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Stability and Time-Optimal Control of Hereditary Systems John Wiley & Sons

In this book Professor Goodwin eschewing fine-scale minutiae or classical mechanics, has addressed the big picture. His work deals with the great issues of: the class struggle a la Karl Marx; predator prey dramas of the Lotka- Volterra type; von Neumann's magisterial model of autonomous growth; Harrodian and Sraffian developments of Keynesian systems in their input-output aspects (or accelerator-multiplier aspects). Professor Lionello Punzo of a postwar generation provides additional chapters of multi-sector dynamics, working from and going beyond the aggregate models of Harrod, Domar, and Solow.

Semiparametric Estimation of Joint Discrete/continuous Choice Models Krieger

Publishing Company

Closes the gap between bioscience and mathematics-based process engineering This book presents the most commonly employed approaches in the control of bioprocesses. It discusses the role that control theory plays in understanding the mechanisms of cellular and metabolic processes, and presents key results in various fields such as dynamic modeling, dynamic properties of bioprocess models, software sensors designed for the online estimation of parameters and state variables, and control and supervision of bioprocesses Control in Bioengineering and Bioprocessing: Modeling, Estimation and the Use of Sensors is divided into three sections. Part I, Mathematical preliminaries and overview of the control and monitoring of bioprocess, provides a general overview of the control and monitoring of bioprocesses, and introduces the mathematical framework necessary for the analysis and characterization of bioprocess dynamics. Part II, Observability and control concepts, presents the observability concepts which form the basis of design online estimation algorithms (software sensor) for bioprocesses, and reviews controllability of these concepts, including automatic feedback control systems. Part III, Software sensors and observer-based control schemes for bioprocesses, features six application cases including dynamic behavior of

3-dimensional continuous bioreactors; observability analysis applied to 2D and 3D bioreactors with inhibitory and non-inhibitory models; and regulation of a continuously stirred bioreactor via modeling error compensation. Applicable across all areas of bioprocess engineering, including food and beverages, biofuels and renewable energy, pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals, fermentation systems, product separation technologies, wastewater and solid-waste treatment technology, and bioremediation Provides a clear explanation of the mass-balance-based mathematical modelling of bioprocesses and the main tools for its dynamic analysis Offers industry-based applications on: myco-diesel for implementing "quality" of observability; developing a virtual sensor based on the Just-In-Time Model to monitor biological control systems; and virtual sensor design for state estimation in a photocatalytic bioreactor for hydrogen production Control in Bioengineering and Bioprocessing is intended as a foundational text for graduate level students in bioengineering, as well as a reference text for researchers, engineers, and other practitioners interested in the field of estimation and control of bioprocesses.

New Markets for New Risks Elsevier

A new breed of engineer is developing in our contemporary society. These engineers are concerned with communications and computers, economics and regulation. These new engineers apply themselves to data-to its packaging, transmission, and protection. They are data engineers. Formal curricula do not yet exist for their dedicated development. Rather they learn most of their tools "on the job" and their roots are in computer engineering, communications engineering, and applied mathematics. There is a need to draw relevant material together and present it so that those who wish to become data engineers can do so, for the betterment of themselves, their employer, their country, and, ultimately, the world-for we share the belief that the most effective tool for world peace and stability is neither politics nor armaments, but rather the open and timely exchange of information. This book has been written with that goal in mind. Today numerous signs encourage us to expect broader

information exchange in the years to come. The movement toward a true Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) is perhaps the clearest of these. Also, the development of formal protocol layers reflects both a great deal of brilliance and compromise and also the desire for a common language among data engineers.

The Palgrave Handbook of Economic Performance Analysis Routledge

Initial material for this book was developed over a period of several years through the introduction in the mid-seventies of a graduate-level course entitled, "Control and Operation of Interconnected Power Systems," at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Subsequent involvement with the utility industry and in teaching continuing education courses on modern power system control and operation contributed to the complimentary treatment of the dynamic aspects of this overall topic. In effect, we have evolved a textbook that provides a thorough understanding of fundamentals as needed by a graduate student with a prior background in power systems analysis at the undergraduate level, and in system theory concepts normally provided at the beginning of the graduate level in electrical engineering. It is also designed to provide the depth needed both by the serious graduate student and the power industry engineer involved in the activities of energy control centers and short-term operations planning. As explained in Chapter 2, the entire book can be covered in a two quarter course sequence. The bulk of the material may be covered in one semester. For a two-semester offering, we recommend that students be involved in some project work to further their depth of understanding. Utility and consulting industry engineers should concentrate on the more advanced concepts and developments usually available at the latter half of each chapter.

