Long tail

Until now, the driving force of commerce has been companies trying to develop products which will sell in their millions. This is short head thinking so named because it focuses on the high popularity items at the left-hand side of the demand curve. Focusing on developing and then marketing hit products has always made good economic sense because: n Physical distribution systems only have a finite amount of capacity or shelf space available so the owners of the distribution systems want to maximize the volume of goods they handle. There is an ingrained economic imperative, therefore, to send only the most popular products through the distribution system. n Broadcast networks only have a set amount of bandwidth available and therefore they cater to middle-of-the-road or lowest-common-denominator tastes in order to maximize their reach and potential audience. They have to do this in order to appeal to as many advertisers as possible. n Economies of scale come to the fore in the physical world meaning retailers offer exceptionally good deals on just a relatively few of the best sellers. Products which will appeal to a smaller segment of the local market never even get a chance to be sold. n Constraints are imposed by geography and physical location - which means only those products which will sell well locally will be handled by a store. A product which would sell very well in another part of the world won t be handled. As a result of these and other factors, twentieth-century commerce has been dominated by: · An intense search for one-size-fits-all products. · Companies trying to predict demand for their goods. · Products that don t sell immediately getting pulled quickly. · A limited range of popular products being available. Long tail

110 Heike Hermanns however, remained a taboo topic in Korean society that could only be addressed after democratization had been achieved. The author describes in detail how the need for an anti-sexual violence movement was galvanized by several high-profile cases in the late 1980s, when women had turned on their attackers after a long period of abuse. Chapter 2 is devoted to the development of the KSVRC. Jung credits the growth of Women s Studies programs at Korean universities, led by Ehwa Womans University, with the spread of feminist thinking and the development of the anti-sexual violence movement in the late 1980s. By 1991, a number of lecturers and graduates of women s studies programs came together to found the Center. Chapter 3 investigates the role of the KSVRC in creating awareness of sexual violence, including the introduction of a new term for `sexual violence to the Korean vocabulary. The Center s organization was based on feminist principles with a collective structure and little hierarchy. One of the main tasks of the Center was the counselling service that not only aimed to help women but also empower them. The Center also engaged in advocacy work, aiming to bring more attention to the problem of sexual violence. Chapter 4 examines such activities and their roots in feminist values. The focus is on the changes in the legal provisions and the KSVRC s pivotal role in drafting and building support for the `Act on the Punishment of Sexual Violence Crime and Protection of Victims . As a consequence of the Act, police procedures were changed and new services for victims were introduced. Jung uses the KSCVR s role in bringing sexual harassment cases to court as illustrations of KSCVR s legal advocacy work. Chapters 5 and 6 deal with the institutionalization and professionalization of the KSVRC during the progressive governments of Presidents Kim Dae-jung (1998-2003) and Roh Moo-hyun (2003-2008). Funding for civic organizations was expanded during this period, including reimbursement for counselling services and providing grants for other projects, but this changed the feminist practice of the organization. Organizational structures and hierarchies had to be developed and government agencies aimed to influences working procedures. As the KSVRC shifted to become a service-orientated institution the loss of feminist identity was keenly felt by activists. As a result, the members Practicing Feminism in South Korea: The Women s Movement against Sexual Violence: Jung Kyungja. London: Routledge, 2014. 147 pages

A Primer of. Ecological Statistics Second Edition. Nicholas J. Gotelli Aaron M. Ellison. University of Vermont.Â Some footnotes are purely historical, others cover mathematical and statistical proofs or details, and others are brief essays on topics in the ecological literature. As undergraduates, we both were independently enamored of HutchinsonâTMs classic An Introduction to Population Biology (Yale University Press 1977). Statistical ecology is the subeld of statistics that focuses on the application of statistics for ecological problem solving. Statistical and mathematical analy-sis was an important component of early ecological studies that focused on the abundance and distribution of organisms. Most of the work was

