ANALYSIS OF MOST OFTEN RESULTS IN THE BOXING BY AGE (CADET, JUNIOR, SENIOR) AND CATEGORIES (LIGHT, MEDIUM, HEAVY)

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Abstract
This study was applied according to interesting problem of tactics in boxing and possible most often types of match ending by cadets, juniors and senior fighters. In the most common results of combat there are no differences between categories in general. By looking at the chart we can see that there are similarities of all ages because of the large ellipse relative overlap. A sample of 147 boxers drawn from the population, defined as a population of light, which is divided into 3 subgroups according to ages, then sample of 176 boxers drawn from the population defined as population mean, which is divided into 3 subgroups according to age groups and sample of 106 athletes drawn from the population, defined as heavy populations that were divided into 3 subgroups, according to the ages.

Key words: boxing, match end, differences

Introduction
Often considered as boxing toughest, most complex and most specifically the Olympic disciplines. Favorite name among his supporters is "Noble skill". Advantage over the opponent and points are realized and obtained a good, visible and well-placed blow. In any other Olympic sport, a deliberate blow to the opponent is severely punishable by a warning, and usually a disqualification. Only boxing entails a deliberate blow to the opponent, the stronger (on the rules defined impact area) in the head and body, the front side, above the waist. Sufficient talent, psychological balance, optimum power, speed, stamina, agility with the necessary perseverance in boxers, taking part together in the realization of the set and the desired task. In order to most efficiently reach the target it is necessary to adopt and implement, together with athletes agreed tactics. It should be noted the level of its achievements and potential, both physical and technical, and motivational - willingly - psychological. When it comes to tactical preparation, in addition to knowledge about their own form (the general state of the organism at a given time and moment), preferred are also aware of the opponent, its characteristics, constitution, style, method of engagement, the results achieved so training and improvement in technical elements box, and progression in primary, general physical properties and characteristics, to obtain better conditions for the implementation and realization of prepared and adopted tactics. Good tactic involves achieving the greatest impact on competition, with less risk and effort. For successful training, development and application of tactics, the decisive role is played by a good tactical thinking boxer.

To properly and meaningful impact on development, it is necessary to know all the elements, to sport, and the specifics of the fight in the ring. It is very important to the proper pedagogical and gradually affect the development of athletes, given the current level of his sporting achievements (forms) competition which is being prepared and we have set a goal that so (designed sports results). Expected result implies the realization of responsible well thought out plan. Gradual in the preparatory period, the wealth of techniques and practical application should be based on specific characteristics and individual characteristics of the individual. Common techniques, individual benefits and specialty were not always equally applicable to any opponent (in style). Very often we have called delayed implementation of technical training, and adoption and implementation of individual achievements and benefits of the respective opponents. This is often caused by individual characteristics, competitors, or the unity of physical, technical, psychological and motivational preparedness. To choose the best tactics in the fight, it is the more relevant information about the opponent: recent results, the style of engagement, experience, constitution, psychological status, good and bad characteristics, techniques commonly used in attack, defense, etc. Information about the opponent is collected and analyzed in order to reach the best and most rational strategy of managing tactical battle in the ring. During performance testing conducted in the preparation of training, athletes are required to perform different techniques, both attack and defense, and counter-attacks. Thus we can clearly assess the level at which the diversity of technical elements, and the rate of change of plan and actions themselves fighting in the ring.
Successful application depends on the talent (the assembly of all the features), the volume of its technical sophistication, and level of efficiency and practical application. Development of tactical opinion is controlled by examining the speed of the new assessment of the situation, the efficiency of pronounced bumps and implementation requires in relation to different sparring partners. And combination of tactical tasks are far smaller in scope than the overall technical achievements of athletes. There is often an opportunity to see training of tactical elements of a perfect application, versatility, imagination and timeliness of actions, while the meeting is often absent and action are mostly monotonous, slow and inefficient. It talks about the poor tactical preparedness, as well as low motivational levels and poor form. Since boxing is one of the acyclic sports, does not mean, if we failed in the first or second attempt to realize a particular idea, it will be next and that should not be more trying. The application of technical-tactical elements during the fight, it is essential for success in combat. Higher levels of performance and capacity of technical elements to a better realization of the given variant of tactical combat in the meeting. A small variety of technical elements to facilitate the implementation of the strategy the opponent defense. This speaks to the diverse and well-trained technique based implementation and execution of tactical elements, both in defense and in attack. Uncertain and unpredictable dynamics of the battle in the ring often changes the agreed tactics. It may not be the stencil, but it is very often caused during the performance of the combat. The application of technical-tactical elements during combat is closely linked and mutually dependent than the general and specific physical fitness, psychological stability and motivation fighter. Constitution, the level of sports mastery (technical skills) and the character of the basic prerequisites of forming individual peculiarities boxer, or his style of training and the leadership struggle, and the finality and its overall success.

