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**ARTICLES**)

- (c)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$  (d)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$

(e)  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$  (f)  $\text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MnSi}_2\text{O}_5$

(g)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (h)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(i)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (j)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(k)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (l)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(m)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (n)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(o)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (p)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(q)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (r)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(s)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (t)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(u)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (v)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(w)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (x)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

(y)  $\text{MgO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{MgSiO}_4$  (z)  $\text{CaO} + \text{SiO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaSiO}_4$

**Relevant Period—** The period of time during which the relevant  
events occurred.

- (Q)  $\alpha = \beta$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \alpha = \beta^T \alpha$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T (\alpha - \beta) = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \alpha - \alpha^T \beta = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow \|\alpha\|^2 - \alpha^T \beta = 0$

(R)  $\alpha = \beta$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \alpha = \beta^T \alpha$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T (\alpha - \beta) = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \alpha - \alpha^T \beta = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow \|\alpha\|^2 - \alpha^T \beta = 0$   
 $\mathbf{A} \alpha = \mathbf{A} \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \mathbf{A} = \beta^T \mathbf{A}$

(M)  $\alpha = \beta$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \alpha = \beta^T \alpha$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T (\alpha - \beta) = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \alpha - \alpha^T \beta = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow \|\alpha\|^2 - \alpha^T \beta = 0$

- (C) *Trichocereus*, (C) *Corynephorus* and *Acrothamnus*  
Corynephorus (Corynephorus), (C) *Opuntia* (Opuntia),  
and *Acrothamnus* (Acrothamnus) are the only species  
of cacti which have been found in the Andes.  
The first two are found in the northern part of the  
Andes, the last in the southern part.

**Relevant Period**—The period during which the relevant facts occurred.

**Rights issue**—The right to issue shares to existing shareholders is called a rights issue. It is a method of raising capital by giving existing shareholders the right to buy new shares in proportion to their current ownership. Rights issues are often used to finance large projects or acquisitions. They can also be used to dilute the ownership of existing shareholders if management believes the company's stock is undervalued.

( ) **THAT**

For the first time, we have been able to show that  $\Delta(A) = \Delta(C)$  is a linear function of  $V$  over the range of  $V$  from 10% to 100% of the total volume. This is shown in Figure 1, which plots  $\Delta(A) - \Delta(C)$  versus  $V$ . The data points are shown as open circles, and the solid line is a linear fit to the data.

XU Da  
*Chairman*

卷之二十一，27 A, 201

*Notes:*

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{A}_{\text{II}} = \sigma_{\text{II}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{II}}^2 \sin^2(\theta_{\text{II}}) + \sigma_{\text{II}}^2 \cos^2(\theta_{\text{II}}) + 2\sigma_{\text{II}} \sigma_{\text{II}} \cos(\theta_{\text{II}})$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{A}_{\text{II}} = \sigma_{\text{II}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{II}}^2 \sin^2(\theta_{\text{II}}) + \sigma_{\text{II}}^2 \cos^2(\theta_{\text{II}}) + 2\sigma_{\text{II}} \sigma_{\text{II}} \cos(\theta_{\text{II}})$$