collaborative or of a consulting nature.Â 2 Ecological statistics. led by the US Environmental Protection AgencyâTMs Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (or EMAP). EMAP was designed to provide unbiased estimates of ecological condition or status with spec-ied condence. A probabilistic sampling framework was developed that allows for sampling of aquatic sites throughout the US at various levels of resolution and for different aquatic resources. A Primer of Ecological Statistics explains fundamental material in probability theory and experimental design for ecologists and environmental scientists. The book emphasizes a general introduction to probability theory and provides a detailed discussion of specific designs and analyses that are typically encountered in ecology and environmental science. Appropriate for us A Primer of Ecological Statistics explains fundamental material in probability theory and experimental design for ecologists and environmental scientists. The book emphasizes a general introduction to probability theory and A primer of ecological statistics

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[PDF] Electricity And Magnetism

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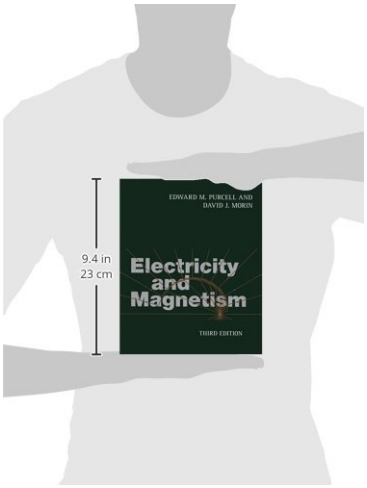

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For 50 years, Edward M. Purcell's classic textbook has introduced students to the world of electricity and magnetism. The third edition has been brought up to date and is now in SI units. It features hundreds of new examples, problems, and figures, and contains discussions of real-life applications. The textbook covers all the standard introductory topics, such as electrostatics, magnetism, circuits, electromagnetic waves, and electric and magnetic fields in matter. Taking a nontraditional approach, magnetism is derived as a relativistic effect. Mathematical concepts are introduced in parallel with the physics topics at hand, making the motivations clear. Macroscopic phenomena are derived rigorously from the underlying microscopic physics. With worked examples, hundreds of illustrations, and nearly 600 end-of-chapter problems and exercises, this textbook is ideal for electricity and magnetism courses. Solutions to the exercises are

available for instructors at www.cambridge.org/Purcell-Morin.

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Electricity and Magnetism (last updated: 2020 April 17). Chapter 1. Electric Fields. 1.1.Â Force on a Dipole in an Inhomogeneous Electric Field. 3.6. Induced Dipoles and Polarizability. 3.7. The Simple Dipole. Within electricity and magnetism attempts at theoretical unification were conceived in terms of either gravitational-type forces acting at a distance, as with AmpÃ¨re, or, with Faraday, in terms of lines of force and the ambient medium in which they were thought to travel. Electricity and Magnetism For 50 years, Edward M. Purcellâ€™s classic textbook has introduced students to the world of electricity and magnetism. This third edition has been brought up to date and is now in SI units. It features hundreds of new examples, problems, and ï¬gures, and contains discussions of real-life applications. The textbook covers all the standard introductory topics, such as electrostatics, mag- netism, circuits, electromagnetic waves, and electric and magnetic ï¬elds in matter.

