

Chapter 1 : Division of Algebraic Expressions

Recall the following when dividing algebraic expressions. The reciprocal of a number x , is $1/x$. For example, the reciprocal of 5 is $1/5$ and the reciprocal of $1\ 2/3$ is $3/5$.

In the Supreme Court, the program shall be limited to commercial claims and tax certiorari, conservatorship, and mental hygiene proceedings in Monroe, Westchester, New York and Suffolk Counties. The papers, including exhibits, shall comply with the requirements of CPLR a and section Whenever a paper is filed that requires the payment of a filing fee, a separate credit card or debit card authorization sheet shall be included and shall contain the credit or debit card number or other information of the party or attorney permitting such card to be debited by the clerk for payment of the filing fee. The card authorization sheet shall be kept separately by the clerk and shall not be a part of the public record. The clerk shall not be required to accept papers more than 50 pages in length, including exhibits but excluding the cover page and the card authorization sheet. The clerk shall date-stamp the papers with the date that they were received. Where the papers initiate an action, the clerk also shall mark the papers with the index number. No later than the following business day, the clerk shall transmit a copy of the first page of each paper, containing the date of filing and, where appropriate, the index number, to the filing party or attorney, either by facsimile or first class mail. If any page of the papers filed with the clerk was missing or illegible, a telephonic, facsimile, or postal notification transmitted by the clerk to the party or attorney shall so state, and the party or attorney shall forward the new or corrected page to the clerk for inclusion in the papers. The appropriate clerk shall deem the UCS fax server to be subject to a technical failure on a given day if the server is unable to accept filings continuously or intermittently over the course of any period of time greater than one hour after The clerk shall provide notice of all such technical failures by means of the UCS fax server which persons may telephone in order to learn the current status of the Service which appears to be down. When filing by fax is hindered by a technical failure of the UCS fax server, with the exception of deadlines that by law cannot be extended, the time for filing of any paper that is delayed due to technical failure shall be extended for one day for each day in which such technical failure occurs, unless otherwise ordered by the court. For purposes of this section: Except as otherwise provided in section A party may commence any action in the Supreme Court in any county provided that e-filing has been authorized in that county and in the class of actions to which that action belongs pursuant to paragraph 1 of subdivision a of this section by electronically filing the initiating documents with the County Clerk through the NYSCEF site. Upon receipt of such transmission, the site shall generate and record the completed petition in proper form in portable document format. After commencement of an action wherein e-filing is authorized, documents may be electronically filed and served, but only by, and electronic service shall be made only upon, a party or parties who have consented thereto. A party who has not consented to participation shall file documents with the court and the County Clerk, and serve and be served with documents, in hard copy. When an e-filing party serves a document in hard copy on a non-participating party, the document served shall bear full signatures of all signatories and proof of such service shall be filed electronically. Notwithstanding the following, no party shall be compelled, directly or indirectly, to participate in e-filing pursuant to this section. A consent to e-filing in an action shall state that the party providing it agrees to the use of e-filing in the action and to be bound by the filing and service provisions in this section. A party who has commenced an action electronically shall serve upon the other parties together with the initiating documents a notice of e-filing in a form approved by the Chief Administrator. Such notice shall provide sufficient information in plain language concerning e-filing. Except for an unrepresented litigant, a party served with such a notice shall promptly record his or her consent electronically in the manner provided at the NYSCEF site or file with the court and serve on all parties of record a declination of consent. An unrepresented litigant is exempt from having to file and serve documents electronically in accordance with this section and need not respond to the notice described herein; except that he or she may file a consent to participate in e-filing provided the clerk shall first have explained his or her options for e-filing in plain language, including the option for expedited processing, and inquired whether he or she wishes to participate.

