

Principles Of Neurocomputing For Science Engineering

Decision Neuroscience addresses fundamental questions about how the brain makes perceptual, value-based, and more complex decisions in non-social and social contexts. This book presents compelling neuroimaging, electrophysiological, lesional, and neurocomputational models in combination with hormonal and genetic approaches, which have led to a clearer understanding of the neural mechanisms behind how the brain makes decisions. The five parts of the book address distinct but inter-related topics and are designed to serve both as classroom introductions to major subareas in decision neuroscience and as advanced syntheses of all that has been accomplished in the last decade. Part I is devoted to anatomical, neurophysiological, pharmacological, and optogenetics animal studies on reinforcement-guided decision making, such as the representation of instructions, expectations, and outcomes; the updating of action values; and the evaluation process guiding choices between prospective rewards. Part II covers the topic of the neural representations of motivation, perceptual decision making, and value-based decision making in humans, combining neurocomputational models and brain imaging studies. Part III focuses on the rapidly developing field of social decision neuroscience, integrating recent mechanistic understanding of social decisions in both non-human primates and humans. Part IV covers clinical aspects involving disorders of decision making that link together basic research areas including systems, cognitive, and clinical neuroscience; this part examines dysfunctions of decision making in neurological and psychiatric disorders, such as Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, behavioral addictions, and focal brain lesions. Part V focuses on the roles of various hormones (cortisol, oxytocin, ghrelin/leptin) and genes that underlie inter-individual differences observed with stress, food choices, and social decision-making processes. The volume is essential reading for anyone interested in decision making neuroscience. With contributions that are forward-looking assessments of the current and future issues faced by researchers, Decision Neuroscience is essential reading for anyone interested in decision-making neuroscience. Provides comprehensive coverage of approaches to studying individual and social decision neuroscience, including primate neurophysiology, brain imaging in healthy humans and in various disorders, and genetic and hormonal influences on decision making Covers multiple levels of analysis, from molecular mechanisms to neural-systems dynamics and computational models of how we make choices Discusses clinical implications of process dysfunctions, including schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, eating disorders, drug addiction, and pathological gambling Features chapters from top international researchers in the field and full-color presentation throughout with numerous illustrations to highlight key concepts

The Mind and Brain are usually considered as one and the same nonlinear, complex dynamical system, in which information processing can be described with vector and tensor transformations and with attractors in multidimensional state spaces. Thus, an internal neurocognitive representation concept consists of a dynamical process which filters out statistical prototypes from the sensorial information in terms of coherent and adaptive n-dimensional vector fields. These prototypes serve as a basis for dynamic, probabilistic predictions or probabilistic hypotheses on prospective new data (see the recently introduced approach of "predictive coding" in neurophilosophy). Furthermore, the phenomenon of sensory and language cognition would thus be based on a multitude of self-regulatory complex dynamics of synchronous self-organization mechanisms, in other words, an emergent "flux equilibrium process" ("steady state") of the total collective and coherent neural activity resulting from the oscillatory actions of neuronal assemblies. In perception it is shown how sensory object informations, like the object color or the object form, can be dynamically related together or can be integrated to a neurally based representation of this perceptual object by means of a synchronization mechanism ("feature binding"). In language processing it is shown how semantic concepts and syntactic roles can be dynamically related together or can be integrated to neurally based systematic and compositional connectionist representations by means of a synchronization mechanism ("variable binding") solving the Fodor-Pylyshyn-Challenge. Since the systemtheoretical connectionism has succeeded in modeling the sensory objects in perception as well as systematic and compositional representations in language processing with this vector- and oscillation-based representation format, a new, convincing theory of neurocognition has been developed, which bridges the neuronal and the cognitive analysis level. The book describes how elementary neuronal information is combined in perception and language, so it becomes clear how the brain processes this information to enable basic cognitive performance of the humans.

