



contribution to various excitation
 and/or excitation energy, it was as possible
 to account for the excitation energies, and

proportion of the electron vs many electron
 processes, using generalised perturbation
 theory to account for the many electron

has been summarized, this provides a quantitative theory of chemical shift signs

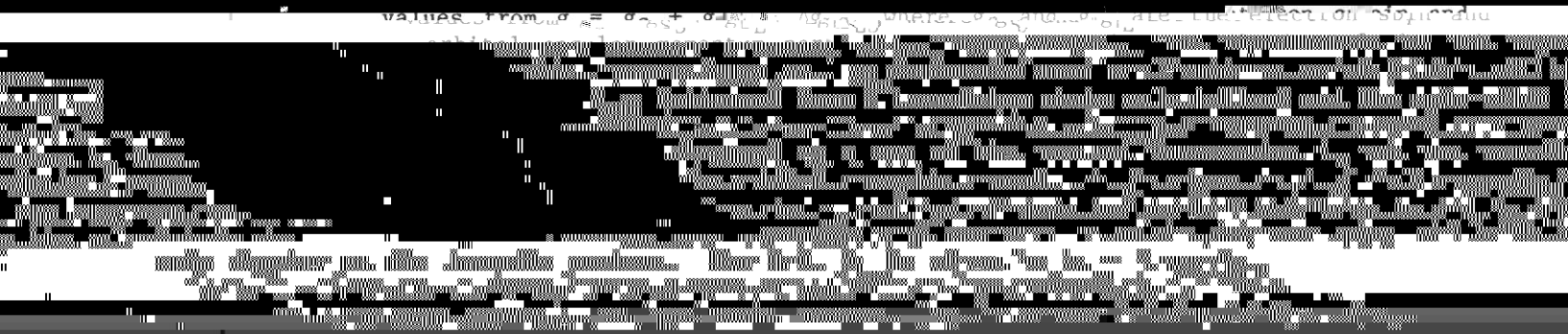
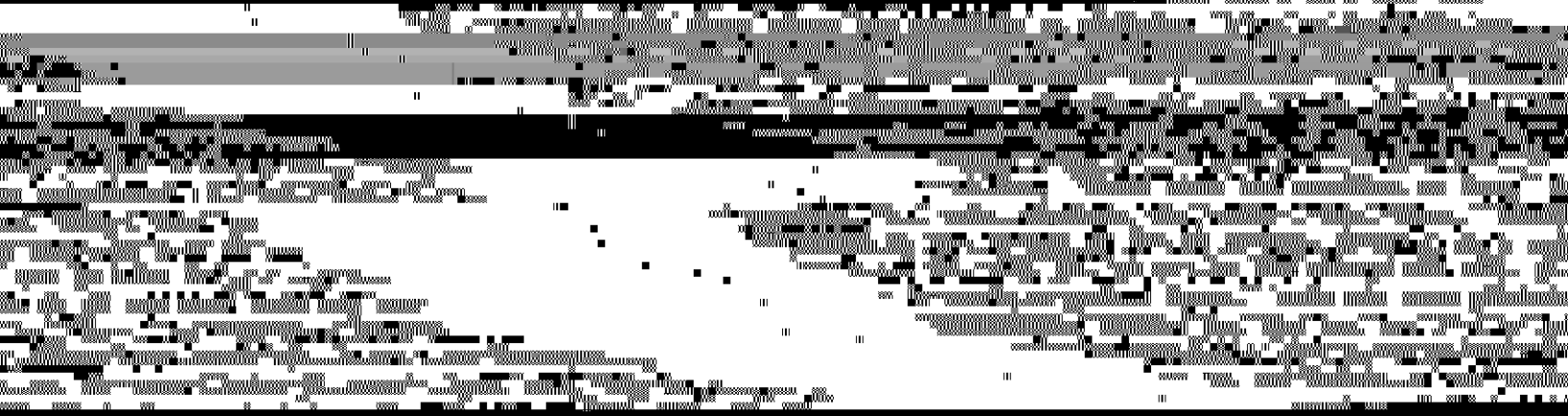
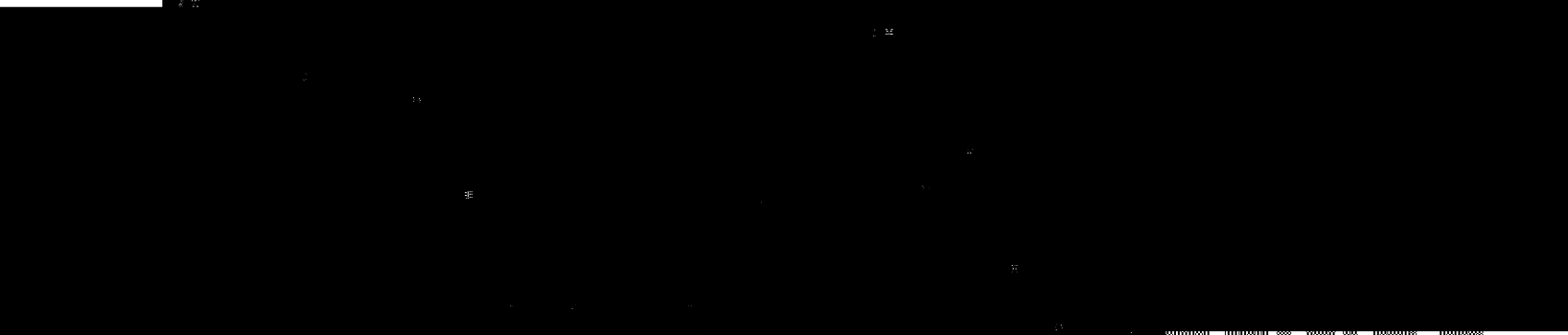
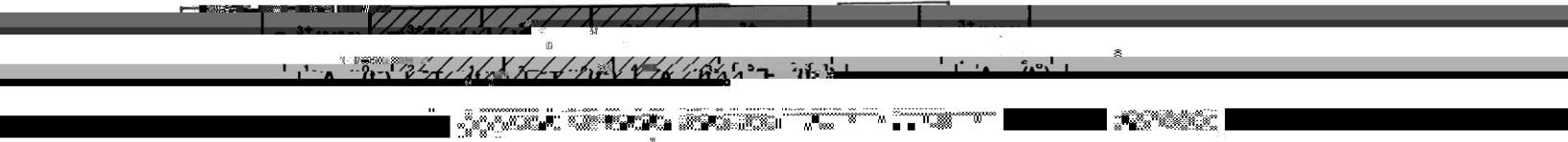
sing reproducibly, as the same is observed. It has been shown that the observed chemical shifts are well described by the theory when the entire range of chemical shifts

