

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911018817003321
Autore	Lowen Steven Bradley <1962->
Titolo	Fractal-based point processes // Steven Bradley Lowen, Malvin Carl Teich
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, N.J., : Wiley-Interscience, 2005
ISBN	9786610278398 9781280278396 1280278390 9780470354780 047035478X 9780471754725 0471754722 9780471754701 0471754706
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (628 p.)
Collana	Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics ; ; v.366
Altri autori (Persone)	TeichMalvin Carl
Disciplina	519.2/3
Soggetti	Point processes Fractals
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. 513-565) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Fractal-Based Point Processes; Preface; Contents; List of Figures; List of Figures; List of Tables; List of Tables; Authors; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Fractals; 1.1 Coastline of Iceland at different scales; 1.2 Point Processes; 1.3 Fractal-Based Point Processes; 1.2 Vehicular-traffic point process; Problems; 1.1 Length of Icelandic coastline at different scales; 1.2 Polygon approximation for perimeter of circle; 2 Scaling, Fractals, and Chaos; 2.1 Dimension; 2.1 Representative objects: measurements and dimensions; 2.2 Scaling Functions; 2.3 Fractals; 2.4 Examples of Fractals 2.1 Cantor-set construction2.2 Realization of Brownian motion; 2.3 Fern: a nonrandom natural fractal; 2.4 Grand Canyon: a random natural fractal; 2.5 Examples of Nonfractals; 2.5 Realization of a homogeneous Poisson process; 2.6 Deterministic Chaos; 2.6 Nonchaotic system with nonfractal attractor: time course; 2.7 Chaotic system with nonfractal

attractor: time course; 2.8 Chaotic system with fractal attractor; 2.9
 Chaotic system with fractal attractor: time course; 2.10 Nonchaotic
 system with fractal attractor; 2.7 Origins of Fractal Behavior
 2.11 Nonchaotic system with fractal attractor: time course
 2.8 Ubiquity of Fractal Behavior; Problems; 3 Point Processes: Definition and
 Measures; 3.1 Point Processes; 3.2 Representations; 3.1 Point-process
 representations; 3.3 Interval-Based Measures; 3.2 Rescaled-range
 analysis: pseudocode; 3.3 Rescaled-range analysis: illustration; 3.4
 Detrended fluctuation analysis: pseudocode; 3.4 Count-Based
 Measures; 3.5 Detrended fluctuation analysis: illustration; 3.6
 Construction of normalized variances; 3.5 Other Measures; Problems; 4
 Point Processes: Examples; 4.1 Homogeneous Poisson Point Process
 4.2 Renewal Point Processes 4.3 Doubly Stochastic Poisson Point
 Processes; 4.1 Stochastic-rate point processes; 4.4 Integrate-and-
 Reset Point Processes; 4.5 Cascaded Point Processes; 4.2 Cascaded
 point process; 4.6 Branching Point Processes; 4.7 Levy-Dust
 Counterexample; Problems; 5 Fractal and Fractal-Rate Point Processes;
 5.1 Measures of Fractal Behavior in Point Processes; 5.2 Ranges of
 Power-Law Exponents; 5.3 Relationships among Measures; 5.4
 Examples of Fractal Behavior in Point Processes; 5.1 Representative rate
 spectra; 5.2 Representative normalized Haar-wavelet variances
 5.5 Fractal-Based Point Processes 5.3 Normalized Daubechies-wavelet
 variances; 5.4 Fractal and nonfractal point processes; 5.5 Fractal-rate
 and nonfractal point processes; Problems; 5.6 Estimated normalized-
 variance curves; 5.7 Representative interval spectra; 5.8 Representative
 interval wavelet variances; 5.9 Representative interevent-interval
 histograms; 5.10 Representative capacity dimensions; 5.11 Generalized
 dimensions for an exocytic point process; 6 Processes Based on
 Fractional Brownian Motion; 6.1 Fractional Brownian Motion; 6.1
 Realizations of fractional Brownian motion
 6.2 Fractional Gaussian Noise

Sommario/riassunto

An integrated approach to fractals and point processes This publication
 provides a complete and integrated presentation of the fields of fractals
 and point processes, from definitions and measures to analysis and
 estimation. The authors skillfully demonstrate how fractal-based point
 processes, established as the intersection of these two fields, are
 tremendously useful for representing and describing a wide variety of
 diverse phenomena in the physical and biological sciences. Topics
 range from information-packet arrivals on a computer network to
 action-potential occurrences in a neural