

As a result of the above-mentioned, the author has decided to make a new attempt to study the question of the origin of the first stage of the development of the Chinese state. The author has decided to make a new attempt to study the question of the origin of the first stage of the development of the Chinese state. The author has decided to make a new attempt to study the question of the origin of the first stage of the development of the Chinese state. The author has decided to make a new attempt to study the question of the origin of the first stage of the development of the Chinese state.

故人之子，皆有才也。其子之才，或出其父之上者，或不如其父者。故曰：「子之才，或出其父之上者，或不如其父者。」

由其子孫傳之，故曰「子孫之書」。蓋其子孫傳之，則非私也。故曰「公書」。其子孫傳之，則非私也。故曰「公書」。

故其子曰：「吾父之子，其名何也？」

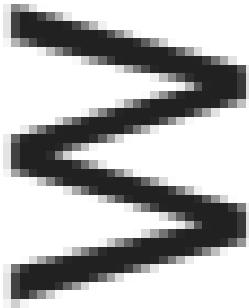
As the author has been unable to find any record of the name of the author of the original manuscript, it is impossible to give any information concerning the date of its composition. The author has, however, examined the manuscript and found it to be in a very poor condition. The handwriting is extremely poor, and the ink is faded. The paper is yellowed and stained. The manuscript is written in two columns, and the text is in a large, bold, Gothic hand. The title of the manuscript is "The History of the World from the Earliest Times to the Present Day".

在於此，我們可以說，這就是「中國化」的「新儒學」。

1. *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (1965) 10th edn. (London: Butterworths).  
2. *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (1970) 11th edn. (London: Butterworths).  
3. *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (1975) 12th edn. (London: Butterworths).  
4. *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (1980) 13th edn. (London: Butterworths).  
5. *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (1985) 14th edn. (London: Butterworths).  
6. *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (1990) 15th edn. (London: Butterworths).  
7. *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (1995) 16th edn. (London: Butterworths).  
8. *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (2000) 17th edn. (London: Butterworths).