**Aim and methods**

The aim is to emphasize the importance of boxing tactics, and its application through the movement of results during the struggle. This paper covers the results of athletes with two European Championships, held in Sombor 2007 (Junior). and in Novi Sad, 2008 (Cadet). and with an international tournament for seniors'' winner'' Belgrade in Belgrade 2007. It will also determine which are the most common stop fighting in relation to age, as well as movement between Boxers results classified into groups in which is concentrated in several weight categories: lightweight (Paper 48, flies 51, bantam 54 and featherweight 57), medium (light 60, half-velter 64, veiter 69 and middle 75) and heavy: (half-heavy 81, heavy 91 and super-heavy +91 kg category). The Cadet European Championships in Novi Sad 2008 was attended by 149 fighters from 20 countries. There were 133 fights. At the European Junior Championships, Sombor 2007th attended by 209 fighters from 37 countries. There were 198 battles. The international tournament for seniors Belgrade Winner'' 2007'' was attended by 73 fighters from 13 countries. There were 63 fights. 4 results were processed with the most fighting ended. International labels that are applied to the box are: WP (Win on Points) - victory on points, or points, RSC (Win by Referee Stop Contest) - Termination by the judge in the ring, RET (Retired) - (withdrawal), the termination of the coach - RSCO (Referee Stop Contest Overscore), interruption of more than 20 points difference. Will analyze a sample of 147 soldiers belonging to the category of light, divided into 3 subgroups according to ages: Cadets (52), juniors (66), seniors (29). Then a sample of 176 soldiers belonging to the category srednjih divided into 3 subgroups according to ages: Cadets (31), juniors (40), seniors (35). A sample of 133 cadets is divided into 3 subgroups according to the categories: light (52), medium (50), heavy (31). A sample of 196 junior is divided into 3 subgroups according to the categories: light (66), medium (90), heavy (40). A sample of 100 seniors is divided into 3 subgroups according to the categories: light (29), medium (36), heavy (35). Results were obtained using analysis of multivariate variance analysis and discriminant analysis.

**Results**

**Cadets**

In accordance with previously established draft research analyzes the results of the most topical units fighting at lightweight boxer. The analysis is performed on the 4 most common results of the battle: victory on points (WP), interrupt the judge in the ring (RSC), interrupt the judge-scoring difference (RSCO) and handing coach (RET), all on a sample of 393 fights, held on Cadet and Junior European Championship and the senior International tournament' Belgrade winner'. The analysis included three human ages of competitors: Cadets (133), junior (198) and seniors (63). Feature victory on points (WP) has 2 modes: other decisions and the victory on points (WP). The characteristic fine judges in the ring (RSC) has two modes: other decisions, fine judges in the ring (RSC). Feature fine judge-scoring difference (RSCO) has 2 modes: other decisions, rating difference (RSCO). Feature legends trainer (RET) has 2 modes: other decisions, handing-coach (RET). It is possible to note that the pupils (pupils) represented the most wins on points (WP) consisting of 34 fights (65.4%) of 52, which is significantly higher than the frequency of other decisions (18 fights 34.6%, p = .002). In junior representation victory on points (WP) (53 fights 80.3%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of other decisions (13 fights 19.7% p = .000).
With senior representation of the victory on points (WP) (27 fights 93.1%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of other decisions (2 fights 6.9% p = .000). The difference between the ages: the modality most other decisions are represented by pupils (34.62%), which is significantly higher than juniors (19.70% p = .070) and seniors (6.90%, p = .007). The victory on points (WP) was most common for senior citizens (93.10%), which is significantly higher than pupils (65.38% p = .007). Since p = .013 c2 - test, ac = .237 with a confidence interval (.120, .320), which does not contain zero, one can say that there is low correlation between the ages of competitors and win on points (WP).