Where an unrepresented litigant opts to file a consent hereunder, it shall be documented in the case file in a manner prescribed by the Chief Administrator. Provided, however, that where an unrepresented litigant chooses to participate in e-filing in accordance with these rules, he or she may at any time opt out of such participation by presenting the clerk of the court with a form so declaring. The filing of a consent to e-filing hereunder shall not constitute an appearance in the action under CPLR. When an action becomes subject to e-filing, the court may direct that documents previously filed in the action in hard copy be filed electronically by the parties. The court may at any time order discontinuation of e-filing in such action or modification of e-filing procedures therein in order to prevent prejudice and promote substantial justice. Where procedurally permitted, upon court direction, an application by a party to the court, or a stipulation among the parties, a pending action may be converted to electronic form. Such direction, application, or stipulation must be served on all parties to the action and filed with proof of service. The County Clerk may require the parties to furnish previously filed hard copy documents in electronic form. Documents may be filed or served electronically only by a person who has registered as an authorized e-filing user or as otherwise provided in this subdivision. An attorney admitted to practice in the State of New York, or a person seeking to serve as an authorized e-filing agent on behalf of attorneys of record in an e-filed action or actions hereinafter "filing agent" may register as an authorized e-filing user of the NYSCEF site. An attorney admitted pro hac vice in an action, an unrepresented litigant, or a person who has been authorized in writing by an owner or owners of real property to submit a petition as provided in section of the Real Property Tax Law and who has been licensed to engage in such business as required by the jurisdiction in which the business is operated hereinafter "small claims assessment review filing agent" may also register as an authorized e-filing user, but solely for purposes of such action or, in the case of a small claims assessment review filing agent, solely for those proceedings under section of the Real Property Tax Law in which he or she has been authorized to submit a petition. Registration shall be on a form prescribed by the Chief Administrator. If so provided by the Chief Administrator, registration shall not be complete until the registering person has been approved as an e-filing user. An authorized e-filing user shall notify the Resource Center immediately of any change in the information provided on his or her registration form. An authorized e-filing user shall maintain his or her User ID and password as confidential, except as provided in paragraph 4 of this subdivision. Upon learning of the compromise of the confidentiality of either the User ID or the password, an authorized e-filing user shall immediately notify the Resource Center. At its initiative or upon request, the UCS may at any time issue a new User ID or password to any authorized e-filing user. An authorized e-filing user may authorize another person to file a document electronically on his or her behalf in a particular action using the User ID and password of the user, but, in such event, the authorized e-filing user shall retain full responsibility for any document filed. In any action subject to e-filing, all documents required to be filed with the court by an e-filing party shall be filed and served electronically, except as provided in this section. A filing agent other than one employed by a governmental entity shall e-file a statement of authorization from counsel of record in an action, in a form approved by the Chief Administrator, prior to or together with the first e-filing in that action by the agent on behalf of that counsel. Documents that are required to be filed and served electronically in accordance with this section or paragraph 1 of subdivision c of section. In the event a filer shall file and serve documents in hard copy pursuant to this sub paragraph, each such document shall include the notice required by the immediately following sub paragraph, and the filer shall file those documents with the NYSCEF site within three business days thereafter. Where an action is subject to e-filing and a party other than an unrepresented litigant who is not participating in e-filing or attorney seeks to file a document therein in hard copy, such document shall include, on a separate page firmly affixed thereto, a notice of hard copy submission, in a form approved by the Chief Administrator, that states the reason why the document is being filed in hard copy form. Whenever documents are filed electronically that require the payment of a filing fee, the person who files the documents shall provide therewith, in payment of the fee: Notwithstanding the foregoing, where permitted by the County Clerk, an authorized e-filing user who electronically files documents that require the payment of a filing fee may cause such fee to be paid thereafter at the office of the County Clerk. A document other than an order or judgment is filed when its electronic transmission or, in the

case of a petition that is e-filed by submission of a text file as provided in subdivision b 1 of this section, the electronic transmission of the text file is recorded at that site, provided, however, that where payment of a fee is required upon the filing of a document, the document is not filed until transmission of the document and the information or form or information as required in i , ii or iii of paragraph 2 of this subdivision has been recorded at the NYSCEF site; or, if no transmission of that information or form or information is recorded, where permitted by the County Clerk, until payment is presented to the County Clerk. No later than the close of business on the business day following the electronic filing of a document, a notification, in a form prescribed by the Chief Administrator, shall be transmitted electronically by the NYSCEF site to the person filing such document and the e-mail service addresses of all other participating parties in such action. When documents initiating an action are filed electronically, the County Clerk shall assign an index number or filing number to the action and that number shall be transmitted to the person filing such documents as part of the notification. If, where permitted, payment is submitted after the initiating documents have been transmitted electronically, the County Clerk shall assign the number upon presentation of that payment. Unless otherwise directed by the court, any document placed in restricted status in response to such a request shall be returned to public view upon expiration of this five day period. The Chief Administrator of the Courts shall promulgate forms to implement this process. When a document has been filed electronically pursuant to this section, the official record shall be the electronic recording of the document stored by the County Clerk. The County Clerk or his or her designee may scan and e-file documents that were filed in hard copy in an action subject to e-filing or maintain those documents in hard copy form. Where a document that was filed in hard copy is thereafter e-filed, the filing date recorded in NYSCEF shall be the date of hard copy filing. The court may require the parties to provide working copies of documents filed electronically. In such event, each working copy shall include, firmly affixed thereto, a copy of a confirmation notice in a form prescribed by the Chief Administrator. Except where the Chief Administrator authorizes use of electronic signatures, decisions, orders and judgments signed by a judge shall be signed in hard copy. All signed decisions, orders and judgments shall be converted into electronic form and transmitted to the NYSCEF site by the appropriate clerk. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, and subject to such guidelines as may be established by the Chief Administrator, the County Clerk or his or her designee may require or permit a party to file in hard copy, in accordance with procedures set by the County Clerk or designee, an exhibit or other document which it is impractical or inconvenient to file electronically. An electronically filed document shall be considered to have been signed by, and shall be binding upon, the person identified as a signatory, if: A document shall be considered to have been signed by an attorney or party in compliance with section A judge, party or attorney may add his or her signature to a stipulation or other filed document by signing and filing, or causing to be filed, a Certification of Signature for such document in a form prescribed by the Chief Administrator. Initiating documents may be served in hard copy pursuant to Article 3 of the CPLR, or, in tax certiorari cases, pursuant to the Real Property Tax Law, and shall bear full signatures as required thereby, or by electronic means if the party served agrees to accept such service. In the case of a proceeding to review a small claims assessment where the petition has been e-filed by the submission of a text file as provided in subdivision b 1 of this section, a hard copy of the petition, fully completed and signed as set forth in that subdivision, shall be mailed, and shall be served upon the assessing unit or tax commission, as provided in Section of the Real Property Tax Law, unless otherwise stipulated. A party served by electronic means shall, within 24 hours of service, provide the serving party or attorney with an electronic confirmation that the service has been effected. The e-mail service address recorded at the time of registration is the e-mail address at which service of interlocutory documents on that party may be made through notification transmitted by the NYSCEF site. It is the responsibility of each filing user to monitor that address and promptly notify the Resource Center in the event of a change in his or her e-mail service address. An e-filing party causes service of an interlocutory document to be made upon another party participating in e-filing by filing the document electronically. Upon receipt of an interlocutory document, the NYSCEF site shall automatically transmit electronic notification to all e-mail service addresses in such action. Such notification shall provide the title of the document received, the date received, and the names of those appearing on the list of e-mail service addresses to whom that

