

Estimating The Size Of A Mole Lab Answers

The Texas State Energy Conservation Office presents the full text of a fact sheet entitled "Estimating PV System Size and Cost." The fact sheet discusses how to estimate the size and cost of a photovoltaic (PV) power system. Items to consider include available sunlight, battery bank size, and comparisons to alternatives.

Using Science to Improve the BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program: A Way Forward reviews the science that underpins the Bureau of Land Management's oversight of free-ranging horses and burros on federal public lands in the western United States, concluding that constructive changes could be implemented. The Wild Horse and Burro Program has not used scientifically rigorous methods to estimate the population sizes of horses and burros, to model the effects of management actions on the animals, or to assess the availability and use of forage on rangelands. Evidence suggests that horse populations are growing by 15 to 20 percent each year, a level that is unsustainable for maintaining healthy horse populations as well as healthy ecosystems. Promising fertility-control methods are available to help limit this population growth, however. In addition, science-based methods exist for improving population estimates, predicting the effects of management practices in order to maintain genetically diverse, healthy populations, and estimating the productivity of rangelands. Greater transparency in how science-based methods are used to inform management decisions may help increase public confidence in the Wild Horse and Burro Program.

Estimating Costs for Water Treatment as a Function of Size and Treatment Efficiency

Estimating Household Size for Use in Population Estimates

Numerical Method for Estimating the Size of Chaotic Regions of Phase Space

Problems and Options in Estimating the Size of the Illegal Alien Population

Estimating the Size of Vocabularies of Children and Adults

Cordubaeus

A numerical method for estimating irregular volumes of phase space is derived. The estimate weights the irregular area on a surface of section with the average return time to the section. We illustrate the method by application to the stadium and oval billiard systems and also apply the method to the continuous Henon-Heiles system. 15 refs., 10 figs. (LSP).

Estimating the size and cost of software is a risky business. When software is a crucial component in numerous space, weapon, aircraft, and information technology projects critical to operations, as it often is for the Air Force, accurate estimates of software costs are essential. Because software size is usually the most influential factor in determining software costs, good estimates of size are critical to good cost estimation. Rather than seeking the perfect method for estimating size and cost exactly, a more realistic approach to improving estimation is to reduce the risks (that is, to anticipate likely problems) associated with improper sizing and costing of software. Consequently, the goal of this report is to aid experienced cost analysts in understanding the sources of uncertainty and risk in sizing and costing software, and to provide insight into mitigating the risks when making choices about different sizing and costing options. We pay particular attention to the early stages of a project, when many of the factors needed to support estimation (such as the particulars of each system requirement) may be unknown or uncertain. The notion of risk is central to any such analysis, and two techniques can improve accountability of risks relating to software estimates: identifying areas of uncertainty (that may lead to risky situations) and analyzing the estimation process to determine where risk mitigation can reduce the uncertainty. The first technique increases an analyst's diligence in reporting uncertainty. The second technique involves actually addressing and mitigating risks in the estimation process, thereby reducing the total uncertainty and increasing the estimate's accuracy. The two techniques are complementary. The first improves accountability by reporting the uncertainty. The second improves accountability by dealing with and reducing the uncertainty.

Estimating the size-selection curves of towed gears, traps, nets and hooks

Can We Reconcile the Possible with the Impossible?.

An Analysis of Methodological Issues

A Step-By-Step Guide to Designing and Typesetting Your Own Book Using Adobe Indesign

Methods, Problems and Open Questions

Estimating PV System Size and Cost

The World Wide Web, developed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991, is one of the most frequently used services of the Internet. The size of the Web has become increasingly difficult to measure as its popularity has increased. This study employs a population sampling technique from Biology called "Quadrat Counts" to estimate the Web's population using subsets of the IP address space comprised of 100 addresses each. These subsets, or "quadrats," were visited three times at one-month intervals in order to check for the presence of web servers. The data from these three surveys is used to estimate the size of the Web; the growth and decline of the web server population; and the representation of content, language, and server hosting software on the Web.

The results of the study, coupled with our previous work, point to a locally volatile, but overall stable web population of approximately 18.5 million servers.

