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(Standardization) .

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Fig. 1

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1.

(fitting tolerance)

n 가 Fig. 1

y_0

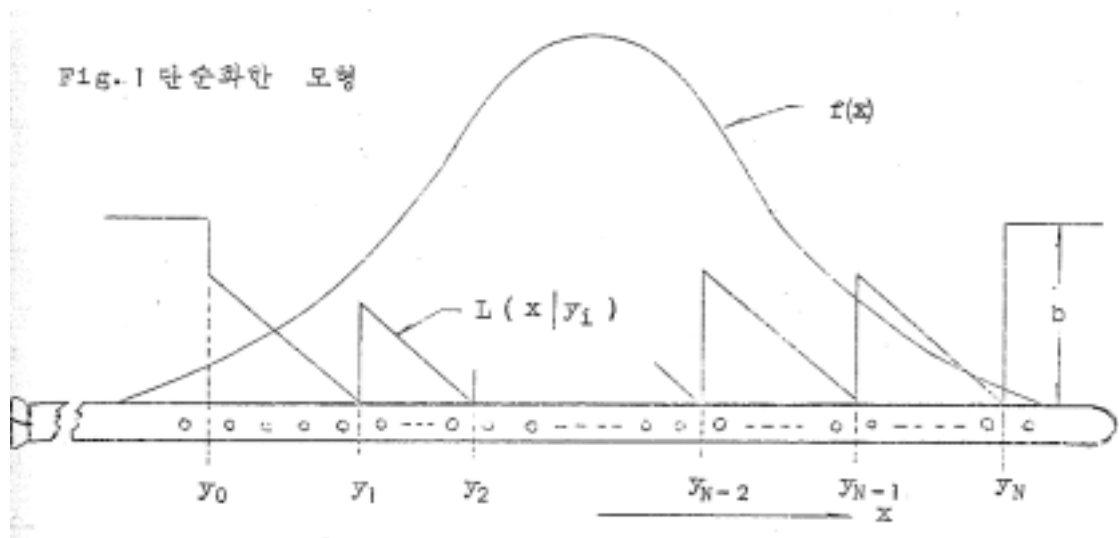
n 가 fig. 1

y_0

, n

가 $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$,

$K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n$.



2.

가

1)

15

.(Table.1, Fig.2)

2)

가

Table. 1 15 _____(n=4,102)

허리둘레 cm	빈 도 %	허리둘레 cm	빈 도 %	허리둘레 cm	빈 도 %	허리둘레 cm	빈 도 %
61.5	0.049	78.5	5.095	95.5	1.438	112.5	0.049
62.5	0.024	79.5	4.608	96.5	1.121	113.5	0.098
63.5	0.049	80.5	4.876	97.5	1.097	114.5	0.024
64.5	0.098	81.5	4.729	98.5	0.780	115.5	0.146
65.5	0.317	82.5	4.217	99.5	0.926	116.5	-
66.5	0.390	83.5	4.242	100.5	0.804	117.5	-
67.5	0.829	84.5	3.901	101.5	0.512	118.5	-
68.5	0.951	85.5	3.242	102.5	0.414	119.5	-
69.5	1.828	86.5	3.315	103.5	0.390	120.5	0.024
70.5	1.804	87.5	3.462	104.5	0.366	121.5	-
71.5	2.097	88.5	2.511	105.5	0.293	122.5	0.049
72.5	2.828	89.5	3.145	106.5	0.268	123.5	0.049
73.5	3.949	90.5	3.047	107.5	0.268	124.5	-
74.5	4.291	91.5	1.682	108.5	0.098	125.5	0.024
75.5	3.730	92.5	1.999	109.5	0.146		
76.5	4.510	93.5	1.953	110.5	0.122		
77.5	5.193	94.5	1.636	111.5	0.098		

3)

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(adaptation loss)

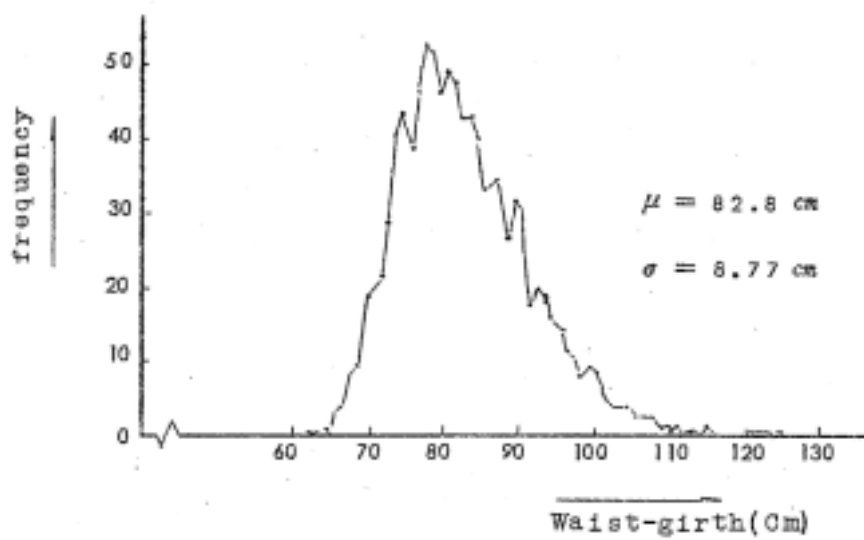


Fig. 2 Waist-girth measurements of Dutch male population over than 14 for n=4,102

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$$L(x|y_i) = a(y_i - x) \cdots \cdots (1)$$

, x

, $y_{i-1} < x < y_i$.

