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- 1) Python;
- 2) TensorFlow;
- 3) Visual Studio Code.

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2		13.11.21-16.11.21	
3		17.11.21-22.11.21	
4		23.11.21-28.11.21	
5		29.11.21-07.12.21	
6		08.12.21-09.12.21	
7	-	10.12.21-11.12.21	

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VISUAL STUDIO CODE, PYTHON, TENSORFLOW,

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ABSTRACT

Master's thesis: 80 pages, 12 figures, 8 table, 3 appendice, 31 sources.

VISUAL STUDIO CODE, PYTHON, TENSORFLOW, NEURAL NETWORKS, VOICE IDENTIFICATION.

The purpose of the qualification work is to study the methods of human identification by voice.

In the course of the qualification work, an analysis of existing methods, ways to assess their reliability and quality, current limitations and problems were considered. Mel-cepstral coefficients were used to describe the voice signal for its further processing. With the help of Python and TensorFlow, a software product was created that provides the ability to work with wav-files and analyze voice identification methods. An experimental study of the implemented identification algorithm based on specific features of the voice was performed.

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1.1			10
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1.2.1			12
1.2.2			14
1.3			17
1.4			,	
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1.5			23
2			24
2.1				
			24
2.2	MFCC.....			24
2.3			28
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3			35
3.1			35
3.2			39
3.3			45
3.4			47

4	51
4.1	51
4.2	53
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	61
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wav	73
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CLR – common language runtime

CTC – connectionist temporal classification

DCT –

DL – deep learning

DTW –

MFCC –

ML – machine learning

RMS – root mean square,

WER – word error rate,

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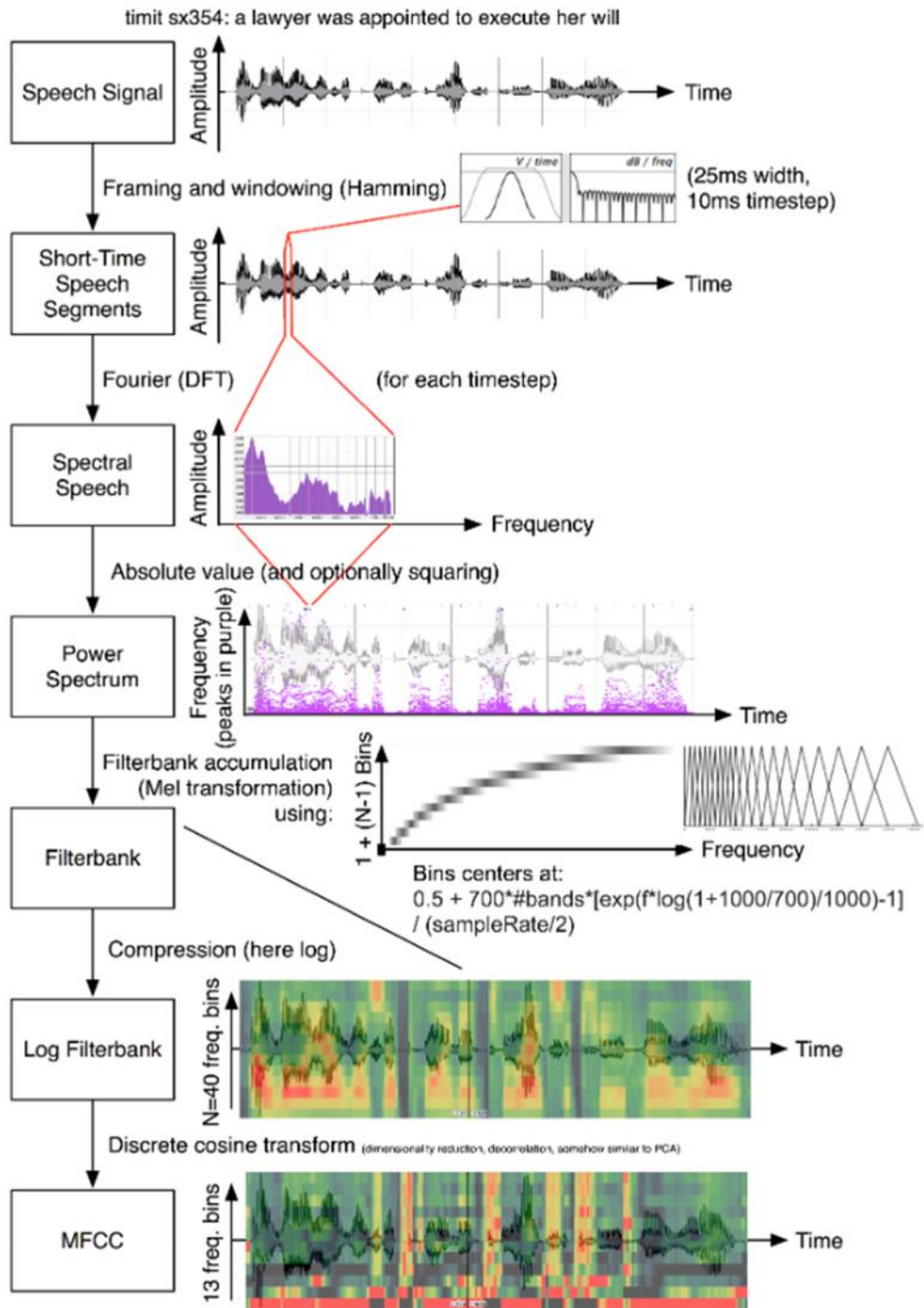
[10].