It is possible to note that the most frequent interruption of school children in relation to other decisions, which makes the fight, or 46 (88.5%) of 52, which is significantly higher than the frequency of interruption of the judges in the ring (RSC) 6, or fighting (11.5%, p = .000). In junior representation interruption in relation to other decisions of 63 fight (95.5%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of interruption of the judges in the ring (RSC) 3 or fighting (4.5%, p = .000). With senior representation interruption for other decisions than 27 fights is (93.1%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of interruption of the judges in the ring (RSC) 2 or fighting (6.9%, p = .000). The difference between the ages: stop fighting over the ring (RSC) 3 or fighting (4.5%, p = .000), which is significantly higher than the frequency points the difference (RSCO) 8 or fight (12.1%, p = .000). The difference between the ages: stop fighting over other decisions is most prevalent in seniors (100.00%), which is significantly larger than the juniors, where (87.88% p = .053), and with the pupils (78.85% with p = .009). There is no significant difference between the ages of competitors and judges feature to break-points the difference (RSCO).

Table 4 Withdrawal-coach (RET)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other decisions</th>
<th>RET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n %</td>
<td>n %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>51  98.1 1  1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50  100.0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>31  100.0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to note that the most frequent interruption of pupils for making other decisions or fight 51 (98.1%) of 52, which is significantly higher than the frequency of handing-coach (RET) 1 fight or (1.9%, p = .000). In junior representation interruption modality for other decisions were 64 fights or (97.0%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of handing-coach (RET) 2 or fighting (3.0%, p = .000), which is significantly higher than the frequency of handing-coach (RET) 0 or battle (0%, p = .000). The difference between the ages: to end the fighting in relation to other decisions, most seniors are represented (100.00%), interruption of handing-coach (RET) is most prevalent in junior (3.03%). Since p = .628 can be said that by C2 - the test is not significant link between ages and traditions-coach (RET).

Table 5 Multivariate differences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANOVA</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.851</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC</td>
<td>.121</td>
<td>.122</td>
<td>.996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSCO</td>
<td>.035</td>
<td>.035</td>
<td>.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RET</td>
<td>.109</td>
<td>.110</td>
<td>.804</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since p = .000 rejects the hypothesis H1 and acceptance of alternative A1, which means that there are significant differences found between the 3 different fighting age. As the pn> .05 There is no reason not to accept the hypothesis H3, which means that no significant difference between the results of the struggle of different ages, with features: fine judges in the ring (RSC) .357, handing-coach (RET) .631.
Since the p < .05 accepts the alternative hypothesis A3, which means that there are significant differences between some of the results of the struggle of different ages with features: the victory on points (WP) (decision of judge .012), fine judge-scoring difference (RSCO) .023. Based on the results of common struggle with competitors grouped in a category, it can be easy to say that pupils have the following characteristics: Breaking Point fight the big difference was significantly higher compared to other Boxers ages, a fine judge in the ring is slightly higher in this category. This means that the riders of this age are different levels of tactical and technical preparations boxers and their general level of preparation. Also noted is that judges disposed towards this age group in order to protect their health and future development. For juniors, there are also similar precautionary characteristics in relation to the judge still totally untrained and unprepared physically individual competitors. For seniors, this decision are negligible since it is already well formed, and a trained competitors.