$\frac{W}{yr}$

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$$L(x|y_i) = b \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

, $x < y_o$ $x > y_n$.

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$$c = n^\epsilon$$

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. ASTM, BS, DIN, JIS

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$C=n^\varepsilon$, $n=1$ 가 .

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$f(x)$,

$$EL_1 = \int_{y_0}^{y_1} a(y_1 - x)f(x)dx + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} a(y_2 - x)f(x)dx + \cdots + \int_{y_{n-1}}^{y_n} a(y_n - x)f(x)dx +$$

$$\int_{y_n}^{\infty} bf(x)dx \cdots \cdots \cdots (3)$$

y_i , .

$$EL_2(n) = C_p \cdot N^\varepsilon \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4)$$

, C_p $n=1$.

$T = EL_1(n) + EL_2(n) \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (5)$

$$\frac{dT}{dn} = \frac{dEL_1(n)}{dn} + \frac{dEL_2(n)}{dn} \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

0 n T 가
 .(Fig.3)

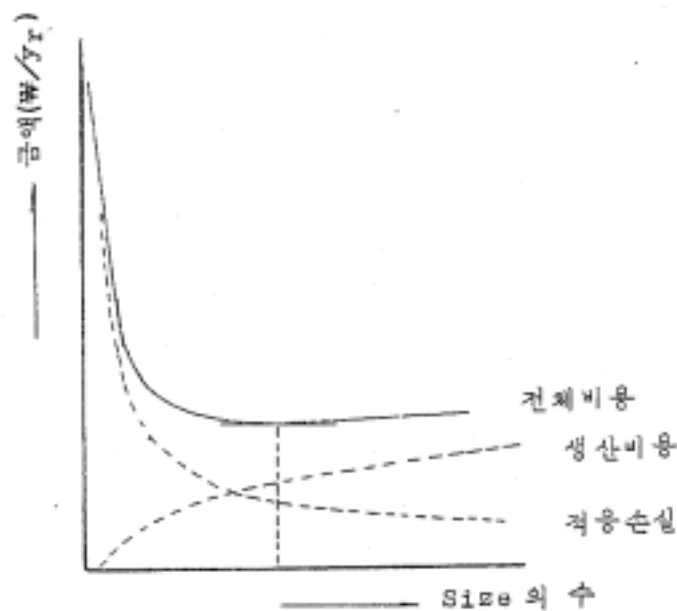


Fig. 3

2.

n

EL_1 , y_i

$$(3) \quad y_1, y_2, \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot y_n$$

$$\frac{\partial EL_1}{\partial y_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial EL_1}{\partial y_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial EL_1}{\partial y_n} = 0$$

$$\int_{y_{i-1}}^{y_i} f(x) \, dx = (y_{i+1} - y_i) f(y_i) \cdots \cdots (7)$$

$$, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots \cdots (n-1)$$

$$\int_{y_{n-1}}^{y_n} f(x) \, dx = \frac{b}{a} \cdot f(y_n) \cdots \cdots (8)$$

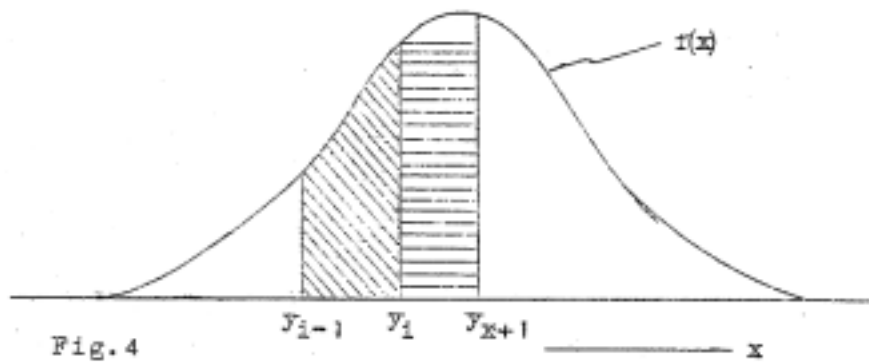


Fig.4 (7)

가 n n , y_i

(geometrical

series) (arithmetic series)

$$, \quad \cdots \quad (3)$$

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 (7) (8)
 80, 가 10 가 .
 a b 1 100 . $\mu \pm 3a$

Table

Table

n		geometrical series	arithmetical series	optimal series
1	y_0	50	50	50
	y_1	110	110	110
	EL_1	29.9	29.9	29.9
2	y_0	50	50	50
	y_1	74	80	87
	y_2	110	110	110
	EL_1	20.1	15.0	12.5
3	y_0	50	50	50
	y_1	65	70	79
	y_2	85	90	91
	y_3	110	110	110
	EL_1	11.4	10.0	8.0

Table , , .
 . 80cm
 가 800 , 10 가
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$n=1$ 13~20 , $n=3$ 8~11 .

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