

# KALAN

ylimmät vähittäismyyntihinnat voimassa marras-  
kuun 22 p:stä 1941 toistaiseksi:

Maximminuthandelspris för

# FISK

gällande fr. o. m. d. 22 november 1941 tillsvidare:

		Tuore — Färsk:	Suolattu — Saltad:	Savustettu — Rökt:	Suolattu silakka — Saltad strömming:
		kg.	kg.	kg.	astioittain — kärllvis:
Silakka	— Strömming	5:50	Syys: perkaamaton 7:75 „ perattu 8:25	12:50	Syysilakka: — Höstströmming:
Salakka	— Löja	4:50		—	—
Kilohaili	— Vassbuk	6:—	—	—	<sup>1/16</sup> ” — ” 67:— <sup>1/32</sup> ” — ” 37:—
Hauki	— Gädda	16:—	16:—	27:50	Sama: — D:to:
Kampela	— Flundra	16:—	—	—	perattu: — rensad:
Siika:	— Sik:				<sup>1/16</sup> ” — ” 71:— <sup>1/32</sup> ” — ” 40:—
	400 gr. pain. tai suurempi alle 400 gr.	vikt 400 gr. eller större under 400 gr.			Lohi, taimen tai forelli Lax, laxöring eller forell
Kuha	— Gös	20:—	} 25:—	38:—	tuore ja jäädytetty — färsk och frusen:
Säynäs	— Id	12:50		20:—	32:—
Made	— Lake	12:50	—	—	kokonaisena — hel 78:— kg palottain — i bitar 99:— „
Turska	— Torsk	6:—	11:—	17:—	Sama — D:to: alle 4 kg — under 4 kg:
„ (perattu, päätön)	„ (rensad, huvudlös)	8:75	—	—	kokonaisena — hel 61:— kg
Muikku	— Mujka	9:50	—	—	palottain — i bitar 78:— „
Norssi eli kuore	— Nors	4:50	—	—	Lohi — Lax suol. ilman päätä, ruotoa ja pyrstöä: — saltad utan huvud, ben och stjärt:
Lahna:	— Braxen:				palottain — i bitar 130:— kg
	700 gr. pain. tai suurempi alle 700 gr.	vikt 700 gr. eller större under 700 gr.			viipaleittain — i skivor 150:— „
Ahven:	— Abborre:				
	250 gr. pain. tai suurempi alle 250 gr.	vikt 250 gr. eller större under 250 gr.			
Särki:	— Mört:	4:50	6:—	9:50	

Pakkauksesta aiheutuvia kustannuksia ei ylläm. hintoihin saa lisätä.

Av inpackningen förorsakade kostnader få icke inberäknas.

Turku, marraskuun 22 p:nä 1941.

Åbo den 22 november 1941.

TURUN KANSANHUOLTOLAUTAKUNTA



ÅBO FOLKFÖRSÖRJNINGSNÄMND

PHYSICS 309

LECTURE 10

The first part of the lecture discusses the concept of a *group* in physics. A group is a set of elements with a binary operation that satisfies certain axioms. The most important examples are the *symmetry groups* of physical systems. For example, the *rotation group* in three dimensions is a group, and the *translation group* in one dimension is a group. The study of groups is essential for understanding the symmetries of physical systems and the conservation laws that follow from them.

The second part of the lecture discusses the concept of a *representation* of a group. A representation is a way of describing the elements of a group as matrices. The most important example is the *adjoint representation* of a Lie group. The study of representations is essential for understanding the structure of Lie groups and the classification of particles in quantum field theory.

The third part of the lecture discusses the concept of a *character* of a group. A character is a function on a group that is constant on conjugacy classes. The study of characters is essential for understanding the structure of finite groups and the classification of representations.

The fourth part of the lecture discusses the concept of a *partition function* in statistical mechanics. The partition function is a function of the energy and other parameters of a system, and it is used to calculate the thermodynamic properties of the system. The study of partition functions is essential for understanding the behavior of physical systems at different temperatures.

The fifth part of the lecture discusses the concept of a *partition function* in quantum field theory. The partition function is a function of the coupling constants and other parameters of a theory, and it is used to calculate the scattering amplitudes of the theory. The study of partition functions is essential for understanding the behavior of physical systems at different energy scales.