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One-Dimensional Man Physics in One Dimension Physics of the Life Sciences Nonequilibrium Statistical Mechanics in One Dimension Transdisciplinary Sustainability Studies Computer Simulation Studies in Condensed-Matter Physics X One-Dimensional Conductors Spall Study in One Dimension The Study of Living Control Systems Mechanics 1 Chemical Compound Structures and the Higher Dimension of Molecules: Emerging Research and Opportunities Multidimensional Hyperbolic Problems and Computations Issues in General Physics Research: 2013 Edition Antecedents and consequences of knowledge hiding and organizations Management Research Research in Education Intelligent Web-Based English Instruction in Middle Schools Superconductivity Research at the Leading Edge The Art of Modelling the Learning Process Computational Study of Correlated Electrons in One-Dimension Inventory of Current Energy Research and Development The Therapeutic Cloning Debate Theoretical Study of a Hard Core Quantum Fluid in One Dimension Ring Structure of a Neutral Gas Cloud Studied in a One-dimensional Expansion Into Space A Study of Superconductivity in One Dimension Using the Method of Quantized Sound Waves Bioinformatics Research and Applications Fundamentals of Heat and Mass Transfer A Handbook of Chaplaincy Studies Assessing Amenity Resource Values Metallic Chains / Chains of Metals Handbook of Research on Managing Information Systems in Developing Economies Summaries of Projects Completed Biocomputing 2007 Unfairly Labeled Single-Case Research Methods for the Behavioral and Health Sciences Modeling Individual Differences in Perceptual Decision Making Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Toward a New Dimension Handbook of Research and Policy in Art Education Canadian Essentials of Nursing Research

The present book describes a large variety of different types of chain systems (nanowires), including shorter chains that are artificially produced for instance

in break-junction experiments, chains synthesized as guests inside the channels of a host crystal, crystalline chain compounds, organic polymers (synthetic metals), and charge-transfer salts, thus covering an unusual wealth of systems. Both experimental and theoretical studies are discussed. Particular emphasis is put on illustrating the special phenomena that occur in such quasi-one-dimensional systems, and how theoretical and experimental efforts have been used in identifying those properties that are specific for truly one-dimensional systems from those of quasi-one-dimensional systems. Moreover, it is shown that metallic chains can be found in a large range of systems, but also that chains of metals not always are metallic. · Gives a unifying description of very many different phenomena and systems · High-Tc superconductors, conjugated polymers, gold nanowires, carbon nanotubes, chain compounds, and charge-transfer salts are all treated in one volume · Illustrates the very broad range of quasi-one-dimensional systems To deal with the abundant amount of information in the environment in order to achieve our goals, human beings adopt a strategy to accumulate some information and filter out other information to ultimately make decisions. Since the development of cognitive science in the 1960s, researchers have been interested in understanding how human beings process and accumulate information for decision-making. Researchers have conducted extensive behavioral studies and applied a wide range of modeling tools to study human behavior in simple-detection tasks and two-choice decision tasks (e.g., discrimination, classification). In general, researchers often assume that the manner in which information is processed for decision-making is invariant across individuals given a particular experimental context. Independent variables, including speed-accuracy instructions, stimulus properties (i.e., intensity), and characteristics of the participants (i.e., aging, cognitive ability) are assumed to affect the parameters in a model (i.e., speed of information accumulation, response bias) but not the way that participants process information (e.g., the order of information processing). Given these assumptions, much modeling has been accomplished based on the grouped data, rather than the individual data. However, a growing number of studies have demonstrated that there were individual differences in the perceptual decision process. In the same task context, different groups of the participants

