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Transmittal Letter

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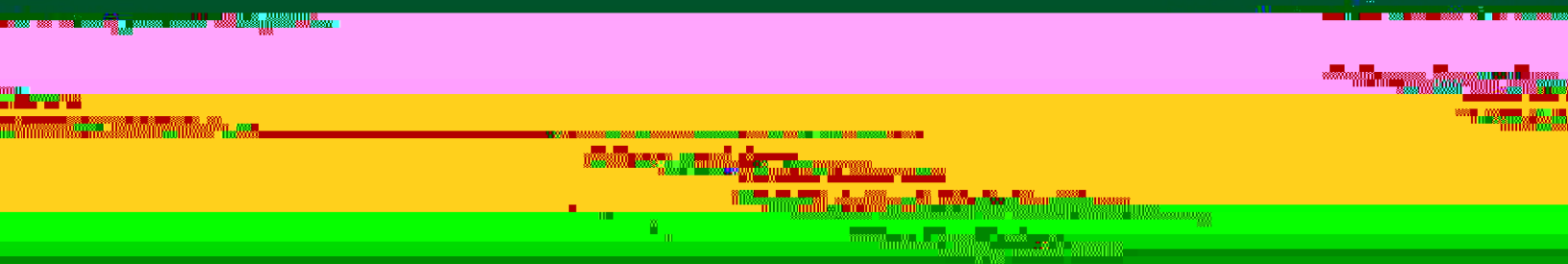
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TRAINING

Infrastructure | InfraSA | Low Carbon | Innovation | Environment | Energy | Services

