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Geometric Folding Algorithms-Erik D. Demaine 2007-07-16 Did you know that any straight-line drawing on paper can be folded so that the complete drawing can be cut out with one straight scissors cut? That there is a planar linkage that can trace out any algebraic curve, or even 'sign your name'? Or that a 'Latin cross' unfolding of a cube can be refolded to 23 different convex polyhedra? Over the past decade, there has been a surge of interest in such problems, with applications ranging from robotics to protein folding. With an emphasis on algorithmic or computational aspects, this treatment gives hundreds of results and over 60 unsolved 'open problems' to inspire further research. The authors cover one-dimensional (1D) objects (linkages), 2D objects (paper), and 3D objects (polyhedra). Aimed at advanced undergraduate and graduate students in mathematics or computer science, this lavishly illustrated book will fascinate a broad audience, from school students to researchers.

Readings in Database Systems-Joseph M. Hellerstein 2005 The latest edition of a popular text and reference on database research, with substantial new material and revision; covers classical literature and recent hot topics. Lessons from database research have been applied in academic fields ranging from bioinformatics to next-generation Internet architecture and in industrial uses including Web-based e-commerce and search engines. The core ideas in the field have become increasingly influential. This text provides both students and professionals with a grounding in database research and a technical context for understanding recent innovations in the field. The readings included treat the most important issues in the database area--the basic material for any DBMS professional. This fourth edition has been substantially updated and revised, with 21 of the 48 papers new to the edition, four of them published for the first time. Many of the sections have been newly organized, and each section includes a new or substantially revised introduction that discusses the context, motivation, and controversies in a particular area, placing it in the broader perspective of database research. Two introductory articles, never before published, provide an organized, current introduction to basic knowledge of the field; one discusses the history of data models and query languages and the other offers an architectural overview of a database system. The remaining articles range from the classical literature on database research to treatments of current hot topics, including a paper on search engine architecture and a paper on application servers, both written expressly for this edition. The result is a collection of papers that are seminal and also accessible to a reader who has a basic familiarity with database systems.

The MIT Guide to Teaching Web Site Design-Edward Barrett 2001 The book covers all aspects of teaching Web design, from optimal class size and classroom configuration to peer review of completed projects. It uses many examples from the Web design course taught by the authors at MIT.

Mathematics of Big Data-Jeremy Kepner 2018-07-13 The first book to present the common mathematical foundations of big data analysis across a range of applications and technologies. Today, the volume, velocity, and variety of data are increasing rapidly across a range of fields, including Internet search, healthcare, finance, social media, wireless devices, and cybersecurity. Indeed, these data are growing at a rate beyond our capacity to analyze them. The tools—including spreadsheets, databases, matrices, and graphs—developed to address this challenge all reflect the need to store and operate on data as whole sets rather than as individual elements. This book presents the common mathematical foundations of these data sets that apply across many applications and technologies. Associative arrays unify and simplify data, allowing readers to look past the differences among the various tools and leverage their mathematical similarities in order to solve the hardest big data challenges. The book first introduces the concept of the associative array in practical terms, presents the associative array manipulation system

D4M (Dynamic Distributed Dimensional Data Model), and describes the application of associative arrays to graph analysis and machine learning. It provides a mathematically rigorous definition of associative arrays and describes the properties of associative arrays that arise from this definition. Finally, the book shows how concepts of linearity can be extended to encompass associative arrays. Mathematics of Big Data can be used as a textbook or reference by engineers, scientists, mathematicians, computer scientists, and software engineers who analyze big data.