A Linear Model for Estimating the Size of a Closed PopulationEstimating the Size of the Shadow Economy: Methods, Problems and Open QuestionsEstimating the Size of the Shadow EconomyMethods, Problems and Open Questions

Estimating the Size and Components of the U.S. Child Care Workforce and Caregiving Population

On Estimating Lot Size for a Variable Lifetime Stock Items (A Simulation Model)

Using Science to Improve the BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program

Estimating the Size and Growth of the World Wide Web

Selecting the Sample Size when Estimating Proportions

A Lognormal Size Distribution Model for Estimating Stability of Beach Fill Material

This paper presents various methods for estimating the size of the shadow economy and analyzes their strengths and weaknesses. The purpose of the paper is twofold. Firstly, it demonstrates that no ideal method exists to estimate the size and development of the shadow economy. Because of its flexibility, the MIMIC method used to get macro-estimates of the size of the shadow economy is discussed in greater detail. Secondly, the paper focuses on the definition and causal factors of the shadow economy and provides a comparison of the size of the shadow economy using different estimation methods.

Expanding on the National Research Council's Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, this book deals specifically with mammals in neuroscience and behavioral research laboratories. It offers flexible guidelines for the care of these animals, and guidance on adapting these guidelines to various situations without hindering the research process. Guidelines for the Care and Use of Mammals in Neuroscience and Behavioral Research offers a more in-depth treatment of concerns specific to these disciplines than any previous guide on animal care and use. It treats on such important subjects as: The important role that the researcher and veterinarian play in developing animal protocols. Methods for assessing and ensuring an animal's well-being. General animal-care elements as they apply to neuroscience and behavioral research, and common animal welfare challenges this research can pose. The use of professional judgment and careful interpretation of regulations and guidelines to develop performance standards ensuring animal well-being and high-quality research. Guidelines For the Care and Use of Mammals in Neuroscience and Behavioral Research treats the development and evaluation of animal-use protocols as a decision-making process, not just a decision. To this end, it presents the most current, in-depth information about the best practices for animal care and use, as they pertain to the intricacies of neuroscience and behavioral research.

Estimating the Size of Cutoff Projections

The SELECT (Share Each Lengthclass's Catch Total) Model

A Procedure for Estimating the Size and Scope of the Medically Indigent in the Appalachian Region

Ekologia Polska

Guidelines on Estimating the Size of Populations Most at Risk to HIV.

The Role of Visual Cues in Body Size Estimation

The problem considered is that of estimating the total number of individuals in a sample, given a number of the observations in the sample ranked either from the greatest or the least. Attention is directed especially to the case when the r smallest values in the sample are known; and the population distribution of the observed character is also known. It is shown that in this case the largest of r observations (i.e. the r -th smallest in the complete sample) is a sufficient statistic for the sample size. This is also true if the r -th smallest and any subset of the $(r-1)$ smaller observations are available. Methods of estimation by (a) discriminant analysis (b) maximum likelihood, and (c) confidence intervals are discussed. To attain a specified accuracy in distinguishing between two sample sizes n_0, n_1 , where $n_1/n_0 = k$, it is found that the required value of r approaches a finite limit (depending on k and the required accuracy) as n_0, n_1 approach infinity.

This dissertation, "Estimating population size for capture-recapture/removal models with heterogeneity and auxiliary information" by Liqun, Xi, 2004, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Abstract of thesis entitled 'EstimatingPopulationSizeforCapture-Recapture/Removal Models with Heterogeneity and Auxiliary Information' Submitted by Xi Liqun For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at The University of Hong Kong in June 2004 This thesis involves two important topics in population size estimation. The first one is how to deal with heterogeneity in population size estimation. Hetero- geneity causes serious bias in estimation. The second one is how to make use of some auxiliary information to improve estimation. For continuous-time capture-recapture experiments, we propose a semipara- metric frailty model in which the capture intensity is allowed to vary with indi- vidual heterogeneity, time and behavioral response. The effect of heterogeneity is modeled as being gamma distributed. The first-capture and recapture intensi- ties are assumed to be in constant proportion but may otherwise vary arbitrarily through time. A likelihood-based approach is proposed to estimate population sizeforthismodelandthesubmodels.

