

在 E 中取 C 的极大子集 E 使得 E 中任何两个元素均不相似。则 E 中元素的个数即为 C 中元素的极大值。

KB
KINGBOA, RD HOLDING LIMITED
建滔集團有限公司

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AREA OF FOCUS AND BENEFIT OF THE ALE

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INFORMATION OF THE GROUP AND THE ENDORSEMENT

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IMPLICATIONS OF THE RELATIONSHIP

... , ...

DEFINITION

☒ 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 ☒ 101 ☒ 102 ☒ 103 ☒ 104 ☒ 105 ☒ 106 ☒ 107 ☒ 108 ☒ 109 ☒ 110 ☒ 111 ☒ 112 ☒ 113 ☒ 114 ☒ 115 ☒ 116 ☒ 117 ☒ 118 ☒ 119 ☒ 120 ☒ 121 ☒ 122 ☒ 123 ☒ 124 ☒ 125 ☒ 126 ☒ 127 ☒ 128 ☒ 129 ☒ 130 ☒ 131 ☒ 132 ☒ 133 ☒ 134 ☒ 135 ☒ 136 ☒ 137 ☒ 138 ☒ 139 ☒ 140 ☒ 141 ☒ 142 ☒ 143 ☒ 144 ☒ 145 ☒ 146 ☒ 147 ☒ 148 ☒ 149 ☒ 150 ☒ 151 ☒ 152 ☒ 153 ☒ 154 ☒ 155 ☒ 156 ☒ 157 ☒ 158 ☒ 159 ☒ 160 ☒ 161 ☒ 162 ☒ 163 ☒ 164 ☒ 165 ☒ 166 ☒ 167 ☒ 168 ☒ 169 ☒ 170 ☒ 171 ☒ 172 ☒ 173 ☒ 174 ☒ 175 ☒ 176 ☒ 177 ☒ 178 ☒ 179 ☒ 180 ☒ 181 ☒ 182 ☒ 183 ☒ 184 ☒ 185 ☒ 186 ☒ 187 ☒ 188 ☒ 189 ☒ 190 ☒ 191 ☒ 192 ☒ 193 ☒ 194 ☒ 195 ☒ 196 ☒ 197 ☒ 198 ☒ 199 ☒ 200 ☒ 201 ☒ 202 ☒ 203 ☒ 204 ☒ 205 ☒ 206 ☒ 207 ☒ 208 ☒ 209 ☒ 210 ☒ 211 ☒ 212 ☒ 213 ☒ 214 ☒ 215 ☒ 216 ☒ 217 ☒ 218 ☒ 219 ☒ 220 ☒ 221 ☒ 222 ☒ 223 ☒ 224 ☒ 225 ☒ 226 ☒ 227 ☒ 228 ☒ 229 ☒ 230 ☒ 231 ☒ 232 ☒ 233 ☒ 234 ☒ 235 ☒ 236 ☒ 237 ☒ 238 ☒ 239 ☒ 240 ☒ 241 ☒ 242 ☒ 243 ☒ 244 ☒ 245 ☒ 246 ☒ 247

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[illegible]

(1)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Figure 1. The distribution of the number of children in the family. The number of children in the family is categorized into four groups: 0, 1, 2, and 3 or more. The distribution is shown for the total sample (N = 1,000) and for the subsamples of children with a mother who is a single parent (N = 100) and a mother who is a two-parent (N = 900). The distribution is shown for the total sample (N = 1,000) and for the subsamples of children with a mother who is a single parent (N = 100) and a mother who is a two-parent (N = 900). The distribution is shown for the total sample (N = 1,000) and for the subsamples of children with a mother who is a single parent (N = 100) and a mother who is a two-parent (N = 900).

（一）
 1. 2019年12月31日，甲公司“应付账款”科目贷方余额为100万元，其中明细科目贷方余额有80万元，借方余额有20万元；“预付账款”科目借方余额为20万元，其中明细科目借方余额有15万元，贷方余额有5万元；“应收账款”科目借方余额为50万元，其中明细科目借方余额有45万元，贷方余额有5万元。甲公司2019年12月31日资产负债表“应付账款”项目应填列的金额为（ ）万元。
 A. 80
 B. 100
 C. 105
 D. 120

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[illegible]