The dotCrime Manifesto-Phillip Hallam-Baker 2007-12-29 Internet crime keeps getting worse...but it doesn't have to be that way. In this book, Internet security pioneer Phillip Hallam-Baker shows how we can make the Internet far friendlier for honest people—and far less friendly to criminals. The dotCrime Manifesto begins with a revealing new look at the challenge of Internet crime—and a surprising look at today's Internet criminals. You'll discover why the Internet's lack of accountability makes it so vulnerable, and how this can be fixed —technically, politically, and culturally. Hallam-Baker introduces tactical, short-term measures for countering phishing, botnets, spam, and other forms of Internet crime. Even more important, he presents a comprehensive plan for implementing accountability-driven security infrastructure: a plan that draws on tools that are already available, and rapidly emerging standards and products. The result: a safer Internet that doesn't sacrifice what people value most: power, ubiquity, simplicity, flexibility, or privacy. Tactics and strategy: protecting Internet infrastructure from top to bottom Building more secure transport, messaging, identities, networks, platforms, and more Gaining safety without sacrificing the Internet's unique power and value Making the Internet safer for honest people without sacrificing ubiquity, simplicity, or privacy Spam: draining the swamp, once and for all Why spam contributes to virtually every form of Internet crime—and what we can do about it Design for deployment: how to really make it happen Defining security objectives, architecture, strategy, and design—and evangelizing them

MIT Project Athena-Gerard Meurant 2016-06-22 A hands-on account of the design, implementation, and performance of Project Athena. Based on thousands of pages of reports and the author's own experience, this important book lets you in on the design, implementation, and performance of Project Athena - now a production system of networked workstations that is replacing time-sharing (which MIT also pioneered) as the preferred model of computing at MIT. The book is organized in four parts, covering management, pedagogy, technology, and administration. Appendixes describe deployment of Project Athena systems at five other schools, provide guidelines for installation, and recommend end-user policies.

Code of Federal Regulations- 2009

The Design of CMOS Radio-Frequency Integrated Circuits-Thomas H. Lee 2004-01 This book, first published in 2004, is an expanded and revised edition of Tom Lee's acclaimed RFIC text.

The Operations Research Center at MIT-J. Cole Smith 2005

Global TV-James Schwoch 2009 Exploring the relationship between the growth of global media and Cold War tensions and resolutions

MIT Campus Planning, 1960-2000-O. Robert Simha 2001 The story of forty years of MIT campus planning, told by the man who served as chief planning officer during that time. This is the story of forty years of MIT campus planning, told by the man who served as chief planning officer during that time. The goal of Robert Simha and his colleagues in the MIT Planning Office was to preserve the qualities that defined MIT while managing resources for the future; this effort, MIT President Charles Vest writes in the foreword, constitutes an important part of MIT's institutional memory. The Planning Office was created in 1958 to provide long-range planning and to maintain a campus master plan. Its responsibilities included coordinating academic and administrative planning, developing capital budgeting techniques, implementing campus design criteria, and establishing a space inventory and management system--as well as a more rational procedure for allocating space. Simha chronicles the work of the Planning Office in a series of short essays describing individual projects and overall campus development, including an account of the central role played by the Planning Office in the defeat of a proposed eight-lane, double-decked interstate highway that would have passed through the campus. Simha's department was also the catalyst for the development of Kendall Square from a defunct industrial district into a center for high-tech business and research. The Planning Office oversaw the growth of the campus from four million to nine million square feet; because of its thoughtful planning, the MIT community today enjoys green spaces and buildings of architectural distinction where there were once parking lots and factories. Previous edition published by MIT's Office of the Executive Vice President (paper, 2000).

Category Theory for the Sciences-David I. Spivak 2014-10-17 An introduction to category theory as a rigorous, flexible, and coherent modeling language that can be used across the sciences. Category theory

was invented in the 1940s to unify and synthesize different areas in mathematics, and it has proven remarkably successful in enabling powerful communication between disparate fields and subfields within mathematics. This book shows that category theory can be useful outside of mathematics as a rigorous, flexible, and coherent modeling language throughout the sciences. Information is inherently dynamic; the same ideas can be organized and reorganized in countless ways, and the ability to translate between such organizational structures is becoming increasingly important in the sciences. Category theory offers a unifying framework for information modeling that can facilitate the translation of knowledge between disciplines. Written in an engaging and straightforward style, and assuming little background in mathematics, the book is rigorous but accessible to non-mathematicians. Using databases as an entry to category theory, it begins with sets and functions, then introduces the reader to notions that are fundamental in mathematics: monoids, groups, orders, and graphs—categories in disguise. After explaining the "big three" concepts of category theory—categories, functors, and natural transformations—the book covers other topics, including limits, colimits, functor categories, sheaves, monads, and operads. The book explains category theory by examples and exercises rather than focusing on theorems and proofs. It includes more than 300 exercises, with solutions. Category Theory for the Sciences is intended to create a bridge between the vast array of mathematical concepts used by mathematicians and the models and frameworks of such scientific disciplines as computation, neuroscience, and physics.

