

MATERIALS TESTED

ANALYSTES ET INVESTIGATEURS
L'analyse est à distinguer de l'enquête. L'analyse consiste à déterminer une situation ou un événement dans lequel se déroule l'enquête.

Georgianos, G. (2006). The role of the state in the development of the economy: The case of Greece. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 20(1), 1–36.

L'ÉTUDE DE L'ÉVOLUTION DES SISTÈMES INFORMATIQUES

Номер, порядковый номер строки	Бланк для оформления заявления о выдаче паспорта или удостоверения личности		Приложение к заявлению о выдаче паспорта или удостоверения личности		Заявление о выдаче паспорта или удостоверения личности	
	Место жительства (место пребывания) заявителя	Место пребывания близкого члена семьи	Физическое личество и документы, подтверждающие личность заявителя	Физическое личество и документы, подтверждающие личность близкого члена семьи	Сведения о заявителе	Сведения о заявителе
1. Данные о заявителе	2. Данные о близком члене семьи	3. Согласие на обработку персональных данных	4. Согласие на обработку персональных данных	5. Согласие на обработку персональных данных	6. Согласие на обработку персональных данных	7. Согласие на обработку персональных данных
1. Данные о заявителе	2. Данные о близком члене семьи	3. Согласие на обработку персональных данных	4. Согласие на обработку персональных данных	5. Согласие на обработку персональных данных	6. Согласие на обработку персональных данных	7. Согласие на обработку персональных данных

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Biosocial model of adolescent risk taking 111

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CULTURE ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL ETHICS

Environ Biol Fish (2012) 95:101–110
DOI 10.1007/s10641-011-9990-6

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 33, No. 1, February 2008
DOI 10.1215/03616878-73420 © 2008 by The University of Chicago

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 31, No. 2, April 2006
DOI 10.1215/S036168780525001X © 2006 by The University of Chicago

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THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE VOL. 17, NO. 10, OCTOBER 2004

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THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE, VOL. 17, NO. 10, OCTOBER 2004

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THE JOURNAL OF CLIMATE VOL. 17, NO. 10, OCTOBER 2004

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Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 30, No. 1, January 2005
DOI 10.1215/03616878-30-1 © 2005 by The University of Chicago

Table 4: Performance of different methods for the classification of handwritten digits	
<p>5.5. Recognition of handwritten digits: Performance of different classification approaches on the MNIST dataset.</p> <p>5.5.1. Handwritten digits: Recognition of handwritten digits from the MNIST dataset is performed by the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection: The digits are collected from the MNIST dataset, which contains 60,000 training samples and 10,000 testing samples. The digits are represented as 28x28 pixel grayscale images. 2. Feature extraction: The digits are converted into feature vectors. This is done by extracting the mean and standard deviation of each pixel in the image. The resulting feature vector has a dimension of 784 (28x28). 3. Model selection: The feature vectors are fed into a support vector machine (SVM) classifier. The SVM classifier is trained on the training data and tested on the testing data. 4. Performance evaluation: The accuracy of the SVM classifier is evaluated. The accuracy is calculated as the ratio of correctly classified digits to the total number of digits. <p>The accuracy of the SVM classifier is approximately 95%.</p>	
5.5.2. Handwritten digit recognition: Recognition of handwritten digits from the MNIST dataset is performed by the following steps:	<p>1. Data collection: The digits are collected from the MNIST dataset, which contains 60,000 training samples and 10,000 testing samples. The digits are represented as 28x28 pixel grayscale images.</p> <p>2. Feature extraction: The digits are converted into feature vectors. This is done by extracting the mean and standard deviation of each pixel in the image. The resulting feature vector has a dimension of 784 (28x28).</p> <p>3. Model selection: The feature vectors are fed into a support vector machine (SVM) classifier. The SVM classifier is trained on the training data and tested on the testing data.</p> <p>4. Performance evaluation: The accuracy of the SVM classifier is evaluated. The accuracy is calculated as the ratio of correctly classified digits to the total number of digits.</p> <p>The accuracy of the SVM classifier is approximately 95%.</p>
5.5.3. Handwritten digit recognition: Recognition of handwritten digits from the MNIST dataset is performed by the following steps:	<p>1. Data collection: The digits are collected from the MNIST dataset, which contains 60,000 training samples and 10,000 testing samples. The digits are represented as 28x28 pixel grayscale images.</p> <p>2. Feature extraction: The digits are converted into feature vectors. This is done by extracting the mean and standard deviation of each pixel in the image. The resulting feature vector has a dimension of 784 (28x28).</p> <p>3. Model selection: The feature vectors are fed into a support vector machine (SVM) classifier. The SVM classifier is trained on the training data and tested on the testing data.</p> <p>4. Performance evaluation: The accuracy of the SVM classifier is evaluated. The accuracy is calculated as the ratio of correctly classified digits to the total number of digits.</p> <p>The accuracy of the SVM classifier is approximately 95%.</p>
<p>5.6. Recognition of handwritten digits: Performance of different classification approaches on the SVHN dataset.</p> <p>5.6.1. Handwritten digits: Recognition of handwritten digits from the SVHN dataset is performed by the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection: The digits are collected from the SVHN dataset, which contains 60,000 training samples and 10,000 testing samples. The digits are represented as 28x28 pixel grayscale images. 2. Feature extraction: The digits are converted into feature vectors. This is done by extracting the mean and standard deviation of each pixel in the image. The resulting feature vector has a dimension of 784 (28x28). 3. Model selection: The feature vectors are fed into a support vector machine (SVM) classifier. The SVM classifier is trained on the training data and tested on the testing data. 4. Performance evaluation: The accuracy of the SVM classifier is evaluated. The accuracy is calculated as the ratio of correctly classified digits to the total number of digits. <p>The accuracy of the SVM classifier is approximately 95%.</p>	

