

QUESTION 1 (100%)

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QUESTION 2 (100%)

QUESTION 2: **QUESTION 2: QUESTION 2: QUESTION 2: QUESTION 2:**

UNIVERSITÄT ZÜRICH
FACH FÜR ANATOMIE UND HISTOLOGIE
ANATOMIE UND HISTOLOGIE
ANATOMIE UND HISTOLOGIE

Thema: Die Entwicklung des menschlichen Embryos

1. Die Entwicklung des menschlichen Embryos

Die Entwicklung des menschlichen Embryos ist ein Prozess, der von der Befruchtung bis zur Geburt dauert. Er ist in drei Hauptphasen unterteilt: die Keimbildung, die Keimung und die Keimentwicklung.

Die Keimbildung ist der Prozess, bei dem die Keimzellen (Eizellen und Spermien) entstehen. Diese Zellen sind die Grundlage für die Keimung und die Keimentwicklung.

Die Keimung ist der Prozess, bei dem die Keimzellen sich zu einem Embryo entwickeln. Dieser Prozess beginnt mit der Befruchtung, bei der ein Spermium mit einer Eizelle fusioniert. Die Keimentwicklung ist der Prozess, bei dem der Embryo sich zu einem Fetus entwickelt.

2. Die Keimbildung

Die Keimbildung ist der Prozess, bei dem die Keimzellen entstehen. Diese Zellen sind die Grundlage für die Keimung und die Keimentwicklung.

3. Die Keimung

Die Keimung ist der Prozess, bei dem die Keimzellen sich zu einem Embryo entwickeln. Dieser Prozess beginnt mit der Befruchtung, bei der ein Spermium mit einer Eizelle fusioniert. Die Keimentwicklung ist der Prozess, bei dem der Embryo sich zu einem Fetus entwickelt.

4. Die Keimentwicklung

Die Keimentwicklung ist der Prozess, bei dem der Embryo sich zu einem Fetus entwickelt. Dieser Prozess beginnt mit der Keimung und dauert bis zur Geburt.

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Technische Zeichnungstechnik (TZN) – Grundlagen der technischen Zeichnung

1. Aufgabenstellung

Die folgende Aufgabe ist als Hausaufgabe zu bearbeiten. Sie ist in der Vorlesung
besprochen worden. Es geht um die Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen. Die
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technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen.

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technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen.

- Aufgabe 1: Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen
- Aufgabe 2: Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen

2. Lösungsskizzen

Die Lösungsskizzen sind in der Vorlesung besprochen worden. Es geht um die
Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von
technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen.

3. Zusammenfassung

Die Zusammenfassung ist in der Vorlesung besprochen worden. Es geht um die
Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von
technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen.

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Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von
technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen.

4. Zusammenfassung der Aufgabenstellung

Die Aufgabenstellung ist in der Vorlesung besprochen worden. Es geht um die
Darstellung von technischen Zeichnungen. Es geht um die Darstellung von
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Exercice 1010 (Ind. 2016)
 Soit f la fonction définie sur $\mathbb{R}$ par

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

Partie A : Étudier la fonction f sur $\mathbb{R}$. Quelle est l'expression de $f'(x)$?

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

La fonction f est une fonction qui croît de manière régulière. On peut vérifier que $f'(x) > 0$ pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$. On peut aussi vérifier que $f''(x) > 0$ pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$. On peut donc conclure que f est une fonction croissante et convexe sur $\mathbb{R}$. On peut aussi vérifier que $f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$. On peut donc conclure que f est une fonction croissante et convexe sur $\mathbb{R}$ qui passe par le point $(0, -\frac{1}{2})$.

Partie B : Étudier la fonction f sur $\mathbb{R}$. Quelle est l'expression de $f'(x)$?

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

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

Partie C : Étudier la fonction f sur $\mathbb{R}$. Quelle est l'expression de $f'(x)$?

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

On peut conclure que f est une fonction croissante et convexe sur $\mathbb{R}$ qui passe par le point $(0, -\frac{1}{2})$.

