B_c^+ to B^+ ratio results

	$p_T(B) > 4$ GeV/c	$p_T(B) > 6$ GeV/c
N($B_c^+ \to J/\psi + \mu^+ + \nu$), data	117.6$\pm$17.2(st)$^{+8.3}_{-6.4}$(sys)	107.1$\pm$16.7(st)$^{+7.9}_{-6.1}$(sys)
N($B^+ \to J/\psi + K^+$), data	2333$\pm$55(st)	2299$\pm$53(st)
ϵ_{rel}	5.867$\pm$0.068(st)$^{+0.554}_{-0.450}(sys)\pm$0.720(sp)	4.873$\pm$0.060(st)$^{+0.420}_{-0.278}(sys)\pm$0.298(sp)
$\frac{\sigma(B_c^+)*BR(B_c^+\to J/\psi+\mu^++\nu)}{\sigma(B^+)*BR(B^+\to J/\psi+K^+)}$	0.295$\pm$0.040(st)$^{+0.033}_{-0.026}$(sys)$\pm$0.036(sp)	0.227$\pm$0.033(st)$^{+0.024}_{-0.017}$(sys)$\pm$0.014(sp)

Note for first line: “sys” stands for B_c backgrounds systematical uncertainties.

Note for line ϵ_{rel}: “sys” stands for B_c lifetime$\oplus B^+ \oplus$XFT uncertainties added in quadrature, “sp” stands for B_c spectrum uncertainties.

Note for last line: “sys” stands for backgrounds$\oplus$lifetime$\oplus B^+ \oplus$XFT uncertainties added in quadrature, “sp” stands for B_c spectrum uncertainties.

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