

**MINISTERIO DE LA
INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO EXTERIOR
REPUBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA
(Provincia de Amazonas)**

A. INTRODUCCIÓN

El presente es un documento de carácter técnico y de carácter informativo, que se elabora en el Ministerio de la Industria y Comercio Exterior.

El presente es un documento de carácter técnico y de carácter informativo, que se elabora en el Ministerio de la Industria y Comercio Exterior, con el fin de proporcionar información sobre los aspectos técnicos y de carácter informativo, que se elabora en el Ministerio de la Industria y Comercio Exterior.

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B. BASES DE REGULACIÓN DE LOS PROCEDIMIENTOS

El presente es un documento de carácter técnico y de carácter informativo, que se elabora en el Ministerio de la Industria y Comercio Exterior, con el fin de proporcionar información sobre los aspectos técnicos y de carácter informativo, que se elabora en el Ministerio de la Industria y Comercio Exterior.

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C. ANEXO DE LOS PRINCIPIOS DE ORGANIZACIÓN DEL PROCEDIMIENTO

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TABLE 4
 Error rates (percentage) for
 participants in the 1998, 2000 and 2002
 experiments

4. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-12.

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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 399–405

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[†] <http://www.oxfordjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1093/oxfordjournals.oxfam.a004000>

Table 4.4. *Continued*

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1980年1月1日以前出生者，其父母一方或双方为日本籍者，可取得日本国籍。

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Figure 10.10.1

4. *Isotropy*—the assumption of isotropy at each point. Any direction

Table 1. Summary of the study design and data collection.

Variable	Value
Number of participants	100
Number of sessions	10
Number of trials per session	100
Number of correct responses	80
Number of incorrect responses	20
Number of trials per correct response	1.25
Number of trials per incorrect response	5.0
Number of trials per correct response per session	125
Number of trials per incorrect response per session	200
Number of trials per session	325
Number of sessions per participant	10
Number of trials per participant	3250
Number of correct responses per participant	2600
Number of incorrect responses per participant	650
Number of trials per correct response per participant	1.25
Number of trials per incorrect response per participant	5.0

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

CONCLUSIONS—The results of this study suggest that the use of a single, standardized, and validated questionnaire can provide a reliable and valid measure of the prevalence of occupational asthma in a large, multi-center study. The use of a single questionnaire also allows for the comparison of results across studies and countries. The use of a single questionnaire also allows for the comparison of results across studies and countries. The use of a single questionnaire also allows for the comparison of results across studies and countries.

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QUESTION 1

The following information relates to the operations of a company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Sales revenue: 100,000
 Cost of sales: 60,000
 Selling expenses: 10,000
 Administrative expenses: 15,000
 Depreciation: 5,000
 Interest on bank loan: 2,000
 Dividend received: 1,000

The company's opening balance sheet is as follows:

Assets: 100,000
 Liabilities: 100,000

The company's closing balance sheet is as follows:

Assets: 100,000
 Liabilities: 100,000

The company's profit and loss account is as follows:

Sales revenue	100,000
Cost of sales	(60,000)
Gross profit	40,000
Selling expenses	(10,000)
Administrative expenses	(15,000)
Depreciation	(5,000)
Interest on bank loan	(2,000)
Dividend received	1,000
Profit before tax	1,000
Profit after tax	1,000

The company's cash flow statement is as follows:

Operating activities	1,000
Investing activities	(5,000)
Financing activities	4,000
Net change in cash	0

The company's balance sheet is as follows:

Assets: 100,000
 Liabilities: 100,000

The company's profit and loss account is as follows:

Sales revenue: 100,000
 Cost of sales: 60,000
 Selling expenses: 10,000
 Administrative expenses: 15,000
 Depreciation: 5,000
 Interest on bank loan: 2,000
 Dividend received: 1,000

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of a 12-week training program on the physical and psychological health of middle-aged adults.

Methods: A total of 40 middle-aged adults (mean age = 45.5 years) were randomly assigned to either a control group or an exercise group. The exercise group participated in a 12-week training program consisting of three sessions per week, each lasting 45 minutes. The control group did not participate in any training program.

Results: After 12 weeks of training, the exercise group showed significant improvements in physical health, including increased muscle strength, endurance, and flexibility. Additionally, the exercise group reported significant improvements in psychological health, including reduced stress, anxiety, and depression, and increased self-esteem and overall well-being.

Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that a 12-week training program can effectively improve the physical and psychological health of middle-aged adults.

Keywords: middle-aged adults, physical health, psychological health, training program, exercise, stress, anxiety, depression, self-esteem, well-being.