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DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform,

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[12].



1.1 –

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(Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients, MFCC),
 13, DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform,
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 13.
 [13].

- TIMIT Database () – 3, 1993;
- 199CMUDict () – 100, 1993.

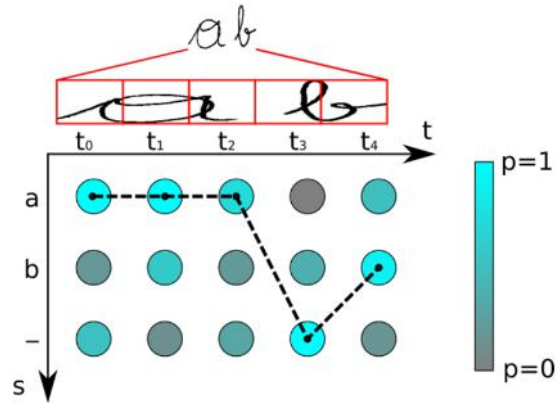
- WSJ () – 81, 1993;
- Switchboard () – 240, 1993;
- VoxForge () – 17, 2009;
- Fisher () – 2000, 2004;
- LibriSpeech () – 960, 2015;
- Open_TTS () – 3000, 2019.

(alignment) –

(Forward-Backward)

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1.2 –

HMM.

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(MFCC –

Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients) [1]

2.2

MFCC

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25-30 .

$$w_n = 0,54 - 0,46 * \cos\left(2\pi \frac{n}{N-1}\right), n=0, \dots, N-1, \tag{2.1}$$

N -

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n w_n \exp\left(-\frac{2\pi}{N} k n\right), \tag{2.2}$$

k

$$f_k = \frac{F_s}{N} k, \tag{2.3}$$

F_s -

()

$$B(f) = 1127 * l \left(1 + \frac{f}{7} \right), \tag{2.4}$$

$$N_f - \dots \tag{24}$$

); (f_{lc} , f_{hi} h) -

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[22].

H_{m,k}

$$e_m = l \left(\sum_{k=0}^N |X_k|^2 H_{m,k} \right), m = 0, \dots, N_F - 1. \tag{2.5}$$

MFCC

:

$$c_i = \sum_{m=0}^{N_F - 1} e_m c_l \left(\frac{\pi (m+0,5)}{N_F} \right), i = 1, \dots, N_M, \tag{2.6}$$

c₀

N_M

12 30.

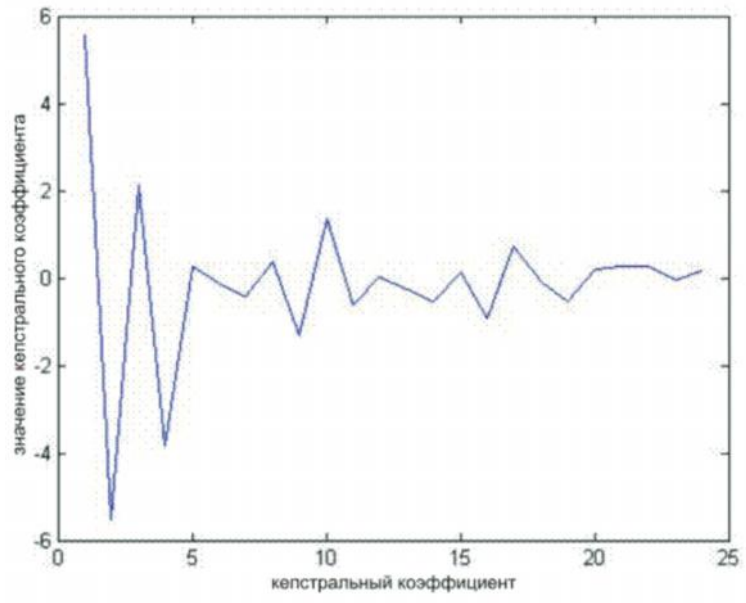
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$w_n = w_o + \alpha(x - w_o), \quad w_n -$
 $; w_o - \quad ; \alpha - \quad ; x -$
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 $' (\quad);$