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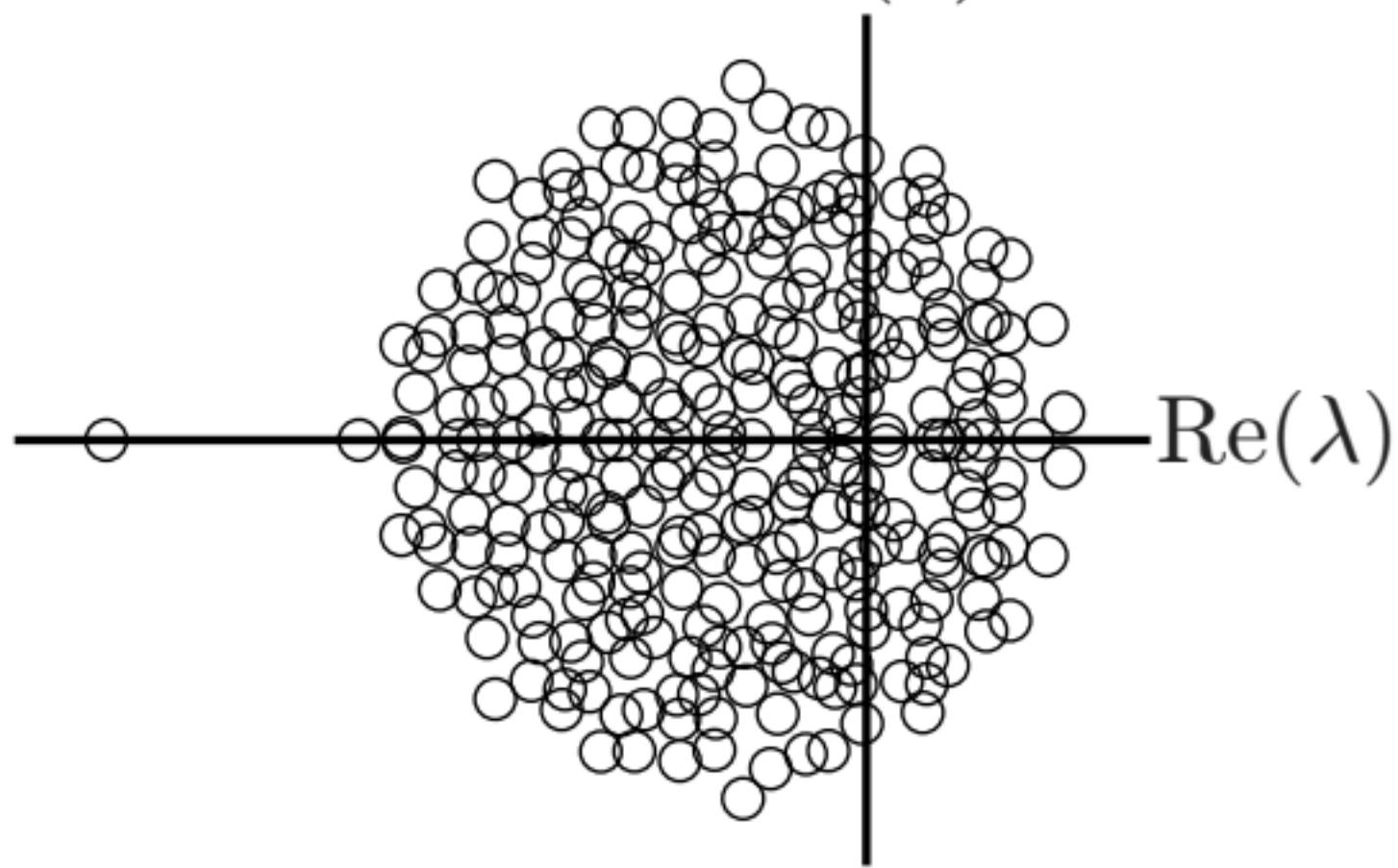
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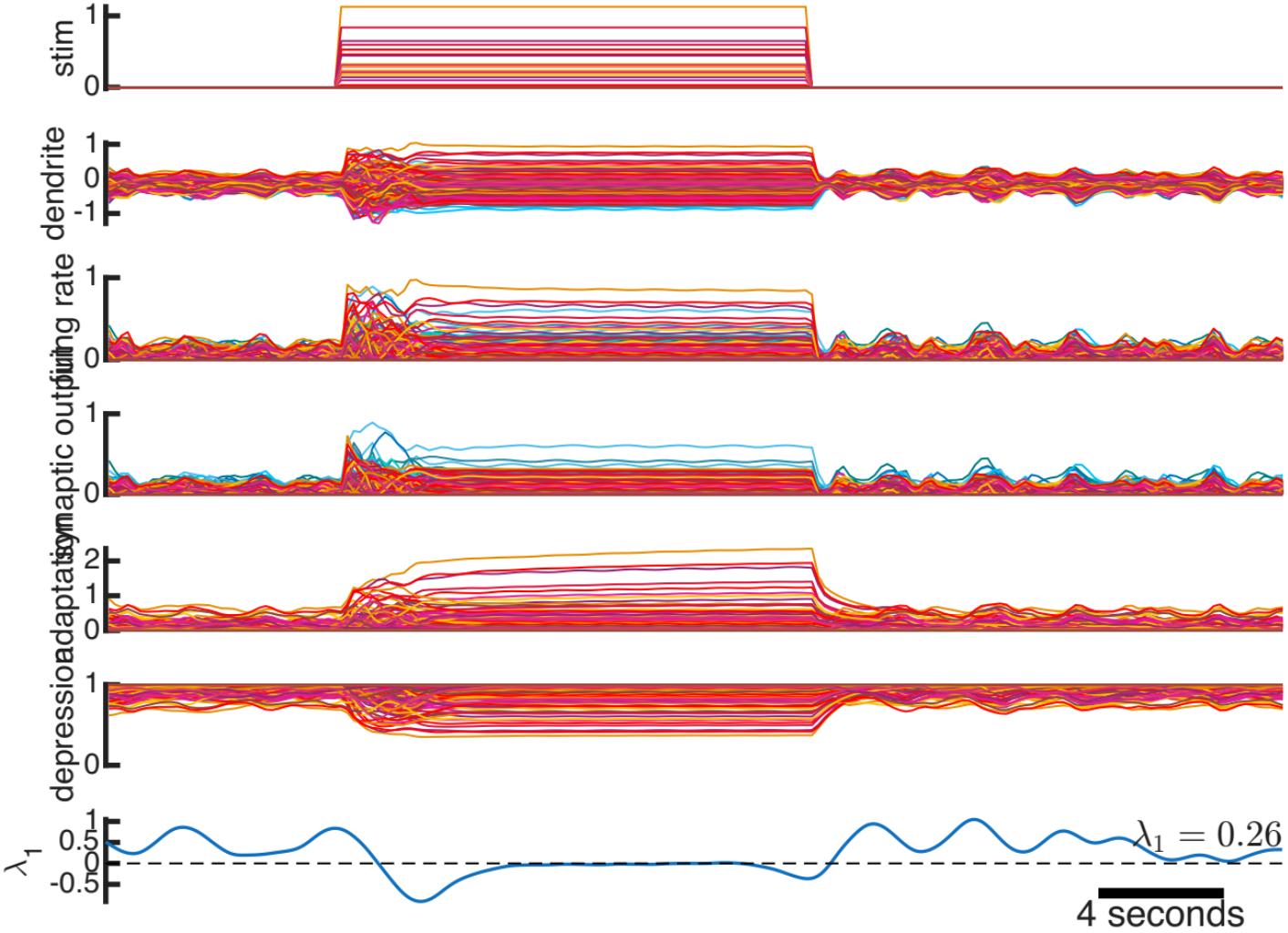
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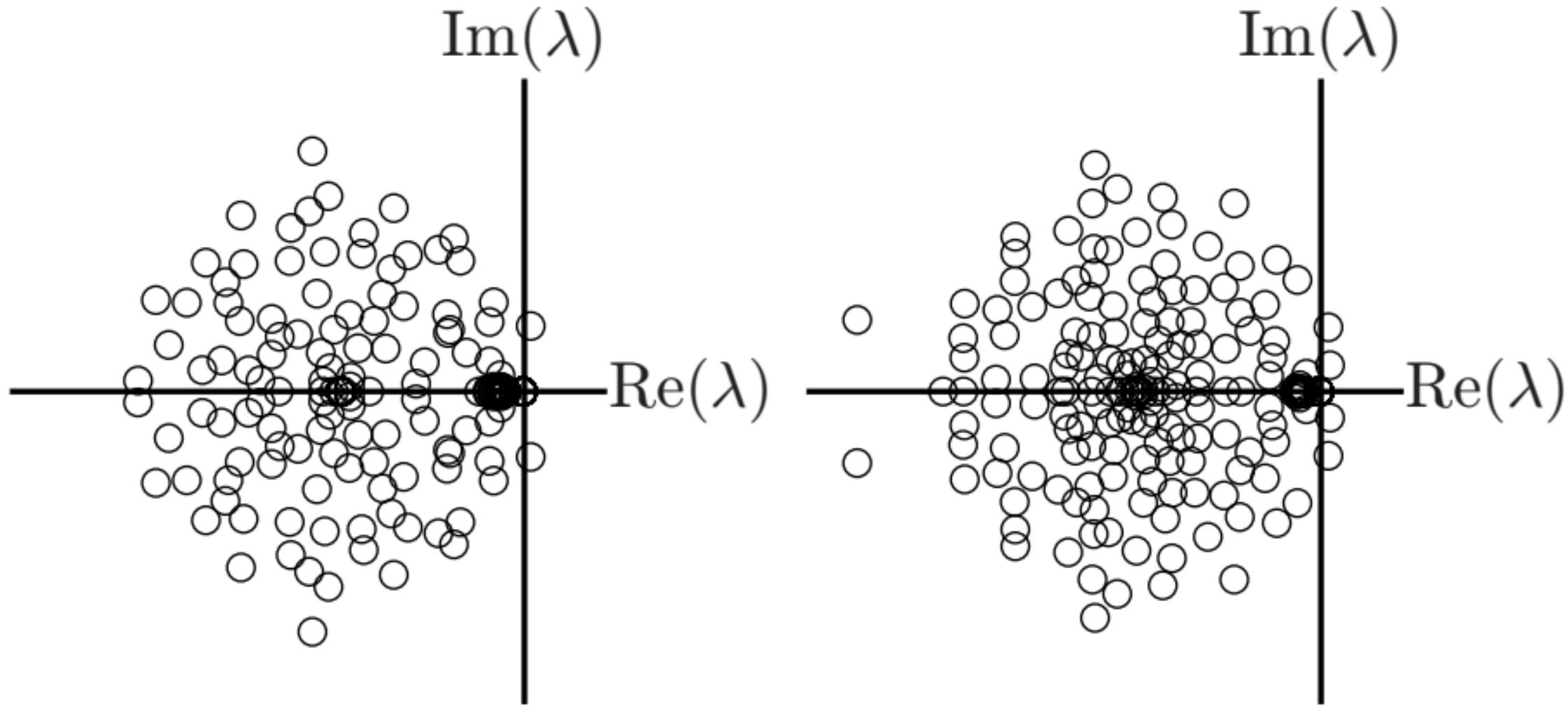
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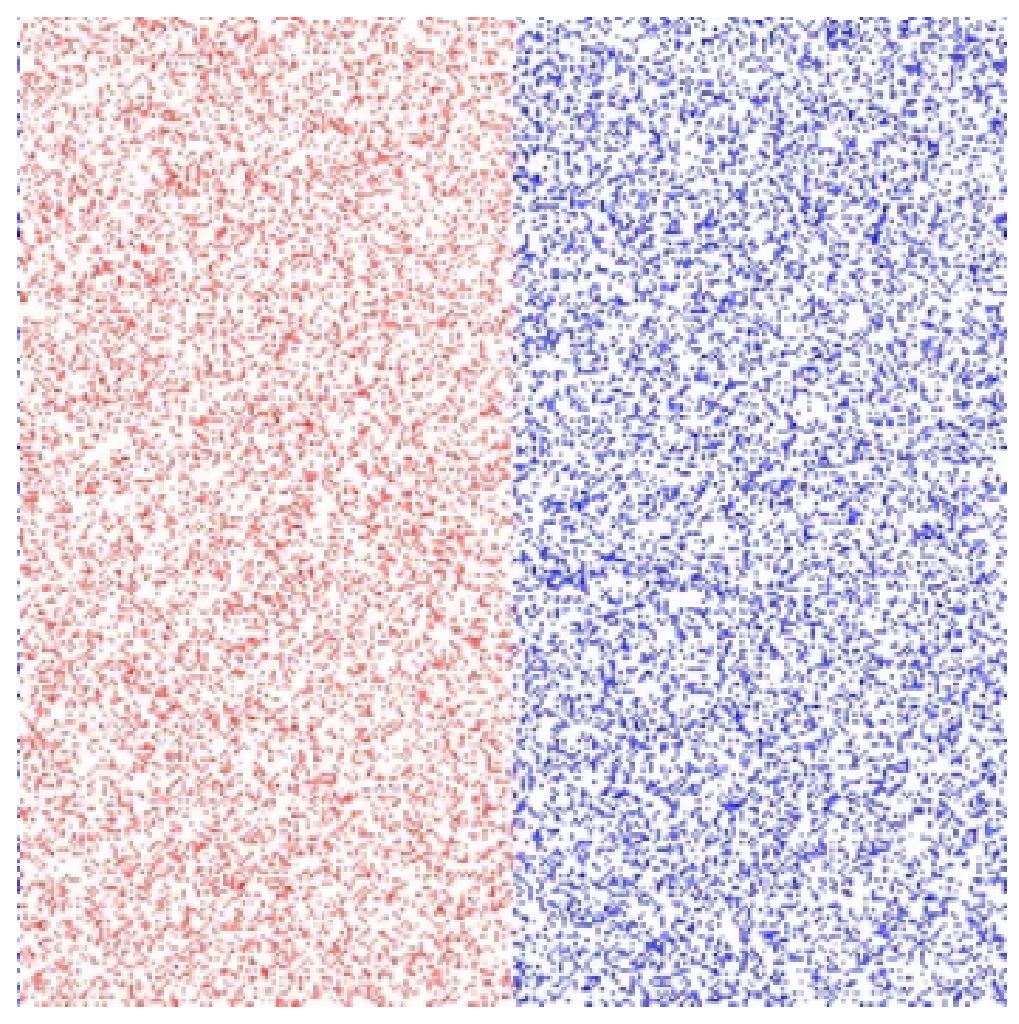