Table 6 Victory on points (WP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other decisions</th>
<th>WP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is significantly higher than the frequency of interruption of the judges in the ring (RSC) (5 fight, or 10.0%, p = .000). In junior representation interruption in relation to other decisions were 85 combat or 94.4%, which is significantly higher than the frequency of interruption of the judges in the ring (RSC) (5 fight, or 5.6% p = .000). For seniors, the distribution of interruptions in relation to other decisions of 34 fights or 94.4%, which is significantly higher than the frequency of interruption of the judges in the ring (RSC), where we have 2 fights, or (5.6%, p = .000). The difference between age groups: modality other decision is the most prevalent in junior (94.44%); fine judges in the ring (RSC) is the most prevalent in schoolboy (10.00%). Since p = .573 can be said that by C2 - the test is not significant link between ages and characteristics of fine judges in the ring (RSC).

Table 7 Interrupted the judge in the ring (RSC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other decisions</th>
<th>RSC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to note that the pupils, the most frequent interruption in relation to other decisions, which is 44 fights (88.0%) out of 50, which is significantly higher than the frequency points the difference (RSCO) 6 or fight (12.0%, p = .000). In junior representation interruption in relation to other decisions the 82nd combat or (91.1%), which is significantly higher than the frequency points the difference (RSCO) where we have 8 or fighting (8.9%, p = .000).

Table 8 Representation of judge-break points the difference (RSCO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other decisions</th>
<th>RSCO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With senior representation interruption in relation to other decisions of the 34 fights that (94.4%), which is significantly higher than the frequency points the difference (RSCO) where iman fight or two (5.6%, p = .000). The difference between the ages of competitors: other mode decision is the most prevalent in elderly persons (94.44%) points the difference (RSCO) was highest in schoolboy (12.00%). Since p = .588 can be said that by C2 - the test is not significant link between ages and features fine judge-scoring difference (RSCO).
Kačar, T. et al.: Analysis of most often results in the boxing by age (cadet, junior,...)  

Table 9 Representation of withdrawal-coach (RET)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other decisions</th>
<th>RET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to note that the most frequent interruption of juniors in relation to other decisions, which makes the fight 84 or (93.3%) out of 90 fights, which is significantly higher than the frequency of handing-coach (RET), where we have 6 fights or (6.7 % p = .000). With senior representation interruption in relation to other decisions that the fight is 35 (97.2%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of handing-coach (RET), where we have a fight or (2.8%, p = .000).

The difference between the ages of competitors: other mode decision is the most prevalent in school children (100.00%), which is significantly higher than juniors (93.33% p = .064). Stop fighting, withdraw competitors, surrender-coach (RET) is most prevalent in junior (6.67%), which is significantly higher than pupils (.00%, p = .064). Since p = .141 can be said that by C2 - the test is not significant link between the different ages and breaks, handing-coach (RET). In this chapter will be to prove or reject the claim that there are significant differences between the struggle of different ages (school children, juniors, seniors) in relation to the four most frequently found fighting group, secondary categories.

Table 10 Multivariate differences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANOVA</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>.002</th>
<th>1.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>.053</td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>.121</td>
<td>1.435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSCO</td>
<td>.047</td>
<td>.047</td>
<td>2.165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RET</td>
<td>.081</td>
<td>.081</td>
<td>.642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimative</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>.371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since p = .979 is no reason not to accept the hypothesis H1, which means that no significant difference between fighting with competitors, various ages. As the pn> .05 There is no reason not to accept the hypothesis H3, which means that no significant difference between the struggle of competitors, the different ages of characteristics: the victory on points (WP), interrupt the judge in the ring (RSC), interrupt the judge -points the difference (RSCO), handing-coach (RET). We will address the important also differences between and within levels. Descriptive procedure is only possible nagovestiti some characteristics of individual level interrupts the fight, while a significant difference between ages later analyzed.

