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Sommario/riassunto	"Historians often emphasize how, during both the difficult inter-war years and the Second World War, the Liberal government of Mackenzie King successfully reconciled the needs of majority rule with the recognition of minority voice, particularly in foreign affairs. How did a consummate anti-Catholic, who did not even speak French, manage to acknowledge and accommodate the vastly different demands of the French-speaking population? Ernest Lapointe, officially the minister of justice (1924-6, 1926-30, 1935-41) and minister of fisheries (1921-4), represented francophone Quebeckers in the federal cabinet. His ability to influence and reflect the views of the Quebec population, his loyalty to Mackenzie King, and in some cases, his threats of resignation, awarded him considerable weight in many external affairs questions. Analysing seventeen foreign policy decisions, the author uncovers Ernest Lapointe's relationship with King, and the voice of Quebec represented by his skillful interceptions."--Jacket

2.

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Autore	Wu Hao
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Factorization of Tensors -- Chapter 4 Diverse Biases Nonnegative Latent Factorization of Tensors -- Chapter 5 ADMM-Based Nonnegative Latent Factorization of Tensors -- Chapter 6 Perspectives and Conclusion. .

Sommario/riassunto

A dynamic network is frequently encountered in various real industrial applications, such as the Internet of Things. It is composed of numerous nodes and large-scale dynamic real-time interactions among them, where each node indicates a specified entity, each directed link indicates a real-time interaction, and the strength of an interaction can be quantified as the weight of a link. As the involved nodes increase drastically, it becomes impossible to observe their full interactions at each time slot, making a resultant dynamic network High Dimensional and Incomplete (HDI). An HDI dynamic network with directed and weighted links, despite its HDI nature, contains rich knowledge regarding involved nodes' various behavior patterns. Therefore, it is essential to study how to build efficient and effective representation learning models for acquiring useful knowledge. In this book, we first model a dynamic network into an HDI tensor and present the basic latent factorization of tensors (LFT) model. Then, we propose four representative LFT-based network representation methods. The first method integrates the short-time bias, long-time bias and preprocessing bias to precisely represent the volatility of network data. The second method utilizes a proportion-al-integral-derivative controller to construct an adjusted instance error to achieve a higher convergence rate. The third method considers the non-negativity of fluctuating network data by constraining latent features to be non-negative and incorporating the extended linear bias. The fourth method adopts an alternating direction method of multipliers framework to build a learning model for implementing representation to dynamic networks with high preciseness and efficiency.