Exploring Black Holes-Edwin F. Taylor 2010 This unique book offers a concise, introductory overview of general relativity and black holes, motivating students to become active participants in carrying out their own investigations. To this end, the book uses calculus and algebra, rather than tensors, to make general relativity accessible to sophomores and juniors. Five chapters introduce basic concepts, and seven projects require the reader to apply these basic concepts to real astronomical applications.

UCSD Library Collection Analysis Project: Final report-University of California, San Diego. University Library 1979

Linear Algebra and Learning from Data-Gilbert Strang 2019-01-31 Linear algebra and the foundations of deep learning, together at last! From Professor Gilbert Strang, acclaimed author of Introduction to Linear Algebra, comes Linear Algebra and Learning from Data, the first textbook that teaches linear algebra together with deep learning and neural nets. This readable yet rigorous textbook contains a complete course in the linear algebra and related mathematics that students need to know to get to grips with learning from data. Included are: the four fundamental subspaces, singular value decompositions, special matrices, large matrix computation techniques, compressed sensing, probability and statistics, optimization, the architecture of neural nets, stochastic gradient descent and backpropagation.

The Foley Grail-Vanessa Theme Ament 2014-04-03 Master classic and cutting-edge Foley techniques that will allow you to create rich, convincing sound for any medium, be it film, television, radio, podcasts, animation, or games. In The Foley Grail, Second Edition award-winning Foley artist Vanessa Theme Ament teaches you how Foley is designed, crafted, and edited for any project, right down to the nuts and bolts of spotting, cueing, and performing sounds. Various renowned sound artists provide a treasure trove of shortcuts, hot tips, and other tricks of the trade. This new edition features: Entirely new chapters dedicated to Foley in games, television, broadcasting, and animation, as well as what is new in sound for media education All new sound "recipes" that include proven Foley methods you can immediately use on your own projects New case studies from well-known films, shows, games, and animations Interviews with current sound artists from across the globe An extensive companion website (www.focalpress.com/cw/ament) featuring video demonstrations of Foley artists at work, video tutorials of specific Foley techniques, lectures from the author, and much more

Principles of Computer System Design-Jerome H. Saltzer 2009-05-21 Principles of Computer System Design is the first textbook to take a principles-based approach to the computer system design. It identifies, examines, and illustrates fundamental concepts in computer system design that are common across operating systems, networks, database systems, distributed systems, programming languages, software engineering, security, fault tolerance, and architecture. Through carefully analyzed case studies from each of these disciplines, it demonstrates how to apply these concepts to tackle practical system design problems. To support the focus on design, the text identifies and explains abstractions that have proven successful in practice such as remote procedure call, client/service organization, file systems, data integrity, consistency, and authenticated messages. Most computer systems are built using a handful of such abstractions. The text describes how these abstractions are implemented, demonstrates how they are used in different systems, and prepares the reader to apply them in future designs. The book is

recommended for junior and senior undergraduate students in Operating Systems, Distributed Systems, Distributed Operating Systems and/or Computer Systems Design courses; and professional computer systems designers. Features: Concepts of computer system design guided by fundamental principles. Cross-cutting approach that identifies abstractions common to networking, operating systems, transaction systems, distributed systems, architecture, and software engineering. Case studies that make the abstractions real: naming (DNS and the URL); file systems (the UNIX file system); clients and services (NFS); virtualization (virtual machines); scheduling (disk arms); security (TLS). Numerous pseudocode fragments that provide concrete examples of abstract concepts. Extensive support. The authors and MIT OpenCourseWare provide on-line, free of charge, open educational resources, including additional chapters, course syllabi, board layouts and slides, lecture videos, and an archive of lecture schedules, class assignments, and design projects.