Figure 2 Ellipses represent different ages in relation to termination of the struggle of competitors, the features of the results: interruption of the judges in the ring (RSC) and the termination of the judge-scoring difference (RSCO)

By looking at the chart we can see that there are similarities of all ages in relation to termination of the fight referee decisions (RSC) and suspension of judges of the fight in the ring (RSC), because the ellipse in large part overlap.

Seniors

The table shows the numeric (n) and percentage (%) represented the most common result of the struggle with the athletes belonging to the category, teških for ages 3 levels in 4 break: the victory on points (WP), interrupt the judge in the ring (RSC), interrupt the judge -points the difference (RSCO), handing-coach (RET). We will address the important also differences between and within levels. Descriptive procedure is only possible nagovestiti some characteristics of individual level interrupts the fight, while a significant difference between ages later analyzed.

Table 11 Representation of the victory on points (WP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other decisions</th>
<th>WP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to observe that for most pupils represented the victory on points (WP) consisting of 22 fights (71.0%) out of 31, which is significantly higher than the frequency of other decisions where we have a fight or 9 (29.0%, p = .002).
In junior representation victory on points (WP) is 28 or fight (70.0%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of other decisions where imamo12 fight, or (30.0%, p = .001). With senior representation of the victory on points (WP) is 27 or fight (77.1%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of other decisions or 8 fights (22.9%, p = .000). The difference between age groups: modality other decision is the most prevalent in junior (30.00%); victory on points (WP) is the highest in seniors (77.14%). Since p = .763 can be said that by c2 - test revealed no correlation between ages and the victory on points (WP).

Table 12 Representation interrupted the judge in the ring (RSC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other decisions</th>
<th>RSC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to note that the most frequent interruption of school children in relation to other decisions, which consists of 27 or fight (87.1%) out of 31, which is significantly higher than the frequency, fine judges in the ring (RSC) (4 fights p = 12.9%. 000). In junior representation interruption in relation to other decisions of 35 fights or 87.5%, which is significantly higher than the frequency, fine judges in the ring (RSC) (5 fight 12.5% p = .000). With senior representation interruption in relation to other decisions in 32 fights and 91.4%, which is significantly higher than the frequency, fine judges in the ring (RSC) (3 fights 8.6% p = .000). The difference between age groups in relation to the other mode of decision is most prevalent in elderly persons (91.43%), interruption of the judges in the ring (RSC) is the most prevalent in school children (12.90%). Since p = .820 can be said that by c2 - the test is not significant link between ages and fine judges in the ring (RSC).

Table 13 The presence of fine judge-scored difference (RSCO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>RSCO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to note that the most frequent interruption of school children, other decisions, which makes up 25 fights (80.6%) out of 31, which is significantly higher than the frequency points the difference (RSCO) (6 fight 19.4% p = .000). In junior representation interruption in relation to other decisions in 36 fights and 90.0%, which is significantly higher than the frequency, rating difference (RSCO) (4 struggles 10.0%, p = .000). With senior representation interruption in relation to other decisions of 34 fights or 97.1%, which is significantly higher than the frequency, rating difference (RSCO) (1 match 2.9% p = .000). The difference between age groups in relation to the mode of fighting, the other decision is the most prevalent in elderly persons (97.14%), which is significantly larger than the schoolboy (80.65% p = .033). Break points the difference (RSCO) is most prevalent in school children (19.35%), which is significantly higher than seniors (2.86%, p = .033). Since p = .090 one can say that there is an association with increased risk between the ages of conclusion and termination of judge-scoring difference (RSCO).

