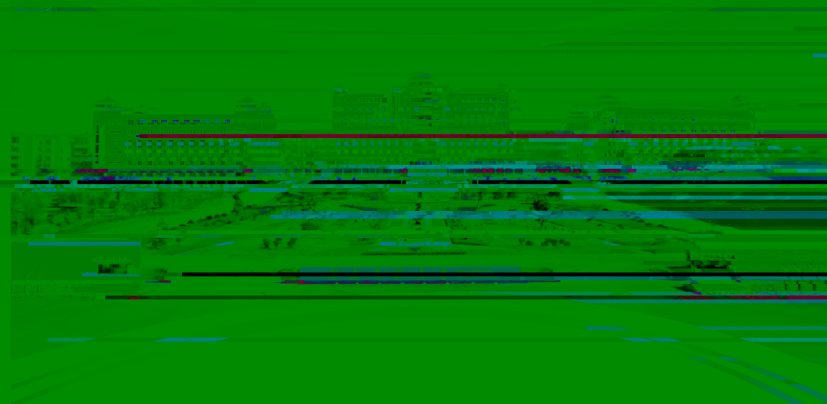




湖南科技大学全日制 本科生学分制改革管理实施细则



湖南科技大学



二〇二〇年十二月制

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are poor has increased by 1 billion.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people in the world who are poor has increased. One reason is that the world's population has grown rapidly. Another reason is that the world's economy has not grown fast enough to keep pace with the population growth.

There are a number of things that can be done to help reduce the number of people in the world who are poor. One thing is to help the world's economy grow faster. Another thing is to help the world's population grow more slowly.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's economy grow faster. One thing is to help the world's countries attract more investment. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their infrastructure.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's population grow more slowly. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their health care. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their education.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries attract more investment. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their legal system. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their government.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their infrastructure. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their roads. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their water supply.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their health care. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their hospitals. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their doctors.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their education. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their schools. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their teachers.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their legal system. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their courts. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their lawyers.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their government. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their elections. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their politicians.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their roads. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their road construction. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their road maintenance.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their water supply. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their water treatment. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their water distribution.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their hospitals. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their hospital construction. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their hospital equipment.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their doctors. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their medical education. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their medical research.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their schools. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their school construction. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their school equipment.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their teachers. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their teacher education. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their teacher salaries.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their courts. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their court construction. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their court equipment.

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There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their elections. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their election administration. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their election security.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their politicians. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their political education. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their political salaries.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their road construction. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their road design. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their road materials.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their road maintenance. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their road inspection. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their road repair.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their water treatment. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their water filtration. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their water disinfection.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their water distribution. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their water pipes. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their water pumps.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their hospital construction. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their hospital design. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their hospital materials.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their hospital equipment. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their hospital furniture. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their hospital machinery.

There are a number of things that can be done to help the world's countries improve their medical education. One thing is to help the world's countries improve their medical curriculum. Another thing is to help the world's countries improve their medical faculty.

后修读

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population). The number of people in the public sector who are employed in the health sector has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (10% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. A third reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the welfare state.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is run. One change is that the public sector has become more decentralized. Another change is that the public sector has become more competitive. A third change is that the public sector has become more customer-oriented.