«SOM: Leading Neurons»

$\Delta (x) =$
 $\sum_{j=1}^n w_j x^j - w_o - \alpha(x^j - w_o), \quad \Delta (x) -$
 $; w_j - \quad ; x = (x^1, \dots, x^n) - n-$
 $; w_o - \quad ; \alpha -$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha x}}, \quad \alpha -$$

2.4 Python

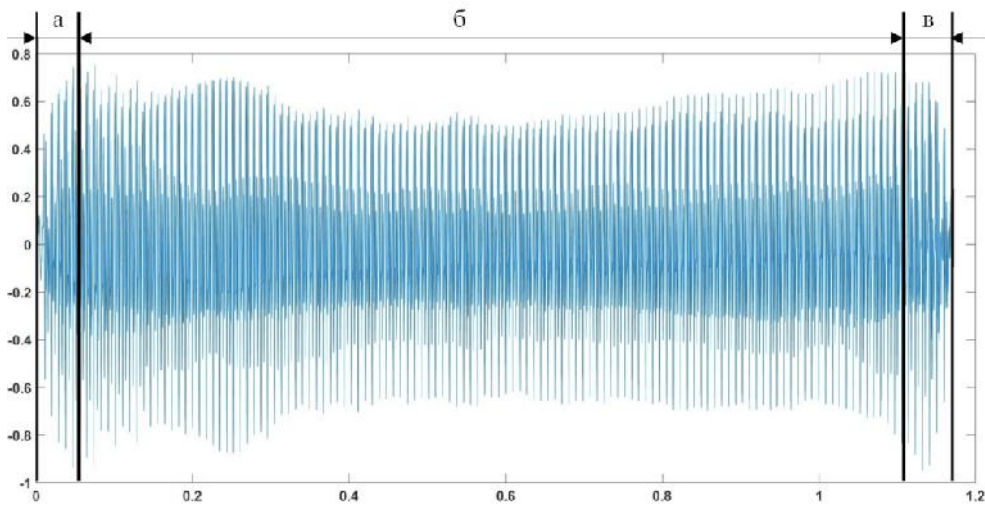
Python -

- Keras. Keras – API TensorFlow,
 TensorFlow Theano. Keras
 API TensorFlow;
 - TensorFlow –
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2.6 WAV

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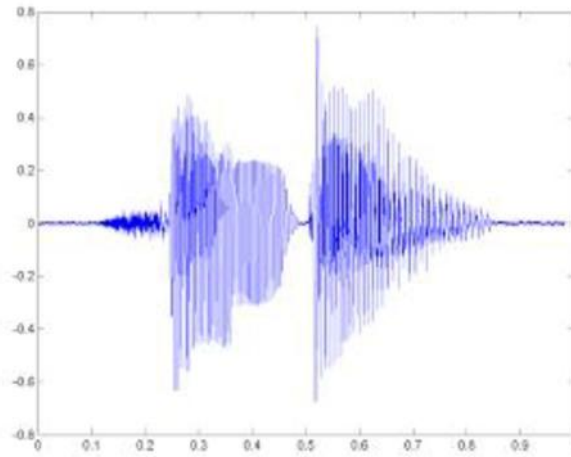


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WAV,

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WAV – , Microsoft IBM
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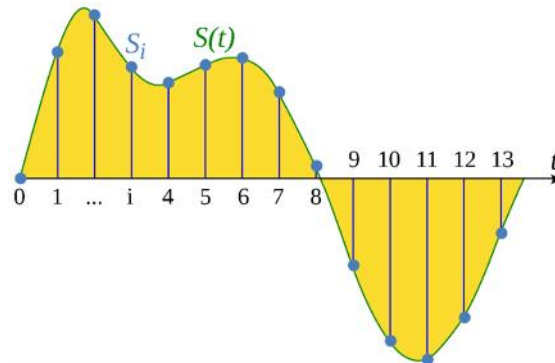
3.1 – WAV

```

def wavfile_to_waveform(wav_file, features_type):
    data, sr = sf.read(wav_file)
    if features_type == 'vggish':
        tmp_name = str(int(np.random.rand(1)*1000000)) + '.wav'
        sf.write(tmp_name, data, sr, subtype='PCM_16')
        sr, wav_data = wavfile.read(tmp_name)
        os.remove(tmp_name)
        data = wav_data / 32768.0
        src_repeat = data
    return data, sr

```

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(3.1).



