

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910450174803321
Autore	Shuryak E. V
Titolo	The QCD vacuum, hadrons and superdense matter [[electronic resource] /] / Edward V. Shuryak
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hackensack, N.J. ; ; London, : World Scientific, c2004
ISBN	1-281-87710-7 9786611877101 981-256-569-8
Edizione	[2nd ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (637 p.)
Collana	World Scientific lecture notes in physics ; ; v. 71
Disciplina	539.7548
Soggetti	Quantum chromodynamics Hadrons Nuclear matter 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 (p. 587-615) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Preface; Chapter 1 Theoretical Introduction; Chapter 2 Phenomenology of the QCD Vacuum; Chapter 3 Euclidean Theory of Tunneling: From Quantum Mechanics to Gauge Theories; Chapter 4 Instanton Ensemble in QCD; Chapter 5 Lattice QCD; Chapter 6 QCD Correlation Functions; Chapter 7 High Energy Hadronic Collisions; Chapter 8 QCD at Finite Temperatures; Chapter 9 Excited Hadronic Matter in Heavy Ion Collisions; Chapter 10 Early Diagnostics of Hadronic Matter; Chapter 11 QCD at High Density; Chapter 12 A Wider Picture; Appendix A Notations; Appendix B Basic Instanton Formulae Appendix C A Sample Program for Numerical Simulation of the Euclidean Quantum PathsBibliography; Index
Sommario/riassunto	This invaluable book is an extensive set of lecture notes on various aspects of non-perturbative quantum chromodynamics the fundamental theory of strong interaction on which nuclear and hadronic physics is based. The original edition of the book, written in the mid-1980's, had more or less a review style.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910956624003321
Titolo	The costs and benefits of price stability // edited by Martin Feldstein
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago, : University of Chicago Press, 1999
ISBN	9786611223373 9781281223371 1281223379 9780226241760 0226241769
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (374 p.)
Collana	A National Bureau of Economic Research conference report
Altri autori (Persone)	FeldsteinMartin S
Disciplina	338.5/26
Soggetti	Inflation (Finance) Monetary policy Price regulation Prices - Government policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Papers presented at an NBER conference held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Feb. 20-21, 1997.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- National Bureau of Economic Research -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- 1. Capital Income Taxes and the Benefit of Price Stability -- 2. Price Stability versus Low Inflation in Germany: An Analysis of Costs and Benefits -- 3. A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Going from Low Inflation to Price Stability in Spain -- 4. Some Costs and Benefits of Price Stability in the United Kingdom -- 5. Inflation and the User Cost of Capital: Does Inflation Still Matter? -- 6. Excess Capital Flows and the Burden of Inflation in Open Economies -- 7. Identifying Inflation's Grease and Sand Effects in the Labor Market -- 8. Does Inflation Harm Economic Growth? Evidence from the OECD -- Contributors -- Author Index -- Subject Index
Sommario/riassunto	In recent years, the Federal Reserve and central banks worldwide have enjoyed remarkable success in their battle against inflation. The challenge now confronting the Fed and its counterparts is how to proceed in this newly benign economic environment: Should monetary policy seek to maintain a rate of low-level inflation or eliminate

inflation altogether in an effort to attain full price stability? In a seminal article published in 1997, Martin Feldstein developed a framework for calculating the gains in economic welfare that might result from a move from a low level of inflation to full price stability. The present volume extends that analysis, focusing on the likely costs and benefits of achieving price stability not only in the United States, but in Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom as well. The results show that even small changes in already low inflation rates can have a substantial impact on the economic performance of different countries, and that variations in national tax rules can affect the level of gain from disinflation.
