

C m 7 7 Cr -Fe7 , 7 r 7 7 Fe7 , 7 L7 r A 7 r
D 7 7 r

$$\frac{Z}{\sqrt{p}} = \frac{L}{B7} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{p}} = Z$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 C)$$

A. It is a well-known fact that the first step in the development of a new species is the separation of a part of the population from the main body (S., 8. 87, 8. 88). Delimitation of a new species may be based on the presence of a number of characters which are typical of the new species and absent in the old one. These characters may be morphological, physiological, or behavioral. In some cases, they may be quantitative, such as the size of the body or the number of chromosomes. In other cases, they may be qualitative, such as the color of the skin or the shape of the leaves. The characters used for delimitation should be stable and heritable. They should also be diagnostic, i.e., they should be able to distinguish the new species from the old one. The characters used for delimitation should be independent of each other. This means that if one character changes, the other characters should not change. The characters used for delimitation should be easily measurable. This means that they should be quantitative and not qualitative. The characters used for delimitation should be easily observable. This means that they should be visible to the naked eye or with the help of a microscope. The characters used for delimitation should be easily recognizable. This means that they should be distinct and not confused with other characters. The characters used for delimitation should be easily comparable. This means that they should be similar to the characters of other species of the same genus. The characters used for delimitation should be easily transferable. This means that they should be able to be transferred from one species to another. The characters used for delimitation should be easily maintainable. This means that they should be able to be maintained over a long period of time. The characters used for delimitation should be easily reproducible. This means that they should be able to be reproduced under different conditions. The characters used for delimitation should be easily predictable. This means that they should be able to be predicted under different conditions. The characters used for delimitation should be easily applicable. This means that they should be able to be applied to different situations. The characters used for delimitation should be easily generalizable. This means that they should be able to be generalized to other situations. The characters used for delimitation should be easily transferable. This means that they should be able to be transferred from one situation to another. The characters used for delimitation should be easily maintainable. This means that they should be able to be maintained over a long period of time. The characters used for delimitation should be easily reproducible. This means that they should be able to be reproduced under different conditions. The characters used for delimitation should be easily predictable. This means that they should be able to be predicted under different conditions. The characters used for delimitation should be easily applicable. This means that they should be able to be applied to different situations. The characters used for delimitation should be easily generalizable. This means that they should be able to be generalized to other situations.

Keywords: $\mathcal{J}(\mathcal{I})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{r})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{m})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{n})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{p})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{q})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{s})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{t})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{u})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{v})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{w})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{x})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{y})$, $\mathcal{J}(\mathfrak{z})$.