notification is being sent. Each party receiving the notification shall be responsible for accessing the NYSCEF site to obtain a copy of the document received. Except as provided otherwise in subdivision h 2 of this section, the electronic transmission of the notification shall constitute service of the document on the e-mail service addresses identified therein; however, such service will not be effective if the filing party learns that the notification did not reach the address of the person to be served. A party may, however, utilize other service methods permitted by the CPLR provided that, if one of such other methods is used, proof of that service shall be filed electronically. A party to be added in an action subject to e-filing shall be served with initiating documents in hard copy together with the notice of e-filing. In an action subject to e-filing, the County Clerk or his or her designee shall file orders and judgments of the court electronically and enter them. The County Clerk may affix a filing stamp to orders or judgments by stamping the original hard copy document before filing it electronically or by affixing a stamp to the document after it has been electronically filed. The filing stamp shall be proof of the fact of entry and the date and time thereof. The date of entry shall be the date shown on the stamp, except that if the County Clerk receives an order or judgment and places a filing stamp and date thereon reflecting that the date of receipt is the date of filing but does not e-file the document until a later day, the Clerk shall record at the NYSCEF site as the date of entry the date shown on the filing stamp. Upon entry of an order or judgment, the NYSCEF site shall transmit to the e-mail service addresses a notification of receipt of such entry, which shall not constitute service of notice of entry by any party. A party shall serve notice of entry of an order or judgment on another party by serving a copy of the order or judgment and written notice of its entry. A party may serve such documents electronically by filing them with the NYSCEF site and thus causing transmission by the site of notification of receipt of the documents, which shall constitute service thereof by the filer. In the alternative, a party may serve a copy of the order or judgment and written notice of its entry in hard copy by any method set forth in CPLR b 1 to 6. If service is made in hard copy by any such method and a copy of the order or judgment and notice of its entry and proof of such hard copy service are thereafter filed with the NYSCEF site, transmission by NYSCEF of notification of receipt of those documents shall not constitute additional service of the notice of entry on the parties to whom the notification is sent. The NYSCEF site shall be considered to be subject to a technical failure on a given day if the site is unable to accept filings or provide access to filed documents continuously or intermittently over the course of any period of time greater than one hour after Notice of all such technical failures shall be provided on the site. When e-filing is hindered by a technical failure, a party may file with the appropriate clerk and serve in hard copy. With the exception of deadlines that by law cannot be extended, the time for filing of any document that is delayed due to technical failure of the site shall be extended for one day for each day on which such failure occurs, unless otherwise ordered by the court. In the event an attorney or party shall file and serve documents in hard copy pursuant to this paragraph, each such document shall include the notice required by paragraph 1 of subdivision d of this section, and the filer shall file those documents with the NYSCEF site within three business days after restoration of normal operations at that site. In any action subject to e-filing, parties and non-parties producing materials in response to discovery demands may enter into a stipulation, which shall be e-filed, authorizing the electronic filing of discovery responses and discovery materials to the degree and upon terms and conditions set forth in the stipulation. In the absence of such a stipulation, no party shall file electronically any such materials except in the form of excerpts, quotations, or selected exhibits from such materials as part of motion papers, pleadings or other filings with the court.

