

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910784521103321
Titolo	Combinatorial and global optimization [[electronic resource] /] / editors, Panos M. Pardalos, Athanasios Migdalas, Rainer E. Burkard
Pubbl/distr/stampa	River Edge, NJ, : World Scientific, c2002
ISBN	981-277-821-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (373 p.)
Collana	Series on applied mathematics ; ; vol. 14
Altri autori (Persone)	PardalosP. M <1954-> (Panos M.) MigdalasAthanasios BurkardRainer E
Disciplina	511/6
Soggetti	Combinatorial optimization Mathematical optimization Nonlinear programming
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	Contents; Preface; A Forest Exterior Point Algorithm for Assignment Problems; 1 Introduction; 2 Preliminaries; 3 Description of the algorithm; 4 Correctness and complexity of the algorithm; 5 Concluding remarks; References A Hybrid Scatter Genetic Tabu Approach for Continuous Global Optimization 1 Introduction; 2 Genetic scatter search and tabu search approach; 3 HSGT algorithm description; 4 Weight computations; 5 Computational results; 6 Conclusions and recommendations Appendix A: Test functions References; Exact Rates of Prokhorov Convergence under Three Moment Conditions; 1 Main result; 2 Outline of proof; References; Location/Allocation of Queuing Facilities in Continuous Space using Minisum and Minimax Criteria ; 1 Introduction 2 The model 3 A solution method; 4 Computational results; 5 Conclusions; References; Algorithms for the Consistency Analysis in Scenario Projects; 1 Introduction; 2 Definitions; 3 Complexity ; 4 Algorithms ; 5 Conclusions ; References Assignment of Reusable and Non-Reusable Frequencies 1 Introduction; 2 Definitions and techniques; 3 The complexity of radio coloring and

Sommario/riassunto

Combinatorial and global optimization problems appear in a wide range of applications in operations research, engineering, biological science, and computer science. In combinatorial optimization and graph theory, many approaches have been developed that link the discrete universe to the continuous universe through geometric, analytic, and algebraic techniques. Such techniques include global optimization formulations, semidefinite programming, and spectral theory. Recent major successes based on these approaches include interior point algorithms for linear and discrete problems, the celebrated

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910785835203321
Autore	Bauer Heinz <1928->
Titolo	Measure and integration theory [[electronic resource] /] / Heinz Bauer ; translated from the German by Robert B. Burckel
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin ; ; New York, : W. de Gruyter, 2001
ISBN	3-11-086620-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (248 p.)
Collana	De Gruyter studies in mathematics ; ; 26
Classificazione	SK 430
Altri autori (Persone)	BurckelRobert B
Disciplina	530.8/01
Soggetti	Measure theory Integrals, Generalized
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. [216]-220) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Chapter I Measure Theory -- Chapter II Integration Theory -- Chapter III Product Measures -- Chapter IV Measures on Topological Spaces -- Bibliography -- Symbol Index -- Name Index -- Subject Index -- Back matter
Sommario/riassunto	This book gives a straightforward introduction to the field as it is nowadays required in many branches of analysis and especially in

probability theory. The first three chapters (Measure Theory, Integration Theory, Product Measures) basically follow the clear and approved exposition given in the author's earlier book on ""Probability Theory and Measure Theory"". Special emphasis is laid on a complete discussion of the transformation of measures and integration with respect to the product measure, convergence theorems, parameter depending integrals, as well as the Radon-Nikodym theorem.