Introduction to Mathematical Economics Academic Press

First published in 1985, Lanczos Algorithms for Large Symmetric Eigenvalue Computations; Vol. 1: Theory presents background material, descriptions, and supporting theory relating to practical numerical algorithms for the solution of huge eigenvalue problems. This book deals with "symmetric" problems. However, in this book, "symmetric" also encompasses numerical procedures for computing singular values and vectors of real rectangular matrices and numerical procedures for computing eigenvalues of nondefective complex symmetric matrices. Although preserving orthogonality has been the golden rule in linear algebra, most of the algorithms in this book conform to that rule only locally, resulting in markedly reduced memory requirements. Additionally, most of the algorithms discussed separate the eigenvalue (singular value) computations from the corresponding eigenvector (singular vector) computations. This separation prevents losses in accuracy that can occur in methods which, in order to be able to compute further into the spectrum, use successive implicit deflation by computed eigenvector or singular vector approximations.

Springer Nature

This third edition of the classic textbook in Optimization has been fully revised and updated. It comprehensively covers modern theoretical insights in this crucial computing area, and will be required reading for analysts and operations researchers in a variety of fields. The book connects the purely analytical character of an optimization problem, and the behavior of algorithms used to solve it. Now, the third edition has been completely updated with recent Optimization Methods. The book also has a new co-author, Yinyu Ye of California's Stanford University, who has written lots of extra material including some on Interior Point Methods.

Surfaces in Range Image Understanding BoD – Books on Demand

This handbook focuses on Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) applications in operations analytics

which are fundamental tools and techniques for improving operation functions and attaining long-term competitiveness. In fact, the handbook demonstrates that DEA can be viewed as Data Envelopment Analytics. Chapters include a review of cross-efficiency evaluation; a case study on measuring the environmental performance of OECS countries; how to select a set of performance metrics in DEA with an application to American banks; a relational network model to take the operations of individual periods into account in measuring efficiencies; how the efficient frontier methods DEA and stochastic frontier analysis (SFA) can be used synergistically; and how to integrate DEA and multidimensional scaling. In other chapters, authors construct a dynamic three-stage network DEA model; a bootstrapping based methodology to evaluate returns to scale and convexity assumptions in DEA; hybridizing DEA and cooperative games; using DEA to represent the production technology and directional distance functions to measure band performance; an input-specific Luenberger energy and environmental productivity indicator; and the issue of reference set by differentiating between the uniquely found reference set and the unary and maximal types of the reference set. Finally, additional chapters evaluate and compare the technological advancement observed in different hybrid electric vehicles (HEV) market segments over the past 15 years; radial measurement of efficiency for the production process possessing multi-components under different production technologies; issues around the use of accounting information in DEA; how to use DEA environmental assessment to establish corporate sustainability; a summary of research efforts on DEA environmental assessment applied to energy in the last 30 years; and an overview of DEA and how it can be utilized alone and with other techniques to investigate corporate environmental sustainability questions.

Modern Power Systems Control and Operation Macmillan International Higher Education

Switch observability is a new observability concept for switched systems with unknown switching signals that is useful in the context of fault detection and identification. This notion, as well as the related concepts of switching signal observability and switching time observability, are investigated and fully characterized both for switched ODEs and switched DAEs. Switch observability is particularly useful in the context of fault detection and identification. A corresponding observer is designed. Also, the new concepts are applied to some power network example in order to highlight their use.

