

Table 10 Percentage of men and women with various disability scores according to whether they felt that their health was good, fair or poor for their age.

	men						women					
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-10	11+	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-10	11+
Poor	0.5	2.3	10.5	31.9	30.9	(51.3)	0.7	2.9	6.4	14.8	19.0	44.1
Fair	5.6	31.2	38.9	31.9	38.2	(30.8)	5.9	21.8	31.2	44.4	42.9	42.9
Good	93.9	66.5	50.5	36.2	30.9	(17.9)	93.4	75.3	62.4	40.7	38.1	13.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	2225	218	95	70	69	39	2250	312	125	135	147	77

unclassifiable ; men 18, women 23

Source: Health Tab. 1.

Table 11 Percentage of men and women in different age groups according to whether they felt that their health was good, fair or poor for their age.

Men.	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Poor	2.0	-	1.7	0.7	1.1	2.8	8.7	6.7	10.6	(6.1)	
Fair	2.7	3.6	3.5	4.0	7.2	11.1	20.5	25.6	29.2	(30.3)	
Good	95.2	96.4	94.8	95.4	91.7	86.1	70.7	67.5	60.2	(63.6)	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	292	253	231	605	375	353	331	277	113	33	
Women											
Poor	1.2	-	1.8	1.1	2.0	3.6	6.0	9.5	10.8	5.8	
Fair	3.7	2.7	2.2	5.9	10.2	15.2	20.7	26.3	27.4	37.7	
Good	95.0	97.3	96.0	93.0	87.8	81.2	73.4	64.2	61.8	56.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	242	255	224	611	353	382	357	335	204	69	

unclassifiable ; men 20, women 23.

Source: Health Tab 2.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable almost everywhere. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is continuous and differentiable almost everywhere.

1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
10	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $h(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is continuous and differentiable almost everywhere. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $k(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $k(x)$ is continuous and differentiable almost everywhere.

1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
10	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $l(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $l(x)$ is continuous and differentiable almost everywhere. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $m(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $m(x)$ is continuous and differentiable almost everywhere.

1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
10	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0