Chapter 2 : Multiplying & Dividing Inequalities - GMAT Math Study Guide

Divisibility Rules. Easily test if one number can be exactly divided by another. Divisible By "Divisible By" means "when you divide one number by another the result is a whole number".

Jump to navigation Jump to search For the algorithmic strategy used in Computer Science, see Divide and conquer algorithm. For the novella by L. Sprague de Camp, see Divide and Rule novella. For the collection of novellas by L. Sprague de Camp, see Divide and Rule collection. Not to be confused with divide and choose. This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. August The examples and perspective in this article may not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. November Learn how and when to remove this template message Tradition attributes the origin of the motto to Philip of Macedonia: The concept refers to a strategy that breaks up existing power structures, and especially prevents smaller power groups from linking up, causing rivalries and fomenting discord among the people. It was heavily used by British Empire in India and elsewhere. The use of this technique is meant to empower the sovereign to control subjects, populations, or factions of different interests, who collectively might be able to oppose his rule. The maxim divide et impera has been attributed to Philip II of Macedon , and together with the maxim divide ut regnes was utilised by the Roman ruler Caesar and the French emperor Napoleon. The strategy, but not the phrase, applies in many ancient cases: The strategy of division and rule has been attributed to sovereigns, ranging from Louis XI to the Habsburgs. Edward Coke denounces it in Chapter I of the Fourth Part of the Institutes, reporting that when it was demanded by the Lords and Commons what might be a principal motive for them to have good success in Parliament , it was answered: *Explosum est illud diverbium*: This proverb, Divide and rule, has been rejected, since the root and the summit of authority are confirmed by the consent of the subjects. James Madison made this recommendation in a letter to Thomas Jefferson of 24 October , [7] which summarized the thesis of *The Federalist A Philosophical Sketch* by Immanuel Kant , Appendix one, Divide et impera is the third of three political maxims, the others being *Fac et excusa* Act now, and make excuses later and *Si fecisti, nega* when you commit a crime, deny it. The concept is also mentioned as a strategy for market action in economics to get the most out of the players in a competitive market.

Chapter 3 : PART Uniform Civil Rules For The Supreme Court And The County Court | calendrierdelascien

By the division rule, you know that $x^3/x^3 = x^{(3-3)} = x^0$. But anything divided by itself is 1, so $x^3/x^3 = 1$. Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other: if x^3/x^3 is equal to both 1 and x^0 , then 1 must equal x^0 .

Except as exempted by Rule 26 a 1 B or as otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, a party must, without awaiting a discovery request, provide to the other parties: B Proceedings Exempt from Initial Disclosure. The following proceedings are exempt from initial disclosure: In ruling on the objection, the court must determine what disclosures, if any, are to be made and must set the time for disclosure. A party that is first served or otherwise joined after the Rule 26 f conference must make the initial disclosures within 30 days after being served or joined, unless a different time is set by stipulation or court order. A party must make its initial disclosures based on the information then reasonably available to it. In addition to the disclosures required by Rule 26 a 1 , a party must disclose to the other parties the identity of any witness it may use at trial to present evidence under Federal Rule of Evidence , , or The report must contain: Unless otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, if the witness is not required to provide a written report, this disclosure must state: D Time to Disclose Expert Testimony. A party must make these disclosures at the times and in the sequence that the court orders. Absent a stipulation or a court order, the disclosures must be made: E Supplementing the Disclosure. The parties must supplement these disclosures when required under Rule 26 e. In addition to the disclosures required by Rule 26 a 1 and 2 , a party must provide to the other parties and promptly file the following information about the evidence that it may present at trial other than solely for impeachment: B Time for Pretrial Disclosures; Objections. Unless the court orders otherwise, these disclosures must be made at least 30 days before trial. Within 14 days after they are made, unless the court sets a different time, a party may serve and promptly file a list of the following objections: An objection not so madeâ€”except for one under Federal Rule of Evidence or â€”is waived unless excused by the court for good cause. Unless the court orders otherwise, all disclosures under Rule 26 a must be in writing, signed, and served. Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows: Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.. By order, the court may alter the limits in these rules on the number of depositions and interrogatories or on the length of depositions under Rule By order or local rule, the court may also limit the number of requests under Rule A party need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the party identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the party from whom discovery is sought must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26 b 2 C. The court may specify conditions for the discovery. On motion or on its own, the court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules or by local rule if it determines that: A Documents and Tangible Things. But, subject to Rule 26 b 4 , those materials may be discovered if: B Protection Against Disclosure. If the request is refused, the person may move for a court order, and Rule 37 a 5 applies to the award of expenses. A previous statement is either: A party may depose any person who has been identified as an expert whose opinions may be presented at trial. If Rule 26 a 2 B requires a report from the expert, the deposition may be conducted only after the report is provided. Rules 26 b 3 A and B protect drafts of any report or disclosure required under Rule 26 a 2 , regardless of the form in which the draft is recorded. Ordinarily, a party may not, by interrogatories or deposition, discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or to prepare for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial. But a party may do so only: Unless manifest injustice would result, the court must require that the party seeking discovery: When a party withholds information otherwise discoverable by claiming that the information is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material, the party must: If information produced in discovery is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After

