

DALTON PARISH COUNCIL

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

**Notification of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
Under Section 30 of the Localism Act 2011
and of Personal Interests under the Council's Code of Conduct**

Member's Name (Print)	Philip Botham
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Please read through the notes carefully.

Tick either box 1 or box 2 to say whether you have any interests that you need to register.

	Tick	
Box 1	✓	I have no disclosable pecuniary interests or personal interests that I need to register under the Localism Act or the Council's Code of Conduct.
Box 2	None	I have interests to register under the Council's Code of Conduct. I have registered them below under the appropriate categories and I have written "none" under the categories that do not apply to me.

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

These interests include both your interests and those of:-

- your spouse or civil partner,
- a person with whom you are living as husband and wife, or
- a person with who you are living as if you are civil partners

and you are aware that that other person has the interest However in relation to declarations regarding sponsorship these only need to be made in relation to your own interests.

1. Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain	My interests	None
	Interests of your spouse or partner	None
2. Sponsorship Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by the member in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of the member. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992(a).	My interests	None

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3. Contracts Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant Council (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.	My interests	None
	Interests of your spouse or partner	None
4. Land Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant Council.	My interests	None
	Interests of your spouse or partner	None
5. Licenses Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the Council for a month or longer	My interests	None
	Interests of your spouse or partner	None
6. Corporate tenancies Any tenancy where (to the member's knowledge) – (a) the landlord is the Council; and (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest	My interests	None
	Interests of your spouse or partner	None
7. Securities Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where: (a) that body (to the member's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the Council; and (b) either: (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.	My interests	None
	Interests of your spouse or partner	None

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that the function $f(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

and the second derivative is given by

$$f''(x) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

which shows that the function $f(x)$ is concave down for all x .

$$f(0) = 0$$

and the function has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

and the function is symmetric about the origin.

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

and the function is an odd function.

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$

and the function is the inverse of the tangent function.

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Personal Interests

These are your interests only

<p>8. Any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the Council.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>9. Any body:-</p> <p>(a) exercising functions of a public nature;</p> <p>(b) directed to charitable purposes;</p> <p>(c) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union); or</p> <p>(d) which is a private club or society, such as the Freemasons, a recreational club, working men's club or private investment club</p> <p>of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>10. Any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50.</p>	<p>None</p>

Declaration

I understand that it is a breach of the Code of Conduct to fail to notify the Council's monitoring officer of any personal or disclosable pecuniary interest:-

- (a) within 28 days of becoming a member or co-opted member of the Council;
- (b) within 28 days of acquiring any new interest or becoming aware of any such interest;
- (c) within 28 days of any change to an interest that you have previously registered or
- (d) within 28 days of disclosing an interest at a meeting of the Council.

Signed: 

Printed: PHILIP BOTHAM

Dated: 20/11/25

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

and to the proof of the following theorem:

1.

Let $f(x)$ be the function defined by the equation (1). Then the function $f(x)$ is strictly increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Proof. Let $x_1 < x_2$. Then, by the definition of $f(x)$, we have

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt > 0$$

which shows that $f(x)$ is strictly increasing. To show that $f(x)$ is concave down, we note that

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} < 0$$

for all x . Hence, $f'(x)$ is strictly decreasing, which implies that $f(x)$ is concave down.

2. Let $f(x)$ be the function defined by the equation (1). Then the function $f(x)$ is strictly increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Proof. Let $x_1 < x_2$. Then, by the definition of $f(x)$, we have

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt > 0$$

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3. Let $f(x)$ be the function defined by the equation (1). Then the function $f(x)$ is strictly increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Proof. Let $x_1 < x_2$. Then, by the definition of $f(x)$, we have

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt > 0$$

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