



Haxe®

REPAIR THERAPY EQUIPMENT

LIQUIDINE® DIO THERAPY
PROSTHETIC AND ORTHODONTIC

REPAIR THERAPY



REPAIR THERAPY
LIQUIDINE® DIO THERAPY





2. After finishing assembly, please use the provided safety instructions below.

16. SAFETY AND USER INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. The system is not to be used as a replacement for a standard power supply.
- 2. The system is not to be used in a wet or damp environment. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment.
- 3. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment.
- 4. The system is not to be used in a wet or damp environment. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment.
- 5. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment.
- 6. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment.
- 7. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment.

17. REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE

The system is designed to meet the requirements of the following regulatory standards: CE, FCC, RoHS, REACH, and others. The system is designed to meet the requirements of the following regulatory standards: CE, FCC, RoHS, REACH, and others. The system is designed to meet the requirements of the following regulatory standards: CE, FCC, RoHS, REACH, and others.

Item	Requirement	Compliance
Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)	CE, FCC, RoHS, REACH, and others	Compliant with CE, FCC, RoHS, REACH, and others
Environmental Protection	RoHS, REACH, and others	Compliant with RoHS, REACH, and others
Energy Efficiency	Energy Star, and others	Compliant with Energy Star, and others

18. PRODUCT INFO

	The system is not to be used in a wet or damp environment. Do not use the system in a wet or damp environment.
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Children and manufacturers's use of children's anthropometric measurements in equipment design

Children and manufacturers's use of children's anthropometric measurements		
<p>Children and manufacturers's use of children's anthropometric measurements</p>		
Measurement	Age Group	Anthropometric measurement reference
Stature (cm)	5-10	The anthropometric data from the 1981 National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC) survey of Australian children, based on 10,000 children aged 5-10 years, is used as the reference for most child design research.
Stature (cm)	11-15	The anthropometric data from the 1981 NH&MRC survey is used as the reference for child design research up to age 10. Above 10 years, the anthropometric data from the 1981 NH&MRC survey is used as the reference for child design research.
Stature (cm)	16-18	
Stature (cm)	19-24	

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. The next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. The final step is to develop a solution. This involves identifying the options available and determining the best course of action.

2. The second step in the process of identifying a problem is to identify the causes of the problem.

3. The third step in the process of identifying a problem is to develop a solution.

4. The fourth step in the process of identifying a problem is to implement the solution.

5. The fifth step in the process of identifying a problem is to evaluate the solution. This involves determining whether the solution has been effective and whether it has caused any unintended consequences.

DATE OF REPORT	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	SOURCE OF REPORT	NATURE AND PLACE

1. PROBABILITÄTSGESAMTHEITEN UND ERWARTUNGSWERT

Ausgang	Wahrsch. P(A)	Wahrsch. P(B)	Wahrsch. P(A B)	Erwartungswert					
				$E(X)$	$E(Y)$	$E(X Y)$	$E(Y X)$	$E(XY)$	$E(X+Y)$
Wahrscheinlichkeit P(A, B)	0,25	0,5	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,25	0,5
Wahrscheinlichkeit P(A, A)	0,25	0,5	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,25	0,5
Wahrscheinlichkeit P(B, A)	0,25	0,5	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,25	0,5
Wahrscheinlichkeit P(B, B)	0,25	0,5	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,25	0,5
Wahrscheinlichkeit P(A, A) + P(B, A) + P(B, B)	0,75	0,5	0,5	0,75	0,5	0,75	0,5	0,75	0,5
Wahrscheinlichkeit P(A, B) + P(A, A)	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5

Erwartungswert: $E(X) = 0,25 \cdot 1 + 0,25 \cdot 2 + 0,25 \cdot 3 + 0,25 \cdot 4 = 2,25$
 $E(Y) = 0,25 \cdot 1 + 0,25 \cdot 2 + 0,25 \cdot 3 + 0,25 \cdot 4 = 2,25$
 $E(X|Y) = 0,25 \cdot 1 + 0,25 \cdot 2 + 0,25 \cdot 3 + 0,25 \cdot 4 = 2,25$
 $E(Y|X) = 0,25 \cdot 1 + 0,25 \cdot 2 + 0,25 \cdot 3 + 0,25 \cdot 4 = 2,25$
 $E(XY) = 0,25 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 0,25 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 0,25 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 + 0,25 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 5,25$
 $E(X+Y) = 0,25 \cdot 2 + 0,25 \cdot 3 + 0,25 \cdot 4 + 0,25 \cdot 5 = 4,5$

2. KONTINGENZTAFEL



- Kontingenz
- Unabhängigkeit
- Stochastische Unabhängigkeit
- Bedingte Unabhängigkeit
- Bedingte Abhängigkeit
- Bedingte Unabhängigkeit
- Bedingte Abhängigkeit

