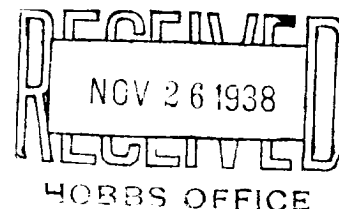


NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Santa Fe, New Mexico

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES



Submit this notice in triplicate to the Oil Conservation Commission or its proper agent before the work specified is to begin. A copy will be returned to the sender on which will be given the approval, with any modifications considered advisable, or the rejection by the Commission or agent, of the plan submitted. The plan as approved should be followed, and work should not begin until approval is obtained. See additional instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Indicate nature of notice by checking below:

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TEST CASING SHUT-OFF		NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SHOOT OR CHEMICALLY TREAT WELL	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CHANGE PLANS		NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PULL OR OTHERWISE ALTER CASING	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REPAIR WELL		NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PLUG WELL	
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO REMOVE WORK	Install central tank battery		X

Hobbs, New MexicoNovember 26, 1938

Place

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Following is a notice of intention to do certain work as described below at the

Continental Oil Co. State D-11 Lease Well No. 1-2-3-4 in SW/4
Company or Operator Lease
of Sec. 11, T. 21S, R. 36E, N. M. P. M., Eunice Field,
Lea County.

FULL DETAILS OF PROPOSED PLAN OF WORK

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

We propose to flow the above wells into a central tank battery. The centralized battery will have sufficient tankage so arranged that individual well tests may be taken at regular intervals or when so desired by the Commission. Each well will have an individual separator. The Shell Pipe Line Company is connected.

DUPLICATE

NOV 26 1938

Approved _____, 19____
except as follows:

Continental Oil Company

Company or Operator

By H. L. Johnston

Position Dist. Supt.
Send communications regarding well to

Name H. L. JohnstonAddress c/o Continental Oil CompanyBox CC, Hobbs, N.M.

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By Ross Walker R. M.Title OIL & GAS INSPECTOR

The first part of the question is about the definition of a function. A function is a rule that assigns to each element of a set A exactly one element of a set B . In other words, for every x in A , there is a unique y in B such that $f(x) = y$. This is often written as $f: A \rightarrow B$.

The second part of the question is about the domain and range of a function. The domain of a function is the set of all possible input values, and the range is the set of all possible output values. For example, if $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by $f(x) = x^2$, then the domain is \mathbb{R} and the range is $[0, \infty)$.

The third part of the question is about the composition of functions. If $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow C$ are functions, then the composition $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ is defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$.

The fourth part of the question is about the inverse of a function. A function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is invertible if and only if it is bijective, that is, it is both injective and surjective. If f is invertible, then its inverse $f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$ is defined by $f^{-1}(y) = x$ if and only if $f(x) = y$.

Now, let's consider the specific function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = x^2$. The domain of f is \mathbb{R} and the range is $[0, \infty)$. The function f is not injective because $f(x) = f(-x)$ for all x . However, f is surjective because for every $y \geq 0$, there is an $x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(x) = y$. Therefore, f is not invertible.

On the other hand, the function $g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $g(y) = \sqrt{y}$ is invertible. The domain of g is $[0, \infty)$ and the range is $[0, \infty)$. The function g is both injective and surjective, so it is bijective. Its inverse $g^{-1}: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is defined by $g^{-1}(y) = y^2$.

In conclusion, the function $f(x) = x^2$ is not invertible, but the function $g(y) = \sqrt{y}$ is invertible.

Now, let's consider the function $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $h(x) = x^3$. The domain of h is \mathbb{R} and the range is \mathbb{R} . The function h is both injective and surjective, so it is bijective. Therefore, h is invertible. Its inverse $h^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by $h^{-1}(y) = \sqrt[3]{y}$.

Finally, let's consider the function $k: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $k(x) = x|x|$. The domain of k is \mathbb{R} and the range is \mathbb{R} . The function k is both injective and surjective, so it is bijective. Therefore, k is invertible. Its inverse $k^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by $k^{-1}(y) = \sqrt[3]{y}$.

ADDITIONAL

Now, let's consider the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 1$. The domain of f is \mathbb{R} and the range is $[1, \infty)$. The function f is not injective because $f(x) = f(-x)$ for all x . However, f is surjective because for every $y \geq 1$, there is an $x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(x) = y$. Therefore, f is not invertible.

On the other hand, the function $g: [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $g(y) = \sqrt{y-1}$ is invertible. The domain of g is $[1, \infty)$ and the range is $[0, \infty)$. The function g is both injective and surjective, so it is bijective. Its inverse $g^{-1}: [1, \infty) \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ is defined by $g^{-1}(y) = y^2 + 1$.