A Computational Study Of The Moving Sofa Problem Vixra

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A Computational Study of Phase-change Problems Using an Adaptive Grid in the Front-tracking Method A Computational Study of the I-35W Bridge FailureA Computational Study of the Flow of Vitreous CutterNanoscale Energy Transport and HarvestingA Computational Study

From Images to Surfaces proposes and examines a specific image-processing procedure to account for this remarkable effect-a computational approach that provides a framework for understanding the transformation of a set of images into a representation of the shapes of surfaces visible in a scene.

A Computational Study of the Behavioral Impact of Spike

Times in Rat Somatosensory Cortex Princeton University Press

A set of elementary reactions and their corresponding rate coefficients has been assembled to describe the homogeneous H2-O2 reaction system over the temperature range 300-3000 K. The reaction mechanism was drawn together assuming that H2-O2 reactive mixtures could be adequately described in terms of self-consistent, thermal distributions of electronically neutral, ground-state reactants, intermediates and products. The resulting time-dependent ordinary differential equations describing the system were integrated assuming various initial pressures, temperatures and initial concentrations of reactants and diluents. The computed results have been compared with experimentally observed induction times, second explosion limits, the rate of reaction above the second explosion limit and the temporal behavior of reaction species. The good agreement between the computational and experimental results attests to the accuracy of the assembled mechanism in its description of the homogeneous reaction system and supports the validity of the set of associated rate coefficients for the elementary reactions of the mechanism over a broad range of reaction conditions. (Author).

From Images to Surfaces MIT Press (MA)

An ab initio SCF computational approach is used to study six azines (azabenzenes) and their mononitro derivatives. Our primary interest is in determining how the reactive properties of the azines are affected by the introduction of the nitro group. All structures are optimized at the 3-21G level, and these are then used to compute the STO-5G

molecular electrostatic potentials. Among the various isomers those having two adjacent ring nitrogens are by far the least stable. The nitro derivatives are most stable when substituent is beta to a ring nitrogen and least when it is alpha. The dominant features of the electrostatic potentials of these molecules are the large and strong negative regions, centered in the molecular planes, that are associated with the ring of nitrogens and are indicative of their basic characters. These negative potentials, and correspondingly the basicities, become weaker as the number of ring nitrogens increases and also with the substitution of the electron-withdrawing nitro groups. The regions above and below the ring become increasingly positive in going from the mono- to the tetra-azine and with the introduction of the -NO2 group, suggesting enhanced susceptibility to nucleophilic attack.

A Computational Study of Brush Seal Contact Loads with Friction Morgan Kaufmann

Interpretation of Visual Motion: A Computational Study provides an information processing point of view to the phenomenon of visual motion. This book discusses the computational theory formulated for recovering the scene from monocular visual motion, determining the local geometry and rigid body motion of surfaces from spatio-temporal parameters of visual motion. This compilation also provides a theoretical and computational framework for future research on visual motion, both in human vision and machine vision areas. Other topics include the

computation of image flow from intensity derivatives, instantaneous image flow due to rigid motion, time and space-time derivatives of image flow, and estimation of maximum absolute error. This publication is recommended for professionals and non-specialists intending to acquire knowledge of visual motion.

A Computational Study of ICRF Stabilization of the M

Energy transport and conversion in nanoscale structures is a rapidly expanding area of science. It looks set to make a significant impact on human life and, with numerous commercial developments emerging, will become a major academic topic over the coming years. Owing to the difficulty in experimental measurement, computational simulation has become a powerful tool in the study of nanoscale energy transport and harvesting. This book provides an introduction to the current computational technology and discusses the applications of nanostructures in renewable energy and the associated research topics. It

will be useful for theorists, experimentalists, and graduate-level students who want to explore this new field of research. The book addresses the currently used computational technologies and their applications in study of nanoscale energy transport and conversion. With content relevant to both academic and commercial viewpoints, it will interest researchers and postgraduates as well as consultants in the renewable energy industry.

A Computational Study of Neural Network Models

A Computational Study of the I-35W Bridge FailureA Computational Study of the Flow of Vitreous CutterNanoscale Energy Transport and HarvestingA Computational StudyPan Stanford

A Computational Study of the Apatite/Collagen System

This book presents the latest findings on one of the most intensely investigated subjects in computational mathematics--the traveling salesman problem. It sounds simple enough: given a set of cities and the cost of travel between each pair of them, the problem challenges you to find the cheapest route by which to visit all the cities and return home to where you began.

Though seemingly modest, this exercise has inspired studies by mathematicians, chemists, and physicists. Teachers use it in the classroom. It has practical applications in genetics, telecommunications, and neuroscience. The authors of this book are the same pioneers who for nearly two decades have led the investigation into the traveling salesman problem. They have derived solutions to almost eighty-six thousand cities, yet a general solution to the problem has yet to be discovered. Here they describe the method and computer code they used to solve a broad range of large-scale problems, and along the way they demonstrate the interplay of applied mathematics with increasingly powerful computing platforms. They also give the fascinating history of the problem--how it developed, and why it continues to intrigue us.

A Computational Study of Two Maximum Flow Algorithms

Investigating the Snow Crystal

A Computational Study of the Structures and Electrostatic Potentials of Some Azines and Nitroazines

A Computational Study of a Dendrite with Activity-dependent Spine Densities

A Computational Study of the Substituent Effects of Benzimidazole, N, N'-dimethylbenzimidazolium, and N, N'-dimethylhydrobenzimidazole on the 13C Chemical Shifts of Furan, Thiophene, and Benzene

A Computational Study of Minimax Flow Centers in Trees

Computational Study of Flow Establishment in a Ram Accelerator

A Computational Study of Pure Water and Simple Solutions

A Computational Study

On the Path to Simulating Amphiphilic Phase Behavior

A Computational Study of the Human Early Visual System

Nanoscale Energy Transport and Harvesting