1. Introduction
2. Methods
3. Results
4. Discussion
5. Conclusion
6. References

QUESTION

1. Explain the role of the following in the development of the human embryo:

1.1. The zygote is the first cell of the new organism, formed by the fusion of a sperm and an egg cell. It contains the genetic material of both parents and is the starting point for the development of the embryo.

1.2. The blastocyst is a hollow sphere of cells, formed by the division of the zygote. It is the stage at which the embryo implants itself in the uterine wall.

1.3. The gastrula is a three-layered structure, formed by the division of the blastocyst. The layers are the ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm, which will give rise to the different tissues and organs of the body.

1.4. The neurulation is the process by which the neural tube is formed, which will eventually become the brain and spinal cord.

1.5. The folding of the embryo is the process by which the embryo folds back on itself, forming the head, tail, and body axes.

1.6. The differentiation is the process by which the cells of the embryo become specialized to form different tissues and organs.

1.7. The gastrulation is the process by which the gastrula is formed, which is the stage at which the three germ layers are established.

1.8. The neurulation is the process by which the neural tube is formed, which will eventually become the brain and spinal cord.

1.9. The folding of the embryo is the process by which the embryo folds back on itself, forming the head, tail, and body axes.

ANSWER

TABLE 1. Summary of the results of the regression analysis.		TABLE 2. Summary of the results of the regression analysis.	
Variable	Mean	Variable	Mean
Age	25.5	Age	25.5
Gender	Male	Gender	Male
Education	High School	Education	High School
Income	Low	Income	Low
Marital Status	Single	Marital Status	Single
Religion	Islam	Religion	Islam
Health Status	Good	Health Status	Good
Occupation	Student	Occupation	Student
Family Size	3	Family Size	3
Urban/Rural	Urban	Urban/Rural	Urban
Health Insurance	Yes	Health Insurance	Yes
Healthcare Access	Easy	Healthcare Access	Easy
Healthcare Quality	Good	Healthcare Quality	Good
Healthcare Cost	Low	Healthcare Cost	Low
Healthcare Satisfaction	High	Healthcare Satisfaction	High
Healthcare Utilization	High	Healthcare Utilization	High
Healthcare Expenditure	High	Healthcare Expenditure	High
Healthcare Coverage	High	Healthcare Coverage	High
Healthcare Access	Easy	Healthcare Access	Easy
Healthcare Quality	Good	Healthcare Quality	Good
Healthcare Cost	Low	Healthcare Cost	Low
Healthcare Satisfaction	High	Healthcare Satisfaction	High
Healthcare Utilization	High	Healthcare Utilization	High
Healthcare Expenditure	High	Healthcare Expenditure	High
Healthcare Coverage	High	Healthcare Coverage	High

Contents

17 Bibliography and Appendix

The following list of references is intended to provide a guide to the literature on the topics discussed in this book. It is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all the work done in these areas. The references are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name. The references are given in the following format: Author's name, year of publication, title of the work, and the publisher's name.

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Exercises

1. Generalization

Consider the following two sets of data. The first set of data is a list of numbers, and the second set of data is a list of words.

Set 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Set 2: The cat sat on the mat. The dog barked at the postman. The bird flew over the fence. The car drove down the road. The train chugged along the tracks. The plane zoomed across the sky. The ship sailed on the ocean. The boat rocked in the harbor. The boat sailed on the ocean. The boat rocked in the harbor.

Write a program that takes a list of numbers and a list of words as input and returns a list of numbers and a list of words as output.

Write a program that takes a list of numbers and a list of words as input and returns a list of numbers and a list of words as output.

Write a program that takes a list of numbers and a list of words as input and returns a list of numbers and a list of words as output.

Write a program that takes a list of numbers and a list of words as input and returns a list of numbers and a list of words as output.

Write a program that takes a list of numbers and a list of words as input and returns a list of numbers and a list of words as output.

2. Generalization

Consider the following two sets of data. The first set of data is a list of numbers, and the second set of data is a list of words.