3.1 –

scipy.io.

(3.2).

3.2–

```
def binm(rr,ra):
    ih=len(ra)-1
    il=0
    if rr<ra[il]: return il
    while (ih-il>1):
        ie=(ih+il)/2
        if rr<ra[ie]:
            ih=ie
        else:
            il=ie
    return ih
```

```
bins = [20,30,40]
results = [0,0,0,0]
```

```
for _ in range(iterations):
    x = somefunction()
    ib=binm(x,bins)
    results[ib]+=1
```

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3.3–

```
from pydub import AudioSegment
import math
```

```
class SplitWavAudioMubin():
    def __init__(self, folder, filename):
        self.folder = folder
        self.filename = filename
        self.filepath = folder + '\\\\' + filename

        self.audio = AudioSegment.from_wav(self.filepath)
```

```

def get_duration(self):
    return self.audio.duration_seconds

def single_split(self, from_min, to_min, split_filename):
    t1 = from_min * 60 * 1000
    t2 = to_min * 60 * 1000
    split_audio = self.audio[t1:t2]
    split_audio.export(self.folder + '\\\ ' + split_filename,
format="wav")
def multiple_split(self, min_per_split):
    total_mins = math.ceil(self.get_duration() / 60)
    for i in range(0, total_mins, min_per_split):
        split_fn = str(i) + '_' + self.filename
        self.single_split(i, i+min_per_split, split_fn)
        print(str(i) + ' Done')
    if i == total_mins - min_per_split:
        print('All splited successfully')

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3.4-

```

from pydub import AudioSegment
from pydub.silence import split_on_silence

sound_file = AudioSegment.from_wav("a-z.wav")
audio_chunks = split_on_silence(sound_file,
    # must be silent for at least half a second
    min_silence_len=500,
    # consider it silent if quieter than -16 dBFS
    silence_thresh=-16
)
for i, chunk in enumerate(audio_chunks):
    out_file = "../splitAudio//chunk{0}.wav".format(i)
    print "exporting", out_file
    chunk.export(out_file, format="wav")

```

$$E = -\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P[i] \log_2(P[i]), \quad (3.1)$$

N (3.5),

RMS –

3.5 –

```
def entropy1(labels, base=None):
    value, counts = np.unique(labels, return_counts=True)
    return entropy(counts, base=base)
def entropy2(labels, base=None):
    n_labels = len(labels)
    if n_labels <= 1: return 0
    value, counts = np.unique(labels, return_counts=True)
    probs = counts / n_labels
    n_classes = np.count_nonzero(probs)
    if n_classes <= 1: return 0
    ent = 0.
    base = e if base is None else base
    for i in probs:
        ent -= i * log(i, base)
    return ent
def entropy3(labels, base=None):
    vc = pd.Series(labels).value_counts(normalize=True,
sort=False)
    base = e if base is None else base
    return -(vc * np.log(vc)/np.log(base)).sum()
def entropy4(labels, base=None):
    value, counts = np.unique(labels, return_counts=True)
    norm_counts = counts / counts.sum()
    base = e if base is None else base
    return -(norm_counts * np.log(norm_counts)/np.log(base)).sum()
```

3.2

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3.6 –

MFCC

```

def extract_features(file_name):
    audio, sample_rate = librosa.load(file_name, res_type='kaiser_fast')
    mfccs = librosa.feature.mfcc(y=audio, sr=sample_rate, n_mfcc=40)
    mfccs_processed = np.mean(mfccs.T,axis=0)

    return mfccs_processed
features = []
for index, row in metadata.iterrows():

    file_name =
os.path.join(os.path.abspath fulldatasetpath), 'fold'+str(row["fold"])+ '/' ,str(row["slice_file_name"]))