Dependable Computer Systems-Wojciech Zamojski 2011-05-13 Dependability analysis is the recent approach to performance evaluation of contemporary systems which tries to cope with new challenges that are brought with their unprecedented complexity, size and diversity. Especially in case of computer systems and networks such evaluation must be based on multidisciplinary approach to theory, technology, and maintenance of systems which operate in real (and very often unfriendly) environments. As opposed to "classic" reliability which focuses mainly on technical aspects of system functioning, dependability studies investigate the systems as multifaceted and sophisticated amalgamations of technical, information and also human resources. This monograph presents selected new developments in such areas of dependability research as mathematical models, evaluation of software, probabilistic assessment, methodologies, tools, and technologies. Intelligent and soft computing methods help to resolve fundamental problems of dependability analysis which are caused by the fact that in contemporary computer systems it is often difficult to find a relation between system elements and system events (the relation between reasons and results) and it is even more difficult to define strict mathematical models with "analytical" relationships between such phenomena.

Applied Mathematical Programming-Stephen P. Bradley 1977 Mathematical programming: an overview; solving linear programs; sensitivity analysis; duality in linear programming; mathematical programming in practice; integration of strategic and tactical planning in the aluminum industry; planning the mission and composition of the U.S. merchant Marine fleet; network models; integer programming; design of a naval tender job shop; dynamic programming; large-scale systems; nonlinear programming; a system for bank portfolio planning; vectors and matrices; linear programming in matrix form; a labeling algorithm for the maximun-flow network problem.

Ultralearning-Scott Young 2019-08-06 Learn a new talent, stay relevant, reinvent yourself, and adapt to whatever the workplace throws your way. Ultralearning offers nine principles to master hard skills quickly. This is the essential guide to future-proof your career and maximize your competitive advantage through self-education. In these tumultuous times of economic and technological change, staying ahead depends on continual self-education—a lifelong mastery of fresh ideas, subjects, and skills. If you want to accomplish more and stand apart from everyone else, you need to become an ultralearner. The challenge of learning new skills is that you think you already know how best to learn, as you did as a student, so you rerun old routines and old ways of solving problems. To counter that, Ultralearning offers powerful strategies to break you out of those mental ruts and introduces new training methods to help you push through to higher levels of retention. Scott H. Young incorporates the latest research about the most effective learning methods and the stories of other ultralearners like himself—among them Benjamin Franklin, chess grandmaster Judit Polgár, and Nobel laureate physicist Richard Feynman, as well as a host of others, such as little-known modern polymath Nigel Richards, who won the French World Scrabble Championship—without knowing French. Young documents the methods he and others have used to acquire knowledge and shows that, far from being an obscure skill limited to aggressive autodidacts, ultralearning is a powerful tool anyone can use to improve their career, studies, and life. Ultralearning explores this fascinating subculture, shares a proven framework for a successful ultralearning project, and offers insights into how you can organize and exe - cute a plan to learn anything deeply and quickly, without teachers or budget-busting tuition costs. Whether the goal is to be fluent in a language (or ten languages), earn the equivalent of a college degree in a fraction of the time, or master multiple tools to build a product or business from the ground up, the principles in Ultralearning will guide you to success.

Computational Science and Engineering-Gilbert Strang 2007-11-01 Encompasses the full range of computational science and engineering from modelling to solution, both analytical and numerical. It develops a framework for the equations and numerical methods of applied mathematics. Gilbert Strang

has taught this material to thousands of engineers and scientists (and many more on MIT's OpenCourseWare 18.085-6). His experience is seen in his clear explanations, wide range of examples, and teaching method. The book is solution-based and not formula-based: it integrates analysis and algorithms and MATLAB codes to explain each topic as effectively as possible. The topics include applied linear algebra and fast solvers, differential equations with finite differences and finite elements, Fourier analysis and optimization. This book also serves as a reference for the whole community of computational scientists and engineers. Supporting resources, including MATLAB codes, problem solutions and video lectures from Gilbert Strang's 18.085 courses at MIT, are provided at math.mit.edu/cse.

