

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the subject. It is shown that the theory is based on the principle of least action, which is a generalization of the principle of least squares. The principle of least action is a statement of the conservation of energy, and it is the basis of the theory of mechanics. The theory is then applied to the case of a particle moving in a potential field. It is shown that the motion of the particle is determined by the principle of least action, and that the path of the particle is a geodesic in the configuration space. The theory is then applied to the case of a particle moving in a magnetic field. It is shown that the motion of the particle is determined by the principle of least action, and that the path of the particle is a geodesic in the configuration space.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results. It is shown that the experimental results are in agreement with the theory. The theory is then applied to the case of a particle moving in a magnetic field. It is shown that the motion of the particle is determined by the principle of least action, and that the path of the particle is a geodesic in the configuration space. The theory is then applied to the case of a particle moving in a magnetic field. It is shown that the motion of the particle is determined by the principle of least action, and that the path of the particle is a geodesic in the configuration space.