Electricity and magnetism. Chapter 1. Electric Fields. 1.1 Introduction 1.2 Triboelectric Effect 1.3 Experiments with Pith Balls 1.4 Experiments with a Gold-leaf Electroscope 1.5 Coulombâ€™s Law 1.6 Electric Field E. 1.6.1 Field of a Point Charge 1.6.2 Spherical Charge Distributions 1.6.3 A Long, Charged Rod 1.6.4 Field on the Axis of and in the Plane of a Charged Ring 1.6.5 Field on the Axis of a Uniformly Charged Disc 1.6.6 Field of a Uniformly Charged Infinite Plane Sheet 1.7 Electric. Electricity and Magnetism is a standard textbook in electromagnetism originally published by Nobel laureate Edward Mills Purcell in 1963. Along with David Griffiths' Introduction to Electrodynamics, the book is one of the most widely adopted undergraduate textbooks in electromagnetism. A Sputnik-era project funded by an National Science Foundation grant, the book is influential for its use of relativity in the presentation of the subject at the undergraduate level. The 1965 edition, now freely Electricity and Magnetism. Definition. The Physical phenomena involving electric charges, their motions, and their effects. The motion of a charge is affected by its interaction with the electric field and, for a moving charge, the magnetic field. The electric field acting on a charge arises from the presence of other charges and from a time-varying magnetic field. The magnetic field acting on a moving charge arises from the motion of other charges and from a time-varying electric field. The interactions of electricity and magnetism are difficult to explain in nontechnical terms. This is primarily because one has to describe the interactions in terms of invisible "force fields" which shift, expand, contract, strengthen, weaken, and rotate in space, and these are very difficult to describe adequately in verbal terms.Â As far as we know, the total electric charge in the Universe is exactly zero. The electrostatic force between two point charges is given by Coulomb's Law: F = k q1 q2 / r2. Purcell, Edward M. Electricity and magnetism / Edward M. Purcell, David J. Morin, Harvard University, Massachusetts. â€“ Third edition. pages cm ISBN 978-1-107-01402-2 (Hardback) 1. Electricity. 2. Magnetism. I. Title. QC522.P85 2012 537â€“dc23.

What are the equations for Coulombic Force and Electric Field? What are the values of k, the charge of an electron, and the permittivity of free space? How do you recover the net force (as a vector) from geometric arranges of point charges? For example: Triangles, square, cubes, pyramids, etc. Electricity and magnetism are fundamentally different. Electromagnetic forces exist everywhere and all around us, but are invisible and intangible. Yet it's electromagnetism that is behind almost every invention of the modern world, from light bulbs to iPads. It's the theory that makes smart phone apps possible (by describing the motion of electrons flying through wires) and allows you to send text messages (by explaining how a cell phone antenna can send data through the air). The interactions of electricity and magnetism are difficult to explain in nontechnical terms. This is primarily because one has to describe the interactions in terms of invisible "force fields" which shift, expand, contract, strengthen, weaken, and rotate in space, and these are very difficult to describe adequately in verbal terms.Â As far as we know, the total electric charge in the Universe is exactly zero. The electrostatic force between two point charges is given by Coulomb's Law: F = k q1 q2 / r2. Within electricity and magnetism attempts at theoretical unification were conceived in terms of either gravitational-type forces acting at a distance, as with AmpÃ¨re, or, with Faraday, in terms of lines of force and the ambient medium in which they were thought to travel. Electricity and magnetism. Chapter 1. Electric Fields. 1.1 Introduction 1.2 Triboelectric Effect 1.3 Experiments with Pith Balls 1.4 Experiments with a Gold-leaf Electroscope 1.5 Coulombâ€™s Law 1.6 Electric Field E. 1.6.1 Field of a Point Charge 1.6.2 Spherical Charge Distributions 1.6.3 A Long, Charged Rod 1.6.4 Field on the Axis of and in the Plane of a Charged Ring 1.6.5 Field on the Axis of a Uniformly Charged Disc 1.6.6 Field of a Uniformly Charged Infinite Plane Sheet 1.7 Electric.