Foundations of Cellular Neurophysiology-Daniel Johnston 1994-11-02 with simulations and illustrations by Richard Gray Problem solving is an indispensable part of learning a quantitative science such as neurophysiology. This text for graduate and advanced undergraduate students in neuroscience, physiology, biophysics, and computational neuroscience provides comprehensive, mathematically sophisticated descriptions of modern principles of cellular neurophysiology. It is the only neurophysiology text that gives detailed derivations of equations, worked examples, and homework problem sets (with complete answers). Developed from notes for the course that the authors have taught since 1983, Foundations of Cellular Neurophysiology covers cellular neurophysiology (also some material at the molecular and systems levels) from its physical and mathematical foundations in a way that is far more rigorous than other commonly used texts in this area.

Disciplined Entrepreneurship-Bill Aulet 2013-08-12 24 Steps to Success! Disciplined Entrepreneurship will change the way you think about starting a company. Many believe that entrepreneurship cannot be taught, but great entrepreneurs aren't born with something special – they simply make great products. This book will show you how to create a successful startup through developing an innovative product. It breaks down the necessary processes into an integrated, comprehensive, and proven 24-step framework that any industrious person can learn and apply. You will learn: Why the "F" word – focus – is crucial to a startup's success Common obstacles that entrepreneurs face – and how to overcome them How to use innovation to stand out in the crowd – it's not just about technology Whether you're a first-time or repeat entrepreneur, Disciplined Entrepreneurship gives you the tools you need to improve your odds of making a product people want. Author Bill Aulet is the managing director of the Martin Trust Center for MIT Entrepreneurship as well as a senior lecturer at the MIT Sloan School of Management. For more please visit http://disciplinedentrepreneurship.com/

Statistical Mechanics-Donald A. McQuarrie 2000-06-16 The canonical ensemble - Other ensembles and fluctuations - Boltzmann statistics, fermi-dirac statistics, and bose-einstein statistics - Ideal monatomic gas - Ideal diatomic - Classical statistical mechanics - Ideal polyatomic - Chemical equilibrium - Quantum statistics - Crystals - Imperfect gases - Distribution functions in classical monatomic liquids - Perturbation theories of liquids - Solutions of strong electrolytes - Kinetic theory of gases and molecular collisions - Continuum mechanics - Kinetic theory of-gases and the boltzmann equation - Transport processes in dilute gases - Theory of brownian motion - The time-correlation function formalism.

Convex Optimization-Sébastien Bubeck 2015-11-12 This monograph presents the main complexity theorems in convex optimization and their corresponding algorithms. It begins with the fundamental theory of black-box optimization and proceeds to guide the reader through recent advances in structural optimization and stochastic optimization. The presentation of black-box optimization, strongly influenced by the seminal book by Nesterov, includes the analysis of cutting plane methods, as well as (accelerated) gradient descent schemes. Special attention is also given to non-Euclidean settings (relevant algorithms include Frank-Wolfe, mirror descent, and dual averaging), and discussing their relevance in machine learning. The text provides a gentle introduction to structural optimization with FISTA (to optimize a sum of a smooth and a simple non-smooth term), saddle-point mirror prox (Nemirovski's alternative to Nesterov's smoothing), and a concise description of interior point methods. In stochastic optimization it discusses stochastic gradient descent, mini-batches, random coordinate descent, and sublinear algorithms. It also briefly touches upon convex relaxation of combinatorial problems and the use of randomness to round solutions, as well as random walks based methods.