    class_label = row["class"]
    data = extract_features(file_name)
    features.append([data, class_label])
featuresdf = pd.DataFrame(features, columns=['feature', 'fold', 'class_label'])
featuresdf.head()

```

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] * e^{\frac{-2*\pi*i*k*n}{N}}, 0 \leq k < N, \quad (3.2)$$

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] * e^{\frac{-2*\pi*i*k*n}{N}}, 0 \leq k < N. \quad (3.2)$$

$$(3.7) \quad \ll \quad \gg$$

$$H[k] = 0.54 - 0.46 * \cos\left(\frac{2*\pi*k}{N-1}\right). \quad (3.3)$$

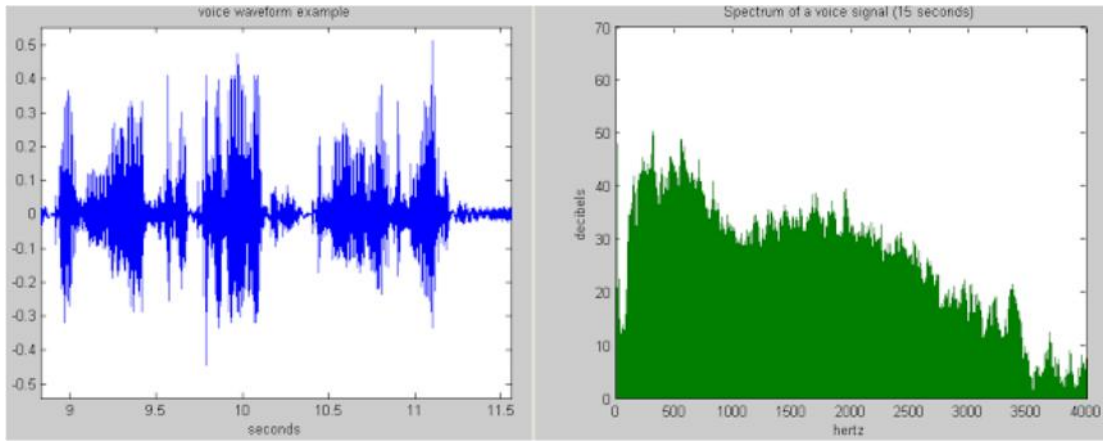
3.7 –