This book constitutes the proceedings of the 10th International Workshop on Fuzzy Logic and Applications, WILF 2013, held in Genoa, Italy, in November 2013. After a rigorous peer-review selection process, ultimately 19 regular papers were selected for inclusion in this volume from 29 submissions. In addition the book contains 3 keynote talks and 2 tutorials. The papers are organized in topical sections named: fuzzy machine learning and interpretability; theory and applications. With the dawn of the twenty-first century comes the awareness that current rapid political-economic-social and technological transformations will affect our of living, by producing new forms of information, communications, common way market, work-style and leisure. In this context, human behaviour will certainly change its 'fixed' parameters. It is likely that the relationships between internal structures and external influences, between individual components and collective behaviour, as well as between multi-scale networks and interrelated dynamics, will show spatio-temporal patterns which will be difficult to predict by means of our usual tools. As a consequence, academic research is increasingly being required to play an active role in addressing new ways of understanding and forecasting the sets of interacting structures, ranging from the technical to the organizational, and from the social to the economic and political levels, while at the same time incorporating concerns about the 'new' economy, environment, society, information and technology. It is now evident that social science - especially spatial and economic scienc- needs innovative 'paths', together with continuous cross-fertilization among the many disciplines involved. In order to investigate these intriguing perspectives, we seem to have embarked on an era of methodological reflections - rather than developing strong theoretical foundations. This

volume aims to provide an overview of these new insights and frontiers for theoretical/methodological studies and research applications in the space-economy.

This book constitutes the proceedings of the 15th IFIP TC8 International Conference on Computer Information Systems and Industrial Management, CISIM 2016, held in Vilnius, Lithuania, in September 2016. The 63 regular papers presented together with 1 invited paper and 5 keynotes in this volume were carefully reviewed and selected from about 89 submissions. The main topics covered are rough set methods for big data analytics; images, visualization, classification; optimization, tuning; scheduling in manufacturing and other applications; algorithms; decisions; intelligent distributed systems; and biometrics, identification, security.

It is our belief that researchers and practitioners acquire, through experience and word-of-mouth, techniques and heuristics that help them successfully apply neural networks to difficult real world problems. Often these "tricks" are theoretically well motivated. Sometimes they are the result of trial and error. However, their most common link is that they are usually hidden in people's heads or in the back pages of space-constrained conference papers. As a result newcomers to the field waste much time wondering why their networks train so slowly and perform so poorly. This book is an outgrowth of a 1996 NIPS workshop called Tricks of the Trade whose goal was to begin the process of gathering and documenting these tricks. The interest that the workshop generated motivated us to expand our collection and compile it into this book. Although we have no doubt that there are many tricks we have missed, we hope that what we have included will prove to be useful, particularly to those who are relatively new to the field. Each chapter contains one or more tricks presented by a given author (or authors). We have attempted to group related chapters into sections, though we recognize that the different sections are far from disjoint. Some of the chapters (e.g., 1, 13, 17) contain entire systems of tricks that are far more general than the category they have been placed in.

This book covers fundamental, recent developments in meat processing, emphasizing the mechanism of action of these technologies and their impact on the final product characteristics and consumer acceptability.

Intelligence Science is an interdisciplinary subject dedicated to joint research on basic theory and technology of intelligence by brain science, cognitive science, artificial intelligence and others. Brain science explores the essence of brain research on the principle and model of natural intelligence at the molecular, cell and behavior level. Cognitive science studies human mental activity, such as perception, learning, memory, thinking, consciousness etc. In order to implement machine intelligence, artificial intelligence attempts simulation, extension and expansion of human intelligence using artificial methodology and technology. Research scientists from the above three disciplines work together to explore new concepts, new theories, and methodologies. This book will introduce the concept and methodology of intelligence science systematically. The whole book is divided into 18 chapters altogether. It can be regarded as a textbook in courses of intelligence science, cognitive science, cognitive informatics etc. for senior and graduate students. It has important reference value for researchers engaged in fields such as intelligence science, brain science, cognitive science, neural science, artificial intelligence, psychology and so on.