Numerical Methods for Linear Control Systems Springer

This monograph deals with various classes of deterministic continuous time optimal control problems which are defined over unbounded time intervals. For these problems, the performance criterion is described by an improper integral and it is possible that, when evaluated at a given admissible element, this criterion is unbounded. To cope with this divergence new optimality concepts; referred to here as "overtaking", "weakly overtaking", "agreeable plans", etc. ; have been proposed. The motivation for studying these problems arises primarily from the economic and biological sciences where models of this nature arise quite naturally since no natural bound can be placed on the time horizon when one considers the evolution of the state of a given economy or species. The responsibility for the introduction of this interesting class of problems rests with the economist who first studied them in the modeling of capital accumulation processes. Perhaps the earliest of these was F. Ramsey who, in his seminal work on a theory of saving in 1928, considered a dynamic optimization model defined on an infinite time horizon. Briefly, this problem can be described as a "Lagrange problem with unbounded time interval". The advent of modern control theory, particularly the formulation of the famous Maximum Principle of Pontryagin, has had a considerable impact on the treatment of these models as well as optimization theory in general.

Geophysical Inverse Theory Springer Science & Business Media

Our objectives may be briefly stated. They are two. First, we have sought to provide a compact and digestible exposition of some sub-branches of mathematics which are of interest to economists but which are underplayed in mathematical texts and dispersed in the journal literature. Second, we have sought to demonstrate the usefulness of the mathematics by providing a systematic account of modern neoclassical economics, that is, of those parts of economics from which jointness in production has been excluded. The book is introductory not in the sense that it can be read by any high-school graduate but in the sense that it provides some of the mathematics needed to appreciate modern general-equilibrium economic theory. It is aimed primarily at first-year graduate students and final-year honors students in economics who have studied mathematics at the university level for two years and who, in particular, have mastered a full-year course in analysis and calculus. The book is the outcome of a long correspondence punctuated by periodic visits by Kimura to the University of New South Wales. Without those visits we would never have finished. They were made possible by generous grants from the Leverhulme Foundation, Nagoya City University, and the University of New South Wales. Equally indispensable were the expert advice and generous encouragement of our friends Martin Beckmann, Takashi Negishi, Ryuzo Sato, and Yasuo Uekawa.

Modern Equity Investing Strategies CRC Press

For convenience, many of the proofs of the key theorems have been rewritten so that the entire book uses a relatively uniform notion.

Evidence from Sweden Cambridge University Press

Machine perception requires the digitization of physically-sensed signals. During the last ten years, digital range images have become available from a variety of sensors. This book is devoted to the problem of range image understanding with computers. Its aims are to develop a theoretical framework, devise appropriate algorithms, and demonstrate a software implementation of those algorithms that will confirm the usefulness of surfaces in range image understanding. It will be of interest to the researcher studying the theoretical concepts of image understanding, as well as the engineer who wants to implement these concepts in practical applications.

Switch Observability for Differential-Algebraic Systems. Springer Science & Business Media

Stability and Time-Optimal Control of Hereditary Systems is the mathematical foundation and theory required for studying in depth the stability and optimal control of systems whose history is taken into account. In this edition, the economic application is enlarged, and explored in some depth. The application holds out the hope that full employment and high income growth will be compatible with low prices and low inflation, provided that the control matrix has full rank, i.e., the existing controls are fully effectively used. The book concludes with a new appendix containing complete programs, data, graphs and quantitative results for the US economy.

Data Transportation and Protection John Wiley & Sons

The fundamental mathematical tools needed to understand machine learning include linear algebra, analytic geometry, matrix decompositions, vector calculus, optimization, probability and statistics. These topics are traditionally taught in disparate courses, making it hard for data science or computer science students, or professionals, to efficiently learn the mathematics. This self-contained textbook bridges the gap between mathematical and machine learning texts, introducing the mathematical concepts with a minimum of prerequisites. It uses these concepts to derive four central machine learning methods: linear regression, principal component analysis, Gaussian mixture models and support vector machines. For students and others with a mathematical background, these derivations provide a starting point to machine learning texts. For those learning the mathematics for the first time, the methods help build intuition and practical experience with applying mathematical concepts. Every chapter includes worked examples and exercises to test understanding.

Programming tutorials are offered on the book's web site.