1. **REVENUE**
 2. **EXPENSES**
 3. **NET INCOME**
 4. **NET LOSS**

1. **REVENUE**
 2. **EXPENSES**
 3. **NET INCOME**
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1. **REVENUE**
 2. **EXPENSES**
 3. **NET INCOME**
 4. **NET LOSS**

	2019	2020
Revenue	100	100
Expenses	100	100
Net Income	0	0
Net Loss	0	0

1. **REVENUE**
 2. **EXPENSES**
 3. **NET INCOME**
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1. **REVENUE**
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 4. **NET LOSS**

	2019	2020
Revenue	100	100
Expenses	100	100
Net Income	0	0
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1. **REVENUE**
 2. **EXPENSES**
 3. **NET INCOME**
 4. **NET LOSS**

	2019	2020
Revenue	100	100
Expenses	100	100
Net Income	0	0
Net Loss	0	0

QUESTION 10 (10 marks)
 The following information relates to the operations of a company for the year ended 31 December 2019:

QUESTION 11 (10 marks)
 The following information relates to the operations of a company for the year ended 31 December 2019:

- (a) The company's sales revenue is \$1,000,000 and the opening balance of the inventory account is \$100,000.
- (b) The company's closing balance of the inventory account is \$120,000.

QUESTION 12 (10 marks)
 The following information relates to the operations of a company for the year ended 31 December 2019:

The company's sales revenue is \$1,000,000 and the opening balance of the inventory account is \$100,000.

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Sales revenue	1,000,000	900,000	800,000	700,000	600,000
Cost of sales	600,000	550,000	500,000	450,000	400,000
Operating expenses	100,000	90,000	80,000	70,000	60,000
Depreciation	20,000	18,000	16,000	14,000	12,000
Interest expense	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
Income tax expense	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
Dividend income	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
Profit before tax	280,000	252,000	224,000	196,000	168,000
Income tax expense	56,000	50,400	44,800	39,200	33,600
Profit after tax	224,000	201,600	179,200	156,800	134,400

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Operating expenses	100,000	90,000	80,000	70,000	60,000
Depreciation	20,000	18,000	16,000	14,000	12,000
Interest expense	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
Income tax expense	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
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Profit before tax	280,000	252,000	224,000	196,000	168,000
Income tax expense	56,000	50,400	44,800	39,200	33,600
Profit after tax	224,000	201,600	179,200	156,800	134,400

- (a) The company's sales revenue is \$1,000,000 and the opening balance of the inventory account is \$100,000.
- (b) The company's closing balance of the inventory account is \$120,000.

QUESTION 10
 Which of the following is a correct statement about the relationship between the number of units produced and the total cost of production?

ANSWER 10 **As the number of units produced increases, the total cost of production increases.**

QUESTION 11 **Which of the following is a correct statement about the relationship between the number of units produced and the total cost of production?**

ANSWER 11 **As the number of units produced increases, the total cost of production increases.**

Which of the following is a correct statement about the relationship between the number of units produced and the total cost of production?

As the number of units produced increases, the total cost of production increases.

Number of units produced	Total cost	Average cost
100	1000	10
200	1800	9
300	2400	8
400	2800	7
500	3000	6

QUESTION 12 **Which of the following is a correct statement about the relationship between the number of units produced and the total cost of production?**

Number of units produced	Total cost	Average cost
100	1000	10
200	1800	9
300	2400	8
400	2800	7
500	3000	6

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100	1000	10
200	1800	9
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1. **Identify the type of the**
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	1990	1991	1992	1993
1. Identify the type of the				
2. the following				
3. the following				
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1. **Identify the type of the**
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	1990	1991	1992	1993
1. Identify the type of the				
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	1990	1991	1992	1993
1. Identify the type of the				
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QUESTION 18 – **QUESTION 18**
 Which of the following is a correct statement?
 (a) The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 100.
 (b) The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 50.
 (c) The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 50.5.
 (d) The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 50.25.