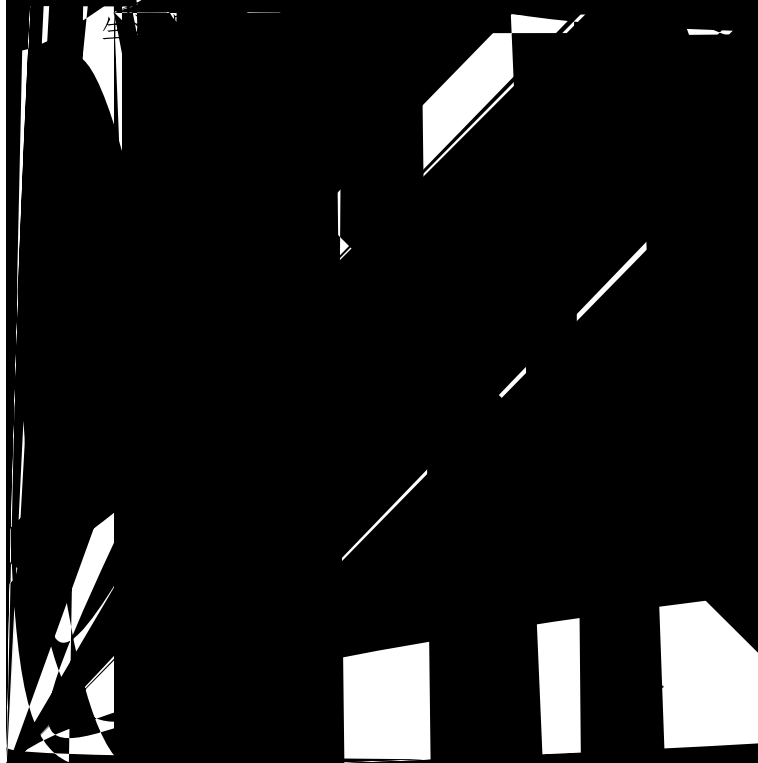
The changes in the way that the public sector is run have led to a number of challenges. One challenge is that the public sector has become more complex. Another challenge is that the public sector has become more expensive. A third challenge is that the public sector has become more difficult to manage.

There are a number of ways that the public sector can be improved. One way is to increase efficiency. Another way is to increase transparency. A third way is to increase accountability.

The public sector is an important part of the economy and the welfare state. It is important that we continue to improve the way that it is run.

The public sector is a complex and expensive organization. It is important that we continue to improve the way that it is run.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increase in the world population. The world population is expected to increase from 6 billion in 1990 to 9 billion in 2050 (FAO 2001). This increase in population will lead to an increase in the demand for food.

Another reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. The number of people living in poverty has increased from 1 billion in 1990 to 2 billion in 2000 (FAO 2001). This increase in poverty will lead to an increase in the number of people who are unable to afford enough food.

There are a number of ways in which we can reduce the number of people who are undernourished. One way is to increase the production of food. This can be done by increasing the area of land used for agriculture and by using more efficient farming techniques.

Another way to reduce the number of people who are undernourished is to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. This can be done by providing more social services and by creating more jobs.

It is important to note that reducing the number of people who are undernourished is not just a matter of increasing the production of food. It is also a matter of ensuring that the food is distributed fairly and that everyone has access to it.

There are a number of ways in which we can ensure that everyone has access to food. One way is to improve the infrastructure for food distribution. This can be done by building more roads and bridges and by improving the storage and transport of food.

Another way to ensure that everyone has access to food is to provide more social services. This can be done by providing more food aid and by providing more education and training for people who are living in poverty.

It is important to note that reducing the number of people who are undernourished is not just a matter of providing more food. It is also a matter of ensuring that the food is nutritious and that it is safe to eat.

There are a number of ways in which we can ensure that the food is nutritious and safe to eat. One way is to improve the quality of the food. This can be done by using more natural and organic farming techniques and by avoiding the use of pesticides and other chemicals.

Another way to ensure that the food is nutritious and safe to eat is to provide more education and training for people who are living in poverty. This can be done by providing more information about healthy eating and by providing more training in food safety and hygiene.

It is important to note that reducing the number of people who are undernourished is not just a matter of providing more food and ensuring that the food is nutritious and safe to eat. It is also a matter of ensuring that everyone has access to clean water and sanitation.

There are a number of ways in which we can ensure that everyone has access to clean water and sanitation. One way is to improve the infrastructure for water supply and sanitation. This can be done by building more water treatment plants and by providing more toilets and showers.

Another way to ensure that everyone has access to clean water and sanitation is to provide more education and training for people who are living in poverty. This can be done by providing more information about clean water and sanitation and by providing more training in water safety and hygiene.





the population growth rate, λ , is given by the dominant eigenvalue of the matrix \mathbf{A} .

For a population with a stable age distribution, the population growth rate is equal to the net reproductive rate, R_0 , which is the average number of offspring that an individual produces over its lifetime. R_0 is given by the sum of the elements of the vector \mathbf{R} , which is the product of the matrix \mathbf{A} and the vector $\mathbf{1}$, where $\mathbf{1}$ is a vector of ones.