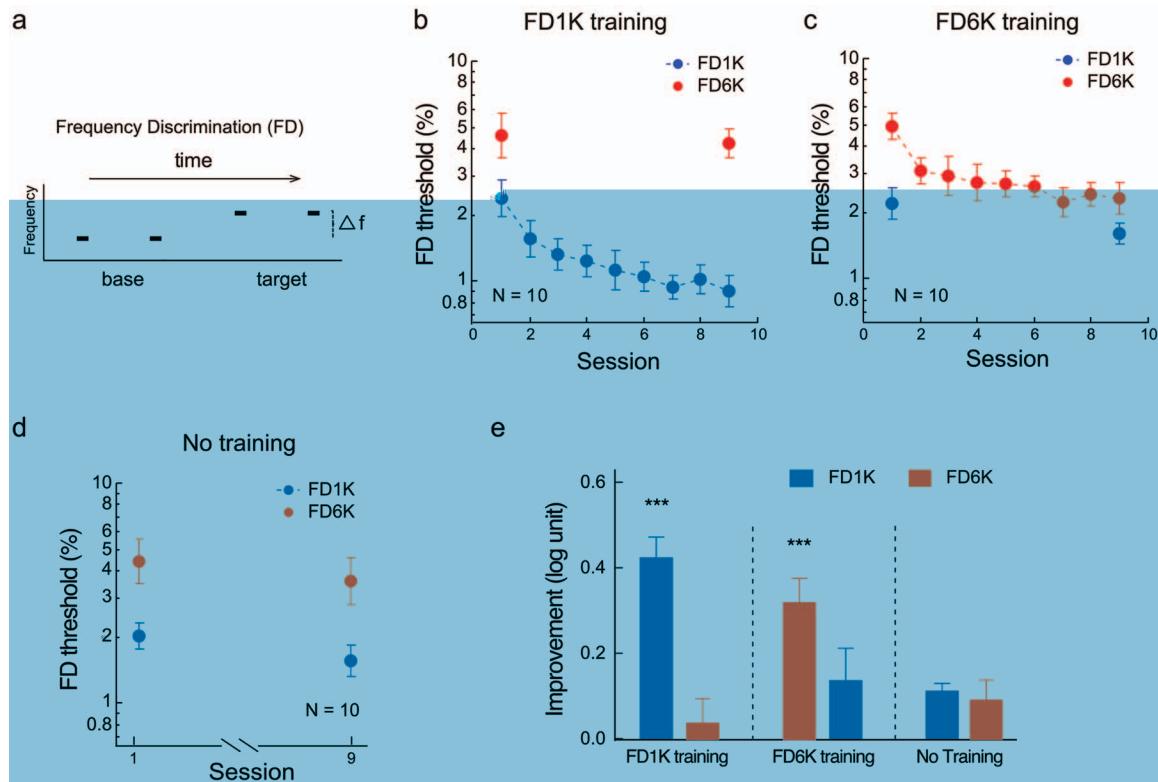
-Z , 2 C 82 8 8 , IDG/
M G 8r I , 8 r Br 88r , 8 S, G8r r
L 82 8 8 , 8 8r ; D -L , Z ,
2 8K L r r 8 C 8 8r 8 8 L7r , B7
S rm 8r ; C , 2 C 8 8
2 8 8 , IDG/M G 8r I 8 r Br 88r , 8 -
S G8r r L 82 8 8 , 8 8r .
8 8r 8% 8r 8 8 F , C
Gr 31230030 (C) r m 8 , G8r r
L 82 8 8 .
C 8 8 8 8r r 8 8 8 8 C ,
2 8 8 C 82 8 8 , 8 8r , B7-
S 100181, C , r 8 8 8 8 , 8 8r , B7-
C 8 8 8r 8 8 L7r , B7 S rm 8r , B7
100185, C , E-m : @ 8 , r 8 , @ 8 ,

Experiment 1

Method

Participants. $n = 8$ (11 M, 7 F) $M = 21.2$, $SD = 2.2$ (1 r, 1 W, 1 B, 1 HL, 1 O, 1 H, 1 I, 1 T, 1 L, 1 R, 1 D, 1 S, 1 C, 1 P, 1 E, 1 F, 1 G, 1 H, 1 J, 1 K, 1 M, 1 N, 1 O, 1 P, 1 Q, 1 R, 1 S, 1 T, 1 U, 1 V, 1 W, 1 X, 1 Y, 1 Z)

Apparatus. A μ m. $\frac{\%}{Wt}$ S $\frac{\%}{Wt}$ S. W
 3.0 $\frac{\%}{Wt}$ (J., 1997) S. 15- M B r
 m. S. S. m. $\frac{\%}{Wt}$ $\frac{\%}{Wt}$ S. r
 27 S. S. HD-499 S. S. (27 S. S. S. r
 Gm H & C. KG, E. J. m. r, G. J. m.). S. S. S. $\frac{\%}{Wt}$



Experimental design.

87-87 r.m. 1 6 H, 87-87 Fr. 87
D1 FD6 r. r., 87 r. 87 FD6
87 87 , 87 87 , 87 r.
7 , 87 87 , 87 87 . 87 87
87 % 87 87 2 , 87 87 FD6 87 %
87 % 87 9 14 E 87- r. 87 87 87
2 87-87 r.m. r. , r. 87 87
87-87 (1 6 H). E r. 87 87 12
r. 87 87 r.m. 1 H r. 87 FD1
r. r. 6 H r. 87 FD6 r. , 87 r. m. 87 1 r.
87 r. r. 87 87 87 , r. r. , m. 87
87 87- 87 % 87 r. , 87 87 87 87
87 87- 87 87 % 87 7 12 , 87 87
87 87 % m. r. 87 87 r. ,