Table 14 Representation of withdrawal-coach (RET)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other decisions</th>
<th>RET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is possible to note that for most juniors represented a break in relation to other decisions, which makes 37 fights (92.5%) of 40, which is significantly higher than the frequency of handing-coach (RET) (3 fights 7.5% p = .000). With senior representation interruption in relation to other decisions of the (31 Fight 88.6%), which is significantly higher than the frequency of handing-coach (RET) (4 struggles 11.4% p = .000). The difference between age groups in relation to the mode of fighting, the other decision is the most prevalent in school children (100.00%), which is significantly higher than seniors (88.57% p = .056). Stop, surrender-coach (RET) is most prevalent in seniors (11.43%), which is significantly larger than the schoolboy (.00%, p = .056). Since p = .168 can be said that by C2 - the test is not significant link between ages and traditions-coach (RET).

Table 15 Multivariate differences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANOVA</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>.180</td>
<td>1.632</td>
<td>.201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSC</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>.131</td>
<td>.851</td>
<td>.430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RET</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>.222</td>
<td>2.549</td>
<td>.083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discriminative

Since p = .234 for 2 synthesized competitor Since p = .307, there is no reason not to accept the hypothesis H1, which means that no significant difference between the struggles of different ages. As the pn> .1 no reason not to accept the hypothesis H3, which means that no significant difference between the struggle of different ages with features: the victory on points (WP) (decision of judge .766), fine judges in the ring (RSC) .823, handing-coach (RET) .169. Since the p <.1 accept the alternative hypothesis A3. That means that there are significant differences between some of the different ages of features fine judge-scoring difference (RSCO) .089. Well, there's no reason not to accept the hypothesis H2, which means that no significant difference and clearly defined boundaries.
between the struggle of different ages in relation to the characteristics. Based on previous considerations and the sample of 106 fights, in accordance with the methodology applied, can be logically derived characteristics of each of three ages. Since \( p = .234 \) indicates that there is no clearly defined boundaries between ages, so it is not possible to determine the features of ages in relation to stop fighting with competitors grouped in a heavy category.

By looking at the chart we can see that there are similarities of all ages because of the large ellipse relative overlap. A sample of 147 boxers drawn from the population, defined as a population of light, which is divided into 3 subgroups according to ages, then sample of 176 boxers drawn from the population defined as population mean, which is divided into 3 subgroups according to age groups and sample of 106 athletes drawn from the population, defined as heavy populations that were divided into 3 subgroups, according to the ages. In the most common results of combat veterans classified in a category, lightweight (MANOVA .000) no significant difference between age 3 times, winning on points (WP) (.012), interrupt the judge-scoring difference (RSCO) (.023).

The difference was not observed at the termination of the judges in the ring (RSC) (.357), teacher-trainer (RET) (.631), interrupt the judge-scoring difference (RSCO) (.061), interrupt the judge in the ring (RSC) (.020 ) and handing-coach (RET) (.008).

In the most common results of combat athletes classified as middle (MANOVA.979) there is no difference between the three human ages. In the most common results of combat athletes classified as severe (MANOVA.307) there is no difference between the three ages.

References

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Ova studija je provedena u skladu sa zanimljivim problemom taktike u boksu i mogućim tipovima završetka meča kod kadeta, juniora i seniora. Kod najčešćih rezultata borbe nema razlike između kategorija u cjelini.

Sažetak
Ova studija je provedena u skladu sa zanimljivim problemom taktike u boksu i mogućim tipovima završetka meča kod kadeta, juniora i seniora. Kod najčešćih rezultata borbe nema razlike između kategorija u cjelini.

Gledajući grafike možemo vidjeti da postoje sličnosti svih uzrasta zbog velikih preklapanja elipsi. Uzorak od 147 boksača izvučen iz populacije, definirane kao populacije koja je podijeljena u tri podskupine prema dobi, zatim uzorak od 176 boksača izvučenih iz populacije definirana kao srednja vrijednost populacije, koja je podijeljena u tri podskupine prema dobi skupine i uzorku od 106 sportaša izvučeni iz populacije, koja je definirana kao teške populacijama koje su podijeljene u tri podskupine, prema dobi.

Ključne riječi: boks, završetak meča, razlike