Contents: Introduction Foundation of Neurophysiology Neural Computation Mind Model Perceptual Cognition Visual Information Processing Auditory Information Processing Computational Linguistics Learning Memory Thought Intelligence Development Emotion and Affect Artificial Immune System Consciousness Symbolic Logic Prospects Readership: Graduate and postgraduate students and professionals in the field of artificial intelligence. Keywords: Intelligence; Emotion; Immune System; Consciousness; Symbolic Logic; Machine Proves; Brain-Like Machine Key Features: Presents the framework of the new interdisciplinary subject and foundation of the series on intelligence science Provides a walkthrough to the key issues of brain science, cognitive science and artificial intelligence Bringing together diverse viewpoints and expertise from multidisciplinary communities, the book explores the basic theory and technology of intelligence to build a brain-like machine with human-level intelligence

This volume presents peer-reviewed versions of papers presented at the 14th Neural Computation and Psychology Workshop (NCPW14), which took place in July 2014 at Lancaster University, UK. The workshop draws international attendees from the cutting edge of interdisciplinary research in psychology, computational modeling, artificial intelligence and psychology, and aims to drive forward our understanding of the mechanisms underlying a range of cognitive processes.

Neural networks and neural dynamics are powerful approaches for the online solution of mathematical problems arising in many areas of science, engineering, and business. Compared with conventional gradient neural networks that only deal with static problems of constant coefficient matrices and vectors, the authors' new method called zeroing dynamics solves time-varying problems. Zeroing Dynamics, Gradient Dynamics, and Newton Iterations is the first book that shows how to accurately and efficiently solve time-varying problems in real-time or online using continuous- or discrete-time zeroing dynamics. The book brings together research in the developing fields of neural networks, neural dynamics, computer mathematics, numerical algorithms, time-varying computation and optimization, simulation and modeling, analog and digital hardware, and fractals. The authors provide a comprehensive treatment of the theory of both static and dynamic neural networks. Readers will discover how novel theoretical results have been successfully applied to many practical problems. The authors develop, analyze, model, simulate, and compare zeroing dynamics models for the online solution of numerous time-varying problems, such as root finding, nonlinear equation solving, matrix inversion, matrix square root finding, quadratic optimization, and inequality solving.

"This comprehensive reference work provides immediate, fingertip access to state-of-the-art technology in nearly 700 self-contained articles written by over 900 international authorities. Each article in the Encyclopedia features current developments and trends in computers, software, vendors, and applications...extensive bibliographies of leading figures in the field, such as Samuel Alexander, John von Neumann, and Norbert Wiener...and in-depth analysis of future directions."

The early era of neural network hardware design (starting at 1985) was mainly technology driven. Designers used almost exclusively analog signal processing concepts for the recall mode. Learning was deemed not to cause a problem because the number of implementable synapses was still so low that the determination of weights and thresholds could be left to conventional computers. Instead, designers tried to directly map neural parallelity into hardware. The architectural concepts were accordingly simple and produced the so called interconnection problem which, in turn, made many engineers believe it could be solved by optical implementation in adequate fashion only. Furthermore, the inherent fault-tolerance and limited computation accuracy of neural networks were claimed to justify that little effort is to be spend on careful design, but most effort be put on technology

issues. As a result, it was almost impossible to predict whether an electronic neural network would function in the way it was simulated to do. This limited the use of the first neuro-chips for further experimentation, not to mention that real-world applications called for much more synapses than could be implemented on a single chip at that time. Meanwhile matters have matured. It is recognized that isolated definition of the effort of analog multiplication, for instance, would be just as inappropriate on the part of the chip designer as determination of the weights by simulation, without allowing for the computing accuracy that can be achieved, on the part of the user.

Neural Networks for Control brings together examples of all the most important paradigms for the application of neural networks to robotics and control. Primarily concerned with engineering problems and approaches to their solution through neurocomputing systems, the book is divided into three sections: general principles, motion control, and applications domains (with evaluations of the possible applications by experts in the applications areas.) Special emphasis is placed on designs based on optimization or reinforcement, which will become increasingly important as researchers address more complex engineering challenges or real biological-control problems. A Bradford Book. Neural Network Modeling and Connectionism series

