

NE. MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION CO. MISSION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONNECT WITH PIPE LINE

THIS REQUEST SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN TRIPPLICATE. See instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Hobbs, New Mexico

October 6, 1939

Place

Date

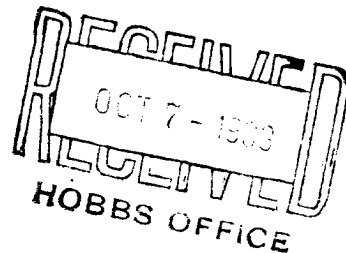
OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

DUPLICATE

Gentlemen:

Permission is requested to connect Stanolind Oil & Gas Co Alice Z. Caylor
 Wells No. 1 in SW 34 of Sec. 6 T. 17 R. 37, N. M. P. M.,
South Lovington Field, Lea County, with the pipe line of the
Texas-New Mexico Pipe Line Co. Funico, New Mexico
 Status of land (State, Government or privately owned) Privately owned
 Location of tank battery 900' Southeast of well
 Description of tanks 2 - 500 bbl HP BS Tanks
 Logs of the above wells were filed with the Oil Conservation Commission _____ 19____
 All other requirements of the Commission have (~~have not~~) been complied with. (Cross out incorrect words.)
 Additional information:

This well was put on Proration Schedule 10-1-39.



Yours truly,

Permission is hereby granted to make pipe line connections requested above.

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By

Roy Garbrough
 A. ANDREAS
 State Geologist
 Member Oil Conservation Commission

Date

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company

Owner or Operator

By

Robert L. Henningsen
 Field Supt.

Position

Address

Box F, Hobbs, New Mexico.

OCT 7 - 1939

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is an odd function and that $f(x) \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

In the second part, we consider the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is an even function and that $g(x) \in (-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation

$$h(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^4} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is an even function and that $h(x) \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

In the fourth part, we consider the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation

$$k(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^4} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $k(x)$ is an odd function and that $k(x) \in (-\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{8})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation

$$l(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^6} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $l(x)$ is an even function and that $l(x) \in (0, \frac{\pi}{6})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

In the sixth part, we consider the function $m(x)$ defined by the equation

$$m(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^6} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $m(x)$ is an odd function and that $m(x) \in (-\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{12})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $n(x)$ defined by the equation

$$n(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^8} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $n(x)$ is an even function and that $n(x) \in (0, \frac{\pi}{8})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

In the eighth part, we consider the function $o(x)$ defined by the equation

$$o(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^8} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $o(x)$ is an odd function and that $o(x) \in (-\frac{\pi}{16}, \frac{\pi}{16})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $p(x)$ defined by the equation

$$p(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^{10}} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $p(x)$ is an even function and that $p(x) \in (0, \frac{\pi}{10})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

In the tenth part, we consider the function $q(x)$ defined by the equation

$$q(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^{10}} dt$$
 for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is shown that $q(x)$ is an odd function and that $q(x) \in (-\frac{\pi}{20}, \frac{\pi}{20})$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.