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2021.05.20 13:35 □□□□□□□□□ Labexperiment12ainvestigatingchemicalequilibriumanswersrar . 2021.07.08 05:50 Labexperiment12ainvestigatingchemicalequilibriumanswersrar . 2020.08.14 09:50 Labexperiment12ainvestigatingchemicalequilibriumanswersrar 2021.07.08 05:50 Labexperiment12ainvestigatingchemicalequilibriumanswersrar . (link is external) A: We are able to extract the text from the pdf files. The first question is to which address of the pdf file we can get the text. And the second question is what if there are many of these ads inside the pdf file. My solution to your first question is to use pdfbox.org to open the pdf files and extract the text in the text boxes. However, I think you can skip the task of opening the pdf files and extracting the text because the ads have been already solved in the related question. We can extract the text from the pdf files by using a simple pdfbox code. The following code will extract the text from all the pdf files in a specific directory. String filenames = "C:\\path\\to\\PDF\\files"; File f = new File(filenames); try { PDDocument d = PDDocument.load(f); // get the text PDTextStripper tstripper = new PDTextStripper(); String text = tstripper.getText(d); System.out.println("The text is " + text); // remove the temporary file f.delete(); } catch (IOException e) { e.printStackTrace(); } To know more information about how to extract the text from the pdf files, you can refer to this link. The second question is what to do when we have hundreds of pdf files. To answer this question

A: here is the regex that worked for me. preg_match_all('/^(?Q: Conditional probability of an experiment If you have N identical molecules in a container, and you randomly break them into two separate parts each containing M identical molecules. What is the probability that exactly n molecules are in a part? If you wanted to find the probability of n molecules being in one part, the formula would be $P(\text{exactly } n\ \text{ molecules are in one part}) = \binom{N}{n}p^n(1-p)^{N-n}$, where $p = \frac{M}{N}$. But now we want to find the probability that exactly n molecules are in one part. I'm not sure what is the correct way to find the formula for the probability of exactly n molecules being in one part? A: You have N particles in the whole and M in one and the other half. The number of ways to choose these is $\binom{N}{M,N-M}$. Now take the first M from the whole and the last $N-M$ from the other half and you are left with n from the first and $N-n$ from the second. The number of ways to make this is $\binom{N-n}{M,n}$. But the number of ways to make this is $\binom{N}{n,N-n}$ because you can take the M from the first, then the n from the second. So the probability you want is the ratio of these two numbers. Q: Normal font for all text in Android Studio I am trying to find a way to set normal text in android studio, as in the picture. I 2d92ce491b