How does your mind work? How does your brain give rise to your mind? These are questions that all of us have wondered about at some point in our lives, if only because everything that we know is experienced in our minds. They are also very hard questions to answer. After all, how can a mind understand itself? How can you understand something as complex as the tool that is being used to understand it? This book provides an introductory and self-contained description of some of the exciting answers to these questions that modern theories of mind and brain have recently proposed. Stephen Grossberg is broadly acknowledged to be the most important pioneer and current research leader who has, for the past 50 years, modelled how brains give rise to minds, notably how neural circuits in multiple brain regions interact together to generate psychological functions. This research has led to a unified understanding of how, where, and why our brains can consciously see, hear, feel, and know about the world, and effectively plan and act within it. The work embodies revolutionary Principia of Mind that clarify how autonomous adaptive intelligence is achieved. It provides mechanistic explanations of multiple mental disorders, including symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, autism, amnesia, and sleep disorders; biological bases of morality and religion, including why our brains are biased towards the good so that values are not purely relative; perplexing aspects of the human condition, including why many decisions are irrational and self-defeating despite evolution's selection of adaptive behaviors; and solutions to large-scale problems in machine learning, technology, and Artificial Intelligence that provide a blueprint for autonomously intelligent algorithms and robots. Because brains embody a universal developmental code, unifying insights also emerge about shared laws that are found in all living cellular tissues, from the most primitive to the most advanced, notably how the laws governing networks of interacting cells support developmental and learning processes in all species. The fundamental brain design principles of complementarity, uncertainty, and resonance that Grossberg has discovered also reflect laws of the physical world with which our brains ceaselessly interact, and which enable our brains to incrementally learn to understand those laws, thereby enabling humans to understand the world scientifically. Accessibly written, and lavishly illustrated, Conscious Mind/Resonant Brain is the magnum opus of one of the most influential scientists of the past 50 years, and will appeal to a broad readership across the sciences and humanities.

Though mathematical ideas underpin the study of neural networks, the author presents the fundamentals without the full mathematical apparatus. All aspects of the field are tackled, including artificial neurons as models of their real counterparts; the geometry of network action in pattern space; gradient descent methods, including back-propagation; associative memory and Hopfield nets; and self-organization and feature maps. The traditionally difficult topic of adaptive resonance theory is clarified within a hierarchical description of its operation. The book also includes several real-world examples to provide a concrete focus. This should enhance its appeal to those involved in the design, construction and management of networks in commercial environments and who wish to improve their understanding of network simulator packages. As a comprehensive and highly accessible introduction to one of the most important topics in cognitive and computer science, this volume should interest a wide range of readers, both students and professionals, in cognitive science, psychology, computer science and electrical engineering.

Issues in Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Machine Learning: 2011 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Machine Learning. The editors have built Issues in Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Machine Learning: 2011 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Machine Learning in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Machine Learning: 2011 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/>.

Laser systems and advanced optical techniques offer new solutions for conservation scientists, and provide answers to challenges in Conservation Science. Lasers in the Conservation of Artworks comprises selected contributions from the 7th International Conference on Lasers in the Conservation of Artworks (LACONA VII, Madrid, Spain, 17-21 September). Thermodiffusion in Multicomponent Mixtures presents the computational approaches that are employed in the study of thermodiffusion in various types of mixtures, namely, hydrocarbons, polymers, water-alcohol, molten metals, and so forth. We present a detailed formalism of these methods that are based on non-equilibrium thermodynamics or algebraic correlations or principles of the artificial neural network. The book will serve as single complete reference to understand the theoretical derivations of thermodiffusion models and its application to different types of multi-component mixtures. An exhaustive discussion of these is used to give a complete perspective of the principles and the key factors that govern the thermodiffusion process.

The book should serve as a text for a university graduate course or for an advanced undergraduate course on neural networks in engineering and computer science departments. It should also serve as a self-study course for engineers

and computer scientists in the industry. Covering major neural network approaches and architectures with the theories, this text presents detailed case studies for each of the approaches, accompanied with complete computer codes and the corresponding computed results. The case studies are designed to allow easy comparison of network performance to illustrate strengths and weaknesses of the different networks.