may process information in different manners. The capacity and architecture of the decision mechanism were found to vary across individuals, implying that humans' decision strategies can vary depending on the context to maximize their performance. In this special issue, we focused on a particular subset of cognitive models, particularly accumulator models, multinomial processing trees and systems factorial technology (SFT) as applied to perceptual decision making. The motivation for the focus on perceptual decision-making is threefold. Empirical studies of perception have grown out of a history of making a large number of observations for each individual so as to achieve precise estimates of each individual's performance. This type of data, rather than a small number of observations per individual, is most amenable to achieving precision in individual-level and group-level cognitive modeling. Second, the interaction between the acquisition of perceptual information and the decisions based on that information (to the extent that those processes are distinguishable) offers rich data for scientific exploration. Finally, there is an increasing interest in the practical application of individual variation in perceptual ability, whether to inform perceptual training and expertise, or to guide personnel decisions. Although these practical applications are beyond the scope of this issue, we hope that the research presented herein may serve as the foundation for future endeavors in that domain. Issues in General Physics Research / 2013 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ book that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Quantum Physics. The editors have built Issues in General Physics Research: 2013 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Quantum Physics in this book to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in General Physics Research: 2013 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/. This work provides an overview of the

progress that has characterized the field of research and policy in art education. It profiles and integrates history, policy, learning, curriculum and instruction, assessment, and competing perspectives. Exploring the controversy surrounding therapeutic human cloning, this book draws upon data collected from news articles and interviews with journalists to examine the role of mass media in shaping biomedical controversies. With specific reference to the US and the UK as two leading scientific nations grappling with the global issue of therapeutic cloning, together with attention to the important role played by nations in Southeast Asia, this book sheds light on media representations of scientific developments, the unrealistic hype that can surround them, the influence of religion and the potentially harmful imposition of journalistic and nationalist values on the scientific field. Empirically grounded and theoretically innovative, The Therapeutic Cloning Debate will appeal to social scientists across a range of disciplines with interests in science communication, public engagement, cultural and media studies, science politics, science journalism, the sociology of expert knowledge and risk. It will also appeal to scientists, journalists, policymakers and others interested in how news media frame science for the public. The integration of technology into educational environments has become more prominent over the years. The combination of technology and face-to-face interaction with instructors allows for a thorough, more valuable educational experience. Intelligent Web-Based English Instruction in Middle Schools addresses the concerns associated with the use of computer-based systems in teaching English as a foreign language, proving the effectiveness and efficiency of technological integration in modern classrooms. Highlighting cases based on current practices in four diverse schools, this book is a vital reference source for practitioners and researchers interested in the educational benefits of educational technologies in language acquisition. One of the most important texts of modern times, Herbert Marcuse's analysis and image of a one-dimensional man in a one-dimensional society has shaped many young radicals' way of seeing and experiencing life. Published in 1964, it fast became an ideological bible for the emergent New Left. As Douglas Kellner notes in his introduction, Marcuse's greatest work was a 'damning indictment of contemporary Western societies, capitalist and communist.' Yet it also

expressed the hopes of a radical philosopher that human freedom and happiness could be greatly expanded beyond the regimented thought and behaviour prevalent in established society. For those who held the reigns of power Marcuse's call to arms threatened civilization to its very core. For many others however, it represented a freedom hitherto unimaginable. Each chapter has three types of learning aides for students: open-ended questions, multiple-choice questions, and quantitative problems. There is an average of about 50 per chapter. There are also a number of worked examples in the chapters, averaging over 5 per chapter, and almost 600 photos and line drawings. By uniting key concepts and methods from education, psychology, statistics, econometrics, medicine, language, and forensic science, this textbook provides an interdisciplinary methodological approach to study human learning processes longitudinally. This longitudinal approach can help to acquire a better understanding of learning processes, can inform both future learning and the revision of educational content and formats, and may help to foster self-regulated learning skills. The initial section of this textbook focuses on different types of research questions as well as practice-driven questions that may refer to groups or to individual learners. This is followed by a discussion of different types of outcome variables in educational research and practice, such as pass/fail and other dichotomies, multi-category nominal choices, ordered performance categories, and different types of quantifiable (i.e., interval or ratio level of measurement) variables. For each of these types of outcome variables, single-measurement and repeated-measurements scenarios are offered with clear examples. The book then introduces cross-sectional and longitudinal interdependence of learning-related variables through emerging network-analytic methods and in the final part the learned concepts are applied to different types of studies involving time series. The book concludes with some general guidelines to give direction to future (united) educational research and practice. This textbook is a must-have for all applied researchers, teachers and practitioners interested in (the teaching of) human learning, instructional design, assessment, life-long learning or applications of concepts and methods commonly encountered in fields such as econometrics, psychology, and sociology to educational research and practice. This volume deals with physical properties of electrically one-dimensional

