



100% of the  
time.

! . /t 0  
! /t / t  
! /t / t  
! /t / t .



- $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
- $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$
- $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$
- $\int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}$
- $\int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$
- $\int_0^1 x^6 dx = \frac{1}{7}$
- $\int_0^1 x^7 dx = \frac{1}{8}$
- $\int_0^1 x^8 dx = \frac{1}{9}$
- $\int_0^1 x^9 dx = \frac{1}{10}$
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- $\int_0^1 x^{46} dx = \frac{1}{47}$
- $\int_0^1 x^{47} dx = \frac{1}{48}$
- $\int_0^1 x^{48} dx = \frac{1}{49}$
- $\int_0^1 x^{49} dx = \frac{1}{50}$

**Let's try!**

1. 600 is 60% of what number?  $600 = 0.60 \times \text{?}$

2. 150 is 25% of what number?  $150 = 0.25 \times \text{?}$

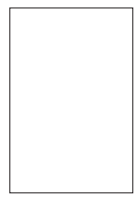
**Let's try!**

A. 150 is 25% of what number?  $150 = 0.25 \times \text{?}$

B. 150 is 25% of what number?  $150 = 0.25 \times \text{?}$

C. 150 is 25% of what number?  $150 = 0.25 \times \text{?}$

D. 150 is 25% of what number?  $150 = 0.25 \times \text{?}$

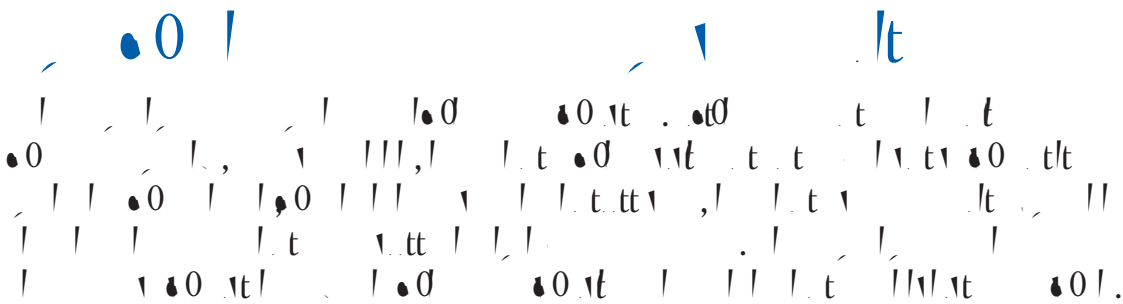






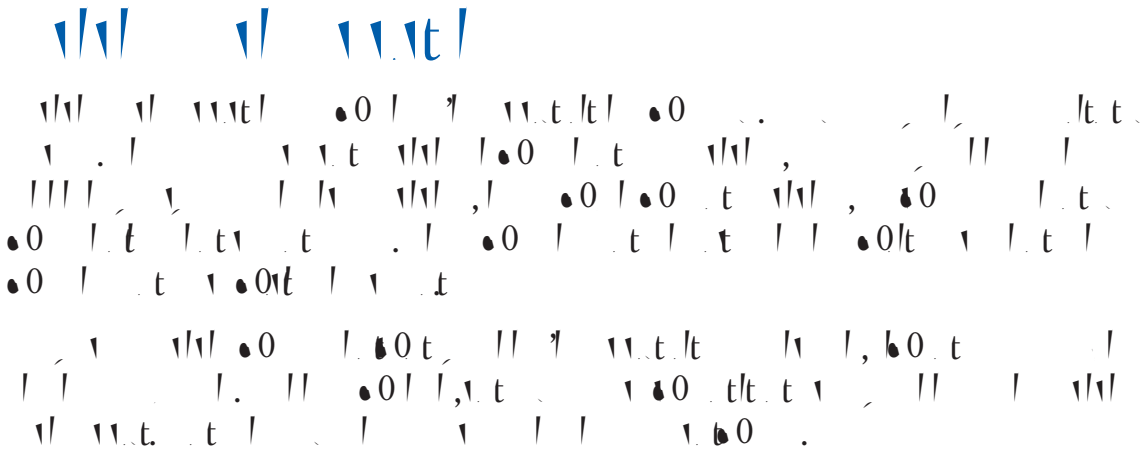




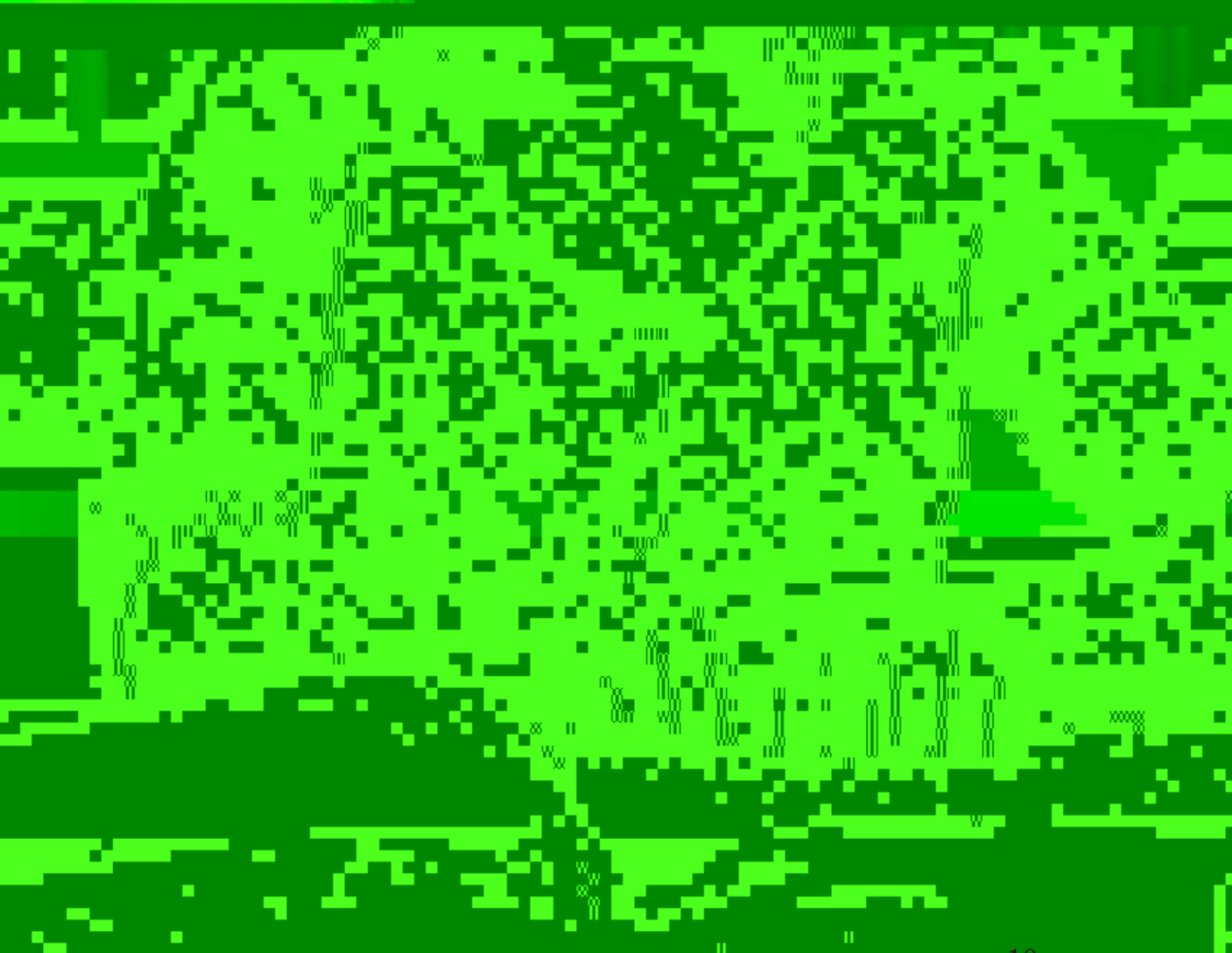


- Just because a person has one disability doesn't mean they have another. For example, if a customer has difficulty speaking; don't assume they have an intellectual or developmental disability as well.
- If you don't understand, ask your customer to repeat the information.
- If you are able, ask questions that can be answered 'yes' or 'no'.

