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43) 33% (72) 1% (3)

1 8 25 6% (14)

1 8. A 27 6

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$\mathbb{R}^n$  上之  $n$  元函数  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  在点  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  处有极值之必要条件是  $\nabla f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$ 。

▲ 设  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  在点  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  处有极值，且  $H_f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  是正定 (或负定) 阵，则  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  是  $f$  之严格局部极小 (或极大) 点。 (1.7) 与 (1.8) 是充分条件，且  $\nabla f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$  是必要条件的特例。

例 1 求  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 3$  之极值。  
解：由  $\nabla f(x, y) = (2x - 2, 2y - 4) = 0$  得  $(1, 2)$  为驻点。  
又  $H_f(1, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  是正定阵，故  $(1, 2)$  为  $f$  之严格局部极小点。  
且  $f(1, 2) = 1 + 4 - 2 - 8 + 3 = -2$  为  $f$  之极小值。

### § 1.3 多元函数微分

设  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  在点  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  处可微，则  $f$  在  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  处之全微分为  $df(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(a_1, \dots, a_n) dx_i$ 。

1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and auditing. The text notes that such records are essential for identifying discrepancies and preventing fraud.

2. The second part of the text focuses on the role of internal controls in risk management. It explains how well-designed internal controls can help organizations identify and mitigate potential risks before they become significant issues. This includes implementing policies and procedures that ensure the reliability of financial information and the efficiency of operations.

3. The third part of the text addresses the importance of regular communication and reporting. It states that management should provide timely and accurate information to the board of directors and other stakeholders. This helps in making informed decisions and maintaining the trust of investors and the public.

4. The fourth part of the text discusses the need for continuous improvement. It suggests that organizations should regularly review their internal control systems and update them as needed to reflect changes in the business environment and regulatory requirements. This ensures that the organization remains compliant and effective in its operations.

5. The fifth part of the text concludes by emphasizing the overall goal of these practices: to enhance the organization's financial health and operational efficiency. By following these guidelines, organizations can better manage their risks and ensure the integrity of their financial statements.

6. The sixth part of the text provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates that maintaining accurate records, implementing strong internal controls, and ensuring regular communication are all essential for the success and sustainability of any organization.

7. The seventh part of the text offers some practical advice for implementing these principles. It suggests starting with a thorough assessment of the current internal control system and identifying areas for improvement. It also recommends seeking professional advice from auditors or consultants to ensure that the controls are properly designed and implemented.

8. The eighth part of the text discusses the importance of training and education. It notes that all employees should be aware of the organization's internal control policies and procedures. Regular training and education can help ensure that everyone understands their role in maintaining the integrity of the organization's financial and operational data.

9. The ninth part of the text addresses the role of the board of directors. It states that the board has a responsibility to oversee the organization's internal control system and ensure that it is effective. This involves reviewing reports from management and auditors and providing guidance and support as needed.

10. The tenth part of the text concludes with a final thought on the importance of these practices. It states that by following these guidelines, organizations can significantly reduce the risk of financial misstatements and fraud, thereby enhancing their reputation and long-term success.

11. The eleventh part of the text provides a list of resources for further information. It includes references to relevant accounting standards, regulatory requirements, and professional publications. It also suggests contacting professional organizations for more detailed guidance.

12. The twelfth part of the text offers some final thoughts on the importance of these practices. It emphasizes that these are not just technical requirements but fundamental principles of good business practice that should be embraced by all organizations.

13. The thirteenth part of the text discusses the impact of these practices on the organization's overall performance. It notes that organizations that follow these guidelines are more likely to have accurate financial statements, which can lead to better investment decisions and higher stock prices.

14. The fourteenth part of the text provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates that maintaining accurate records, implementing strong internal controls, and ensuring regular communication are all essential for the success and sustainability of any organization.

15. The fifteenth part of the text offers some practical advice for implementing these principles. It suggests starting with a thorough assessment of the current internal control system and identifying areas for improvement. It also recommends seeking professional advice from auditors or consultants to ensure that the controls are properly designed and implemented.

16. The sixteenth part of the text discusses the importance of training and education. It notes that all employees should be aware of the organization's internal control policies and procedures. Regular training and education can help ensure that everyone understands their role in maintaining the integrity of the organization's financial and operational data.

17. The seventeenth part of the text addresses the role of the board of directors. It states that the board has a responsibility to oversee the organization's internal control system and ensure that it is effective. This involves reviewing reports from management and auditors and providing guidance and support as needed.

18. The eighteenth part of the text concludes with a final thought on the importance of these practices. It states that by following these guidelines, organizations can significantly reduce the risk of financial misstatements and fraud, thereby enhancing their reputation and long-term success.