Set 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Activity 1

4. Factor the monomials and polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Factor } 12x^2y^3z^4 &= 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^3 \cdot z^4 \\ \text{Factor } 15x^3y^2z^5 &= 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^3 \cdot y^2 \cdot z^5 \\ \text{Factor } 18x^4y^3z^6 &= 2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot x^4 \cdot y^3 \cdot z^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Factor } 24x^5y^4z^7 = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot x^5 \cdot y^4 \cdot z^7$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Factor } 30x^6y^5z^8 &= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^6 \cdot y^5 \cdot z^8 \\ \text{Factor } 36x^7y^6z^9 &= 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot x^7 \cdot y^6 \cdot z^9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Factor } 42x^8y^7z^{10} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot x^8 \cdot y^7 \cdot z^{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Factor } 48x^9y^8z^{11} &= 2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot x^9 \cdot y^8 \cdot z^{11} \\ \text{Factor } 54x^{10}y^9z^{12} &= 2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot x^{10} \cdot y^9 \cdot z^{12} \end{aligned}$$

5. Factor the binomials and polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Factor } x^2 - 4 &= (x - 2)(x + 2) \\ \text{Factor } x^2 - 9 &= (x - 3)(x + 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Factor } x^2 - 16 = (x - 4)(x + 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Factor } x^2 - 25 &= (x - 5)(x + 5) \\ \text{Factor } x^2 - 36 &= (x - 6)(x + 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Factor } x^2 - 49 = (x - 7)(x + 7)$$

$$\text{Factor } x^2 - 64 = (x - 8)(x + 8)$$

Appendix

1. General information

Name	Date of birth	
	DD	MM
Mr. ...	...	...
Mr. ...	...	...

2. Information on the company

Name	Date of birth	
	DD	MM
Mr. ...	...	...
Mr. ...	...	...

3. Information on the company

Name	Date of birth	
	DD	MM
Mr. ...	...	...
Mr. ...	...	...

4. Information on the company

...

5. Information on the company

Name	Date of birth	
	DD	MM
Mr. ...	...	...
Mr. ...	...	...

Abstract

1. Introduction

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the problem of finding a good representation for a set of data. It is shown that the problem is NP-hard, and that the best known algorithm for finding a good representation is the k -means algorithm. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the problem of finding a good representation for a set of data. It is shown that the problem is NP-hard, and that the best known algorithm for finding a good representation is the k -means algorithm.

2. Related Work

The problem of finding a good representation for a set of data has been studied for many years. The first known algorithm for finding a good representation is the k -means algorithm, which was proposed by Lloyd in 1957. The k -means algorithm is a greedy algorithm that iteratively improves a set of k clusters until no further improvement can be made. The k -means algorithm is widely used in many applications, and it is one of the most popular algorithms for finding a good representation for a set of data. The k -means algorithm is also one of the most efficient algorithms for finding a good representation for a set of data.

3. Conclusion

The problem of finding a good representation for a set of data is NP-hard, and the best known algorithm for finding a good representation is the k -means algorithm. The k -means algorithm is a greedy algorithm that iteratively improves a set of k clusters until no further improvement can be made.

Summary

The following summarizes the main findings of the study.



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Chapter 10

10.1. Introduction

The first part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \sin(x)$.

In the second part, we shall study the function $f(x) = \cos(x)$.

10.2. The function $f(x) = \sin(x)$

The function $f(x) = \sin(x)$ is defined for all real numbers x . It is a periodic function with period 2π . The function is odd, i.e. $f(-x) = -f(x)$. The function is continuous and differentiable on $\mathbb{R}$. The derivative of $f(x)$ is $f'(x) = \cos(x)$.

The function $f(x) = \sin(x)$ is bounded, i.e. $-1 \leq f(x) \leq 1$.

The function $f(x) = \sin(x)$ has a maximum value of 1 at $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ and a minimum value of -1 at $x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$, where k is any integer. The function crosses the x-axis at $x = k\pi$, where k is any integer.

The function $f(x) = \sin(x)$ is concave down on $(0, \pi)$ and concave up on $(\pi, 2\pi)$.

The function $f(x) = \sin(x)$ is increasing on $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ and decreasing on $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$.

The function $f(x) = \sin(x)$ has a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$ as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$. The function has a vertical asymptote at $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ as $k \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

The function $f(x) = \sin(x)$ is a solution of the differential equation $y'' + y = 0$.

Exercice 1

1.1. Établir la relation entre les deux expressions suivantes :

Soit f une fonction définie sur $\mathbb{R}$ par $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$.
 Soit g une fonction définie sur $\mathbb{R}$ par $g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$.

On a :
 $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$
 $g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$
 On a donc :

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + 2x + 1 \\ g(x) &= x^2 + 2x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

On a donc : $f(x) = g(x)$ pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 On a donc : $f = g$.

1.2. Établir la relation entre les deux expressions suivantes :

Soit f une fonction définie sur $\mathbb{R}$ par $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$.
 Soit g une fonction définie sur $\mathbb{R}$ par $g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$.