conductors. It includes both a description of basic concepts and a review of recent progress in research. One-dimensional conductors are those materials in which an electric current flows easily in one specific crystal direction while the resistivity is very high in transverse directions. It was about 1973 when much attention began to be focussed on them and investigations started in earnest. The research was stimulated by the successful growth of crystals of the organic conductor TTF-TCNQ and of the inorganic conductor KCP. New concepts, characteristic of one dimension, were established in the in vestigations of their properties. Many new one-dimensional conductors were also found and synthesized. This field of research is attractive because of the discovery of new ma terials, phenomena and concepts which have only recently found a place in the framework of traditional solid-state physics and materials science. The relation of this topic to the wider field of solid-state sciences is therefore still uncertain. This situation is clearly reflected in the wide distribution of the fields of specialization of researchers. Due to this, and also to the rapid progress of research, no introductory book has been available which covers most of the important fields of research on one-dimensional conductors. Anne Marcovich and Terry Shinn present key historical moments in the birth and evolution of nanoscience in the last 30 years. The book identifies key historical moments and episodes in the birth and evolution of nanoscience, discusses the novel repertory of epistemological concerns of practitioners, and signals sociological propensities. Fundamentals of Heat and Mass Transfer is written as a text book for senior undergraduates in engineering colleges of Indian universities, in the departments of Mechanical, Automobile, Production, Chemical, Nuclear and Aerospace Engineering. The book should also be useful as a reference book for practising engineers for whom thermal calculations and understanding of heat transfer are necessary, for example, in the areas of Thermal Engineering, Metallurgy, Refrigeration and Airconditioning, Insulation etc. Arising out of human-environment interaction, sustainability problems resist disciplinary categories and simple solutions. This book offers a fresh approach to practical and methodological concerns in transdisciplinary environmental and sustainability studies. It illustrates methodological means by which researchers, professionals, and decision-makers can address complex environmental issues. While scientific

reasoning is mostly guided by disciplinary traditions, transdisciplinary research rests on other cognitive strategies. As it does not have a ready-made stance toward problems, figuring out what the puzzle is and what the answer might look like are crucial aspects of transdisciplinary inquiry. Through examples from environment and sustainability studies, the volume discusses heuristic schemes that can give structure to this exploration. By focusing on heuristics, rather than on methods, concepts, or general guidelines, the book argues that a problem-centered approach often resists the rigor of methodology. Learning from experience provides valuable “rules of thumb”, checklists, and other cognitive schemes for making ill-defined problems more tangible. Written by an international team of authors, the chapters draw examples from dealing with issues in environmental protection, transport and climate policy, ecosystem services and disservices, environmental beliefs and attitudes, and more. Together with more theoretically oriented chapters, they show that the intellectual processes needed to tackle complex sustainability problems are as much about heuristic problem solving as they are about methodical work. Computer Simulation Studies in Condensed-Matter Physics X is devoted to Prof. Masuo Suzuki's ideas, which have made novel, new simulations possible. These proceedings, of the 1997 workshop, comprise three parts that deal with new algorithms, methods of analysis, and conceptual developments. The first part contains invited papers that deal with simulational studies of classical systems. The second of the proceedings is devoted to invited papers on quantum systems, including new results for strongly correlated electron and quantum spin models. The final part contains a large number of contributed presentations. This IMA Volume in Mathematics and its Applications MULTIDIMENSIONAL HYPERBOLIC PROBLEMS AND COMPUTATIONS is based on the proceedings of a workshop which was an integral part ofthe 1988-89 IMA program on NONLINEAR WAVES. We are grateful to the Scientific Commit tee: James Glimm, Daniel Joseph, Barbara Keyfitz, Andrew Majda, Alan Newell, Peter Olver, David Sattinger and David Schaeffer for planning and implementing an exciting and stimulating year-long program. We especially thank the Work shop Organizers, Andrew Majda and James Glimm, for bringing together many of the major figures in a variety of research fields connected with