```
def _mfcc_and_labels(audio, labels):
    mfcc_sample_rate = 100.0
    winfunc = lambda x: np.hamming(x)
    mfcc_features = python_speech_features.mfcc(audio,
    samplerate=timit.SAMPLE_RATE, winlen=0.025,
    winstep=1.0/mfcc_sample_rate, lowfreq=85.0,
    highfreq=timit.SAMPLE_RATE/2, winfunc=winfunc)
    t_audio = np.linspace(0.0, audio.shape[0] * 1.0 /
    timit.SAMPLE_RATE, audio.size, endpoint=False)
    t_mfcc = np.linspace(0.0, mfcc_features.shape[0] * 1.0 /
    mfcc_sample_rate, mfcc_features.shape[0], endpoint=False)
    interp_func = scipy.interpolate.interpld(t_audio, labels,
    kind='nearest')
    mfcc_labels = interp_func(t_mfcc)
    return mfcc_features, mfcc_labels
```

3.4,

(3.2).

$$X[k] = X[k] * H[k], 0 \leq k < N. \quad (3.4)$$



3.2 –

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(3.3),

$$M = 1127 * l\alpha \left(1 + \frac{F}{7}\right), \tag{3.5}$$

F –

$$F = 700 * \left(e^{\frac{M}{1127}} - 1\right), \tag{3.6}$$

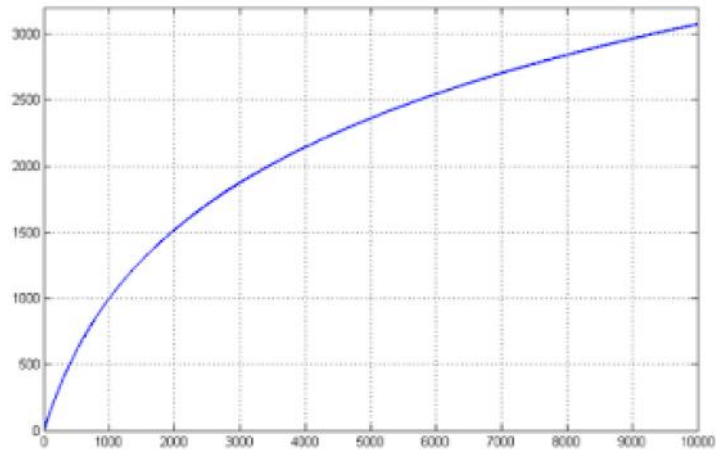
M –

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3.3 –

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3.8 –

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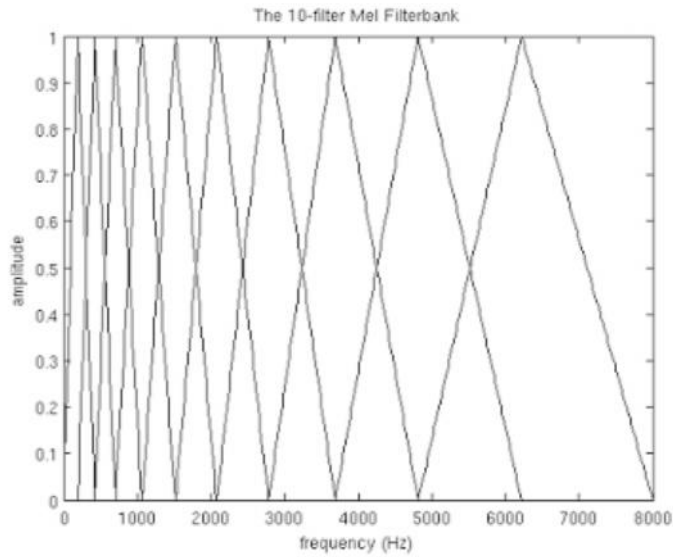
low_freq_mel = 0
high_freq_mel = (2595 * numpy.log10(1 + (sample_rate / 2) /
700)) # Convert Hz to Mel
mel_points = numpy.linspace(low_freq_mel, high_freq_mel, nfilt +
2) # Equally spaced in Mel scale
hz_points = (700 * (10**(mel_points / 2595) - 1)) # Convert Mel
to Hz
bin = numpy.floor((NFFT + 1) * hz_points / sample_rate)

fbank = numpy.zeros((nfilt, int(numpy.floor(NFFT / 2 + 1))))
for m in range(1, nfilt + 1):
    f_m_minus = int(bin[m - 1]) # left
    f_m = int(bin[m]) # center
    f_m_plus = int(bin[m + 1]) # right
    for k in range(f_m_minus, f_m):
        fbank[m - 1, k] = (k - bin[m - 1]) / (bin[m] - bin[m -
1])
    for k in range(f_m, f_m_plus):
        fbank[m - 1, k] = (bin[m + 1] - k) / (bin[m + 1] -
bin[m])
filter_banks = numpy.dot(pow_frames, fbank.T)
filter_banks = numpy.where(filter_banks == 0,
numpy.finfo(float).eps, filter_banks) # Numerical Stability
filter_banks = 20 * numpy.log10(filter_banks)

```

[26]

(3.4).



3.4 –

:

[300; 8000]

3.5,

[401,25; 2834.99].

$m[i] =$

[401.25, 621.50, 842.75, 1063.00, 1226.25, 1507.50, 1728.74, 1950.09, 2160.74, 2302.39, 2623.54, 2834.99].

3.6

[300, 516.33, 761.90, 1122.96, 1495.04, 1983.32, 2574.53, 3231.52, 4131.13, 5160.56, 6445.8, 800].

3.4,

$$f(i) = f((f + 1) * sc), \tag{3.7}$$

frameSize -
4,8,12,17,23,31,40,52,66,82,103,128.

$$H_m(k) = \begin{cases} 0 & k < f(m-1), k > f(m+1) \\ \frac{k-f(m-1)}{f(m)-f(m-1)}, & f(m-1) \leq k \leq f(m) \\ \frac{f(m+k)-k}{f(m+k)-f(m)} & f(m) \leq k \leq f(m+1) \end{cases} \tag{3.8}$$

(3.9).

3.9 -

```
(nframes, ncoeff) = mfcc.shape
n = numpy.arange(ncoeff)
lift = 1 + (cep_lifter / 2) * numpy.sin(numpy.pi * n /
cep_lifter)
mfcc *= lift
```

$$S[m] = lc (\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |X[k]|^2 * H_m[k]), 0 \leq m < M. \tag{3.9}$$

3.10 –

```

def amplitudes_at_frequencies(freqInds, timeseries, times=None,
transform='dct'):
    amplitudes = {}
    for o in timeseries.keys():
        if transform == 'dct':
            temp = _dct(timeseries[o], norm='ortho')[freqInds] /
_np.sqrt(len(timeseries[o]) / 2)
            if 0. in freqInds:
                temp[0] = temp[0] / _np.sqrt(2)
            amplitudes[o] = list(temp)
        else:
            raise NotImplementedError("This function only
currently works for the DCT!")
    return amplitudes

