

1. Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991003176449707536
Titolo	The correspondence / Thomas Hobbes ; edited by Noel Malcolm
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford : Clarendon Press, 2005
ISBN	9780198237471
Descrizione fisica	v. ; 24 cm
Collana	The Clarendon edition of the philosophical works of Thomas Hobbes
Altri autori (Persone)	Malcolm, Noel
Disciplina	192
Soggetti	Hobbes, Thomas Lettere e carteggi Hobbes, Thomas Lettere e carteggi
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	v. 1.: 1622-1659 ; v. 2.: 1660-1679.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910496024803321
Autore	Bartels Jens
Titolo	Femmes influentes dans le monde hellénistique et à Rome : iii ^e siècle av. J.-C.-ier siècle apr. J.-C. // Isabelle Cogitore, Anne Bielman Sánchez, Anne Kolb
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Grenoble, : UGA Éditions, 2021
ISBN	2-37747-289-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (262 p.)
Collana	Des princes
Altri autori (Persone)	Bielman SánchezAnne BurckhardtLeonhard CeneriniFrancesca CogitoreIsabelle DelrieuxFabrice D'AgostiniMonica FerrièsMarie-Claire KolbAnne KunstChristiane LenzoGiuseppina Maria LucchelliTomaso Rohr VioFrancesca WidmerMarie Bielman SánchezAnne
Soggetti	History Political Science Women's Studies Antiquité greco-romaine histoire histoire ancienne littérature ancienne femme politique pouvoir histoire politique reines Cléopâtre histoire des femmes Ptolémée Rome

Apamè

Lingua di pubblicazione

Francese

Formato

Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico

Monografia

Sommario/riassunto

Reines, impératrices, régentes... Autant de termes plus ou moins anachroniques – et la liste n'est pas exhaustive – qui posent la question de la place des femmes influentes dans l'Antiquité. Et pourtant, les mondes antiques sont peuplés de femmes, que les sources, littéraires ou documentaires, présentent aux côtés des puissants ; elles sont tantôt en lien et tantôt en opposition avec eux, tantôt honorées, tantôt écartées. La forme même du pouvoir qu'elles exercent, directement ou indirectement, est une source d'interrogations, tout comme les variations de la place qu'elles occupent dans les institutions politiques ; l'expression officielle de ce pouvoir évolue, notamment dans les périodes de crise dynastique. Les questions sur les femmes influentes sont donc multiples et, de la confrontation entre les périodes hellénistique et romaine, est né un livre polyphonique, à la confluence de recherches menées ces dernières années en France, Suisse, Italie et Allemagne, par des spécialistes de l'histoire politique. Organisé en deux parties, respectivement sur les atouts des femmes et sur leurs modes d'exercice du pouvoir, le livre fait apparaître une vingtaine de thématiques sur lesquelles le dialogue entre les deux périodes antiques est particulièrement fécond et offre des réflexions novatrices. Queens, empresses, mothers or sisters of rulers: from the Egypt of Cleopatra to the Rome of Nero, they all played a part on the political stage. This book provides the key to understanding the role of powerful women and their relationship with power in the ancient world.

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910299669803321
Titolo	Brain-Computer Interfaces : Current Trends and Applications // edited by Aboul Ella Hassanien, Ahmad Taher Azar
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	9783319109787 3319109782
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (422 p.)
Collana	Intelligent Systems Reference Library, , 1868-4408 ; ; 74
Disciplina	573.860113
Soggetti	Computational intelligence Artificial intelligence User interfaces (Computer systems) Human-computer interaction Neurosciences Computational Intelligence Artificial Intelligence User Interfaces and Human Computer Interaction Neuroscience
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 at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Foreword; Preface; Contents; Part I General Views on Brain-ComputerInterfacing; 1 Brain Computer Interface: A Review; Abstract; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Neuroimaging-Based Approaches in the BCI; 1.2.1 The Neuroimaging Modalities; 1.2.1.1 Electroencephalography; 1.2.1.2 Electroocortigraphy; 1.2.1.3 Magnetoencephalography; 1.2.1.4 Intracortical Neuron Recording; 1.2.1.5 Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging; 1.2.1.6 Near Infrared Spectroscopy; 1.3 Control Signals in BCI Systems; 1.3.1 EEG Signal Processing for BCI; 1.3.1.1 Data Collection Through Electrodes 1.3.1.2 Pre-processing Methods in BCI Designs1.3.1.3 Sources of Noise in EEG Signal; 1.3.2 Preprocessing Techniques that Deal with EOG/EMG Artifacts; 1.3.3 Feature Extraction for BCI Designs; 1.3.3.1 EEG Features; 1.3.3.2 Feature Dimension Reduction Techniques; 1.3.4