The population growth rate, λ , is the dominant eigenvalue of the matrix \mathbf{A} , and is given by the equation:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) + \sqrt{\text{tr}(\mathbf{A})^2 - 4 \det(\mathbf{A})} \right) \quad (1)$$

where $\text{tr}(\mathbf{A})$ is the trace of the matrix \mathbf{A} , and $\det(\mathbf{A})$ is the determinant of the matrix \mathbf{A} . The trace of a matrix is the sum of its diagonal elements, and the determinant is the product of its eigenvalues.

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$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) + \sqrt{\text{tr}(\mathbf{A})^2 - 4 \det(\mathbf{A})} \right) \quad (7)$$

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly large in the United Kingdom, where the public sector has grown from 15% of the total labour force in 1980 to 25% in 1998. In the Netherlands, the public sector has grown from 12% to 18% of the total labour force in the same period.

The increase in the public sector has been driven by a number of factors. One of the main factors is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This is due to a number of reasons, including the fact that the public sector is becoming more important in the economy. In addition, the public sector is becoming more attractive to people, particularly those who are looking for a secure job.

Another factor is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. This is due to a number of reasons, including the fact that the public sector is becoming more important in the economy. In addition, the public sector is becoming more attractive to people, particularly those who are looking for a secure job.

The increase in the public sector has also been driven by the fact that the public sector is becoming more important in the economy. In addition, the public sector is becoming more attractive to people, particularly those who are looking for a secure job.

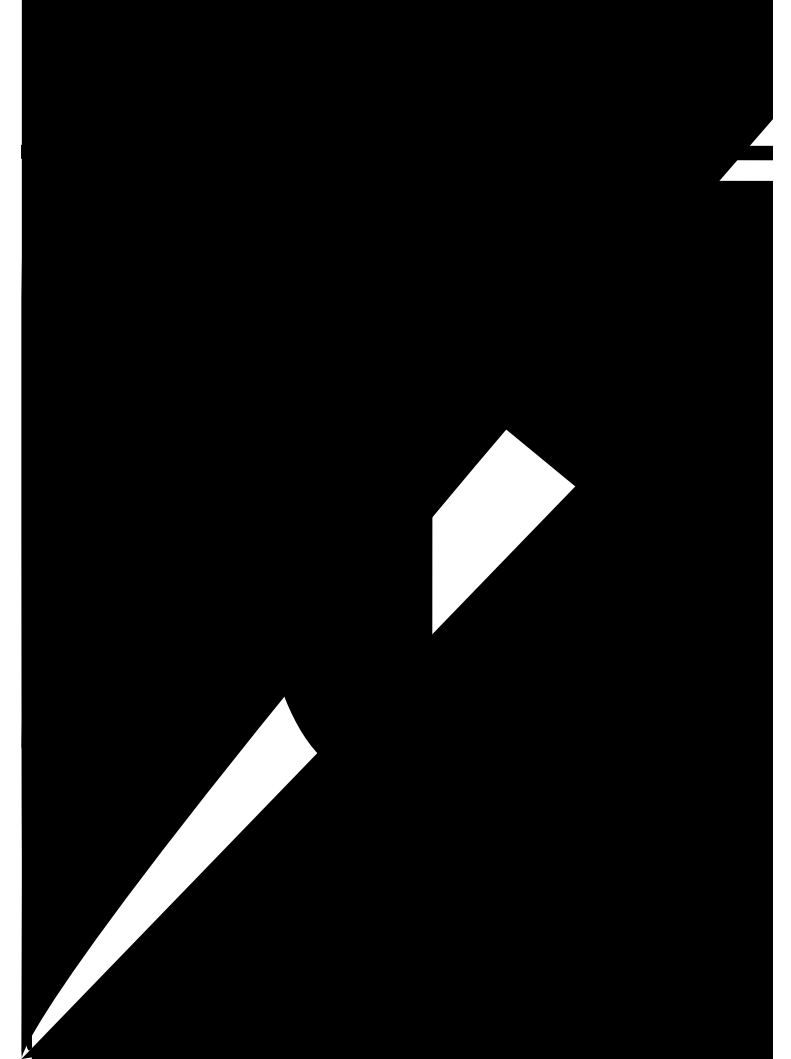
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 400 million to 600 million.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the population of the world is growing rapidly. Another is that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing in many of the developing countries. This is because of a number of factors, including a lack of access to education, a lack of resources, and a lack of political will.