Fuzzy Modelling: Paradigms and Practice provides an up-to-date and authoritative compendium of fuzzy models, identification algorithms and applications. Chapters in this book have been written by the leading scholars and researchers in their respective subject areas. Several of these chapters include both theoretical material and applications. The editor of this volume has organized and edited the chapters into a coherent and uniform framework. The objective of this book is to provide researchers and practitioners involved in the development of models for complex systems with an understanding of fuzzy modelling, and an appreciation of what makes these models unique. The chapters are organized into three major parts covering relational models, fuzzy neural networks and rule-based models. The material on relational models includes theory along with a large number of implemented case studies, including some on speech recognition, prediction, and ecological systems. The part on fuzzy neural networks covers some fundamentals, such as neurocomputing, fuzzy neurocomputing, etc., identifies the nature of the relationship that exists between fuzzy systems and neural networks, and includes extensive coverage of their architectures. The last part addresses the main design principles governing the development of rule-based models. Fuzzy Modelling: Paradigms and Practice provides a wealth of specific fuzzy modelling paradigms, algorithms and tools used in systems modelling. Also included is a panoply of case studies from various computer, engineering and science disciplines. This should be a primary reference work for researchers and practitioners developing models of complex systems.

Neurocomputing can be applied to problems such as pattern recognition, optimization, event classification, control and identification of nonlinear systems, and statistical analysis - just to name a few. This book is intended for a course in neural networks."--BOOK JACKET.

Artificial neural networks are nonlinear mapping systems whose structure is loosely based on principles observed in the nervous systems of humans and animals. The basic idea is that massive systems of simple units linked together in appropriate ways can generate many complex and interesting behaviors. This book focuses on the subset of feedforward artificial neural networks called multilayer perceptrons (MLP). These are the mostly widely used neural networks, with applications as diverse as finance (forecasting), manufacturing (process control), and science (speech and image recognition). This book presents an extensive and practical overview of almost every aspect of MLP methodology, progressing from an initial discussion of what MLPs are and how they might be used to an in-depth examination of technical factors affecting performance. The book can be used as a tool kit by readers interested in applying networks to specific problems, yet it also presents theory and references outlining the last ten years of MLP research.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Intelligent Computing, ICIC 2012, held in Huangshan, China, in July 2012. The 85 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 753 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on neural networks, evolutionar learning and genetic algorithms, granular computing and rough sets, biology inspired computing and optimization, nature inspired computing and optimization, cognitive science and computational neuroscience, knowledge discovery and data mining, quantum computing, machine learning theory and methods, healthcare informatics theory and methods, biomedical informatics theory and methods, complex systems theory and methods, intelligent computing in signal processing, intelligent computing in image processing, intelligent computing in robotics, intelligent computing in computer vision, intelligent agent and web applications, special session on advances in information security 2012.

This volume contains the collected papers of the NATO Conference on Neurocomputing, held in Les Arcs in February 1989. For many of us, this conference was reminiscent of another NATO Conference, in 1985, on Disordered Systems [1], which was the first conference on neural nets to be held in France. To some of the participants that conference opened, in a way, the field of neurocomputing (somewhat exotic at that time!) and also allowed for many future fruitful contacts. Since then, the field of neurocomputing has very much evolved and its audience has increased so widely that meetings in the US have often gathered more than 2000 participants. However, the NATO workshops have a distinct atmosphere of free discussions and time for exchange, and so, in 1988, we decided to go for another session. This was an occasion for me and some of the early birds of the 1985 conference to realize how much, and how little too, the field had matured.

In bringing together seminal articles on the foundations of research, the first volume of Neurocomputing has become an established guide to the background of concepts employed in this burgeoning field. Neurocomputing 2 collects forty-one articles covering network architecture, neurobiological computation, statistics and pattern classification, and problems and applications that suggest important directions for the evolution of neurocomputing. James A. Anderson is Professor in the Department of Cognitive and Linguistic Sciences at Brown University. Andras Pellionisz is a Research Associate Professor in the Department of Physiology and Biophysics at New York Medical Center and a Senior National Research Council Associate to NASA. Edward Rosenfeld is editor and publisher of the newsletters Intelligence and Medical Intelligence.