Mathematics for Machine Learning Routledge

Numerical Methods for Linear Control Systems Design and Analysis is an interdisciplinary textbook aimed at systematic descriptions and implementations of numerically-viable algorithms based on well-established, efficient and stable modern numerical linear techniques for mathematical problems arising in the design and analysis of linear control systems both for the first- and second-order models. MATLAB-based software is included for implementing all of the major algorithms from the book. Unique coverage of modern mathematical concepts such as parallel computations, second-order systems, and large-scale solutions Background material in linear algebra, numerical linear algebra, and control theory included in text Step-by-step explanations of the algorithms and examples Includes MATLAB-based solution software

Parimutuel Applications In Finance Springer Science & Business Media

In many industries the tariffs are not strictly proportional to the quantity purchased, i. e, they are nonlinear. Examples of nonlinear tariffs include railroad and electricity schedules and rental rates for durable goods and space. The major justification for the nonlinear pricing is the existence of private information on the side of consumers. In the early papers on the subject, private information was captured either by assuming a finite number of types (e. g. Adams and Yellen, 1976) or by a unidimensional continuum of types (Mussa and Rosen, 1978). Economics of the unidimensional problems is by now well understood. The unidimensional models, however, do not cover all the situations of practical interest. Indeed, often the nonlinear tariffs specify the payment as a function of a variety of characteristics. For example, railroad tariffs specify charges based on weight, volume, and distance of each shipment. Different customers may value each of these characteristics differently, hence the customer's type will not in general be captured by a unidimensional characteristic and a problem of multidimensional screening arises. In such models the consumer's private information (her type) is captured by an m —dimensional vector, while the good produced by the monopolist has n quality dimensions.

Computer Aided Design of Mechanical Systems Logos Verlag Berlin GmbH

Stability and Time-Optimal Control of Hereditary Systems

Linear and Nonlinear Programming SIAM

In many physical sciences, the most natural description of a system is with a function of position or time. In principle, infinitely many numbers are needed to specify that function, but in practice only finitely many measurements can be made. Inverse theory concerns the mathematical techniques that enable researchers to use the available information to build a model of the unknown system or to determine its essential properties. In *Geophysical Inverse Theory*, Robert Parker provides a systematic development of inverse theory at the graduate and professional level that emphasizes a rigorous yet practical solution of inverse problems, with examples from experimental observations in geomagnetism, seismology, gravity, electromagnetic sounding, and interpolation. Although illustrated with examples from geophysics, this book has broad implications for researchers in applied disciplines from materials science and engineering to astrophysics, oceanography, and meteorology. Parker's approach is to avoid artificial statistical constructs and to emphasize instead the reasonable assumptions researchers must make to reduce the ambiguity that inevitably arises in complex problems. The structure of the book follows a natural division in the subject into linear theory, in which the measured quantities are linear functionals of the unknown models, and nonlinear theory, which covers all other systems but is not nearly so well understood. The book covers model selection as well as techniques for drawing

firm conclusions about the earth independent of any particular model.

New Trends in Observer-Based Control Academic Press

Financial intermediaries typically offer derivatives to their customers only when they can hedge the exposures from these transactions. Baron and Lange show that parimutuel auctions can be used by financial intermediaries to offer derivatives without exposing themselves to risk.

Optimization by Vector Space Methods World Scientific

Financial Economics, Risk and Information presents the fundamentals of finance in static and dynamic frameworks with focus on risk and information. The objective of this book is to introduce undergraduate and first-year graduate students to the methods and solutions of the main problems in finance theory relating to the economics of uncertainty and information. The main goal of the second edition is to make the materials more accessible to a wider audience of students and finance professionals. The focus is on developing a core body of theory that will provide the student with a solid intellectual foundation for more advanced topics and methods. The new edition has streamlined chapters and topics, with new sections on portfolio choice under alternative information structures. The starting point is the traditional mean-variance approach, followed by portfolio choice from first principles. The topics are extended to alternative market structures, alternative contractual arrangements and agency, dynamic stochastic general equilibrium in discrete and continuous time, attitudes towards risk and towards inter-temporal substitution in discrete and continuous time; and option pricing. In general, the book presents a balanced introduction to the use of stochastic methods in discrete and continuous time in the field of financial economics.