ANSWER 18 – **QUESTION 18** – **QUESTION 18** – **QUESTION 18**

The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 50.5.



QUESTION 19 – **QUESTION 19** – **QUESTION 19** – **QUESTION 19**
 Which of the following is a correct statement?
 (a) The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 100.
 (b) The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 50.
 (c) The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 50.5.
 (d) The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 50.25.

ANSWER 19 – **QUESTION 19** – **QUESTION 19** – **QUESTION 19**

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QUESTION 20 – **QUESTION 20** – **QUESTION 20** – **QUESTION 20**

The average of the first 100 natural numbers is 50.5.

QUESTION 104
 Which of the following is not a component of the ITIL framework?
 A. Service Catalog
 B. Service Level Agreement
 C. Incident Management
 D. Problem Management

Answer: B
 Explanation: The ITIL framework consists of the following components:

Service Catalog: A list of services that are available to customers. It includes information about the service, its components, and its associated costs.
 Service Level Agreement (SLA): A contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the service level, the service level objectives, and the service level indicators.
 Incident Management: A process for managing incidents that affect the availability or performance of IT services.

QUESTION 105
 Which of the following is not a component of the ITIL framework?

Answer: B

Explanation: The ITIL framework consists of the following components:
 Service Catalog: A list of services that are available to customers. It includes information about the service, its components, and its associated costs.
 Service Level Agreement (SLA): A contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the service level, the service level objectives, and the service level indicators.
 Incident Management: A process for managing incidents that affect the availability or performance of IT services.

QUESTION 106
 Which of the following is not a component of the ITIL framework?

Answer: B
 Explanation: The ITIL framework consists of the following components:
 Service Catalog: A list of services that are available to customers. It includes information about the service, its components, and its associated costs.
 Service Level Agreement (SLA): A contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the service level, the service level objectives, and the service level indicators.
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QUESTION 107
 Which of the following is not a component of the ITIL framework?

Answer: B
 Explanation: The ITIL framework consists of the following components:
 Service Catalog: A list of services that are available to customers. It includes information about the service, its components, and its associated costs.
 Service Level Agreement (SLA): A contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the service level, the service level objectives, and the service level indicators.
 Incident Management: A process for managing incidents that affect the availability or performance of IT services.

Service	SLA	SLI	SLA	SLI	SLA
Service A	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Service B	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Service C	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

QUESTION 108
 Which of the following is not a component of the ITIL framework?

Answer: B
 Explanation: The ITIL framework consists of the following components:
 Service Catalog: A list of services that are available to customers. It includes information about the service, its components, and its associated costs.
 Service Level Agreement (SLA): A contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the service level, the service level objectives, and the service level indicators.
 Incident Management: A process for managing incidents that affect the availability or performance of IT services.

QUESTION 10 (10 marks)
 The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people who were asked to rate their satisfaction with the service provided by a company. The ratings are given on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Very Dissatisfied' and 5 is 'Very Satisfied'.

QUESTION 11 (10 marks)
 The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people who were asked to rate their satisfaction with the service provided by a company. The ratings are given on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Very Dissatisfied' and 5 is 'Very Satisfied'.

Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency	10	20	30	25	15

Rating	1	2	3	4	5
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QUESTION 12 (10 marks)
 The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people who were asked to rate their satisfaction with the service provided by a company. The ratings are given on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is 'Very Dissatisfied' and 5 is 'Very Satisfied'.

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Rating	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency	10	20	30	25	15

QUESTION 1 (10%)

Salim is a manager at a manufacturing company. He is considering the purchase of a new machine for his department.

TABLE 1: Cash Flows

Salim is expected to pay for the machine in 2 months. He expects to receive the following cash flows:

	Year 1	Year 2
Initial investment	(1000)	
Revenue from the machine	400	500
Costs	100	200
	300	300
	200	100

TABLE 2: Discount Factors

Salim is using a discount rate of 10% to calculate the present value of the cash flows.