Results

τ_{FD1}	$1 H$	r_{π^+}	$\sqrt{0.42 \pm 0.05} (\text{stat} \pm 1.4\%)$	r_{π^-}	$\sqrt{0.04 \pm 0.06} (\text{stat} \pm 1.4\%)$	$6 H$	$(F, \sqrt{1 - 1.4\%})$
τ_{FD6}	$1 H$	r_{π^+}	$\sqrt{0.32 \pm 0.06} (\text{stat} \pm 1.4\%)$	r_{π^-}	$\sqrt{0.14 \pm 0.08} (\text{stat} \pm 1.4\%)$	$6 H$	$(F, \sqrt{1 - 1.4\%})$
τ_{FD1}	$6 H$	r_{π^+}	$\sqrt{0.11 \pm 0.02} (\text{stat} \pm 1.4\%)$	r_{π^-}	$\sqrt{0.09 \pm 0.05} (\text{stat} \pm 1.4\%)$	$1 H$	$(F, \sqrt{1 - 1.4\%})$

g LME *g* E *g* ~~M~~ *g* 1 3 *g* *g* *g*
g, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *F*(1, 190) = 120.99, *p* < .001; *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *F*(1, 190) = 141.90, *p* < .001; *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *F*(6, 190) = 0.58, *p* = .75. *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *F*(6, 190) = 6.87, *p* < .001; *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *F*(6, 190) = 3.19, *p* = .005; *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *F*(6, 190) = 3.89, *p* = .001.

Discussion

g g, g r, 1 6 H, g g, g r, g
g g, g, g g, g g, % w, g g, g g, g g, g g,
r (E r & F r, 2005).

Experiment 2

E. *St. r. w. 2. S. S. W. S. St. r. S. w. S. S. r.* 6
 H. *r. r. St. r. 1. H. W. S. S. r. I. S. S.*
 r. *r. r. r. r. S. S.*
 6. *H. S. S.*
S. S. r. S. S. r. r. r. S. S.
 . *r. r. r. r. S. r. r. S. S.*
S. r. r. r. r. S. S.
S. r. r. r. r. S. S. 1
 H. *S. S. S.*

Method

Participants. $\bar{X} = 22.8$ yrs, $SD = 2.7$ yrs, $n = 12$ men, $M = 22.8$ yrs, $SD = 2.7$ yrs.

Experimental design.

Results

D, $\sigma_{\text{eff}} = 0.46 \pm 0.05$ fm $^{-2}$, $\sigma_{\text{tot}} = 0.31 \pm 0.06$ fm $^{-2}$ at 1 H (F, #72). I, $\sigma_{\text{eff}} = 0.08 \pm 0.05$ fm $^{-2}$, $\sigma_{\text{tot}} = 0.07 \pm 0.07$ fm $^{-2}$ at 1 H (F, #72).

Discussion

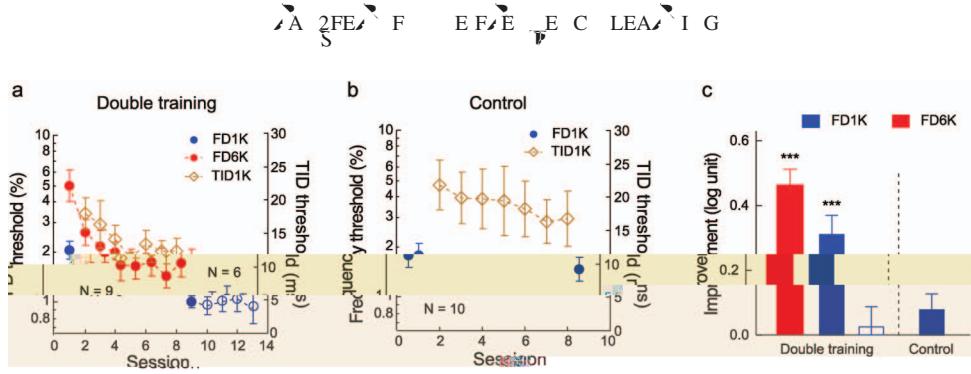


Figure 2. The effect of FD on the mean number of errors per trial for each condition. The error rate decreased as the number of trials increased. The error rate was significantly lower for FD6 than for ID1 ($p < .001$, S).

Experiment 3

Method

Participants. $\bar{x} = 24.1$, $SD = 3.1$ (13 men, 8 women).