```

(DCT) (3.10)

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« » [27], ,

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$$C[l] = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} S[m] * c \left(\pi * l * \frac{m+\frac{1}{2}}{M} \right), 0 \leq l < M. \quad (3.10)$$

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MFCC

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3.11 –

```
data = pd.read_csv('dataset.csv')
data.head()# Dropping unnecessary columns
data = data.drop(['filename'],axis=1)#Encoding the Labels
genre_list = data.iloc[:, -1]
encoder = LabelEncoder()
y = encoder.fit_transform(genre_list)#Scaling the Feature
columns
scaler = StandardScaler()
X = scaler.fit_transform(np.array(data.iloc[:, :-1], dtype =
float))#Dividing data into training and Testing set
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2)
```

«SOM: Leading Neurons» [13]

$$\Delta(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j x^j - w_0 - \alpha(x^j - w_0), \quad (3.11)$$

$$\Delta(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j x^j - w_0 - \alpha(x^j - w_0), \quad (3.12)$$

$x = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$ – n-
 w_0 –
 w_j –
 α –

3.12 –

```

model = Sequential()
model.add(layers.Dense(256, activation='relu',
input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],)))
model.add(layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(10,
activation='softmax'))model.compile(optimizer='adam',
loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])

```

:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\alpha x}} \quad (3.12)$$

 α –

fit (3.13).

3.13 –

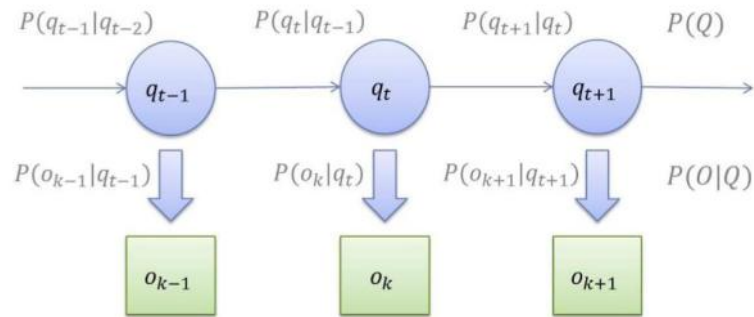
```

classifier = model.fit(X_train,
y_train,
epochs=100,
batch_size=128)

```

3.4

Y, X



3.5 –

$Q = \{q_0, \dots, q_N\}$, $q_0 = \dots$
 $q = \dots$;
 $O = \{o_1, \dots, o_M\}$;
 $\pi = \{\pi_i\}, 1 \leq i \leq N$;
 $A = (A(i, j)) = (a_{ij}) = P(q_i, q_j), 1 \leq i, j \leq N$;
 $B = (B(i, j)) = (b_{ij}) = P(o_j | q_i), 1 \leq i \leq N, 1 \leq j \leq M$.
 $O = \{o_1, \dots, o_M\}$.

(3.14).

$O =$

$$a_0(i) = a_{0i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N, \quad (3.13)$$

$$a_j(r) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i(r-1) a_{ij} * b_{jt}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N, 1 \leq r \leq R, \quad (3.14)$$

$$\alpha(r) = \dots, \quad r \dots j. \quad (3.14):$$

$$P(O|A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i(R). \quad (3.15)$$

3.14 –

```
for i in range(8):
    result = round()
    if result > x:
        x = result
if x == 5:
    return True
```

$$Q = \{q_1, \dots, q_m\}$$

$$O = \{o_1, \dots, o_m\}, \quad m \quad P(O|Q).$$

, , i, i(r)

i(R)

(3.15).

3.15 –

```
def viterbi(y, A, B, Pi=None):
    K = A.shape[0]
    Pi = Pi if Pi is not None else np.full(K, 1 / K)
    T = len(y)
```

```

T1 = np.empty((K, T), 'd')
T2 = np.empty((K, T), 'B')
T1[:, 0] = Pi * B[:, y[0]]
T2[:, 0] = 0
for i in range(1, T):
    T1[:, i] = np.max(T1[:, i - 1] * A.T
                      T2[:, i] = np.argmax(T1[:, i - 1] * A.T, 1)
x = np.empty(T, 'B')    x[-1] = np.argmax(T1[:, T - 1])
for i in reversed(range(1, T)):
    x[i - 1] = T2[x[i], i]
return x, T1, T2

```

A

B.