- Salim is considering the purchase of the machine. He expects to receive the following cash flows:
 - Year 1: 300
 - Year 2: 100
- Salim is using a discount rate of 10% to calculate the present value of the cash flows. The discount factors are:
 - Year 1: 0.909
 - Year 2: 0.826
- Salim is considering the purchase of the machine. He expects to receive the following cash flows:
 - Year 1: 300
 - Year 2: 100
- Salim is using a discount rate of 10% to calculate the present value of the cash flows. The discount factors are:
 - Year 1: 0.909
 - Year 2: 0.826
- Salim is considering the purchase of the machine. He expects to receive the following cash flows:
 - Year 1: 300
 - Year 2: 100

QUESTION 10 - 100% - 100%
 The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.

QUESTION 11 - 100% - 100%

The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.

QUESTION 12 - 100% - 100%

QUESTION 13 - 100% - 100%

1. The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.
2. The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.
3. The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.

QUESTION 14 - 100% - 100%

4. The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.
5. The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.
6. The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.

QUESTION 15 - 100% - 100%

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QUESTION 16 - 100% - 100%

The following is a list of the most common types of questions that are asked in the exam. The questions are listed in order of importance, with the most important questions at the top of the list.

1. The following information is for the year ended 31/12/2019:

(a) The company's revenue is \$1,000,000.

(b) The company's expenses are \$600,000.

2. The company's profit is \$400,000.

3. The company's profit is \$400,000.

Particulars	Amount
Revenue	\$1,000,000
Expenses	\$600,000
Profit	\$400,000

4. The company's profit is \$400,000.

Particulars	Amount
Revenue	\$1,000,000
Expenses	\$600,000
Profit	\$400,000

5. The company's profit is \$400,000.

Particulars	Amount
Revenue	\$1,000,000
Expenses	\$600,000
Profit	\$400,000
Revenue	\$1,000,000
Expenses	\$600,000
Profit	\$400,000
Revenue	\$1,000,000
Expenses	\$600,000
Profit	\$400,000
Revenue	\$1,000,000
Expenses	\$600,000
Profit	\$400,000

6. The company's profit is \$400,000.

7. The company's profit is \$400,000.

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NOTICE OF NON-RENEWAL CONTRACT
(Continued)

contractor is unable to locate a replacement to meet the terms of contract or
contractor is unable to complete the contract.

(b) Contract Renewal

- (i) If the contractor is unable to locate a replacement to meet the terms of contract or
contractor is unable to complete the contract, the contractor shall be deemed to have
terminated the contract and shall be liable for the cost of the replacement
contractor.

- (ii) If the contractor is unable to locate a replacement to meet the terms of contract or
contractor is unable to complete the contract, the contractor shall be deemed to have
terminated the contract and shall be liable for the cost of the replacement
contractor. The contractor shall be deemed to have terminated the contract and
shall be liable for the cost of the replacement contractor. The contractor shall be
deemed to have terminated the contract and shall be liable for the cost of the
replacement contractor.

- (iii) If the contractor is unable to locate a replacement to meet the terms of contract or
contractor is unable to complete the contract, the contractor shall be deemed to have
terminated the contract and shall be liable for the cost of the replacement
contractor.

- (iv) If the contractor is unable to locate a replacement to meet the terms of contract or
contractor is unable to complete the contract, the contractor shall be deemed to have
terminated the contract and shall be liable for the cost of the replacement
contractor.

(c) Termination of Contract

- (i) The contractor shall be deemed to have terminated the contract if the contractor
is unable to locate a replacement to meet the terms of contract or
contractor is unable to complete the contract.
- (ii) If the contractor is unable to locate a replacement to meet the terms of contract or
contractor is unable to complete the contract, the contractor shall be deemed to have
terminated the contract and shall be liable for the cost of the replacement
contractor.
- (iii) If the contractor is unable to locate a replacement to meet the terms of contract or
contractor is unable to complete the contract, the contractor shall be deemed to have
terminated the contract and shall be liable for the cost of the replacement
contractor.

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