





ma) ( 4 ) . a) P

$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{a}$     $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{a}$     $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{a}$     $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{a}$

$b \quad a) \quad \text{---} \quad a) \quad \text{---} \quad a) \quad b \quad \text{---}$

$\beta \quad \beta \quad a) \quad a) \quad \beta \quad \beta \quad \beta$

$a)a) \quad a)$

$\alpha$   $\beta$   $\beta$   $a)_{\text{m}}$   $\beta$   $\beta$   $a)$   $\beta$   $a)_{\text{m}}$   $\beta$





a) Intern Med 111:811-814 (1982)  
a) American Journal of Epidemiology 111:1-10 (1980)





a)  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$   $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$   $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$   $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$   $\int_0^1 x^6 dx = \frac{1}{7}$   $\int_0^1 x^7 dx = \frac{1}{8}$   $\int_0^1 x^8 dx = \frac{1}{9}$   $\int_0^1 x^9 dx = \frac{1}{10}$

J Androl