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S <sub>t</sub>	C <sub>t</sub>	S <sub>t</sub>	P <sub>t</sub>	M <sub>t</sub>	F <sub>t</sub>	R <sub>t</sub>	L <sub>t</sub>
r <sub>t</sub> ( . 2)	430	21		5		10	
r <sub>t</sub> (3. 5)	531	22		5		11	
r <sub>t</sub> (6. 8)	526	23		5		10	
r <sub>t</sub> ( . 12)	1,410	23		5		5	

*P* ... *S* ... *P* ... *I* ... *S* ... *B* ... *O* ...

S <sub>t</sub>	P <sub>t</sub>	504	P <sub>t</sub>	157	T <sub>t</sub>
r <sub>t</sub> ( . 2)	4	2	15		21
r <sub>t</sub> (3. 5)	10	7			26
r <sub>t</sub> (6. 8)	10	6	7		23
r <sub>t</sub> ( . 12)	7	7	6		20

*P* ... *H* ... *S* ... *D* ... 1998 1999

S <sub>t</sub>	L <sub>t</sub>	H <sub>t</sub>	F <sub>t</sub>	B <sub>t</sub>
r <sub>t</sub> ( . 2)	18	\$7.00/ r	.06/ r	...
r <sub>t</sub> (3. 5)	22	\$7.00/ r	11.82/ r	...
r <sub>t</sub> (6. 8)	17	\$7.00/ r	11.82/ r	...
r <sub>t</sub> ( . 12)	25	\$8.00/ r	16.00/ r	...

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A  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measure  $\mu$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is called *ergodic* if for any  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measurable set  $A$ , either  $\mu(A) = 0$  or  $\mu(A) = 1$ .  
 A  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measure  $\mu$  is called *quasi-ergodic* if for any  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measurable set  $A$ , either  $\mu(A) = 0$  or  $\mu(A) = 1$  or  $\mu(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ .  
 A  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measure  $\mu$  is called *aperiodic* if for any  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measurable set  $A$ , either  $\mu(A) = 0$  or  $\mu(A) = 1$ .  
 A  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measure  $\mu$  is called *mixing* if for any  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measurable sets  $A$  and  $B$ ,  $\mu(A \cap B) = \mu(A)\mu(B)$ .  
 A  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measure  $\mu$  is called *strongly mixing* if for any  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measurable sets  $A$  and  $B$ ,  $\mu(A \cap B) = \mu(A)\mu(B)$ .  
 A  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measure  $\mu$  is called *weakly mixing* if for any  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measurable set  $A$ ,  $\mu(A) = \mu(A)$ .  
 A  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measure  $\mu$  is called *ergodic* if for any  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measurable set  $A$ , either  $\mu(A) = 0$  or  $\mu(A) = 1$ .  
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 A  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measure  $\mu$  is called *weakly mixing* if for any  $\mathbb{Z}^2$ -invariant measurable set  $A$ ,  $\mu(A) = \mu(A)$ .

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... & ... (1 ...). ...  $T$  ...  $A$  ...  
...  $P$  ...  $S$  ...  $H$  ... 24, 25, 272.  
...  $M$  ...  $SM$  ... (1 ...). ...  $T$  ...  $A$  ...  
...  $P$  ...  $S$  ...  $H$  ... 24, 280, 20.  
...  $M$  ...  $SM$  ... (1 ...).  $A$  ...  
...  $M$  ...  $S$  ...  $M$  ... (1 ... 7).  $H$  ...  $B^*$  ...  $G$  ... 64, 7, 18.  
 $H$  ...  $M$  ... & ... (1 ... 5). ...  $E$  ...  $T$  ...  $M$  ...  $R$  ...  
...  $D$  ...  $D$  ... 30, 208, 217.  
 $H$  ...  $A$  ... (1 ... 6).  $I$  ...  $A$  ...  $M$  ...  $M$  ...  
 $H$  ... & ... (1 ... 7). ...  $J$  ...  $S$  ...  $E$  ... 31, 3, 2.  
... (1 ...).  $S$  ...  
...  $(M, I, S)$ .  $M$  ...  $A$  ...  
 $A$  ... (1 ... 5). ...  $H$  ...  $I$  ...  $S$  ... 30, 235, 240.  
...  $H$  ... &  $H$  ... (1 ... 1). ...  $B$  ...  $C$  ...  $J$  ...  $S$  ...  $E$  ... 15(1), 1, 24.  
... & ...  $A$  ... (1 ... 7).  $I$  ...  $T$  ...  $A$  ...  
 $M$  ...  $S$  ... & ... (1 ...). ...  $H$  ...  $B^*$  ...  $M$  ... 65, 315, 328.  
 $M$  ... & ... (1 ... 8).  $I$  ...  $P$  ...  
... (1 ...).  $H$  ... 3 ... (1, 6) ...  $A$  ...  $A$  ...  
... & ...  $M$  ... (1 ...). ...  $T$  ...  $A$  ...  $P$  ...  $S$  ...  $H$  ... 24,  
253, 256.  
...  $A$  ... & ... (1 ... 7).  $S$  ...  $A$  ...  $A$  ...  
...  $A$  ... & ... (1 ... 5).