

$$I_{\mathbb{D}} = \mathbf{e}^{\top} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbb{D}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{e}^{\top} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbb{D}} + \mathbf{e}^{\top} \mathbf{D}^{\top} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbb{D}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{e}^{\top} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbb{D}} + \mathbf{e}^{\top} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbb{D}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^{\top} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbb{D}}$$





In the chart, "shows the area of the continental shelf and maritime boundaries in the Sea of Okhotsk, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in March 2014."

According to the coastal states of the Sea of Okhotsk, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in March 2014.

The Recommendations



The figure is a map of the northern Pacific Ocean, specifically focusing on the Okhotsk Sea and the surrounding coastal areas. It features several island groups, including the Kuril Islands to the west and the Commander Islands to the east. The northern coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula is also visible. Two specific locations are highlighted: the Tatarski Peninsula on the eastern coast of Kamchatka and the Ushuaia area. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances up to 400 km. The map is overlaid with a grid of latitude and longitude lines.

est mesurée la largeur de la mer territorial dans la région de la Mer de Okhotsk.

Sur le plateau des Hautes-Vosges, la partie la plus élevée de la chaîne, la partie la plus élevée de la chaîne atteint plus de 2000 mètres d'altitude.

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