1. Record Nr. UNISALENTO991000776699707536

Autore	Kuo, Shan S.
Titolo	Computer applications of numerical methods / Shan S. Kuo
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Reading, Mass. : Addison-Wesley, 1972
ISBN	0201039567
Descrizione fisica	xii, 415 p. : ill. ; 25 cm
Classificazione	AMS 65-01 AMS 65-XX AMS 68-01 AMS 68-XX
Disciplina	001.64
Soggetti	Computer science Electronic digital computers FORTRAN Numerical analysis-data processing
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	A revision of the author's Numerical methods and computers, published in 1965 Includes bibliographies

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910789947803321

Autore	Pines Yuri
Titolo	The everlasting empire [[electronic resource]] : the political culture of ancient China and its imperial legacy / / Yuri Pines
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, N.J., : Princeton University Press, 2012
ISBN	1-280-49410-7 9786613589330 1-4008-4227-1
Edizione	[Core Textbook]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (256 p.)
Disciplina	306.20951
Soggetti	Political culture - China - History Political science - China - Philosophy - History Imperialism - China - History Ideology - China - History China Politics and government
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Chapter 1. The Ideal of "Great Unity" -- Chapter 2. The Monarch -- Chapter 3. The Literati -- Chapter 4. Local Elite -- Chapter 5. The People -- Chapter 6. Imperial Political Culture in the Modern Age -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Established in 221 BCE, the Chinese empire lasted for 2,132 years before being replaced by the Republic of China in 1912. During its two millennia, the empire endured internal wars, foreign incursions, alien occupations, and devastating rebellions--yet fundamental institutional, sociopolitical, and cultural features of the empire remained intact. The Everlasting Empire traces the roots of the Chinese empire's exceptional longevity and unparalleled political durability, and shows how lessons from the imperial past are relevant for China today. Yuri Pines demonstrates that the empire survived and adjusted to a variety of domestic and external challenges through a peculiar combination of rigid ideological premises and their flexible implementation. The empire's major political actors and neighbors shared its fundamental

ideological principles, such as unity under a single monarch--hence, even the empire's strongest domestic and foreign foes adopted the system of imperial rule. Yet details of this rule were constantly negotiated and adjusted. Pines shows how deep tensions between political actors including the emperor, the literati, local elites, and rebellious commoners actually enabled the empire's basic institutional framework to remain critically vital and adaptable to ever-changing sociopolitical circumstances. As contemporary China moves toward a new period of prosperity and power in the twenty-first century, Pines argues that the legacy of the empire may become an increasingly important force in shaping the nation's future trajectory.

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910566458503321

Autore	Sebastiano Salvidio
Titolo	The Ecological Role of Salamanders as Predators and Prey
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2022
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (122 p.)
Soggetti	Research & information: general
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Salamanders are relevant components of many terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. However, despite the importance of salamanders in many resource-consumer networks, their functional role remains remarkably understudied. Therefore, this volume, entitled The Ecological Role of Salamanders as Prey and Predators, provides an opportunity for researchers to highlight the new research on the ecological role of salamanders and newts in prey-predator systems, their trophic behavior, and the variability of their trophic niche in space and time. Various innovative methods, such as COI metabarcoding and network analysis, are applied in the present study to test both the classical and new hypotheses concerning the trophic ecology of salamanders and

their interactions with their prey. The present volume is composed of one review and seven research papers, all of which are published after undergoing a complete and impartial peer-review process.