Introduction

1. Introduction

Abstract

Grain Non-Sphericity Effects on the Angle of Repose

OF GRANULAR MATERIAL
\[
\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{y_i}} \left( \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{y_i}} \right)^2 \leq D(f) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{y_i} \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{y_i}} \log \left( \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{y_i}} \right)
\]

The focus of the paper is on the task of learning in different settings and environments. We analyze and compare various algorithms and techniques for this purpose. The results are presented in the following sections.
In the present application, the expression of the operators' connections to the population of a collection of objects is an important issue. If objects are related by a functional relationship, a functional extension of the expression is introduced. If objects are related by a structural relationship, a structural extension of the expression is introduced. In both cases, the expression of the operators' connections to the population of a collection of objects is an important issue.

In this expression, the functional relationship is expressed by a functional extension of the expression. The structural relationship is expressed by a structural extension of the expression. In both cases, the expression of the operators' connections to the population of a collection of objects is an important issue.
There are two different ways of defining the angle of slope of a slope. To use the same

\[ \theta = \arctan \left( \frac{y}{x} \right) \]

where \( \theta \) is the slope angle, \( y \) is the vertical change, and \( x \) is the horizontal change.

In the diagram above, the horizontal axis represents the distance (in meters) along the slope, and the vertical axis represents the elevation change (in meters). The graph shows the elevation change as a function of the horizontal distance.

**Figure 1:** Graph of elevation change vs. horizontal distance. The slope angle is calculated using the tangent function, \( \tan(\theta) = \frac{y}{x} \), to find \( \theta \).

**Figure 2:** Two different scenarios are shown: (a) The slope is a straight line with a constant angle, and (b) The slope changes at different constant intervals. The angle of slope is determined by calculating the slope between the two points and then using trigonometric functions to find the angle.
Image: A page from a document with text that is not legible due to the quality of the image. The text appears to be a page with a diagram and some paragraphs of text, possibly related to a scientific or technical subject.