being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The producing party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved. A party or any person from whom discovery is sought may move for a protective order in the court where the action is pending or as an alternative on matters relating to a deposition, in the court for the district where the deposition will be taken. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense, including one or more of the following: A forbidding the disclosure or discovery; B specifying terms, including time and place or the allocation of expenses, for the disclosure or discovery; C prescribing a discovery method other than the one selected by the party seeking discovery; D forbidding inquiry into certain matters, or limiting the scope of disclosure or discovery to certain matters; E designating the persons who may be present while the discovery is conducted; F requiring that a deposition be sealed and opened only on court order; G requiring that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be revealed or be revealed only in a specified way; and H requiring that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or information in sealed envelopes, to be opened as the court directs. If a motion for a protective order is wholly or partly denied, the court may, on just terms, order that any party or person provide or permit discovery. Rule 37 a 5 applies to the award of expenses. A party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as required by Rule 26 f , except in a proceeding exempted from initial disclosure under Rule 26 a 1 B , or when authorized by these rules, by stipulation, or by court order. More than 21 days after the summons and complaint are served on a party, a request under Rule 34 may be delivered: B When Considered Served. The request is considered to have been served at the first Rule 26 f conference. A methods of discovery may be used in any sequence; and B discovery by one party does not require any other party to delay its discovery. A party who has made a disclosure under Rule 26 a or who has responded to an interrogatory, request for production, or request for admission must supplement or correct its disclosure or response: A in a timely manner if the party learns that in some material respect the disclosure or response is incomplete or incorrect, and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing; or B as ordered by the court. Except in a proceeding exempted from initial disclosure under Rule 26 a 1 B or when the court orders otherwise, the parties must confer as soon as practicable and in any event at least 21 days before a scheduling conference is to be held or a scheduling order is due under Rule 16 b. In conferring, the parties must consider the nature and basis of their claims and defenses and the possibilities for promptly settling or resolving the case; make or arrange for the disclosures required by Rule 26 a 1 ; discuss any issues about preserving discoverable information; and develop a proposed discovery plan. The attorneys of record and all unrepresented parties that have appeared in the case are jointly responsible for arranging the conference, for attempting in good faith to agree on the proposed discovery plan, and for submitting to the court within 14 days after the conference a written report outlining the plan. The court may order the parties or attorneys to attend the conference in person. If necessary to comply with its expedited schedule for Rule 16 b conferences, a court may by local rule: A with respect to a disclosure, it is complete and correct as of the time it is made; and B with respect to a discovery request, response, or objection, it is: If a certification violates this rule without substantial justification, the court, on motion or on its own, must impose an appropriate sanction on the signer, the party on whose behalf the signer was acting, or both. Notes As amended Dec. July 1, ; Feb. July 1, ; Mar. July 1, ; Apr. This rule freely authorizes the taking of depositions under the same circumstances and by the same methods whether for the purpose of discovery or for the purpose of obtaining evidence. Many states have adopted this practice on account of its simplicity and effectiveness, safeguarding it by imposing such restrictions upon the subsequent use of the deposition at the trial or hearing as are deemed advisable. Codes Carroll, Civ. Rules of Practice adopted by the Supreme Ct. This and subsequent rules incorporate, modify, and broaden the provisions for