- Be patient and polite, and give your customer whatever time he/she needs to get his/her point across.
- Don't interrupt or finish your customer's sentences. Wait for them to finish.
- Patience, respect and a willingness to find a way to communicate are your best tools.



- Identify yourself when you approach your customer and speak directly to them.
- Speak normally and clearly.
- Never touch your customer without asking permission, unless it's an emergency.
- If you offer assistance, wait until you receive permission.
- Offer your arm (the elbow) to guide the person and walk slowly.
- Don't touch or address service animals – they are working and have to pay attention at all times.
- 
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What is the purpose of the PI controller? The PI controller is used to eliminate the steady-state error in a control system. It does this by integrating the error signal over time, which allows it to respond to persistent errors that a pure proportional controller cannot handle. The integral action accumulates the error, and the controller output increases or decreases until the error is zero.

The PI controller is used to eliminate the steady-state error in a control system. It does this by integrating the error signal over time, which allows it to respond to persistent errors that a pure proportional controller cannot handle.

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## Seniors

A person with Autism  
A person with Autism spectrum Disorder

A person who has a congenital disability  
A person with a disability since birth

A person with vision loss  
A person who is blind  
A person with low vision

A person with a brain injury  
A person with an acquired brain injury

A person who uses a wheelchair

A person with a mental illness  
A person with a mental disorder  
A person with a mood disorder  
(for example, a person with depression,  
a person with bipolar disorder)  
A person with a personality disorder  
(for example, a person with antisocial  
personality disorder)  
A person with an anxiety disorder  
(for example a person with obsessive-  
compulsive disorder)  
A person with an eating disorder  
(for example a person with anorexia)

A person who is deaf (for example, a person with profound hearing loss)  
A person who is deafened (for example, a person who has become deaf later in life)  
A person who is hard of hearing (for example, a person with hearing loss)  
When referring to the deaf community and their culture (whose preferred mode of communication is sign language) it is acceptable to use "the Deaf"

A person who is deaf

A person who is deaf-blind (for example, a person who has any combination of vision and hearing loss)

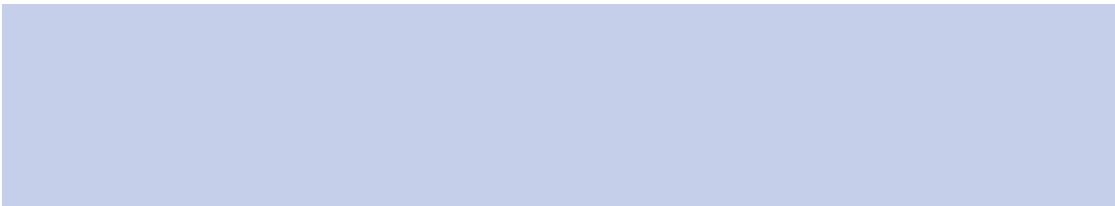
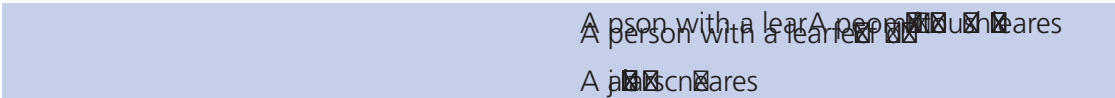
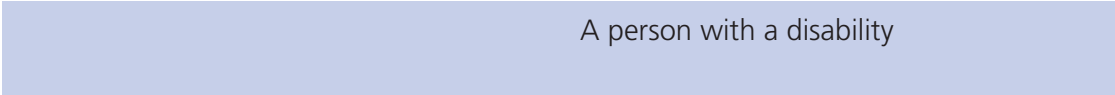
A person who has epilepsy

Seizures

A person with a disability

Non-visible disability

A person with a learning disability  
A person with a learning difficulty  
A person with a learning difference







1.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$

2.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

3.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$

4.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

5.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

6.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

## Att 1

1.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

2.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$

3.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

4.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

## • 0

1.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

2.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$

3.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

## 1. t 0

1.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

2.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

3.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0)$

# ACCESSIBLE ONTARIO CUSTOMER SERVICE

Ontario Edu  
Services Cor  
La corporati  
services en





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**CSEO**

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La compagnie des  
services éducatifs  
de l'Ontario