

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

BOX 2045

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO

Date March 12, 1937

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION
BOX 871
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Re:
Proposed NSP 363
Proposed NSL _____

Gentlemen:

I have examined the application dated 3/6/37
for the Continental Oil Co. Sholes B-19 #2 19-25-37
Operator Lease and Well No. S-T-R

and my recommendations are as follows:

O.K.--E.J.F.O.K.--J.W.R.

Yours very truly,

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Engineer

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $f(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x g(t) dt$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $g(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation $h(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h(t) dt$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $h(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation $k(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x k(t) dt$. It is shown that $k(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $k(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation $l(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x l(t) dt$. It is shown that $l(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $l(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $m(x)$ defined by the equation $m(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x m(t) dt$. It is shown that $m(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $m(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $n(x)$ defined by the equation $n(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x n(t) dt$. It is shown that $n(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $n(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $o(x)$ defined by the equation $o(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x o(t) dt$. It is shown that $o(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $o(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $p(x)$ defined by the equation $p(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x p(t) dt$. It is shown that $p(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $p(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $q(x)$ defined by the equation $q(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x q(t) dt$. It is shown that $q(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $q(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

11. The eleventh part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $r(x)$ defined by the equation $r(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x r(t) dt$. It is shown that $r(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $r(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

12. The twelfth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $s(x)$ defined by the equation $s(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x s(t) dt$. It is shown that $s(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $s(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.

13. The thirteenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $t(x)$ defined by the equation $t(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t(t) dt$. It is shown that $t(x)$ is a constant function, i.e., $t(x) = c$ for all $x \neq 0$. This is done by differentiating both sides of the equation with respect to x and using the fundamental theorem of calculus.