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Altri autori (Persone)	ZadoraGrzegorz MartynaAgnieszka RamosDaniel AitkenColin
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Nota di contenuto	Statistical Analysis in Forensic Science; Contents; Preface; 1 Physicochemical data obtained in forensic science laboratories; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Glass; 1.2.1 SEM-EDX technique; 1.2.2 GRIM technique; 1.3 Flammable liquids: ATD-GC/MS technique; 1.4 Car paints: Py-GC/MS technique; 1.5 Fibres and inks: MSP-DAD technique; References; 2 Evaluation of evidence in the form of physicochemical data; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Comparison problem; 2.2.1 Two-stage approach; 2.2.2 Likelihood ratio approach; 2.2.3 Difference between an application of two-stage approach and likelihood ratio approach 2.3 Classification problem2.3.1 Chemometric approach; 2.3.2 Likelihood ratio approach; 2.4 Likelihood ratio and Bayes' theorem; References; 3 Continuous data; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Data transformations; 3.3 Descriptive statistics; 3.3.1 Measures of location; 3.3.2 Dispersion: Variance estimation; 3.3.3 Data distribution; 3.3.4 Correlation; 3.3.5 Continuous probability distributions; 3.4 Hypothesis testing; 3.4.1 Introduction; 3.4.2 Hypothesis test for a population mean

for samples with known variance from a normal distribution
3.4.3 Hypothesis test for a population mean for small samples with unknown variance from a normal distribution3.4.4 Relation between tests and confidence intervals; 3.4.5 Hypothesis test based on small samples for a difference in the means of two independent populations with unknown variances from normal distributions; 3.4.6 Paired comparisons; 3.4.7 Hotelling's test; 3.4.8 Significance test for correlation coefficient; 3.5 Analysis of variance; 3.5.1 Principles of ANOVA; 3.5.2 Feature selection with application of ANOVA; 3.5.3 Testing of the equality of variances; 3.6 Cluster analysis
3.6.1 Similarity measurements3.6.2 Hierarchical cluster analysis; 3.7 Dimensionality reduction; 3.7.1 Principal component analysis; 3.7.2 Graphical models; References; 4 Likelihood ratio models for comparison problems; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Normal between-object distribution; 4.2.1 Multivariate data; 4.2.2 Univariate data; 4.3 Between-object distribution modelled by kernel density estimation; 4.3.1 Multivariate data; 4.3.2 Univariate data; 4.4 Examples; 4.4.1 Univariate research data - normal between-object distribution - R software
4.4.2 Univariate casework data - normal between-object distribution - Bayesian network4.4.3 Univariate research data - kernel density estimation - R software; 4.4.4 Univariate casework data - kernel density estimation - calcuLatoR software; 4.4.5 Multivariate research data - normal between-object distribution - R software; 4.4.6 Multivariate research data - kernel density estimation procedure - R software; 4.4.7 Multivariate casework data - kernel density estimation - R software; 4.5 R Software; 4.5.1 Routines for casework applications; 4.5.2 Routines for research applications; References
5 Likelihood ratio models for classification problems

Sommario/riassunto

A practical guide for determining the evidential value of physicochemical data Microtraces of various materials (e.g. glass, paint, fibres, and petroleum products) are routinely subjected to physicochemical examination by forensic experts, whose role is to evaluate such physicochemical data in the context of the prosecution and defence propositions. Such examinations return various kinds of information, including quantitative data. From the forensic point of view, the most suitable way to evaluate evidence is the likelihood ratio. This book provides a collection of recent approaches t

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ISBN	3-0356-1302-8 3-0356-1289-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (68 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Basics. Building services
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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Foreword -- Introduction -- The Foundations of Light Planning -- Planning elements -- Planning scenarios -- In Conclusion -- Literature -- Standards -- Picture credits -- The author
Sommario/riassunto	Daylight is the most important element determining the mood and appearance of architecture, more so than all construction materials. In office buildings in particular, the good provision of daylight and matching artificial lighting installations make an important contribution to energy conservation – the better the use made of daylight, the less energy has to be consumed for artificial lighting. For this reason, typical architectural concepts have changed in recent years; enclosed buildings with full air-conditioning have increasingly made way to buildings that respond to the climate conditions of their environment, thereby using only a much reduced amount of energy without compromising on comfort. The BASICS Lighting Design volume includes the most important principles of daylight and artificial lighting design. Selection of subjects covered: Sizes and units Building concept design principles (layout design, building orientation and facade structure) Lighting design concepts Current daylighting and artificial lighting systems Solar screening Directing daylight Mehr als jedes andere Baumaterial bestimmt das Tageslicht Raumwirkungen, erzeugt Stimmungen, inszeniert Architektur. Eine

sinnvolle Tages- und eine darauf abgestimmte Kunstlichtplanung trägt, gerade in Bürogebäuden, wesentlich zur Energieeinsparung bei: Je besser das Tageslicht genutzt wird, desto weniger Energie muss für Kunstlicht eingesetzt werden. Aus diesem Grund hat sich das Leitbild der Architektur in den letzten Jahren geändert: Aus abgeschlossenen, voll klimatisierten Gebäuden wurden zunehmend Bauwerke, die auf die klimatischen Gegebenheiten der Umgebung baulich reagieren und so, ohne Einbußen beim Komfort, nur noch wenig Energie benötigen. Im Band Basics Lichtplanung sind die wichtigsten Grundlagen zur Tages- und Kunstlichtplanung zusammengestellt. Themen sind u.a.: Größen und Einheiten Planungsregeln der Gebäudekonzeption (Grundrissgestaltung, Gebäudeorientierung und Fassadengliederung) Konzepte der Lichtplanung aktuelle Tages- und Kunstlichtsysteme Sonnenschutz Tageslichtlenkung