IWarp-Thomas Gross 1998 This book describes the complete iWarp system, from instruction-level parallelism to final parallel applications. The authors present a range of issues that must be considered to get a real system into practice. foreword by Gordon Bell and afterword by H.T. Kung Although researchers have proposed many mechanisms and theories for parallel systems, only a few have actually resulted in working computing platforms. The iWarp is an experimental parallel system that was designed and built jointly by Carnegie Mellon University and Intel Corporation. The system is based on the idea of integrating

a VLIW processor and a sophisticated fine-grained communication system on a single chip. This book describes the complete iWarp system, from instruction-level parallelism to final parallel applications. The authors present a range of issues that must be considered to get a real system into practice. They also provide a start-to-finish history of the project, including what was done right and what was done wrong, that will be of interest to anyone who studies or builds computer systems.

Information and Living Systems-George Terzis 2011 The informational nature of biological organization, at levels from the genetic and epigenetic to the cognitive and linguistic. Information shapes biological organization in fundamental ways and at every organizational level. Because organisms use information--including DNA codes, gene expression, and chemical signaling--to construct, maintain, repair, and replicate themselves, it would seem only natural to use information-related ideas in our attempts to understand the general nature of living systems, the causality by which they operate, the difference between living and inanimate matter, and the emergence, in some biological species, of cognition, emotion, and language. And yet philosophers and scientists have been slow to do so. This volume fills that gap. Information and Living Systems offers a collection of original chapters in which scientists and philosophers discuss the informational nature of biological organization at levels ranging from the genetic to the cognitive and linguistic. The chapters examine not only familiar information-related ideas intrinsic to the biological sciences but also broader information-theoretic perspectives used to interpret their significance. The contributors represent a range of disciplines, including anthropology, biology, chemistry, cognitive science, information theory, philosophy, psychology, and systems theory, thus demonstrating the deeply interdisciplinary nature of the volume's bioinformational theme.

Designing Sound-Andy Farnell 2010 "A monumental work. This surely has the potential of becoming the sound designer's bible!"---Kees van den Doel, Scientific Computing Laboratory, University of British Columbia --

MIT Libraries Collection Analysis Project-Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Libraries. Task Force on Collection Effectiveness 1978

The Emerging Shield-Kenneth Schaffel 1991

Nanoscale Energy Transport and Conversion-Gang Chen 2005-03-03 This is a graduate level textbook in nanoscale heat transfer and energy conversion that can also be used as a reference for researchers in the developing field of nanoengineering. It provides a comprehensive overview of microscale heat transfer, focusing on thermal energy storage and transport. Chen broadens the readership by incorporating results from related disciplines, from the point of view of thermal energy storage and transport, and presents related topics on the transport of electrons, phonons, photons, and molecules. This book is part of the MIT-Pappalardo Series in Mechanical Engineering.

Final report of the highway location and design research project- 1966

The Elements of Computing Systems-Noam Nisan 2008 This title gives students an integrated and rigorous picture of applied computer science, as it comes to play in the construction of a simple yet powerful computer system.

Muriel Cooper-David Reinfurt 2017 Muriel Cooper (1925--1994) was the pioneering designer who created the iconic MIT Press colophon (or logo) -- seven bars that represent the lowercase letters "mitp" as abstracted books on a shelf. She designed a modernist monument, the encyclopedic volume The Bauhaus (1969), and the graphically dazzling and controversial first edition of Learning from Las Vegas (1972). She used an offset press as an artistic tool, worked with a large-format Polaroid camera, and had an early vision of e-books. Cooper was the first design director of the MIT Press, the cofounder of the Visible Language Workshop at MIT, and the first woman to be granted tenure at MIT's Media Lab, where she developed software interfaces and taught a new generation of designers. She began her four-decade career at MIT by designing vibrant printed flyers for the Office of Publications; her final projects were digital. This lavishly illustrated volume documents Cooper's career in abundant detail, with prints, sketches, book covers, posters, mechanicals, student projects, and photographs, from her work in design, teaching, and research at MIT. A humanist among scientists, Cooper embraced dynamism, simultaneity, transparency, and expressiveness across all the media she worked in. More than two decades after her career came to a premature end, Muriel Cooper's legacy is still unfolding. This beautiful slip-cased volume, designed by Yausyo Iguchi, looks back at a body of work that is as contemporary now as it was when Cooper was experimenting with IBM Selectric typewriters. She designed design's future.