multidimensional hyperbolic problems. A vner Friedman Willard Miller PREFACE A primary goal of the IMA workshop on Multidimensional Hyperbolic Problems and Computations from April 3-14, 1989 was to emphasize the interdisciplinary nature of contemporary research in this field involving the combination of ideas from the theory of nonlinear partial differential equations, asymptotic methods, numerical computation, and experiments. The twenty-six papers in this volume span a wide cross-section of this research including some papers on the kinetic theory of gases and vortex sheets for incompressible flow in addition to many papers on systems of hyperbolic conservation laws. This volume includes several papers on asymptotic methods such as nonlinear geometric optics, a number of articles applying numerical algorithms such as higher order Godunov methods and front tracking to physical problems along with comparison to experimental data, and also several interesting papers on the rigorous mathematical theory of shock waves. A Handbook of Chaplaincy Studies explores fundamental issues and critical questions in chaplaincy, spanning key areas of health care, the prison service, education and military chaplaincy. Leading authors and practitioners in the field present critical insight into the challenges and opportunities facing those providing professional spiritual care. From young men and women in the military and in custody, to the bedside of those experiencing life's greatest traumas, this critical examination of the role played by the chaplain offers a fresh and informed understanding about faith and diversity in an increasingly secular society. An invaluable compendium of case-studies, academic reflection and critical enquiry, this handbook offers a fresh understanding of traditional, contemporary and innovative forms of spiritual practice as they are witnessed in the public sphere. Providing a wide-ranging appraisal of chaplaincy in an era of religious complexity and emergent spiritualities, this pioneering book is a major contribution to a relatively underdeveloped field and sets out how the phenomenon of chaplaincy can be better understood and its practice more robust and informed. This text ntroduces readers to the history, epistemology, and strategies of single-case research design. The authors offer concrete information on how to observe, measure, and interpret change in relevant outcome variables and how to design strategies that promote causal inferences. Key Features Includes case

vignettes on specific single-case designs Describes clinical and applied case studies Draws on multiple examples of single-case designs from published journals across a wide range of disciplines Covers recent developments in applied research, including meta-analysis and the distinction between statistical and clinical significance Provides pedagogical tools to help readers master the material, including a glossary, interim summaries, end-of-chapter review questions, and activities that encourage active processing of material. Intended Audience This text is intended for students and practitioners in a variety of disciplines—including psychology, nursing, physical therapy, and occupational therapy—who are increasingly called upon to document the effectiveness of interventions. Technology provides accessibility otherwise unavailable to the people who can benefit from it the most. As new digital tools become less expensive and more widely available, research and real-world cases that examine the union between emergent countries and information systems are essential in determining the next steps for these nations. The Handbook of Research on Managing Information Systems in Developing Economies is a pivotal reference source that explores the effects of technological data handling within developing economies. Covering a broad range of topics such as emerging digital technologies, socio-economic development, and technology startups, this book is ideally designed for software programmers, policymakers, practitioners, educators, academicians, students, and researchers. Table of contents In 1966, E.H. Lieb and D.C. r1attis published a book on "Mathematical Physics in One Dimension" [Academic Press, New York and London] which is much more than just a collection of reprints and which in fact marked the beginnings of the rapidly growing interest in one-dimensional problems and materials in the 1970's. In their Foreword, Lieb and r~attis made the observation that " ... there now exists a vast literature on this subject, albeit one which is not indexed under the topic "one dimension" in standard indexing journals and which is therefore hard to research ... ". Today, the situation is even worse, and we hope that these Proceedings will be a valuable guide to some of the main current areas of one-dimensional physics. From a theoretical point of view, one-dimensional problems have always been very attractive. Many non-trivial models are soluble in one dimension, while they are only approximately