Lockheed Martin Corporation



Lockheed Martin Corporation



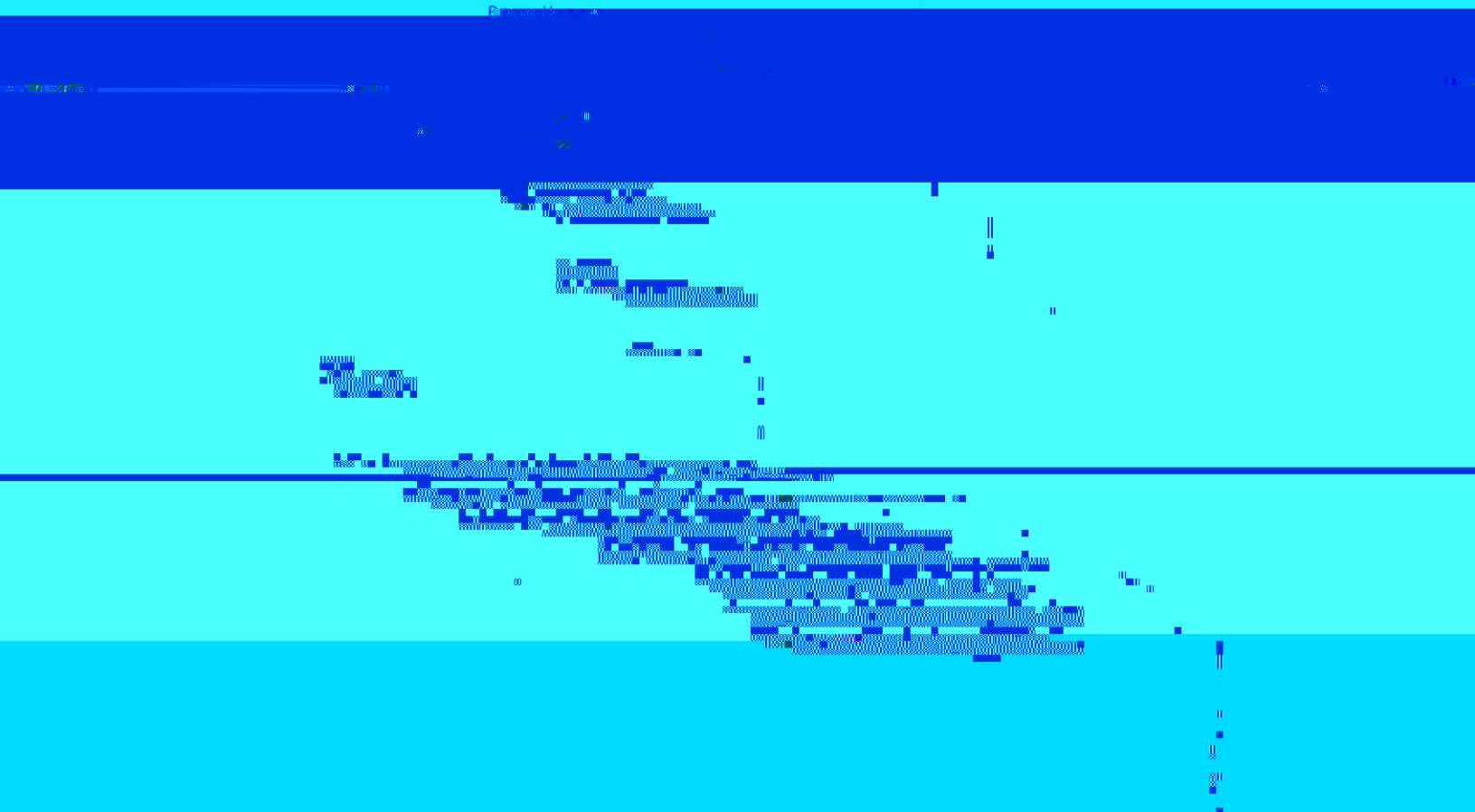


Fourth of July
Ulica - New York

Prepared for:

United States Marine Corps