Social Physics-Alex Pentland 2014-01-30 From one of the world's leading data scientists, a landmark tour of the new science of idea flow, offering revolutionary insights into the mysteries of collective intelligence and social influence If the Big Data revolution has a presiding genius, it is MIT's Alex "Sandy" Pentland.

Over years of groundbreaking experiments, he has distilled remarkable discoveries significant enough to become the bedrock of a whole new scientific field: social physics. Humans have more in common with bees than we like to admit: We're social creatures first and foremost. Our most important habits of action—and most basic notions of common sense—are wired into us through our coordination in social groups. Social physics is about idea flow, the way human social networks spread ideas and transform those ideas into behaviors. Thanks to the millions of digital bread crumbs people leave behind via smartphones, GPS devices, and the Internet, the amount of new information we have about human activity is truly profound. Until now, sociologists have depended on limited data sets and surveys that tell us how people say they think and behave, rather than what they actually do. As a result, we've been stuck with the same stale social structures—classes, markets—and a focus on individual actors, data snapshots, and steady states. Pentland shows that, in fact, humans respond much more powerfully to social incentives that involve rewarding others and strengthening the ties that bind than incentives that involve only their own economic self-interest. Pentland and his teams have found that they can study patterns of information exchange in a social network without any knowledge of the actual content of the information and predict with stunning accuracy how productive and effective that network is, whether it's a business or an entire city. We can maximize a group's collective intelligence to improve performance and use social incentives to create new organizations and guide them through disruptive change in a way that maximizes the good. At every level of interaction, from small groups to large cities, social networks can be tuned to increase exploration and engagement, thus vastly improving idea flow. Social Physics will change the way we think about how we learn and how our social groups work—and can be made to work better, at every level of society. Pentland leads readers to the edge of the most important revolution in the study of social behavior in a generation, an entirely new way to look at life itself. From the Trade Paperback edition.

Digital Apollo-David A. Mindell 2011 In each of the six Apollo landings, the astronaunt in command seized control from the computer and landed with his hand on the stick. Here, Mindell recounts the story of these astronauts' desire to control their spacecraft in parallel with the Apollo Guidance Computer, and muses on human-computer interaction

Contemporary Logic Design-Randy H. Katz 2005 In the decade since the first edition of this book was published, the technologies of digital design have continued to evolve. The evolution has run along two related tracks: the underlying physical technology and the software tools that facilitate the application of new devices. The trends identified in the first edition have continued and promise to continue to do so. Programmable logic is virtually the norm for digital designers and the art of digital design now requires the software skills to deal with hardware description languages. Hardware designers now spend the majority of their time dealing with software. Specifically, the tools needed to efficiently map digital designs onto the emerging programmable devices that are growing more sophisticated. They capture their design specifications in software with language appropriate for describing the parallelism of hardware; they use software tools to simulate their designs and then to synthesize it into the implementation technology of choice. Design time is radically reduced, as market pressures require products to be introduced quickly at the right price and performance. Although the complexity of designs is necessitating ever more powerful abstractions, the fundamentals remain unchanged. The contemporary digital designer must have a much broader understanding of the discipline of computation, including both hardware and software. This broader perspective is present in this second edition.

Modern Supersymmetry-John Terning 2006 The book provides a detailed survey of the modern developments in supersymmetry that are essential preparation for a graduate student or researcher intending to enter into particle theory or string theory.

M.I.T. Report- 1967

Flight Vehicle Aerodynamics-Mark Drela 2014-02-07 An overview of the physics, concepts, theories, and models underlying the discipline of aerodynamics.

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ROMANCE ACTION & ADVENTURE MYSTERY & THRILLER BIOGRAPHIES & HISTORY CHILDRENâ€™S YOUNG ADULT FANTASY HISTORICAL FICTION HORROR LITERARY FICTION NON-FICTION SCIENCE FICTION