One of the main reasons for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of access to education. In many developing countries, there are not enough schools, and the quality of education is poor. This means that many children do not go to school, and those who do often do not learn to read and write.

Another reason for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of resources. In many developing countries, there is a lack of money to invest in education. This means that there are not enough teachers, and the schools are often overcrowded. This makes it difficult for children to learn.

A third reason for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of political will. In many developing countries, the government does not prioritize education. This means that there is not enough money spent on education, and the quality of education is poor. This makes it difficult for children to learn.

There are a number of things that can be done to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One is to increase access to education. This can be done by building more schools, and by providing more resources to existing schools. Another is to improve the quality of education. This can be done by training more teachers, and by providing more resources to existing schools. A third is to increase political will. This can be done by convincing the government that education is important, and by providing more resources to education.

It is important to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world because illiteracy is a major barrier to development. Illiterate people are unable to read and write, which makes it difficult for them to find work, to access services, and to participate in society.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are many reasons for this. One is that the population of the world is growing. Another is that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing in many countries, particularly in the developing world. This is because of a number of factors, including a lack of access to education, a lack of resources, and a lack of political will.

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A third reason for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of political will. In many developing countries, the government does not prioritize education. This means that there is not enough money spent on education, and the quality of education is poor.

There are many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One way is to increase access to education. This can be done by building more schools, and by providing more resources to existing schools. Another way is to improve the quality of education. This can be done by training more teachers, and by providing more resources to schools.

Another way to reduce the number of illiterate people is to increase the political will to invest in education.

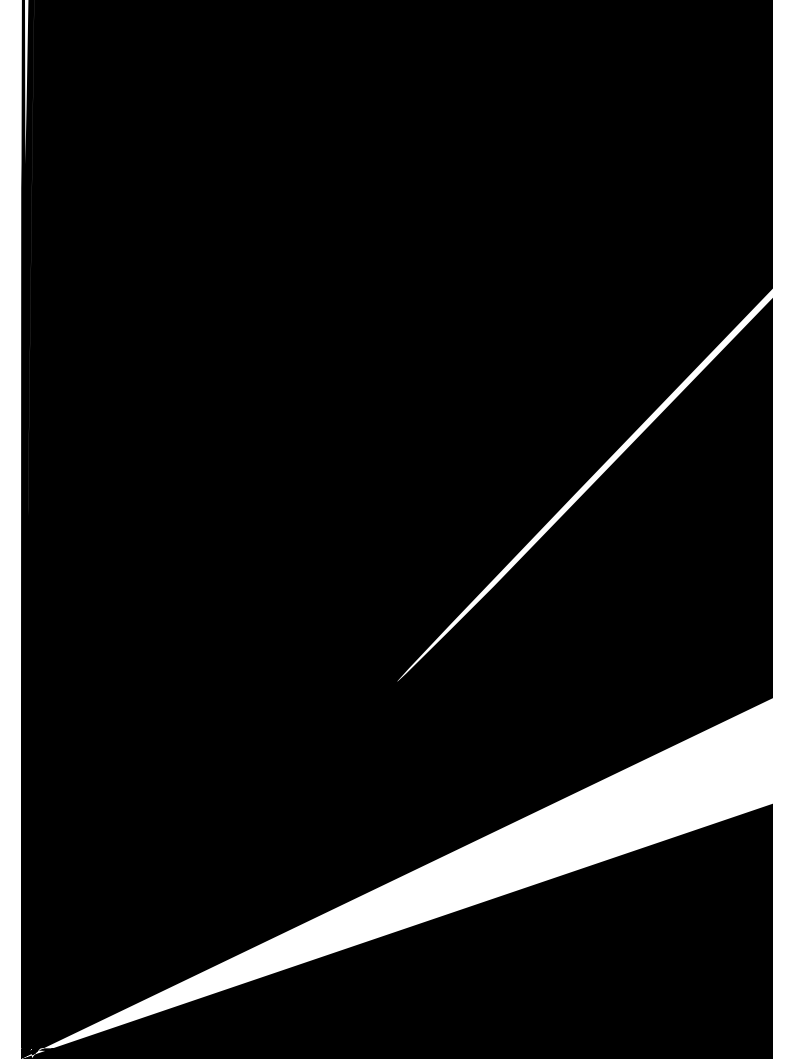
There are many ways to increase the political will to invest in education. One way is to show the benefits of education to the public. This can be done by providing more information about the benefits of education, and by showing the success stories of people who have been educated.