Electricity and magnetism are related phenomena produced by the electromagnetic force. Learn more about their relationship, known as electromagnetism.Â A simple electromagnet shows how electricity and magnetism are connected. Jasmin Awad / EyeEm / Getty Images. Science. Electricity and Magnetism. Definition. The Physical phenomena involving electric charges, their motions, and their effects. The motion of a charge is affected by its interaction with the electric field and, for a moving charge, the magnetic field. The electric field acting on a charge arises from the presence of other charges and from a time-varying magnetic field. The magnetic field acting on a moving charge arises from the motion of other charges and from a time-varying electric field. Electricity and Magnetism is a standard textbook in electromagnetism originally published by Nobel laureate Edward Mills Purcell in 1963. Along with David Griffiths' Introduction to Electrodynamics, the book is one of the most widely adopted undergraduate textbooks in electromagnetism. A Sputnik-era project funded by an National Science Foundation grant, the book is influential for its use of relativity in the presentation of the subject at the undergraduate level. The 1965 edition, now freely

Originally, electricity and magnetism were considered to be two separate forces. This view changed with the publication of James Clerk Maxwell's 1873 A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism in which the interactions of positive and negative charges were shown to be mediated by one force. There are four main effects resulting from these interactions, all of which have been clearly demonstrated by experimentsÂ The link between lightning and electricity was not confirmed until Benjamin Franklin's proposed experiments in 1752. Electricity and magnetism are manifestations of a single underlying electromagnetic force. Electromagnetism is a branch of physical science that describes the interactions of electricity and magnetism, both as separate phenomena and as a singular electromagnetic force.Â There is much symmetry between electricity and magnetism. It is possible for electricity to give rise to magnetism, and symmetrically for magnetism to give rise to electricity (as in the exchanges within an electric transformer). Electricity and Magnetism. Definition. The Physical phenomena involving electric charges, their motions, and their effects. The motion of a charge is affected by its interaction with the electric field and, for a moving charge, the magnetic field. The electric field acting on a charge arises from the presence of other charges and from a time-varying magnetic field. The magnetic field acting on a moving charge arises from the motion of other charges and from a time-varying electric field. Electricity and magnetism are related closely to each other. The electric current flowing through the wire produces a circular magnetic field outside the wire. The direction (clockwise or counter-clock wise) of this magnetic field is depends on the direction of the electric current. In the similar way, a changing magnetic field produces an electric current in a wire or conductor. The relationship between them is called electromagnetism. Electricity and magnetism is an interesting aspect of electricity sciences.

Home Â» Courses Â» Physics Â» Electricity and Magnetism Â» Lecture Notes. Lecture Notes.Â The course notes were written by John Belcher, Peter Dourmashkin, and Sen-Ben Liao. The TEAL classroom includes the opportunity for students to use the Personal Response System (PRS). Questions are posed to the class to stimulate discussion and indicate how concepts are going over. Students "vote" on answers electronically and their answers are tallied. Lecture notes. WEEK #. Originally, electricity and magnetism were considered to be two separate forces. This view changed with the publication of James Clerk Maxwell's 1873 A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism in which the interactions of positive and negative charges were shown to be mediated by one force. There are four main effects resulting from these interactions, all of which have been clearly demonstrated by experimentsÂ The link between lightning and electricity was not confirmed until Benjamin Franklin's proposed experiments in 1752. Electricity and Magnetism are regarded as the two interrelated terminologies giving rise to the study of electromagnetism. The major factor of difference between electricity and magnetism is that electricity is the outcome of the presence and motion of charges thus associated with static or moving charges. On the contrary, magnetism is specifically associated with the charges in motion. Due to this reason, it is said that current electricity gives rise to a magnetic field. While a changing magnetic field gives rise to electricity. Electricity and magnetism are fundamentally different. Electromagnetic forces exist everywhere and all around us, but are invisible and intangible. Yet it's electromagnetism that is behind almost every invention of the modern world, from light bulbs to iPads. It's the theory that makes smart phone apps possible (by describing the motion of electrons flying through wires) and allows you to send text messages (by explaining how a cell phone antenna can send data through the air). Purcell, Edward M. Electricity and magnetism / Edward M. Purcell, David J. Morin, Harvard University, Massachusetts. â€“ Third edition. pages cm ISBN 978-1-107-01402-2 (Hardback) 1. Electricity. 2. Magnetism. I. Title. QC522.P85 2012 537â€“dc23.