depositions under U. These statutes are superseded insofar as they differ from this and subsequent rules. While a number of states permit discovery only from parties or their agents, others either make no distinction between parties or agents of parties and ordinary witnesses, or authorize the taking of ordinary depositions, without restriction, from any persons who have knowledge of relevant facts. Code Bagby, Art. Rules of Practice adopted by Supreme Ct. The more common practice in the United States is to take depositions on notice by the party desiring them, without any order from the court, and this has been followed in these rules. Note to Subdivision b. While the old chancery practice limited discovery to facts supporting the case of the party seeking it, this limitation has been largely abandoned by modern legislation. Note to Subdivisions d , e , and f. The restrictions here placed upon the use of depositions at the trial or hearing are substantially the same as those provided in U. The amendment eliminates the requirement of leave of court for the taking of a deposition except where a plaintiff seeks to take a deposition within 20 days after the commencement of the action. The retention of the requirement where a deposition is sought by a plaintiff within 20 days of the commencement of the action protects a defendant who has not had an opportunity to retain counsel and inform himself as to the nature of the suit; the plaintiff, of course, needs no such protection. The present rule forbids the plaintiff to take a deposition, without leave of court, before the answer is served. Sometimes the defendant delays the serving of an answer for more than 20 days, but as 20 days are sufficient time for him to obtain a lawyer, there is no reason to forbid the plaintiff to take a deposition without leave merely because the answer has not been served. In all cases, Rule 30 a empowers the court, for cause shown, to alter the time of the taking of a deposition, and Rule 30 b contains provisions giving ample protection to persons who are unreasonably pressed. The modified practice here adopted is along the line of that followed in various states. The amendments to subdivision b make clear the broad scope of examination and that it may cover not only evidence for use at the trial but also inquiry into matters in themselves inadmissible as evidence but which will lead to the discovery of such evidence. The purpose of discovery is to allow a broad search for facts, the names of witnesses, or any other matters which may aid a party in the preparation or presentation of his case. In such a preliminary inquiry admissibility at trial should not be the test as to whether the information sought is within the scope of proper examination. Such a standard unnecessarily curtails the utility of discovery practice. Of course, matters entirely without bearing either as direct evidence or as leads to evidence are not within the scope of inquiry, but to the extent that the examination develops useful information, it functions successfully as an instrument of discovery, even if it produces no testimony directly admissible. *United Air Lines Transportation Corp.* Thus hearsay, while inadmissible itself, may suggest testimony which properly may be proved. Thus it has been said that inquiry might not be made into statements or other matters which, when disclosed, amounted only to hearsay. See *Maryland for use of Montvila v. Pan-American Bus Lines, Inc.* The contrary and better view, however, has often been stated.

Chapter 4 : Dividing Positive and Negative Numbers | Wyzant Resources

Power Rule (Powers to Powers): $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$, this says that to raise a power to a power you need to multiply the exponents. *calendrierdelascience.com* are several other rules that go along with the power rule, such as the product-to-powers rule and the quotient-to-powers rule.

In July a civilian administration headed by a High Commissioner replaced the military administration. Following the arrival of the British, the inhabitants established Muslim-Christian Associations in all the major towns. A native priest reads the proclamation from the steps of the Tower of David. The arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel. From left to right: An Arab "protest gathering" in session, in the Rawdat el Maaref hall, On 19 April , elections took place for the Assembly of Representatives of the Palestinian Jewish community. Rutenberg soon established an electric company whose shareholders were Zionist organisations, investors, and philanthropists. Palestinian-Arabs saw it as proof that the British intended to favour Zionism. The British administration claimed that electrification would enhance the economic development of the country as a whole, while at the same time securing their commitment to facilitate a Jewish National Home through economic means rather than political means. Amin al-Husseini, a member of the al-Husayni clan of Jerusalem, was an Arab nationalist and Muslim leader. As Grand Mufti, as well as in the other influential positions that he held during this period, al-Husseini played a key role in violent opposition to Zionism. Among other functions, these courts had the power to appoint teachers and preachers. The Palestine Order in Council [16] established a Legislative Council, which was to consist of 23 members: He recruited and arranged military training for peasants and by he had enlisted between and men. The cells were equipped with bombs and firearms, which they used to kill Zionist settlers in the area, as well as engaging in a campaign of vandalism of the settlers-planted trees and British constructed rail-lines. In the ensuing battle, al-Qassam was killed. A few months later, in April , the Arab national general strike broke out. During the summer of that year, thousands of Jewish-farmed acres and orchards were destroyed, Jewish civilians were attacked and killed, and some Jewish communities, such as those in Beisan and Acre , fled to safer areas. Gilbert , p. Khalidi , pp. Over the next 18 months, the British lost control of Nablus and Hebron. British forces, supported by 6, armed Jewish auxiliary police, [22] suppressed the widespread riots with overwhelming force. Shapira , pp. By the time the revolt concluded in March , more than 5, Arabs, Jews, and British had been killed and at least 15, Arabs were wounded. Khalidi , p. First, they led to the formation and development of Jewish underground militias, primarily the Haganah, which were to prove decisive in Secondly, it became clear that the two communities could not be reconciled, and the idea of partition was born. Thirdly, the British responded to Arab opposition with the White Paper of , which severely restricted Jewish land purchase and immigration. However, with the advent of World War II, even this reduced immigration quota was not reached. The White Paper policy also radicalised segments of the Jewish population, who after the war would no longer cooperate with the British. The revolt had a negative effect on Palestinian Arab leadership, social cohesion, and military capabilities and contributed to the outcome of the War because "when the Palestinians faced their most fateful challenge in 1949, they were still suffering from the British repression of 1939, and were in effect without a unified leadership. Indeed, it might be argued that they were virtually without any leadership at all". The proposal was rejected outright by the Arabs. The two main Jewish leaders, Chaim Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion , had convinced the Zionist Congress to approve equivocally the Peel recommendations as a basis for more negotiation. This was seen by the Yishuv as betrayal of the mandatory terms, especially in light of the increasing persecution of Jews in Europe. In response, Zionists organised Aliyah Bet , a program of illegal immigration into Palestine. Lehi , a small group of extremist Zionists, staged armed attacks on British authorities in Palestine. However, the Jewish Agency , which represented the mainstream Zionist leadership, still hoped to persuade Britain to allow resumed Jewish immigration, and cooperated with Britain in World War II. Within a month, the Italians attacked Palestine from the air , bombing Tel Aviv and Haifa , [38] inflicting multiple casualties. In , there was a period of great concern for the Yishuv , when the forces of German General Erwin Rommel advanced east across North Africa towards the Suez Canal and there was fear

