1. Record Nr. UNINA9910786263503321

Autore	Nagel Thomas <1937->
Titolo	Mind and cosmos : why the materialist neo-Darwinian conception of nature is almost certainly false / / Thomas Nagel
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Oxford University Press, , 2012
ISBN	0-19-997719-4 0-19-991976-3 0-19-998036-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (x, 130 p.)
Disciplina	113
Soggetti	Cosmology Cosmogony Beginning Creation Science - Philosophy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	; 1 Introduction ; 3 -- ; 2 Antireductionism and the Natural Order ; 13 -- ; 3 Consciousness ; 35 -- ; 4 Cognition ; 71 -- ; 5 Value ; 97 -- ; 6 Conclusion ; 127.
Sommario/riassunto	In Mind and Cosmos Thomas Nagel argues that the widely accepted world view of materialist naturalism is untenable. The mind-body problem cannot be confined to the relation between animal minds and animal bodies. If materialism cannot accommodate consciousness and other mind-related aspects of reality, then we must abandon a purely materialist understanding of nature in general, extending to biology, evolutionary theory, and cosmology. Since minds are features ofbiological systems that have developed through evolution, the standard materialist version of evolutionary biology is fundamentally incomplete. And the cosmological history that led to the origin of life and the coming into existence of the conditions for evolution cannot be a merely materialist history. An adequateconception of nature would have to explain the appearance in the universe of materially irreducible conscious minds, as such. No such explanation is available, and the

	physical sciences, including molecular biology, cannot be expected to provide one. The book explores these problems through a general treatment of the obstacles to reductionism, with more specific application to the phenomena of consciousness, cognition, and value. The conclusion is that physics cannot be the theory ofeverything.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910817703103321

Titolo	Mapping class groups and moduli spaces of Riemann surfaces : proceedings of workshops held June 24-28, 1991, in Gottingen, Germany, and August 6-10, 1991, in Seattle, Washington with support from the Sonderforschungsbereich 170 "Geometrie und Analysis" and the National Science Foundation / / Carl-Friedrich Bodigheimer, Richard M. Hain, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Providence, Rhode Island : , : American Mathematical Society, , [1993] ©1993
ISBN	0-8218-7741-0 0-8218-5484-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (394 p.)
Collana	Contemporary mathematics, , 0271-4132 ; ; 150
Disciplina	515/.9223
Soggetti	Riemann surfaces Class groups (Mathematics) Moduli theory
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"The Workshops on Mapping Class Groups and Moduli Spaces of Riemann Surfaces were held at the Mathematical Institute of the University of Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	""Contents""; ""Preface""; ""Introduction""; ""Participants""; ""List of Tables""; ""A combinatorial approach to reducibility of mapping classes""; ""Interval exchange spaces and moduli spaces""; ""Cohomology of the group of motions of n strings in 3-space""; ""Mapping class groups and classical homotopy theory""; ""Completions of mapping class groups and the cycle C a€? Ca€?""; ""The rational Picard group of the moduli space of Riemann surfaces with spin

		structure""; ""On certain families of compact Riemann surfaces"" ""On the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties""""""The Weil-Petersson volume of the moduli space of punctured spheres""
3.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910300369103321
	Autore	Radmaneshfar Elahe
	Titolo	Mathematical Modelling of the Cell Cycle Stress Response / / by Elahe Radmaneshfar
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014
	ISBN	3-319-00744-0
	Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (122 p.)
	Collana	Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-5053
	Disciplina	570.285
	Soggetti	Biophysics Cell cycle Biomathematics Bioinformatics Physics Biological and Medical Physics, Biophysics Cell Cycle Analysis Physiological, Cellular and Medical Topics Computational Biology/Bioinformatics Applications of Graph Theory and Complex Networks
	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.
	Nota di contenuto	A biological overview of the cell cycle and its response to osmotic stress and the -factor -- ODE model of the cell cycle response to osmotic stress -- Boolean model of the cell cycle response to stress -- Conclusion -- List of equations, parameters and initial conditions -- Effect of methods of update on existence of fixed points.
	Sommario/riassunto	The cell cycle is a sequence of biochemical events that are controlled by complex but robust molecular machinery. This enables cells to achieve accurate self-reproduction under a broad range of conditions.

Environmental changes are transmitted by molecular signaling networks, which coordinate their actions with the cell cycle. This work presents the first description of two complementary computational models describing the influence of osmotic stress on the entire cell cycle of S. cerevisiae. Our models condense a vast amount of experimental evidence on the interaction of the cell cycle network components with the osmotic stress pathway. Importantly, it is only by considering the entire cell cycle that we are able to make a series of novel predictions which emerge from the coupling between the molecular components of different cell cycle phases. The model-based predictions are supported by experiments in S. cerevisiae and, moreover, have recently been observed in other eukaryotes. Furthermore our models reveal the mechanisms that emerge as a result of the interaction between the cell cycle and stress response networks.