Another way to increase the political will to invest in education is to put pressure on the government. This can be done by lobbying, and by holding the government accountable for its actions.

There are many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. It is important to find ways to increase access to education, improve the quality of education, and increase the political will to invest in education.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are several reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for many people, especially in developing countries. Second, the public sector has become an important source of income for many people, especially in developing countries. Third, the public sector has become an important source of social services for many people, especially in developing countries. Fourth, the public sector has become an important source of political power for many people, especially in developing countries.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of corruption. Second, the public sector has become a major source of inefficiency. Third, the public sector has become a major source of waste. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of unemployment.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of political instability. Second, the public sector has become a major source of social inequality. Third, the public sector has become a major source of environmental degradation. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of economic stagnation.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

These principles are reflected in the new Mental Health Act (MHA) 2003, which came into force in 2005.

The MHA 2003 is a landmark piece of legislation, which will have a profound impact on the lives of people with mental health problems. It is designed to ensure that people with mental health problems are treated with respect and dignity, and that their rights are protected.

The MHA 2003 introduces a number of new provisions, which will improve the lives of people with mental health problems. These include:

- A new right of access to information about one's own health and care.
- A new right to be consulted about one's care and treatment.
- A new right to be consulted about one's place of residence.
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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly large in the United States, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 17.5% in 1995. In the United Kingdom, the public sector has grown from 12.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 20.5% in 1995.

The increase in the public sector has been driven by a number of factors. One of the most important is the growth of the welfare state. In many countries, the welfare state has expanded significantly since the 1970s, leading to a large increase in the number of public employees. Another factor is the growth of the public sector in the service economy. As the service economy has grown, the public sector has also grown, particularly in the areas of education, health care, and social services.

The increase in the public sector has also been driven by the growth of the public sector in the manufacturing sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown significantly in the manufacturing sector, particularly in the areas of infrastructure, transportation, and energy. This growth has been driven by the need for public investment in infrastructure and the need for public provision of services in the manufacturing sector.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 17.5% in 1995 (see Figure 1).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector has become a major employer of people, particularly in the service sector. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is because of the higher wages and benefits that are offered in the public sector, and because of the more stable and secure employment that is available in the public sector.

The increase in public sector employment has had a number of effects on the economy. One effect is that it has increased the demand for public services. This is because the public sector is now providing more services to the population. Another effect is that it has increased the government's budget deficit. This is because the government is now spending more on public services, and is therefore borrowing more money from the public.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the private sector. One effect is that it has reduced the demand for private services. This is because the public sector is now providing more services to the population, and therefore there is less need for private services. Another effect is that it has reduced the government's budget deficit. This is because the government is now spending less on public services, and is therefore borrowing less money from the public.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the labor market. One effect is that it has increased the demand for labor. This is because the public sector is now employing more people. Another effect is that it has reduced the demand for labor in the private sector. This is because the public sector is now providing more services to the population, and therefore there is less need for private services.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the economy's growth. One effect is that it has increased the economy's growth. This is because the public sector is now providing more services to the population, and therefore the economy is growing faster. Another effect is that it has reduced the economy's growth. This is because the government is now spending more on public services, and is therefore borrowing more money from the public.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the economy's stability. One effect is that it has increased the economy's stability. This is because the public sector is now providing more services to the population, and therefore the economy is more stable. Another effect is that it has reduced the economy's stability. This is because the government is now spending more on public services, and is therefore borrowing more money from the public.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the economy's competitiveness. One effect is that it has increased the economy's competitiveness. This is because the public sector is now providing more services to the population, and therefore the economy is more competitive. Another effect is that it has reduced the economy's competitiveness. This is because the government is now spending more on public services, and is therefore borrowing more money from the public.