that they would conquer Palestine. This period was referred to as the " days of dread ". This event was the direct cause for the founding, with British support, of the Palmach [39] – a highly trained regular unit belonging to Haganah a paramilitary group which was mostly made up of reserve troops. As in most of the Arab world, there was no unanimity amongst the Palestinian Arabs as to their position regarding the belligerents in World War II. A number of leaders and public figures saw an Axis victory as the likely outcome and a way of securing Palestine back from the Zionists and the British. Even though Arabs were not highly regarded by Nazi racial theory , the Nazis encouraged Arab support as a counter to British hegemony. To the Grand Mufti: The National Socialist movement of Greater Germany has, since its inception, inscribed upon its flag the fight against the world Jewry. It has therefore followed with particular sympathy the struggle of freedom-loving Arabs, especially in Palestine, against Jewish interlopers. In the recognition of this enemy and of the common struggle against it lies the firm foundation of the natural alliance that exists between the National Socialist Greater Germany and the freedom-loving Muslims of the whole world. In this spirit I am sending you on the anniversary of the infamous Balfour declaration my hearty greetings and wishes for the successful pursuit of your struggle until the final victory – Reichsfuehrer S. On 3 July , the British government consented to the establishment of a Jewish Brigade , with hand-picked Jewish and also non-Jewish senior officers. Among its projects was the education and care of the Selvino children. From Palestine Regiment, two platoons, one Jewish, under the command of Brigadier Ernest Benjamin , and another Arab were sent to join allied forces on the Italian Front , having taken part of final offensive there. Besides Jews and Arabs from Palestine, in total by mid the British had assembled a multiethnic force consisting of volunteer European Jewish refugees from German-occupied countries , Yemenite Jews and Abyssinian Jews. World War II and the Holocaust started shortly thereafter and once the 15, annual quota was exceeded, Jews fleeing Nazi persecution were interned in detention camps or deported to places such as Mauritius. Tens of thousands of European Jews escaped the Nazis in boats and small ships headed for Palestine. The motor schooner Struma was torpedoed and sunk in the Black Sea by a Soviet submarine in February with the loss of nearly lives. After the war , Jewish refugees were stranded in displaced persons DP camps in Europe. Truman and the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that , Jews be immediately granted entry to Palestine, the British maintained the ban on immigration. After the assassination of Lord Moyne , the Haganah kidnapped, interrogated, and turned over to the British many members of the Irgun " The Hunting Season " , and the Jewish Agency Executive decided on a series of measures against "terrorist organisations" in Palestine. After World War II: In , the Irgun blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, the headquarters of the British administration, killing 92 people. Following the bombing, the British Government began interning illegal Jewish immigrants in Cyprus. Yitzak Shamir , future prime minister of Israel was one of the conspirators. The negative publicity resulting from the situation in Palestine caused the Mandate to become widely unpopular in Britain, and caused the United States Congress to delay granting the British vital loans for reconstruction. The British Labour party had promised before its election to allow mass Jewish migration into Palestine but reneged on this promise once in office. Anti-British Jewish militancy increased and the situation required the presence of over , British troops in the country. Following the Acre Prison Break and the retaliatory hanging of British Sergeants by the Irgun, the British announced their desire to terminate the mandate and to withdraw by no later than the beginning of August In April, the Committee reported that its members had arrived at a unanimous decision. The Committee approved the American recommendation of the immediate acceptance of , Jewish refugees from Europe into Palestine. It also recommended that there be no Arab, and no Jewish State. The Committee stated that "in order to dispose, once and for all, of the exclusive claims of Jews and Arabs to Palestine, we regard it as essential that a clear statement of principle should be made that Jew shall not dominate Arab and Arab shall not dominate Jew in Palestine. Britain had asked for U. S assistance in implementing the recommendations. War Department had said earlier that to assist Britain in maintaining order against an Arab revolt, an open-ended U. The immediate admission of , new Jewish immigrants would almost certainly have provoked an Arab uprising. Seven members Canada, Czechoslovakia , Guatemala, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, and Uruguay recommended the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states, with Jerusalem to be placed under international administration. Three members India, Iran, and