Thisapproachisalsoextendedtocapture- recapture experiments with random removals. The asymptotic properties of the estimators are discussed. Simulation studies are conducted to examine the per- formance of the proposed estimation procedures. The estimators are applied to isome real data sets for illustration. For discrete-time capture-recapture experiments, the beta-binomial model for estimating heterogeneous population size is reexamined. It is found that the maximum likelihood estimate (MLE), which was rejected by Burnham (1972, 1978) due to quite unsatisfactorily operating characteristics, works well as long as capture proportion is not small (not less than about 60%). The performance of martingale estimator Lloyd-Yip (1991) is satisfactory but it requires more detailedinformation. Wealsocomparevariousestimatorsforthismodelincluding the conditional maximum likelihood estimate (CMLE), the Gibbs sampler and Metropolis-Hastings algorithm, the jackknife and the sample coverage (Chao, 1989) estimators. In a proportional trapping model proposed by Good et al. (1979), we as- sume capture times are recorded in each trapping occasion (Good's model is a discrete-time removal model without capture times, the resulting estimator is ill-conditioned due to lack of information). With this additional information, maximum likelihood estimate and optimal martingale estimation are studied. The ill-conditioning difficulties are avoided, the estimation is improved. We also extend the model to capture-recapture method. The asymptotic properties of the estimators are derived. Simulation studies are conducted to examine the performance of the proposed estimation procedures. iin a continuous-time removal experiment for estimating the size of a popula- tion, we assume that a sub-population size ratio is known. With this additional information, both the maximum likelihood estimate and the optimal martingale estimate of the population size are given. The two estimates are also extended to multiple sub-populations with known size ratios. It is shown that the two estimators are same. The performance of the estimator is compared with that of the maximum likelihood estimate which ignores the information on the known size ratio. The sensitivity of misspecification of the known size ratio is examined. We also compare the simulation results with those based on the correspo

Contribution Analysis and Estimating the Size of Effects

Estimating the Size and Components of the U.S. Child Care Workforce Estimate

Estimating the Size Distribution of Firms Using Government Summary Statistics

Estimating the Size-selectivity of Fishing Gear by Conditioning on the Total Catch

Estimating the Size and Composition of the U.S. Child Care Workforce and Caregiving Population

An Attempt

Our body is central to what we define as our self. The mental representation of our physical appearance, often called body image, can have a great influence on our psychological health. Given the increase in body mass index worldwide and the societal pressure to conform to body ideals, it is important to gain a better understanding of the nature of body representations and factors that play a role in body size estimation tasks. This doctoral thesis takes a multifaceted approach for investigating the role of different visual cues in the estimation of own body size and shape by using a variety of experimental methods and novel state-of-the-art computer graphics methods. Two visual cues were considered: visual perspective and identity cues in the visual appearance of a body (shape, and color-information), as well as their interactions with own body size and gender. High ecological validity was achieved by testing body size estimation in natural settings, when looking into a mirror, and by generating biometrically plausible virtual bodies based on 3D body scans and statistical body models, and simulating real-world scenarios in immersive virtual reality.

Book Design Made Simple gives DIY authors, small presses, and graphic designers-novices and experts alike-the power to design their own books. It's the first comprehensive book of its kind, explaining every step from installing Adobe® InDesign® right through to sending the files to press. For those who want to design their own books but have little idea how to proceed, Book Design Made Simple is a semester of book design instruction plus a publishing class rolled into one. Let two experts guide you through the process with easy step-by-step instructions, resulting in a professional-looking top-quality book

ESTIMATING POPULATION SIZE FOR

Estimating the Size and Growth of the Soviet Economy

Preliminary Report

Key Findings from the Child Care Workforce Estimate (preliminary Report)

Book Design Made Simple

Estimating the Size of the Potential Clientele of School Social Work Service

IPE-82-9 Problems and Options in Estimating the Size of the Illegal Alien Population

Estimating the Size of the Danish Shadow Company Using the Currency Demand Approach

The Drop Size Spectra Method for Estimating the Mass Median Diameter of Aerial Sprays

On Estimating the Size of Subpopulations

Hearing Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, July 16, 1990

Tragedia

Polish Journal of Ecology