of the nucleus is taken into account.

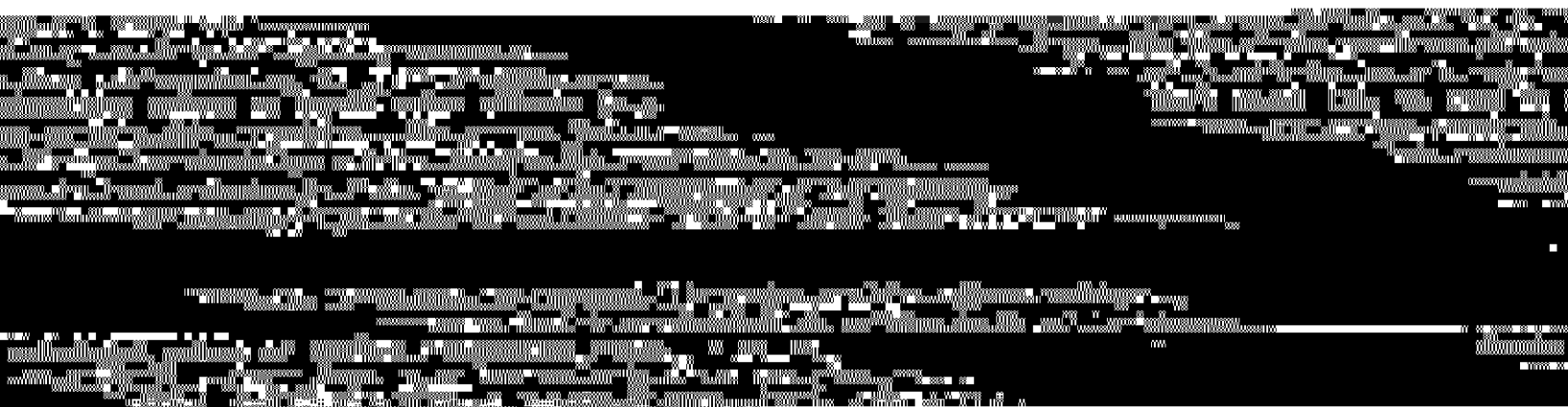
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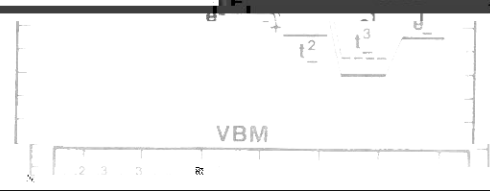
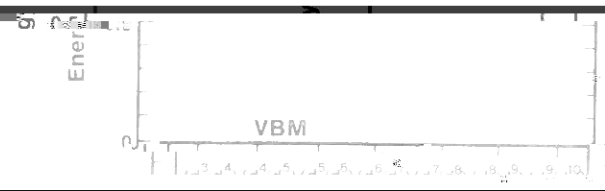
1-1/2 2A A is defined by: $A = 2u + \sigma_B \langle r^{-3} \rangle (\sigma = \frac{k}{\sigma} 1)$, where $\sigma = 3-0001/2$





energy spectrum of the impurity, showing the exact
 oscillation of the impurity wave function. This corresponds to a sin-
 uoidal wave in the impurity wave.

is not positive
 limited by the fact



that natural selection, if it is not transitional, will be in the end, than accept pro-
transitions: if both commence from the same arbitrary generation, if
separation II can be thought of as a