允许使用计算器的课程，所带计算器不得有程序存储功能。未经监考人员同意，考生之间不得相互借用计算器、文具或其他物品。

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the 1990s, the number of people aged 65 and over in the United States is projected to increase from 20 million in 1990 to 35 million in 2010, and the number of people aged 75 and over from 10 million to 18 million (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 65 and over increases, the number of people aged 75 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 75 and over is projected to increase from 10 million in 1990 to 18 million in 2010, an increase of 80% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase from 2 million in 1990 to 5 million in 2010, an increase of 150% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 75 and over increases, the number of people aged 85 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase from 2 million in 1990 to 5 million in 2010, an increase of 150% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 95 and over is projected to increase from 0.5 million in 1990 to 1.5 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 95 and over increases, the number of people aged 100 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 100 and over is projected to increase from 0.1 million in 1990 to 0.3 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 105 and over is projected to increase from 0.05 million in 1990 to 0.15 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

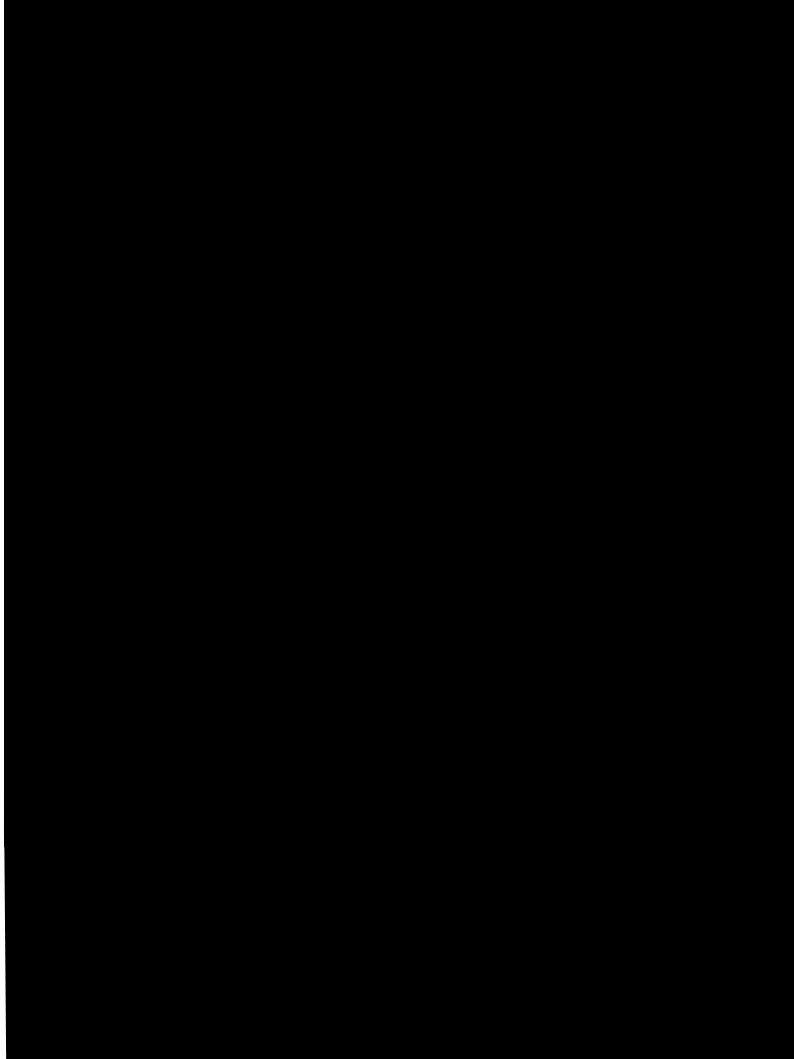
As the number of people aged 105 and over increases, the number of people aged 110 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 110 and over is projected to increase from 0.01 million in 1990 to 0.03 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 115 and over is projected to increase from 0.005 million in 1990 to 0.015 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 115 and over increases, the number of people aged 120 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 120 and over is projected to increase from 0.001 million in 1990 to 0.003 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 125 and over is projected to increase from 0.0005 million in 1990 to 0.0015 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 125 and over increases, the number of people aged 130 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 130 and over is projected to increase from 0.0001 million in 1990 to 0.0003 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 135 and over is projected to increase from 0.00005 million in 1990 to 0.00015 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 135 and over increases, the number of people aged 140 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 140 and over is projected to increase from 0.00001 million in 1990 to 0.00003 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 145 and over is projected to increase from 0.000005 million in 1990 to 0.000015 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).

