

NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Santa Fe, New Mexico

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONNECT WITH PIPE LINE

This request should be SUBMITTED IN TRIPLICATE. See instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Tulsa, Oklahoma,

April 12, 1937

Place

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Permission is requested to connect Devonian Oil Company Hensley State Lease
Company or Operator Lease
Wells No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Lots 1 to 6 of Sec. 5, T. 21S, R. 36E, N. M. P. M.
Eunice Field, Lea County, with the pipe line of the
Shell Petroleum Corporation, Shell Building, Houston, Texas
Pipe Line Co. Address

Status of land (State, Government or privately owned) State

Location of tank battery on Lot 6, Sec. 5-21S-36E.

Description of tanks 6-500 bbl. wood tanks; 6-321 bbl. wood tanks

Logs of the above wells were filed with the Oil Conservation Commission filed several months ago 1937

All other requirements of the Commission have ~~have not~~ been complied with. (Cross out incorrect words.)

Additional information:

This lease has been connected to the lines of Humble Oil & Refining Company, and we desire to change connections to the Shell Petroleum Corporation, per request of Humble

ILLEGIBLE

DUPLICATE

Yours truly,

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

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By _____

Title _____

Date _____

G. D. Mac
State Geologist

Member Oil Conservation Commission

DEVONIAN OIL COMPANY,

Owner or Operator

By _____

Position _____

President

Address Box 1379, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

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

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

It is well known that this function is the arctangent function, i.e.,

$$f(x) = \arctan x.$$

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function

$$g(x) = \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \neq 0.$$

It is well known that this function is constant, i.e., $g(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ for all $x \neq 0$. This can be proved by using the identity $\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ for $x > 0$ and $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ for $x < 0$. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $h(x) = \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \arctan \frac{1}{x}$. It is well known that this function is also constant, i.e., $h(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ for all $x \neq 0$. This can be proved by using the identity $\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ for $x > 0$ and $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ for $x < 0$. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $k(x) = \arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \arctan \frac{1}{x}$. It is well known that this function is also constant, i.e., $k(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ for all $x \neq 0$. This can be proved by using the identity $\arctan x + \arctan \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ for $x > 0$ and $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ for $x < 0$.

3. The

4. The

5. The

6. The

7. The

8. The

9. The

10. The