

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910456599603321
Autore	Chopra Samir
Titolo	A legal theory for autonomous artificial agents [[electronic resource] /] / Samir Chopra and Laurence F. White
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ann Arbor, : University of Michigan Press, c2011
ISBN	1-283-24454-3 9786613244543 0-472-02676-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (263 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	WhiteLaurence F. <1966->
Disciplina	343.09/9
Soggetti	Agency (Law) Intelligent agents (Computer software) - Law and legislation Juristic persons Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Artificial agents and agency -- Artificial agents and contracts -- Attribution of knowledge to artificial agents and their principals -- Tort liability for artificial agents -- Personhood for artificial agents.
Sommario/riassunto	What legal status should be granted to artificial agents?

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910164294803321
Autore	Jay Harris
Titolo	Bibliographical Abstracts of Methods for Analysis of Synthetic Detergents
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Place of publication not identified], : American Society for Testing & Materials, 1956
ISBN	9780803181045 0803181043
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (39 pages)
Collana	American Society for Testing Materials ; ; 150-A
Disciplina	668.1
Soggetti	Cleaning compounds
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Since the issue of ASTM Special Technical Publication No. 150 in September, 1953, considerably greater interest in the analysis of synthetic detergents has become evident. The formation of 21 task groups of Joint AOCS-ASTM Subcommittee T-2 for the analysis of soaps and synthetic detergents has simply strengthened the need for this bibliography. As far as possible, the original references have been abstracted with the peculiar needs of the analyst in mind. Where original references were unavailable, abstract journals were used, and these are given in such cases as secondary references. No attempt has necessarily been made to trace the origin of specific techniques or methods, but where these were available, this has been done. Some references have been included which it was felt might have bearing upon the development of applicable methods. The first reference is dated 1888, much in advance of today's detergents, but is significant as the basis for techniques which may currently be used.</p>