Yugoslavia supported the creation of a single federal state containing both Jewish and Arab constituent states. The division was to take effect on the date of British withdrawal. The partition plan required that the proposed states grant full civil rights to all people within their borders, regardless of race, religion or gender. Haiti, Liberia, and the Philippines changed their votes at the last moment after concerted pressure from the U. The Jewish Agency, which was the Jewish state-in-formation, accepted the plan, and nearly all the Jews in Palestine rejoiced at the news. The partition plan was rejected out of hand by Palestinian Arab leadership and by most of the Arab population. Britain announced that it would accept the partition plan, but refused to enforce it, arguing it was not accepted by the Arabs. Britain also refused to share the administration of Palestine with the UN Palestine Commission during the transitional period. In September, the British government announced that the Mandate for Palestine would end at midnight on 14 May. Irgun leader Menachem Begin announced, "The partition of the Homeland is illegal. It will never be recognised. The signature by institutions and individuals of the partition agreement is invalid. It will not bind the Jewish people. Jerusalem was and will forever be our capital. Eretz Israel will be restored to the people of Israel. On 16 December, the Palestine Police Force withdrew from the Tel Aviv area, home to more than half the Jewish population, and turned over responsibility for the maintenance of law and order to Jewish police. As they withdrew, they handed over control to local authorities and locally raised police forces were charged with maintaining law and order. The areas they withdrew from often quickly became war zones. The British maintained strong presences in Jerusalem and Haifa, even as Jerusalem came under siege by Arab forces and became the scene of fierce fighting, though the British occasionally intervened in the fighting, largely to secure their evacuation routes, including by proclaiming martial law and enforcing truces. The Palestine Police Force was largely inoperative, and government services such as social welfare, control of water supplies, and postal services were withdrawn. In April, the British withdrew from most of Haifa but retained an enclave in the port area to be used in the evacuation of British forces, and temporarily retained RAF Ramat David airbase to cover their retreat, leaving behind a volunteer police force to maintain order.

Chapter 5 : Divide and rule - Wikipedia

Section Terms and Parts of Court. (a) Terms of Court. A term of court is a four-week session of court, and there shall be 13 terms of court in a year, unless otherwise provided in the annual schedule of terms established by the Chief Administrator of the Courts, which also shall specify the dates of such terms.

Below is List of Rules for Exponents and an example or two of using each rule: Power Rule Powers to Powers: There are several other rules that go along with the power rule, such as the product-to-powers rule and the quotient-to-powers rule. Negative exponents in the denominator get moved to the numerator and become positive exponents. Only move the negative exponents. This is similar to reducing fractions; when you subtract the powers put the answer in the numerator or denominator depending on where the higher power was located. If the higher power is in the denominator, put the difference in the denominator and vice versa, this will help avoid negative exponents. Now that we have reviewed the rules for exponents, here are the steps required for simplifying exponential expressions notice that we apply the rules in the same order the rule were written above: Apply the Zero-Exponent Rule. Change anything raised to the zero power into a 1. Apply the Power Rule. Multiply or distribute the exponent outside the parenthesis with every exponent inside the parenthesis, remember that if there is no exponent shown, then the exponent is 1. Apply the Negative Exponent Rule. Negative exponents in the numerator get moved to the denominator and become positive exponents. Note that the order in which things are moved does not matter. Apply the Product Rule. To multiply two exponents with the same base, you keep the base and add the powers. Apply the Quotient Rule. If the higher power is in the denominator, put the difference in the denominator and vice versa, this will help avoid negative exponents and a repeat of step 3. Raise each coefficient or number to the appropriate power and then simplify or reduce any remaining fractions. Example 1 " Simplify: In this case, there are no zero powers. Move every negative exponent in the numerator to the denominator and vice versa. In this case, the fraction does not reduce. In this case, the product rule does not apply. In this case, the quotient rule does not apply.

Chapter 6 : Mandatory Palestine - Wikipedia

There is one very important exception to the rule that multiplying or dividing an inequality is the same as multiplying or dividing an equation. Whenever you multiply or divide an inequality by a negative number, you must flip the inequality sign.

Chapter 7 : Washington State Courts - Court Rules

Rule 3: A negative number divided by a negative number gives you a positive number. Example 3: This is also new"and doesn't seem to make much sense, but it is a rule we have to follow when dividing negative numbers.

Chapter 8 : Men's Basketball Rules of the Game | calendrierdelascience.com - The Official Site of the NCA

A motion for relief from an automatic stay provided by the Code or a motion to prohibit or condition the use, sale, or lease of property pursuant to Â§(e) shall be made in accordance with Rule and shall be served on any committee elected pursuant to Â§ or appointed pursuant to Â§ of the Code or its authorized agent, or, if the.

Chapter 9 : Divisibility Rules (Tests)

The "Rule of 72" is a simplified way to determine how long an investment will take to double, given a fixed annual rate of interest. By dividing 72 by the annual rate of return, investors can get.