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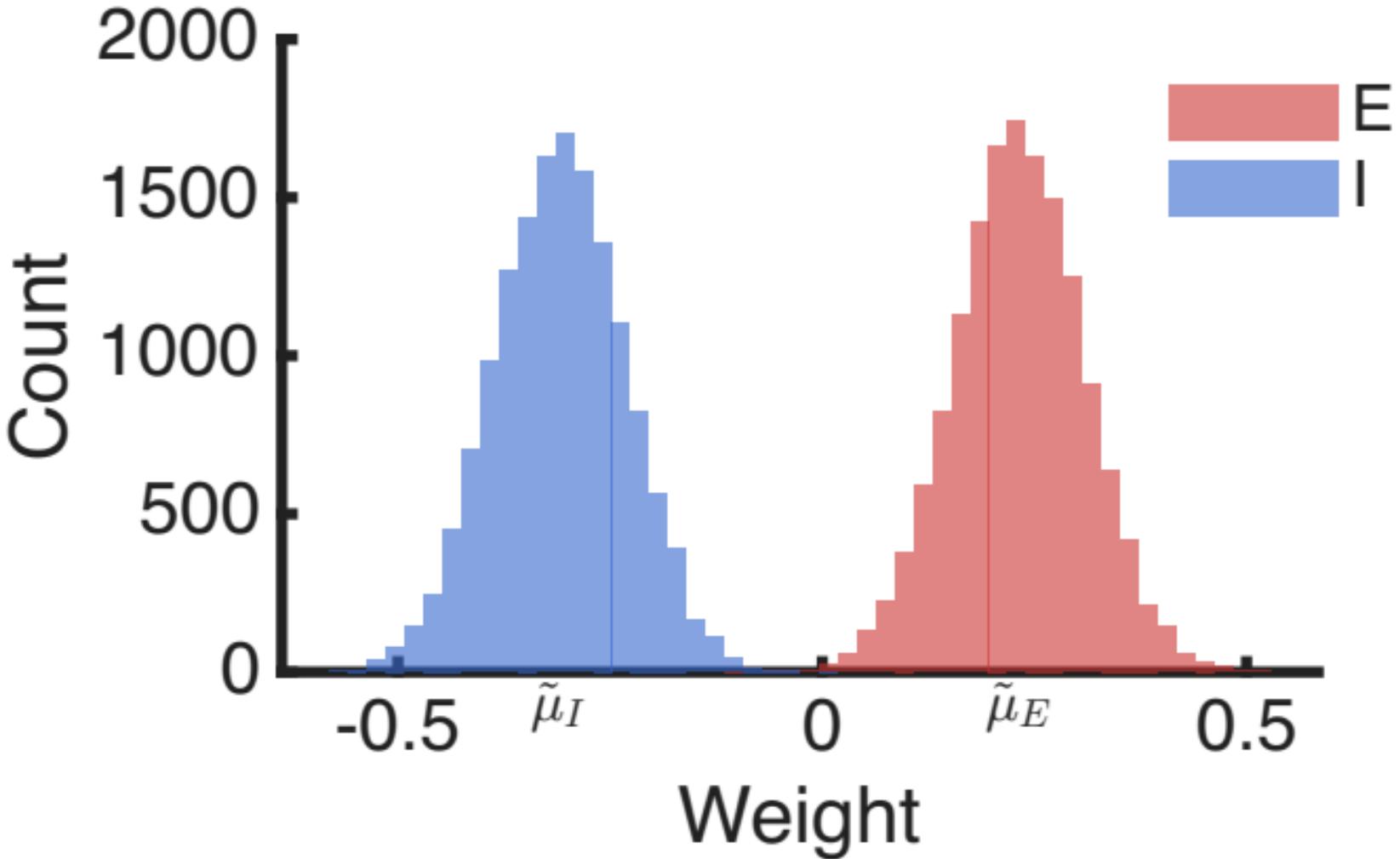


$\text{Im}(\lambda)$  $\text{Re}(\lambda)$ 









and the other two are the same. The first is the one that is the most common, and it is the one that is used in the majority of cases. The second is the one that is used in the minority of cases. The third is the one that is used in the fewest cases.

The first type of error is called a Type I error. It is the error of rejecting a true null hypothesis. It is also known as a false positive. The second type of error is called a Type II error. It is the error of failing to reject a false null hypothesis. It is also known as a false negative.

The third type of error is called a Type III error. It is the error of failing to detect a true effect. It is also known as a false negative. This type of error is less common than the other two, but it is still important to be aware of it.

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