

LISA HOPKINS

“Denmark’s a prison”: Branagh’s *Hamlet* and the Paradoxes of Intimacy

A... K... B... HZ... H...
 ... T...
 ... B...
 ... I...
 ... BB... I... B... Z... Z... H... B... IF... D...

1988 R. ... T ... G ... N ... 1992 R ...
 S ... G ...
 ... HZ ...
 ... D ...
 J ... H ... T ...
 ... S ...
 ... J ... C ... K ... C ... H ... J ... L ... S ...
 ... H ...
 M ... M ... (L ...), S ... G ... (R ...), J ... (C ...).
 ... B ... HZ ... N ...
 ... (...) ... I H ...
 ...

$\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$ -module with basis $\{X^i Y^j\}$. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism.

Let $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ be the free $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$ -module on X, Y . The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism. The map $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]\langle X, Y \rangle$ defined by $X \mapsto X$ and $Y \mapsto Y$ is an isomorphism.

$N_{\xi}^{\eta} = (\dots)$, $R = \dots$, $G_{\xi}^{\eta} = \dots$
 $G_{\xi}^{\eta} = \dots$
 $S = \dots$
 $B = \dots$, $I = \dots$
 $F = \dots$, $Q = \dots$
 $I = \dots$, $B = \dots$
 $B = G = \dots$
 $T = \dots$, $I = \dots$, $C = B, D$
 $M = \dots$, $S = \dots$, $T = \dots$
 $(N = \dots, F = \dots, H = \dots)$
 $I = \dots$
 $I = \dots$

B¹ A² G³
 C⁴
 B⁵
 I J B

T
 F B
 S
 B¹²

MZ I
¹³R B L
 A¹⁴ B
 J
 C D L Z (1965)
 A T D L B
 1

...¹⁵H...
HZ... O...
L... G... H... O...
...¹⁶...
H

R... G...
 ... G...
 ... O... L...
 (III. 133)
 ... B... L...
 ... 6(-)2(-) 6 71 .1 14.2(- 0. 71)-1.1 -13... (-)2(-)014(.9) 0.17.9(.601

T = ...
 ... L₁ ... C ... I ...
 ... H₁ ... H ...
 ... E ... R ... Q ...
 ... H₁ ...
 ... B ... H₁ ...

— σ^2 — σ^2 —

\mathbb{Z}

\mathbb{Z}

• \mathbb{R}^n 上的 n -形式 ω 称为 n -形式。若 ω 是 n -形式，则 ω 可表示为 n 个 n -形式 $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ 的线性组合，即 $\omega = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n} a_{i_1, \dots, i_n} \omega_{i_1, \dots, i_n}$ ，其中 ω_{i_1, \dots, i_n} 是 n 个基向量的外积。

\mathbb{R}^n 中的点 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 和 $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$ 之间的距离 $d(x, y)$ 定义为

$$d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + \dots + (x_n - y_n)^2}$$
 这个距离函数 d 满足三角不等式: $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$ 。

\mathbb{R}^n

1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of understanding the genetic structure of populations. It mentions that genetic diversity is crucial for the survival and adaptation of species in a changing environment.

2. The second part of the text describes the methods used to study genetic diversity. It mentions the use of microsatellite markers and DNA sequencing techniques.

3. The third part of the text presents the results of the study. It shows that there is significant genetic diversity within and among populations.

4. The fourth part of the text discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the genetic diversity observed is a result of historical processes and may have important implications for conservation.

5. The fifth part of the text concludes the study and provides a summary of the key findings.



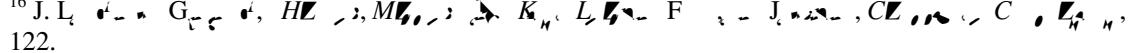
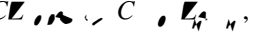

6. The sixth part of the text is a reference list, including works by HZ, B, and H.

7. The seventh part of the text is a list of authors and their affiliations.

8. The eighth part of the text is a list of keywords.

9. The ninth part of the text is a list of abbreviations.

10. The tenth part of the text is a list of acknowledgments.

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- ¹⁴ B.  196
- ¹⁵ S.  BBC2, 5.2.97.
- ¹⁶ J. L.  G. HZ, M, K, L, F. J.  C.
- ¹⁷ S.  III. E. A. J. H. (H. P., 1968), I. 28.
- ¹⁸