Handwritten notes in blue ink:
2000-2001
K... ..



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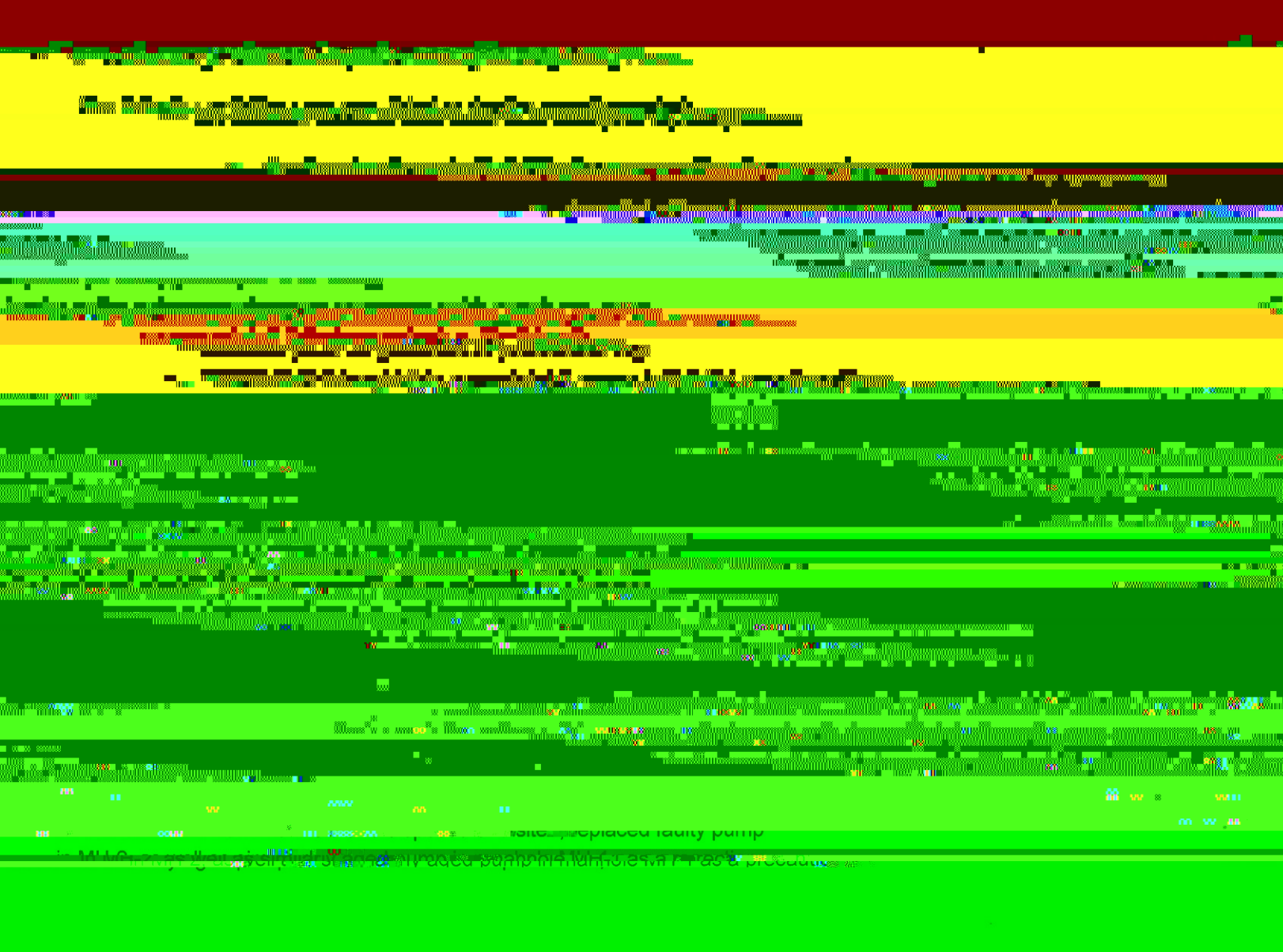
Report