(3.16).

3.16 –

```

def BaumWelch(T, S, H, A, B, pi, X):
    alpha = cal_alpha(T, S, H, A, B, pi)
    beta = cal_beta(T, S, H, A, B, pi)
    gamma = cal_gamma(T, S, H, A, B, pi, alpha, beta)
    xi = cal_xi(T, S, H, A, B, pi, alpha, beta)
    N = len(H)
    M = len(S)
    for j in range(N):
        for k in range(M):
            c = 0          d = 0
            for t in range(T):
                if X[t] == S[k]: c += gamma[t][j]
                d += gamma[t][j]
            B[j][k] = c / d

```

A B.

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4.1 –

(500

)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
2	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
3	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

· , , 4 .

1000

(4.2).

:

- -3;
- - 1000;
- - 10.

4.2 –

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
2	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

, 4.2,

16,6%.

10%

8

5000.

:

- -3;
- - 5000;
- - 10.

4.3 – (5000)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
3	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

4.3,
 6%. 10,6% , 1000 .
 1598 .
 23 .

- :
- -5;
- - 500;
- - 10.

4.4, 38%.
 , 5 .

1000.

- :
- -5;
- - 1000;
- - 10.

4.4 –

(500

)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
2	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
3	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
4	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
5	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

4.5,

24%,

14%

8

4.5 –

(1000

)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
2	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
3	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-
5	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

5000.

:

-

- 5;

-

- 5000;

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- 10.

4.6 –
(5000)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
4	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
5	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+

4.6, 16%,
8%

3787

27

(4.7).

5000.

4.7 – (5000)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
2	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+

:

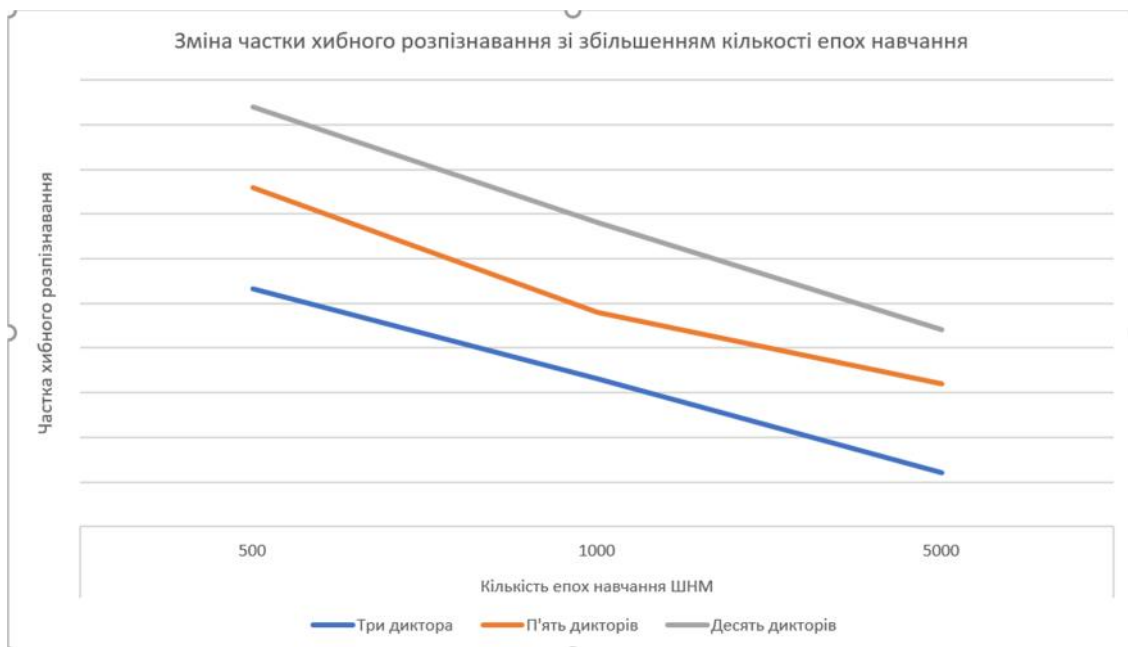
- -3;

- -5000;

- - 10;
 - .
 4.7,
 13,3%. 7.3% , -
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 4835 . , ,
 22 . 4.8,
 4.4.

4.8 –

		500	1000	5000
		26,6%	16,6%	6,0%
	,	38,0%	24,0%	16,0%
		47,0%	34,0%	22,0%



4.4 –

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