Lattice theory extends into virtually every branch of mathematics, ranging from measure theory and convex geometry to probability theory and topology. A more recent development has been the rapid escalation of employing lattice theory for various applications outside the domain of pure mathematics. These applications range from electronic communication theory and gate array devices that implement Boolean logic to artificial intelligence and computer science in general. Introduction to Lattice Algebra: With Applications in AI, Pattern Recognition, Image Analysis, and Biomimetic Neural Networks lays emphasis on two subjects, the first being lattice algebra and the second the practical applications of that algebra. This textbook is intended to be used for a special topics course in artificial intelligence with a focus on pattern recognition, multispectral image analysis, and biomimetic artificial neural networks. The book is self-contained and – depending on the student's major – can be used for a senior undergraduate level or first-year graduate level course. The book is also an ideal self-study guide for researchers and professionals in the above-mentioned disciplines. Features Filled with instructive examples and exercises to help build understanding Suitable for researchers, professionals and students, both in mathematics and computer science Every chapter consists of exercises with solution provided online at www.Routledge.com/9780367720292

"A Bradford book." Includes index. Bibliography: p. [305]-313.

Designing Science Presentations: A Visual Guide to Figures, Papers, Slides, Posters, and More, Second Edition, guides scientists of any discipline in the design of compelling science communication. Most scientists never receive formal training in the design, delivery and evaluation of scientific communication, yet these skills are essential for publishing in high-quality journals, soliciting funding, attracting lab personnel, and advancing a career. This clear, readable volume fills that gap, providing visually intensive guidance at every step—from the construction of original figures to the presentation and delivery of those figures in papers, slideshows, posters and websites. The book provides pragmatic advice on the preparation and delivery of exceptional scientific presentations and demonstrates hundreds of visually

striking presentation techniques. Features clear headings for each section, indicating its message with graphic illustrations Provides clear and concise explanations of design principles traditionally taught in design or visualization courses Includes examples of high-quality figures, page layouts, slides, posters and webpages to aid readers in creating their own presentations Includes numerous "before and after" examples to illustrate the contrast between poor and outstanding presentations

This volume contains the texts of the tutorial lecture, five invited lectures and twenty short communications contributed for presentation at the Sixth International Meeting of Young Computer Scientists, IMYCS '90. The aim of these meetings is threefold: (1) to inform on newest trends, results, and problems in theoretical computer science and related fields through a tutorial and invited lectures delivered by internationally distinguished speakers, (2) to provide a possibility for beginners in scientific work to present and discuss their results, and (3) to create an adequate opportunity for establishing first professional relations among the participants.

Comprehensive introduction to the neural network models currently under intensive study for computational applications. It also provides coverage of neural network applications in a variety of problems of both theoretical and practical interest. This second edition presents the enormous progress made in recent years in the many subfields related to the two great questions : how does the brain work? and, How can we build intelligent machines? This second edition greatly increases the coverage of models of fundamental neurobiology, cognitive neuroscience, and neural network approaches to language. (Midwest).

This volume includes papers originally presented at the 11th annual Computational Neuroscience Meeting (CNS 02) held in July 2002 at the Congress Plaza Hotel & Convention Center in Chicago, Illinois, USA. The CNS meetings bring together computational neuroscientists representing many different fields and backgrounds as well as many different experimental preparations and theoretical approaches. The papers published here range from pure experimental neurobiology, to neuro-ethology, mathematics, physics, and engineering. In all cases the research described is focused on understanding how nervous systems compute. The actual subjects of the research include a highly diverse number of preparations, modeling approaches and analysis techniques. Accordingly, this volume reflects the breadth and depth of current research in computational neuroscience taking place throughout the world.

This book provides concise yet thorough coverage of the fundamentals and technology of fuzzy sets. Readers will find a lucid and systematic introduction to the essential concepts of fuzzy set-based information granules, their processing and detailed algorithms. Timely topics and recent advances in fuzzy modeling and its principles, neurocomputing, fuzzy set estimation, granulation–degranulation, and fuzzy sets of higher type and order are discussed. In turn, a wealth of examples, case studies, problems and motivating arguments, spread throughout the text and linked with various areas of artificial intelligence, will help readers acquire a solid working knowledge. Given the book's well-balanced combination of the theory and applied facets of fuzzy sets, it will appeal to a broad readership in both academe and industry. It is also ideally suited as a textbook for graduate and undergraduate students in science, engineering, and operations research.

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