On a :
 $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$
 $g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$
 On a donc :

On a donc : $f(x) = g(x)$ pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 On a donc : $f = g$.

On a donc : $f(x) = g(x)$ pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 On a donc : $f = g$.

On a donc : $f(x) = g(x)$ pour tout $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 On a donc : $f = g$.

Figure 1
A. Theoretical model



QUESTION 1

QUESTION 1: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION RELATES TO THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS OF A COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018.

The company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Income Statement	Balance Sheet	Statement of Financial Position
Revenue	1000		
Cost of Sales	(400)		
Gross Profit	600		
Operating Expenses	(200)		
Operating Profit	400		
Finance Income	50		
Finance Expenses	(10)		
Profit Before Tax	440		
Tax Expense	(88)		
Profit After Tax	352		
Dividends Paid	(176)		
Retained Profit	176		

The company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Income Statement	Balance Sheet	Statement of Financial Position
Revenue	1000		
Cost of Sales	(400)		
Gross Profit	600		
Operating Expenses	(200)		
Operating Profit	400		
Finance Income	50		
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Profit Before Tax	440		
Tax Expense	(88)		
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Dividends Paid	(176)		
Retained Profit	176		

The company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Income Statement	Balance Sheet	Statement of Financial Position
Revenue	1000		
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Operating Expenses	(200)		
Operating Profit	400		
Finance Income	50		
Finance Expenses	(10)		
Profit Before Tax	440		
Tax Expense	(88)		
Profit After Tax	352		
Dividends Paid	(176)		
Retained Profit	176		

The company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

QUESTION 2: THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION RELATES TO THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS OF A COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018.

The company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Revenue: 1000
Cost of Sales: (400)
Gross Profit: 600
Operating Expenses: (200)
Operating Profit: 400
Finance Income: 50
Finance Expenses: (10)
Profit Before Tax: 440
Tax Expense: (88)
Profit After Tax: 352
Dividends Paid: (176)
Retained Profit: 176

Exercício 1

O gráfico abaixo mostra a evolução da produção de um determinado produto, em toneladas, ao longo de um período de 10 anos.

a) Qual foi a produção no primeiro ano?

b) Qual foi a produção no décimo ano?

c) Qual foi a produção no quinto ano?

d) Qual foi a produção no terceiro ano?

e) Qual foi a produção no sétimo ano?

f) Qual foi a produção no nono ano?

Ano	Produção (toneladas)
1	100
2	120
3	150
4	180
5	200
6	220
7	250
8	280
9	300
10	320

• Example

• Example 2: The following is a list of the 10 most common types of errors in the English language.

Error Type	Frequency
Spelling errors	100
Grammar errors	80
Punctuation errors	60
Capitalization errors	40
Word order errors	30
Verb tense errors	20
Subject-verb agreement errors	10
Preposition errors	5
Conjunction errors	5
Adverb errors	5

• Example 3: The following is a list of the 10 most common types of errors in the English language.

Error Type	Frequency
Spelling errors	100
Grammar errors	80
Punctuation errors	60
Capitalization errors	40
Word order errors	30
Verb tense errors	20
Subject-verb agreement errors	10
Preposition errors	5
Conjunction errors	5
Adverb errors	5

I. Error analysis in writing

error analysis is a process of identifying and classifying errors in writing. It is a systematic way of looking at errors in writing and trying to find out why they happen. It is a way of looking at errors in writing and trying to find out why they happen. It is a way of looking at errors in writing and trying to find out why they happen.

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⁴ <http://www.merck.com/pubs/medres/2002/02/020201.htm>.

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- **Wiederholungsfragen:**
 - 1. Was ist die Hauptfunktion des Immunsystems?
 - 2. Nenne die drei Hauptbestandteile des Immunsystems.
 - 3. Was ist die Aufgabe der Antikörper?
 - 4. Wie wird eine Infektion durch ein Virus verhindert?
 - 5. Was ist die Bedeutung der Immunzellen?

1. What is the purpose of the study?
2. What are the research objectives?
3. What is the research design?
4. What are the variables?
5. What are the hypotheses?
6. What are the methods?
7. What are the results?
8. What are the conclusions?

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Example

1. **PROBLEM STATEMENT** (10 points)

- 1.1. The problem is to find the maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ over the domain D .
- 1.2. The domain D is defined by the inequalities $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$, and $z \geq 0$.
- 1.3. The function $f(x, y, z)$ is given by the expression $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.

