

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910699127903321
Titolo	Tracer-test planning using the efficient hydrologic tracer-test design (EHTD) program [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington, D.C.] : , : U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, National Center for Environmental Assessment-Washington Office, , [2003]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource : illustrations
Soggetti	Groundwater flow - United States Groundwater tracers - United States Volatile organic compounds - Environmental aspects - United States Groundwater - Purification - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from title screen (viewed Apr. 5, 2004). "April 2003." "EPA/600/R-03/034."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910350208103321
Autore	Chakraborty Mihir Kumar
Titolo	Theory of Graded Consequence : A General Framework for Logics of Uncertainty / / by Mihir Kumar Chakraborty, Soma Dutta
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2019
ISBN	981-13-8896-2
Edizione	[1st ed. 2019.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (235 pages)
Collana	Logic in Asia: Studia Logica Library, , 2364-4613
Disciplina	511.3
Soggetti	Logic Logic, Symbolic and mathematical Mathematical Logic and Foundations
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Basics of GCT -- Incorporating Negation in object language -- Proof theory for graded consequence -- Relationship with some other consequence operators and relations -- Suggested applications.
Sommario/riassunto	This book introduces the theory of graded consequence (GCT) and its mathematical formulation. It also compares the notion of graded consequence with other notions of consequence in fuzzy logics, and discusses possible applications of the theory in approximate reasoning and decision-support systems. One of the main points where this book emphasizes on is that GCT maintains the distinction between the three different levels of languages of a logic, namely object language, metalanguage and metametalinguage, and thus avoids the problem of violation of the principle of use and mention; it also shows, gathering evidences from existing fuzzy logics, that the problem of category mistake may arise as a result of not maintaining distinction between levels.