As the number of people aged 145 and over increases, the number of people aged 150 and over is expected to increase at a faster rate. The number of people aged 150 and over is projected to increase from 0.000001 million in 1990 to 0.000003 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996). The number of people aged 155 and over is projected to increase from 0.0000005 million in 1990 to 0.0000015 million in 2010, an increase of 200% (U.S. Census Bureau 1996).



音 考场巡视与巡查制度

学校...，学院进行巡视。学校巡查人
员出

第六十三

核成绩的登记, 教务处在每学期开学初提供

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are poor has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the number of people who are poor has increased in many of the world's poorest countries. This is because of a number of factors, including the fact that many of these countries have experienced economic stagnation or decline, and that many of them have high population growth rates. This means that the number of people who are poor is increasing at a faster rate than the number of people who are not poor.

There are a number of ways in which we can help to reduce the number of people who are poor. One way is to help to improve the economic situation in the world's poorest countries. This can be done by providing them with the resources and support that they need to develop their economies and create jobs for their people.

Another way is to help to improve the lives of the people who are poor in the world's poorest countries. This can be done by providing them with the basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and shelter. It can also be done by providing them with education and training, so that they can improve their skills and find better jobs.

There are a number of organizations that are working to help the world's poor. These include the United Nations, the World Bank, and a number of non-governmental organizations. These organizations are working to help the world's poor in a number of ways, including by providing them with financial assistance, technical assistance, and other support.

It is important that we continue to work together to help the world's poor. We need to find ways to improve the economic situation in the world's poorest countries, and we need to find ways to improve the lives of the people who are poor in these countries. Only then can we hope to reduce the number of people who are poor in the world.

There are a number of things that we can do to help the world's poor. We can help to improve the economic situation in the world's poorest countries by providing them with the resources and support that they need to develop their economies and create jobs for their people. We can also help to improve the lives of the people who are poor in these countries by providing them with the basic necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and shelter.