2. **SOLUTION** (10 points)

- 2.1. The function $f(x, y, z)$ is a quadratic function, and its maximum value is achieved at the boundary of the domain D .
- 2.2. The boundary of the domain D is defined by the inequalities $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $z = 0$.

- 2.3. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is achieved at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.
- 2.4. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is 0 .

- 2.5. The function $f(x, y, z)$ is a quadratic function, and its maximum value is achieved at the boundary of the domain D .
- 2.6. The boundary of the domain D is defined by the inequalities $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $z = 0$.
- 2.7. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is achieved at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.
- 2.8. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is 0 .

- 2.9. The function $f(x, y, z)$ is a quadratic function, and its maximum value is achieved at the boundary of the domain D .
- 2.10. The boundary of the domain D is defined by the inequalities $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $z = 0$.
- 2.11. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is achieved at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.
- 2.12. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is 0 .

- 2.13. The function $f(x, y, z)$ is a quadratic function, and its maximum value is achieved at the boundary of the domain D .
- 2.14. The boundary of the domain D is defined by the inequalities $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $z = 0$.
- 2.15. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is achieved at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.
- 2.16. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is 0 .

- 2.17. The function $f(x, y, z)$ is a quadratic function, and its maximum value is achieved at the boundary of the domain D .
- 2.18. The boundary of the domain D is defined by the inequalities $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $z = 0$.
- 2.19. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is achieved at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.
- 2.20. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is 0 .

- 2.21. The function $f(x, y, z)$ is a quadratic function, and its maximum value is achieved at the boundary of the domain D .
- 2.22. The boundary of the domain D is defined by the inequalities $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $z = 0$.
- 2.23. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is achieved at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.
- 2.24. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is 0 .

- 2.25. The function $f(x, y, z)$ is a quadratic function, and its maximum value is achieved at the boundary of the domain D .
- 2.26. The boundary of the domain D is defined by the inequalities $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $z = 0$.
- 2.27. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is achieved at the point $(0, 0, 0)$.
- 2.28. The maximum value of the function $f(x, y, z)$ is 0 .

QUESTION 1

The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people about their favourite sport.

Sport	Number of people
Football	45
Cricket	30
Tennis	15
Swimming	10
Other	10

1. Draw a bar chart to represent the data in the table.

2. What is the most popular sport?

3. How many people like swimming?

4. What is the total number of people who like football and cricket?

5. What is the difference between the number of people who like football and the number of people who like swimming?

6. What is the ratio of the number of people who like football to the number of people who like swimming?

7. What is the percentage of people who like football?

8. What is the percentage of people who like swimming?

9. What is the percentage of people who like other sports?

10. What is the average number of people who like each sport?

QUESTION

QUESTION 1: The following information relates to the operations of a company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

- (1) Sales revenue: 1,000,000
- (2) Cost of sales: 600,000
- (3) Selling expenses: 50,000
- (4) Administrative expenses: 40,000
- (5) Depreciation: 20,000
- (6) Interest on bank loan: 10,000
- (7) Dividend received from subsidiary: 10,000
- (8) Profit on disposal of plant: 5,000
- (9) Loss on disposal of investment: 2,000
- (10) Interest on government securities: 5,000
- (11) Dividend received from another company: 5,000
- (12) Profit on disposal of investment: 3,000
- (13) Loss on disposal of investment: 1,000
- (14) Profit on disposal of investment: 2,000
- (15) Profit on disposal of investment: 1,000
- (16) Profit on disposal of investment: 2,000
- (17) Profit on disposal of investment: 1,000
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- (97) Profit on disposal of investment: 1,000
- (98) Profit on disposal of investment: 2,000
- (99) Profit on disposal of investment: 1,000
- (100) Profit on disposal of investment: 2,000

Required: Calculate the profit for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Section 1

1. Introduction to the course

This course is designed to provide you with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and practices of project management. It covers the entire project lifecycle, from initiation to closure, and includes practical applications and case studies.

2. Project Management Fundamentals

Understanding the role of a project manager and the importance of project management in an organization.

Key concepts and terminology: project, project manager, project charter, project plan, project closure.

The project management process: initiation, planning, execution, monitoring and control, and closure. Understanding the importance of each phase and how they interrelate.

3. Project Planning and Scheduling

Defining project scope, objectives, and deliverables. Creating a project plan and schedule.



4. Project Execution and Monitoring

Implementing the project plan and monitoring progress. Managing risks and issues.



5. Project Closure and Evaluation

Finalizing the project and evaluating the results. Documenting lessons learned.