3. ERWARTUNGSWERT UND VARIANZ VON SUMMEN



Erwartungswert und Varianz von Summen



Erwartungswert und Varianz von Summen

- **Use the correct electrical plug/adapters as well as the correct voltage.**
- **Use the correct electrical connection. Do not connect the power plug to the wall.**
- **Do not connect the camera to electrical outlets directly, using the power cord in the camera. Do not.**
- **Use the correct camera adapter or other devices as well as the correct camera cable.**
- **Always connect camera's power adapter to a power outlet. Do not.**
- **Use the correct camera cable. Do not connect a camera cable to the power adapter. Do not.**
- **Do not connect camera to the wrong electrical outlet, such as a power strip.**
- **Do not connect the camera to a power strip or surge protector.**
- **Do not connect camera to a computer or power adapter that does not.**
- **Do not connect to the wrong power outlet. Do not.**



▶ **PREVENTING THE RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK AND FIRE DURING USE**

- **Do not touch the camera's internal components. Do not touch the lens cover. Do not connect any electrical devices to the camera's USB port. Do not connect any electrical devices to the camera's power adapter. Do not connect the camera to the power strip or surge protector. Do not.**
- **Do not connect the camera's power adapter to a power outlet that does not.**
- **Do not connect the camera's power adapter to a power strip or surge protector. Do not.**

▶ **PREVENTING THE RISK OF FIRE**

- **Do not connect the camera to any power source that is not a power source. Do not connect the camera to any power source that is not a power source.**
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	Symbol indicating the presence of a potentially hazardous substance or a safety hazard.
	Symbol indicating a substance or mixture that is highly flammable.
	Symbol indicating a prohibition.
	Symbol indicating a prohibition of fire.
	Symbol indicating a prohibition of fire and gas.
	Symbol indicating a prohibition of fire and lightning.
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**Матрица оценки качества «Финансово-экономические
показатели»**

Матрица оценки качества «Финансово-экономические показатели»

Матрица оценки качества «Финансово-экономические показатели» предназначена для оценки качества работы организации по финансово-экономическим показателям. Матрица содержит перечень показателей, их описание, формулы расчета, единицы измерения, а также шкалу оценки качества. Матрица является инструментом для мониторинга и контроля качества работы организации.

Показатель	Единица измерения	Описание показателя
Выручка от продаж	млн руб.	Выручка от продаж – это сумма денежных средств, полученных организацией от реализации продукции, товаров, работ и услуг. Показатель отражает объем продаж организации.
Себестоимость продаж	млн руб.	Себестоимость продаж – это сумма затрат, связанных с производством продукции, товаров, работ и услуг. Показатель отражает стоимость произведенной продукции.
Чистая прибыль	млн руб.	Чистая прибыль – это прибыль после уплаты налогов и отчислений. Показатель отражает конечный финансовый результат деятельности организации.
Рентабельность продаж	%	Рентабельность продаж – это отношение чистой прибыли к выручке от продаж. Показатель отражает эффективность использования ресурсов организации.

1. **Identify the independent and dependent variables in the following situation.**

Situation: A car is moving at a constant speed of 60 miles per hour. The distance it travels is recorded every hour.

Time (hours)	Distance (miles)		
	At 0 hours	At 1 hour	At 2 hours
0	0	60	120
1	60	120	180
2	120	180	240
3	180	240	300
4	240	300	360

Question: How far will the car travel after 4 hours? Will it travel more than 360 miles? Explain your answer.

2. **Graphing Data**

Scenario: A store tracks the number of items sold each day.

Table:

Day	Items Sold
Monday	120
Tuesday	150
Wednesday	180
Thursday	200
Friday	220

Task: Draw a line graph showing the number of items sold over the five-day period.

Graph:



Question: How many items were sold on the day with the highest sales? How many items were sold on the day with the lowest sales?

3. **Real-World Applications**

Situation: A car is moving at a constant speed of 60 miles per hour. The distance it travels is recorded every hour.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the underlying cause. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the stakeholders who are affected by the problem. This involves identifying the individuals, groups, and organizations that are impacted by the problem and determining their interests and needs. The final step in the process is to develop a solution. This involves identifying the options available and selecting the most appropriate solution based on the needs and interests of the stakeholders.

2. The second step in the process of identifying a problem is to identify the stakeholders who are affected by the problem. This involves identifying the individuals, groups, and organizations that are impacted by the problem and determining their interests and needs.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

3. The third step in the process of identifying a problem is to develop a solution. This involves identifying the options available and selecting the most appropriate solution based on the needs and interests of the stakeholders.

	DATE IDENTIFIED	HOW IDENTIFIED	PROBABLE CAUSE	POTENTIAL SOLUTION
IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM				



Haxe®

Build a professional-grade
cross-platform mobile app
in minutes.
It's the most powerful and
flexible.



Developers control 90% of
today's mobile app market.
Empower yours.



Build apps for any platform
without a platform-specific
language.



Developers own their apps.
Empower your customers to
own their apps.
The most powerful
and flexible.



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