Solvent Docks Area
Former Lockheed Martin Facility, Utica, New York

Purpose

Continental American was prepared to conduct a site visit to the Docks Area at the former Lockheed Martin French Ward Facility in Utica, New York, on 1/4/2011.

At the time of the site visit, the Docks Area was being prepared for a second quarter of 2011.



Area replaced fully pump

in MM-Orangeville site with a replaced pump in June 2011 as a procedure

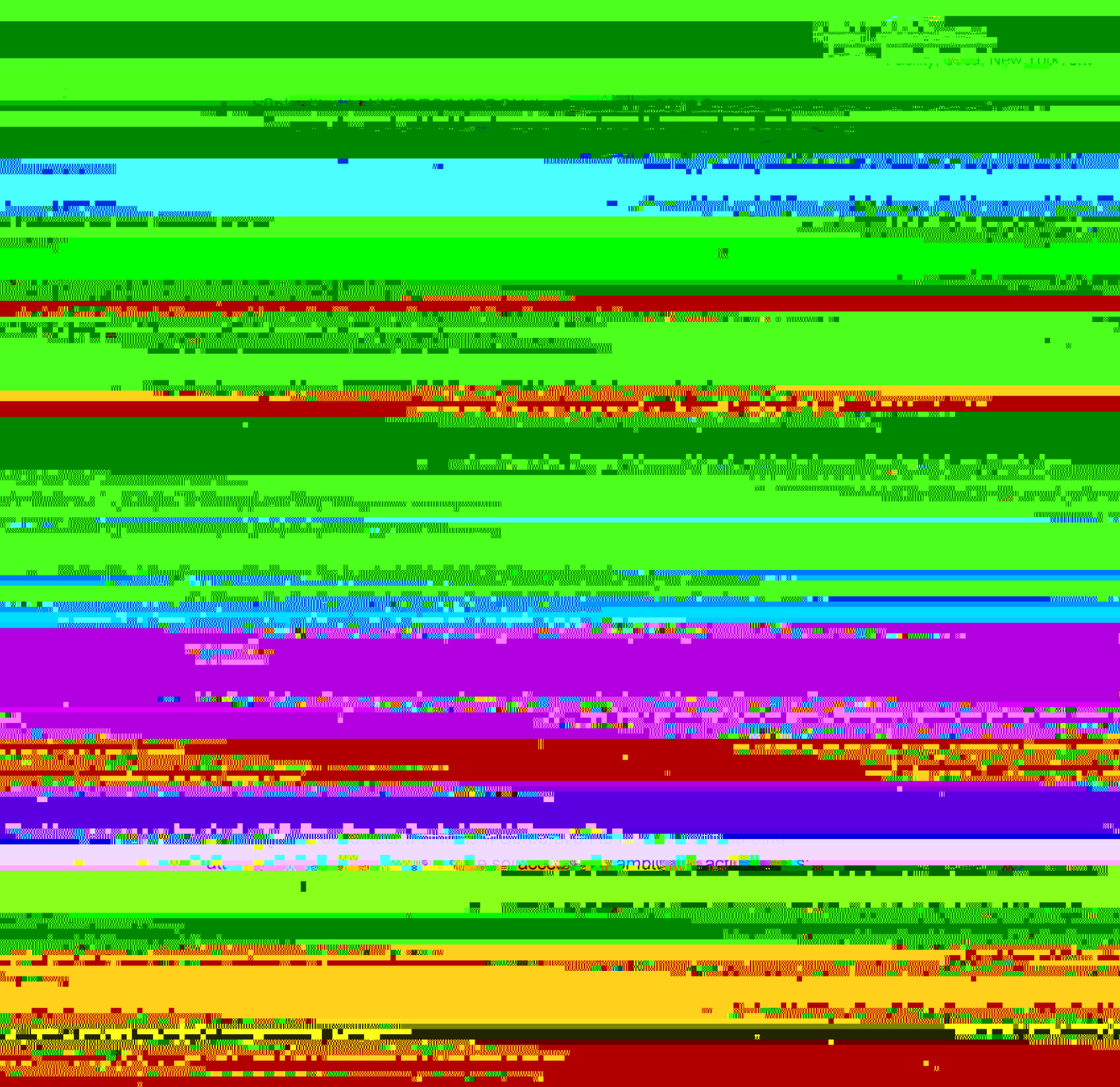


Figure 10-11: Second and Third Grand Central Station

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519
The Partnership

Case 2:09-cv-00001

Carroll v. Active An
Prosecco, Inc.

United States District Court
Southern District of New York

Case No. 09-00001-ABJ

transmitted to NYCRFC

certified to the court



Figure 1: Energy function $E(t)$ versus time t .

5. Summary of Problems

1. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$, which has complex roots $r = -1 \pm i$. The general solution is $y(t) = e^{-t} (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + y(t)^2)$ is constant, equal to $\frac{1}{2} (C_1^2 + C_2^2)$.

2. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 4y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 4 = 0$, which has imaginary roots $r = \pm 2i$. The general solution is $y(t) = C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + 4y(t)^2)$ is constant, equal to $2(C_1^2 + C_2^2)$.

3. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 2r + 5 = 0$, which has complex roots $r = -1 \pm 2i$. The general solution is $y(t) = e^{-t} (C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t)$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + y(t)^2)$ is constant, equal to $\frac{1}{2} (C_1^2 + C_2^2)$.

4. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$, which has a repeated real root $r = -2$. The general solution is $y(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{-2t}$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + y(t)^2)$ is not constant and decays to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

5. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$, which has complex roots $r = -1 \pm i$. The general solution is $y(t) = e^{-t} (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + y(t)^2)$ is constant, equal to $\frac{1}{2} (C_1^2 + C_2^2)$.

6. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 4y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 4 = 0$, which has imaginary roots $r = \pm 2i$. The general solution is $y(t) = C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + 4y(t)^2)$ is constant, equal to $2(C_1^2 + C_2^2)$.

7. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 2r + 5 = 0$, which has complex roots $r = -1 \pm 2i$. The general solution is $y(t) = e^{-t} (C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t)$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + y(t)^2)$ is constant, equal to $\frac{1}{2} (C_1^2 + C_2^2)$.

8. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$, which has a repeated real root $r = -2$. The general solution is $y(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{-2t}$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + y(t)^2)$ is not constant and decays to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

9. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$, which has complex roots $r = -1 \pm i$. The general solution is $y(t) = e^{-t} (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + y(t)^2)$ is constant, equal to $\frac{1}{2} (C_1^2 + C_2^2)$.

10. Consider the second-order linear homogeneous differential equation $y'' + 4y = 0$. The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 4 = 0$, which has imaginary roots $r = \pm 2i$. The general solution is $y(t) = C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t$. The energy function $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} (y'(t)^2 + 4y(t)^2)$ is constant, equal to $2(C_1^2 + C_2^2)$.