understood in three dimensions. Therefore, the corresponding exact solutions serve as a useful test of approximate ma thematical methods, and certain features of the one-dimensional solution re main relevant in higher dimensions. On the other hand, many important phe nomena are strongly enhanced, and many concepts show up especially clearly in one-dimensional or quasi -one-dimensional systems. Among them are the ef fects of fluctuations, of randomness, and of nonlinearity; a number of in teresting consequences are specific to one dimension. "Completely revised With timely content and state-of-the-art research undertaken by Canadian nurse researchers, the Third Edition of this trusted resource provides the guidance you need to effectively critique every aspect of nursing research and apply the results to clinical practice. Canadian Essentials of Nursing Research uses clear, straightforward language and a "user-friendly" presentation to help you understand, retain, and apply fundamental concepts with ease." --Book Jacket. This volume constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 6th International Symposium on Bioinformatics Research and Applications, ISBRA 2010, held in Storrs, CT, USA, in May 2010. The 20 revised full papers and 6 invited talks presented were carefully reviewed and selected out of 57 submissions. Topics presented span all areas of bioinformatics and computational biology, including the development of experimental or commercial systems. Self-contained and up-to-date guide to one-dimensional reactions, dynamics, diffusion and adsorption. This proceedings volume convenes peer-reviewed, selected papers presented at the XXVIII International Joint Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management (IJCIEOM) that was held in Mexico City, Mexico, July 17-20, 2022, with a special focus on applications of industrial engineering and operations management for research and practice. Fields covered include operations, manufacturing, industrial and production engineering and management, emphasizing optimization models and data science applications to real-world problems. In this book, the reader will find works on topics as optimization models; stochastic optimization; digital transformation in the supply chain; data science applications in operations management; Industry 4.0: manufacturing planning & control; blockchain; intelligent transportation systems; sustainable and reverse logistics; big data and demand planning; predictive and prescriptive analytics;

last-mile delivery optimization; stochastic inventory models; new trends in information technology for operation management; stochastic optimization; optimization models for omnichannel; safety in operation management; and more. This volume includes relevant information for academics, since most of the chapters focus on real-world case studies and systematic reviews, but also for professionals in the industrial sector as it presents solutions to complex industrial challenges. Previous 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 IJCIEOM proceedings can also be found in Springer's catalog. Originally, scientists believed that molecules were three-dimensional; however, studies have proven that geometric dimensions are continuous. Therefore, molecules are able to have higher dimensions which influences how they interact with other molecules leading to advances in various fields including nanomedicine, nanotoxicology and quantum biology. Chemical Compound Structures and the Higher Dimension of Molecules: Emerging Research and Opportunities is a pivotal reference work studying the relationship between chemical compounds and dimensional space. Featuring comprehensive coverage across a range of related topics, such as convex polytypes, Euler-Poincaré equations, intermolecular interactions, and the Schrodiner equation, this book is an ideal reference source for academicians, researchers, and advance-level students seeking innovative research on molecule dimensions and interactions. Mechanics 1 was written to provide thorough preparation for the revised 2004 specification. Based on the first editions, this series helps you to prepare for the new exams. A SOC one-dimensional calculation of an underground nuclear test is presented to exemplify the shock propagation and spall phenomenology commonly predicted. Then to examine the effects of spherical divergence on spall, a series of SOC calculations, at different radii of curvature, are conducted and prediction of depth and velocity for the first spall zone are compared with predictions from simple analytic theory. The excellent agreement in this comparison verifies that the SOC code accurately represents the physics of spalling. This study also indicates that the total spall depth is independent of divergence because of the compensating effect that subsequent convergence has on the reflected wave. The latter result implies that the total depth of spall calculated for each underground nuclear tests must be critically examined and evaluated. Finally, SOC calculations for nuclear detonations in

