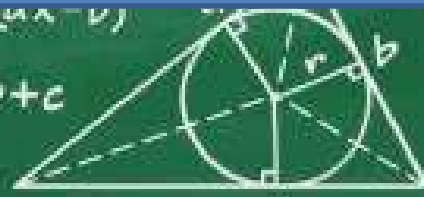
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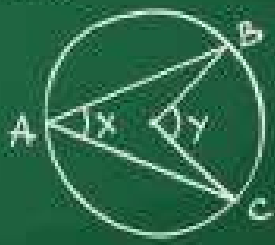
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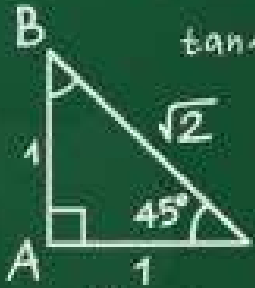
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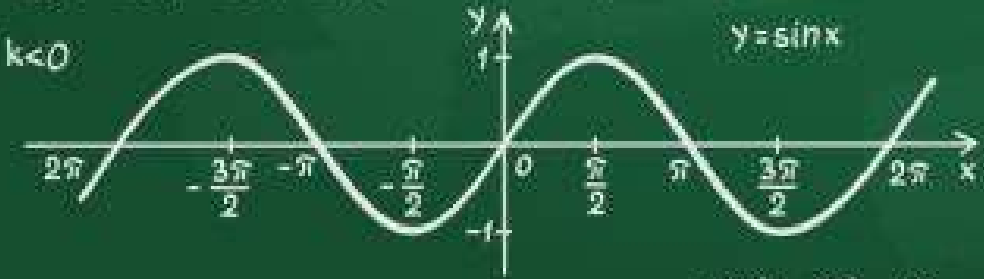
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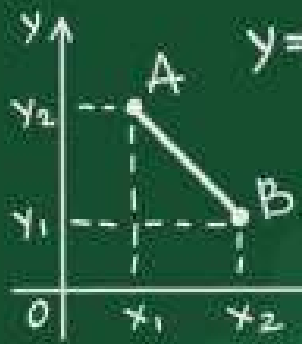


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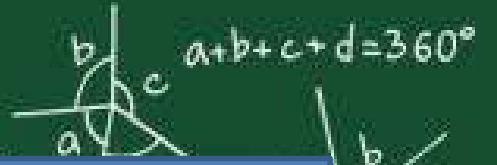
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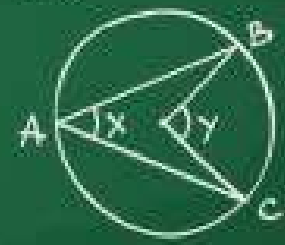


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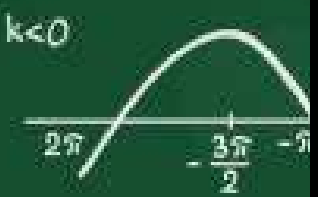
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4

God's Plan of Salvation.  
Eternal life with the Father.  
Eternal life with the Son.  
Eternal life with the Holy Spirit.

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