12
11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Results

Discussion

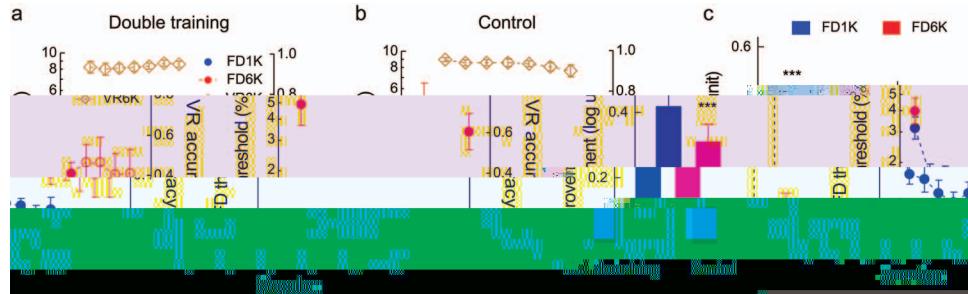


Figure 3. The effect of FD1 on the error rate of the 6 H condition. The error rate was significantly lower for the 6 H condition than for the 1 H condition ($F(1, 28) = 27.28$, $p < .001$). Error rates for the 6 H condition were significantly lower than those for the 1 H condition ($F(1, 28) = 10.13$, $p < .001$).

Experiment 4

Method

Participants. $\bar{x} = 23.6$, $SD = 3.0$ ($N = 14$)

Results

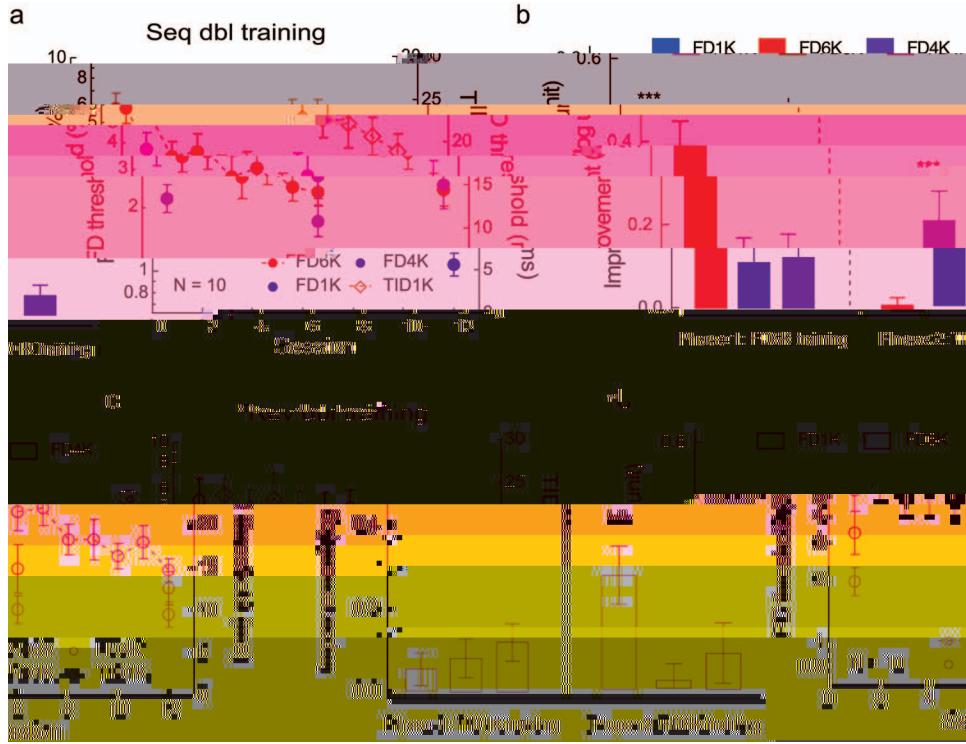


Figure 4. Seq dbl training results. (a) Seq dbl training: FD threshold vs (su) piou. Legend: FD0K (red circles), FD1K (blue circles), FD4K (purple circles), FD6K (orange circles), TID1K (yellow diamonds). N = 10. (b) Improvement for FD1K training, FD6K training, and FD4K training. Error bars represent ± 1 SE. FD = FD threshold; ID = dataset. *** $p < .001$.

For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.08 ± 0.05 , for 6 H, 0.12 ± 0.05 , for 4 H, 0.05 ± 0.04 , and for 6 H. For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 6 H was 0.02 ± 0.04 , for 1 H, 0.09 ± 0.07 , for 4 H, 0.28 ± 0.07 , and for 6 H (F, FD4).

For LME training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.44 ± 0.22 , for 6 H, 0.68 ± 0.42 , for 4 H, 0.77 ± 0.44 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.30 ± 0.22 . For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.68 ± 0.44 , for 6 H, 0.96 ± 0.66 , for 4 H, 1.44 ± 0.84 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.68 ± 0.44 .