tuff and granite are performed to demonstrate the significant effect that variations in material response under shock loading have on shock propagation and spall. The search for novel phases in strongly correlated systems is one of the most active frontiers in contemporary condensed matter physics. In this thesis the author explores the ground state phases of correlated electrons in one-dimension, modelled by the extended Hubbard model at half-filling, focusing on the novel bond-order-wave phase at small to intermediate couplings - a previously unknown phase whose existence was conclusively established by the author and his co-workers. The second problem studied involves the Peierls transition in correlated electrons interacting with finite frequency phonons.Both these topics have direct relevance to modelling and thus gaining an understanding of the properties of real quasi one-dimensional materials. An important aspect of the thesis is the in-depth exposition of the Stochastic Series Expansion (SSE) - a quantum Monte Carlo method that has, in the recent years, evolved into one of the most powerful computational techniques to study strongly correlated systems. The author has contributed to the development of the method and as such has a unique perspective which is bound to benefit anyone planning to learn SSE. This book describes psychological research methods that treat the behavior of living organisms as purposeful rather than mechanical. A blueprint for managing people, not generations Unfairly Labeled challenges the very concept of "generational differences" as an unfair generalization, and offers a roadmap to intergenerational understanding. While acknowledging that generational stereotypes exist, author Jessica Kriegel argues that they are wrong—and that it's unreasonable to assume that the millions of people born in the same 20-year time span are motivated by the same things, attracted to the same things, and should be dealt with in the same way. Kriegel's experience as Organizational Developer at Oracle puts her squarely in the talent strategy realm, where she works to optimize leadership development, team effectiveness, and organizational design. Drawing upon her experiences with workers of all ages and types, she shows how behaviors know no generational boundaries and how to work with people based on their talents, strengths, and weaknesses rather than simply slapping on a generational label and fitting them into an arbitrary slot. There are 80 million Millenials in America, yet

there are myriad books on "managing Millenials" and "working with Millenials" and "the problem with Millenials." This book shows that whether you're working with Millenials, Generation X, or Baby Boomers, age is not the issue—it's the interpersonal dynamics that matter most. Examine the concept of "generational issues" Explore the disparate reality of each 20-year generational span Learn to understand and work effectively with other generations Facilitate intergenerational understanding sessions The human mind craves categorization, so the tendency to lump people together is natural. It may, however, be holding your organization back. The members of each generation have only one thing in common—their age—and even that varies by two whole decades. Why assume that they should all be managed the same way? Unfairly Labeled shows you a better way, and provides a roadmap to a more effective organizational strategy. For many post-graduate students undertaking a research project for the first time is a daunting prospect. Gaining the knowledge and skills needed to do research typically has to be done alongside carrying out the project itself. Students often have to conduct their research independently, perhaps with limited tutor contact. What is needed in such situations is a resource that supports the new researcher on every step of the research journey, from defining the project to communicating its findings. Management Research: Applying the Principles provides just such a resource. Structured around the key stages of a research project, it is designed to provide answers to the questions faced by new researchers but without neglecting the underlying principles of good research. Each chapter includes ‘next steps’ activities to help readers apply the content to their own live research project. The companion website provides extensive resources, including video tutorials, to support the development of practical research skills. The text reflects the richness and variety of current business and management research both in its presentation of methods and techniques and its choice of examples drawn from different subject disciplines, industries and organizations. Management Research: Applying the Principles combines diversity of coverage with a singularity of purpose: to help students complete their research project to a rigorous standard.

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