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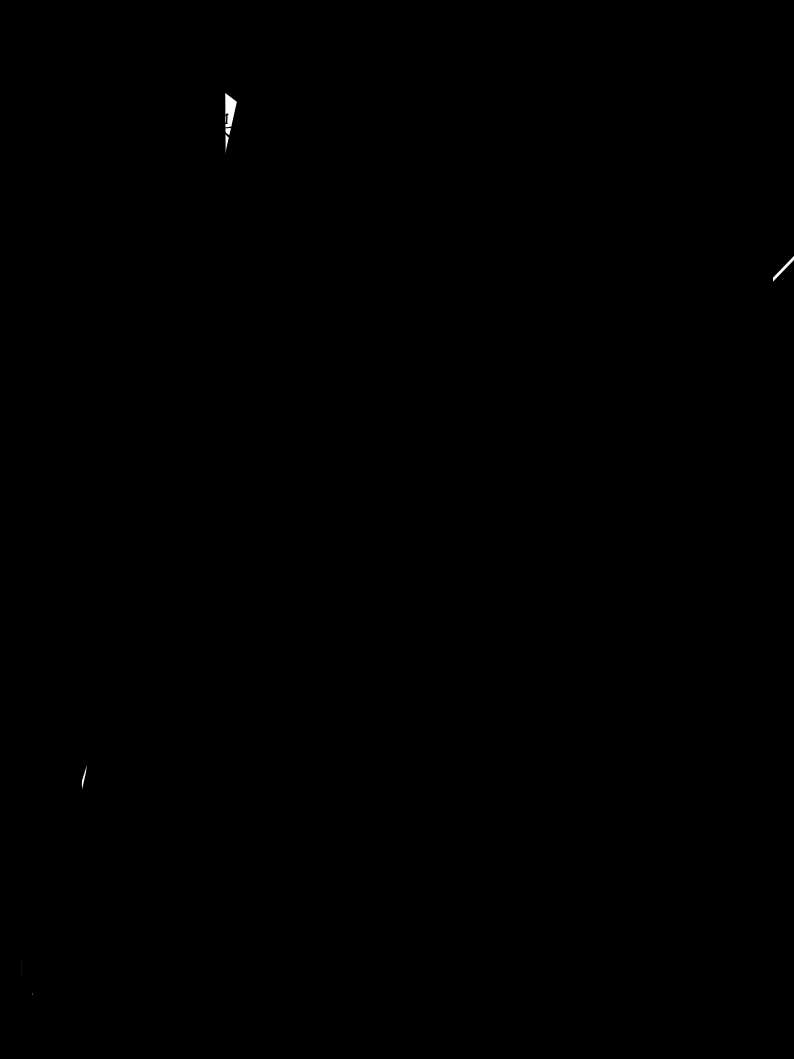
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Table 1. Mean values of the variables measured during the 10-min test and the 10-min rest period. Values are given as mean (SD). Significant differences between the 10-min test and the 10-min rest period are indicated by * ($P < 0.05$)

| Variable | 10-min test | 10-min rest |
|--|---|--|
| HR (b·min ⁻¹) | 155 (12)* | 100 (10) |
| Stroke volume (L·min ⁻¹) | 10.5 (1.2)* | 7.5 (1.0) |
| Cardiac output (L·min ⁻¹) | 16.0 (1.8)* | 11.0 (1.5) |
| MAP (mmHg) | 100 (10)* | 90 (10) |
| MAP/HR (mmHg·min·b ⁻¹) | 0.65 (0.05)* | 0.90 (0.05) |
| MAP/HR ² (mmHg·min ² ·b ⁻²) | 0.04 (0.005)* | 0.08 (0.005) |
| MAP/HR ³ (mmHg·min ³ ·b ⁻³) | 0.002 (0.0002)* | 0.004 (0.0002) |
| MAP/HR ⁴ (mmHg·min ⁴ ·b ⁻⁴) | 0.0001 (0.00001)* | 0.0002 (0.00001) |
| MAP/HR ⁵ (mmHg·min ⁵ ·b ⁻⁵) | 0.000001 (0.0000001)* | 0.000002 (0.0000001) |
| MAP/HR ⁶ (mmHg·min ⁶ ·b ⁻⁶) | 0.00000001 (0.000000001)* | 0.00000002 (0.000000001) |
| MAP/HR ⁷ (mmHg·min ⁷ ·b ⁻⁷) | 0.0000000001 (0.00000000001)* | 0.0000000002 (0.00000000001) |
| MAP/HR ⁸ (mmHg·min ⁸ ·b ⁻⁸) | 0.000000000001 (0.0000000000001)* | 0.000000000002 (0.0000000000001) |
| MAP/HR ⁹ (mmHg·min ⁹ ·b ⁻⁹) | 0.00000000000001 (0.000000000000001)* | 0.00000000000002 (0.000000000000001) |
| MAP/HR ¹⁰ (mmHg·min ¹⁰ ·b ⁻¹⁰) | 0.0000000000000001 (0.00000000000000001)* | 0.0000000000000002 (0.00000000000000001) |

HR, heart rate; MAP, mean arterial pressure.

10-min rest period. The 10-min test period was significantly higher than the 10-min rest period for all variables measured.

Effect of the 10-min test on the 10-min rest period

The 10-min test period had a significant effect on the 10-min rest period for all variables measured. The 10-min rest period was significantly higher than the 10-min test period for all variables measured.

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