For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.69 ± 0.26 , for 6 H, 0.52 ± 0.26 , for 4 H, 1.94 ± 0.61 , for 6 H, 0.21 ± 0.10 , for 4 H, 0.25 ± 0.06 , for 6 H, 0.68 ± 0.21 , for 4 H, 1.00 ± 0.36 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.50 ± 0.36 .

($t = 3.61, p = .001$, 95% CI [0.07, 0.34], C β' $d = 1.14$), for 6 H ($t = 0.44, p = 1.00$, 95% CI [-0.09, 0.18], C β' $d = 0.23$) for 6 H ($t = 0.21, p = 1.00$, 95% CI [-0.12, 0.15], C β' $d = 0.07$; F, FD4).

For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.44 ± 0.22 , for 6 H, 0.68 ± 0.44 , for 4 H, 0.77 ± 0.44 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.30 ± 0.22 . For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.68 ± 0.44 , for 6 H, 0.96 ± 0.66 , for 4 H, 1.44 ± 0.84 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.68 ± 0.44 . For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.68 ± 0.44 , for 6 H, 0.52 ± 0.26 , for 4 H, 1.94 ± 0.61 , for 6 H, 0.21 ± 0.10 , for 4 H, 0.25 ± 0.06 , for 6 H, 0.68 ± 0.21 , for 4 H, 1.00 ± 0.36 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.50 ± 0.36 .

Discussion

The results show that the proposed method significantly improves the performance of the model. The FD threshold training results show that the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.08 ± 0.05 , for 6 H, 0.12 ± 0.05 , for 4 H, 0.05 ± 0.04 , and for 6 H. For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 6 H was 0.02 ± 0.04 , for 1 H, 0.09 ± 0.07 , for 4 H, 0.28 ± 0.07 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.44 ± 0.22 . For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.68 ± 0.44 , for 6 H, 0.96 ± 0.66 , for 4 H, 1.44 ± 0.84 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.68 ± 0.44 . For FD threshold training, the FD threshold for 1 H was 0.68 ± 0.44 , for 6 H, 0.52 ± 0.26 , for 4 H, 1.94 ± 0.61 , for 6 H, 0.21 ± 0.10 , for 4 H, 0.25 ± 0.06 , for 6 H, 0.68 ± 0.21 , for 4 H, 1.00 ± 0.36 , and for 6 H (F, FD4) was 0.50 ± 0.36 .

General Discussion

I. *W* *Am* *r* *St* *r* *St* *r* *St*
St, *St* *r* *St*, *W* *St* *r* *St* *r* *St*
St, *St* (*F.* *#* 1), *r* *St* *W* *St* *W* *St*
r *St* *L* *r* *St* *W* *St* *r* *St* *W* *St*
St, *St* *W* *St* *r* *St* *W* *St* *r* *St* *W*
St *W* *St* *r* *St* *Am* *r* *St* *r* *St* *W*, *r*
St *W* *St* *r* *St* (*F.* *#* 2 - 3). I. *W* *St* *St*
St, *St* *r* *St* *W* *St* *r* *St* *W* *St* *r* *St*, *r* *W* *St*
St *r* *St* *W* *St* *r* *St* *W* *St* *r* *St* *W* *St*
r *St* *W* *St* *r* *St*, *r* *St* *r* *St* *W* *St*
(*St* *F.* *#* 4).

7. The term "Bible" refers to the Christian Bible, which includes the Old Testament and the New Testament. The term "Scripture" also refers to the Christian Bible, but it can also refer to other religious texts such as the Quran or the Torah. The term "script" refers to a written document, such as a will or a contract. The term "script" can also refer to a film script or a stage play. The term "script" can also refer to a written document, such as a will or a contract. The term "script" can also refer to a film script or a stage play.

Context

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Context

The primary purpose of this study was to determine whether the frequency of the vowel /i:/ in the word “pink” was modulated by the presence of the preceding consonant /t/. Previous research has shown that the vowel /i:/ is produced with a higher fundamental frequency (F0) than the vowel /ə/ (e.g., 10, 11, 12). In addition, previous research has shown that the vowel /i:/ is produced with a higher F0 than the vowel /ɪ/ (e.g., 10, 11, 12). The results of this study suggest that the vowel /i:/ is produced with a higher F0 than the vowel /ə/ (e.g., 10, 11, 12). The results of this study suggest that the vowel /i:/ is produced with a higher F0 than the vowel /ɪ/ (e.g., 10, 11, 12).

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