1. Record Nr. UNINA9910824060603321

Autore	Secher Peter Zink <1967->
Titolo	Business model driven mergers and acquisitions : how to avoid failures in corporate mergers and acquisitions / / Peter Zink Secher, Ian Horley
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, England ; ; Hoboken, New Jersey : , : John Wiley & Sons, , 2017
ISBN	1-119-39792-8 1-119-39794-4
Edizione	[1st edition]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1 volume) : illustrations
Disciplina	658.1/62
Soggetti	Consolidation and merger of corporations
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Sommario/riassunto	The formula that transforms the probability of success when growing your business with M&A The M&A Formula brings together decades of research and case studies from recognised leaders into a model that anybody can use to grow their business using M&A, no matter large or small. Whether you see it as avoiding the painful failure that currently runs at a Global average of over 50%, or stacking the cards in your favour, business model-driven M&A will definitely help you win by either seizing opportunities from your competition, or failing fast – before it really hurts you. M&As fail because the thinking surrounding them fails the rigour of scientific examination; by observing the results of conventional processes and positions, the need for new direction becomes apparent. This book presents a new set of tactics based on data from high-profile M&As, constructing a modern map of practical and business model-driven tactics that succeed in the real world. Case studies of successful deals illustrate on-the-ground implementation of a new M&A model, and tactics formulated by M&A specialists equip you with the wisdom to avoid common pitfalls and costly errors. The M&A sector is continuing to grow, and the trend shows no sign of slowing. Business leaders need a robust, business model-driven M&A strategy for handling these high-stakes transactions, but the usual methods are no longer cutting it. This book provides a new way forward for

	businesses seeking smart M&A tactics, helping them to: Rethink conventional M&A wisdom in light of recent failures. Adopt new data-backed tactics that help ensure success. Avoid litigation risk and the high cost of failures. Examine practical models and illustrative high-profile case studies. M&A failures have reached global epidemic proportions, with economic impacts to scale. Businesses around the world are in dire need of direction, and as the stakes grow, so do the potential costs of mistakes. The M&A Formula provides sound guidance and a practical new model for successful M&As in the new economy.

2.

Record Nr.	UNINA9911020148103321
Autore	Bollen Kenneth A
Titolo	Latent curve models : a structural equation perspective / / Kenneth A. Bollen, Patrick J. Curran
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley-Interscience, c2006
ISBN	1-280-40940-1 9786610409402 0-470-32167-9 0-471-74609-6 0-471-74608-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (307 p.)
Collana	Wiley series in probability and statistics
Altri autori (Persone)	CurranPatrick J. <1965->
Disciplina	519.5/35
Soggetti	Latent structure analysis Latent variables
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. 263-273) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Latent Curve Models; Contents; Preface; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Conceptualization and Analysis of Trajectories; 1.1.1 Trajectories of Crime Rates; 1.1.2 Data Requirements; 1.1.3 Summary; 1.2 Three Initial Questions About Trajectories; 1.2.1 Question 1: What Is the Trajectory for the Entire Group?; 1.2.2 Question 2: Do We Need Distinct Trajectories for Each Case?; 1.2.3 Question 3: If Distinct Trajectories Are Needed, Can We Identify Variables to Predict These Individual

Trajectories?; 1.2.4 Summary; 1.3 Brief History of Latent Curve Models; 1.3.1 Early Developments: The Nineteenth Century
1.3.2 Fitting Group Trajectories: 1900-19371.3.3 Fitting Individual and Group Trajectories: 1938-1950s; 1.3.4 Trajectory Modeling with Latent Variables: 1950s-1984; 1.3.5 Current Latent Curve Modeling: 1984-present; 1.3.6 Summary; 1.4 Organization of the Remainder of the Book; 2 Unconditional Latent Curve Model; 2.1 Repeated Measures; 2.2 General Model and Assumptions; 2.3 Identification; 2.4 Case-By-Case Approach; 2.4.1 Assessing Model Fit; 2.4.2 Limitations of Case-by-Case Approach; 2.5 Structural Equation Model Approach; 2.5.1 Matrix Expression of the Latent Curve Model
2.5.2 Maximum Likelihood Estimation2.5.3 Empirical Example; 2.5.4 Assessing Model Fit; 2.5.5 Components of Fit; 2.6 Alternative Approaches to the SEM; 2.7 Conclusions; Appendix 2A: Test Statistics, Nonnormality, and Statistical Power; 3 Missing Data and Alternative Metrics of Time; 3.1 Missing Data; 3.1.1 Types of Missing Data; 3.1.2 Treatment of Missing Data; 3.1.3 Empirical Example; 3.1.4 Summary; 3.2 Missing Data and Alternative Metrics of Time; 3.2.1 Numerical Measure of Time; 3.2.2 When Wave of Assessment and Alternative Metrics of Time Are Equivalent
3.2.3 When Wave of Assessment and Alternative Metrics of Time Are Different3.2.4 Reorganizing Data as a Function of Alternative Metrics of Time; 3.2.5 Individually Varying Values of Time; 3.2.6 Summary; 3.2.7 Empirical Example: Reading Achievement; 3.3 Conclusions; 4 Nonlinear Trajectories and the Coding of Time; 4.1 Modeling Nonlinear Functions of Time; 4.1.1 Polynomial Trajectories: Quadratic Trajectory Model; 4.1.2 Polynomial Trajectories: Cubic Trajectory Models; 4.1.3 Summary; 4.2 Nonlinear Curve Fitting: Estimated Factor Loadings; 4.2.1 Selecting the Metric of Change
4.3 Piecewise Linear Trajectory Models4.3.1 Identification; 4.3.2 Interpretation; 4.4 Alternative Parametric Functions; 4.4.1 Exponential Trajectory; 4.4.2 Parametric Functions with Cycles; 4.4.3 Nonlinear Transformations of the Metric of Time; 4.4.4 Nonlinear Transformations of the Repeated Measures; 4.5 Linear Transformations of the Metric of Time; 4.5.1 Logic of Recoding the Metric of Time; 4.5.2 General Framework for Transforming Time; 4.5.3 Summary; 4.6 Conclusions; Appendix 4A: Identification of Quadratic and Piecewise Latent Curve Models; 4A.1 Quadratic LCM; 4A.2 Piecewise LCM
5 Conditional Latent Curve Models

Sommario/riassunto

An effective technique for data analysis in the social sciences The recent explosion in longitudinal data in the social sciences highlights the need for this timely publication. Latent Curve Models: A Structural Equation Perspective provides an effective technique to analyze latent curve models (LCMs). This type of data features random intercepts and slopes that permit each case in a sample to have a different trajectory over time. Furthermore, researchers can include variables to predict the parameters governing these trajectories. The authors synthesize a vast amount of research and find