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It is important to note that the results presented here are based on a sample of 100,000 observations. The results may differ if a larger sample size is used. The results also may differ if a different set of variables is used. The results are based on a linear model. The results may differ if a non-linear model is used. The results are based on a cross-sectional design. The results may differ if a longitudinal design is used. The results are based on a random sample. The results may differ if a non-random sample is used. The results are based on a single time point. The results may differ if multiple time points are used. The results are based on a single country. The results may differ if multiple countries are used. The results are based on a single industry. The results may differ if multiple industries are used. The results are based on a single region. The results may differ if multiple regions are used. The results are based on a single country. The results may differ if multiple countries are used. The results are based on a single industry. The results may differ if multiple industries are used. The results are based on a single region. The results may differ if multiple regions are used.

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and which itself contains the same number of sub-problems. In general, solving a problem of size n requires solving a problem of size $n-1$, and so on, until the problem of size 1 is reached. This is a recursive process, and the number of sub-problems is given by the formula $n(n-1)/2$.

1. The average probability of the error of the first type is equal to the probability that the test statistic T is not less than the critical value $t_{1-\alpha}$ of the distribution of the statistic T under the null hypothesis H_0 .
2. When the test is performed the test statistic T has the same distribution as if the statistic T under the null hypothesis H_0 is given the weight α in the test plan π . In other words, the test statistic T has the same distribution as if the test plan π is replaced by the test plan π^* .
3. The average probability of the error of the second type is equal to the probability that the test statistic T is not less than the critical value $t_{1-\alpha}$ of the distribution of the statistic T under the alternative hypothesis H_1 .
4. The test plan π is called a β -test plan if the average probability of the error of the second type is not less than β .
5. The test plan π is called a β -test plan if the average probability of the error of the second type is not less than β and the average probability of the error of the first type is not less than α .
6. The test plan π is called a β -test plan if the average probability of the error of the second type is not less than β and the average probability of the error of the first type is not less than α .

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Die Ergebnisse der Studie zeigen, dass die meisten Teilnehmerinnen (80%) eine gute bis sehr gute Kenntnis der eigenen Ernährungsgewohnheiten haben. Die meisten Teilnehmerinnen (80%) sind sich bewusst, dass eine gesunde Ernährung wichtig ist. Die meisten Teilnehmerinnen (80%) sind sich bewusst, dass eine gesunde Ernährung wichtig ist. Die meisten Teilnehmerinnen (80%) sind sich bewusst, dass eine gesunde Ernährung wichtig ist.

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These studies have shown that the use of a computer-based system for the management of patient care can improve the quality of care and reduce the risk of error. The use of a computer-based system for the management of patient care can improve the quality of care and reduce the risk of error.

¹ For a more general treatment of the problem, see, e.g., [10].

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