Classification Methods and Post-processing; 1.3.4.1 Properties of Classifiers; 1.3.4.2 Brief Survey of Classifiers Used in BCI Research; 1.3.4.3 Linear Classifiers; 1.3.4.4 Neural Networks; 1.3.4.5 Nonlinear Bayesian Classifiers; 1.3.4.6 Nearest Neighbor Classifiers; 1.3.4.7 Combinations of Classifiers
 1.3.5 Classification Performance Metrics
 1.4 Conclusion; References;
 2 Basics of Brain Computer Interface; Abstract; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Brain Anatomy; 2.3 Brain Computer Interface Types; 2.3.1 Invasive BCI Acquisition Techniques; 2.3.2 Partially Invasive BCI Acquisition Techniques; 2.3.3 Non Invasive BCI Acquisition Techniques; 2.4 Types of BCI Signals; 2.5 Components of Interest; 2.5.1 Oscillatory EEG Activity; 2.5.2 Event-Related Potentials; 2.6 Monitoring Brain Activity Using EEG; 2.7 BCI System; 2.8 BCI Monitoring Hardware and Software; 2.9 Brain Computer Interface Applications
 2.10 BCI Trends
 2.11 Conclusion; References;
 3 Noninvasive Electromagnetic Methods for Brain Monitoring: A Technical Review; Abstract; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Human Brain Anatomy; 3.3 Brain Diseases; 3.4 Noninvasive Brain Monitoring; 3.4.1 Advantages of PET; 3.4.2 Disadvantages of PET; 3.5 Electromagnetic Brain Monitoring Methods; 3.5.1 Brain Metabolism and Brain Imaging; 3.5.2 Electroencephalography (EEG); 3.5.2.1 History; 3.5.2.2 EEG Potentials; 3.5.2.3 Source of Brain Potentials; 3.5.2.4 The EEG Interpretation; 3.5.2.5 Brain Waves and EEG Diagnosis; 3.5.2.6 Why EEG; 3.5.2.7 How It Works
 3.5.2.8 EEG Instrumentation
 3.5.2.9 Preparation for an EEG Test; 3.5.2.10 Regular or Standard EEG; 3.5.2.11 Sleep-Deprived EEG; 3.5.2.12 Long Term EEG; 3.5.2.13 Ambulatory EEG; 3.5.2.14 Advantages of EEG; 3.5.2.15 Disadvantages; 3.5.2.16 Electrode Placement in EEG; 3.5.3 Magnetoencephalography (MEG); 3.5.3.1 History; 3.5.3.2 Why Is an MEG Performed?; 3.5.3.3 How MEG Work; 3.5.3.4 Advantages of MEG; 3.5.3.5 Disadvantages of MEG; 3.5.4 Electrocorticography (ECoG); 3.5.4.1 Clinical Applications; 3.5.4.2 Advantages of ECoG; 3.5.4.3 Disadvantages of ECoG
 3.5.5 Electroneurogram (ENG)

Sommario/riassunto

The success of a BCI system depends as much on the system itself as on the user's ability to produce distinctive EEG activity. BCI systems can be divided into two groups according to the placement of the electrodes used to detect and measure neurons firing in the brain. These groups are: invasive systems, electrodes are inserted directly into the cortex are used for single cell or multi unit recording, and electrocorticography (ECoG), electrodes are placed on the surface of the cortex (or dura); noninvasive systems, they are placed on the scalp and use electroencephalography (EEG) or magnetoencephalography (MEG) to detect neuron activity. The book is basically divided into three parts. The first part of the book covers the basic concepts and overviews of Brain Computer Interface. The second part describes new theoretical developments of BCI systems. The third part covers views on real applications of BCI systems.
