DOWNLOAD PDF CONCLUSION: A SPACE FOR CONNECTIVITY AND DYNAMISM.

Chapter 1 : Missions to Venus and Mercury | The Planetary Society

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder associated with social communication deficits and restricted/repetitive behaviors and is characterized by large-scale atypical subcortical-cortical connectivity, including impaired resting-state functional connectivity between thalamic and sensory regions.

I will do so by examining: When the region will re-emerge at this level will depend on how swiftly we are able to foster greater regional unity for peace and stability; strengthen institutions and governance; and promote regional connectivity and resource-sharing to augment productivity and enhance regional welfare. China could play a major role in this endeavour as it rigorously pursues broad-based economic reforms which will, among others, stimulate domestic demand; liberalize investments and the services sector; address structural rigidities; and strengthen its financial system. Its economic dynamism and rise in recent decades is unprecedented. Its home-grown economic model and development; its sheer size and resource strengths; its openness to rebalance the economy in order to shift to a more sustainable growth path; and its strategic planning promoting regional integration and connectivity are indeed noteworthy. China has great potential to deepen Asian ties. In parallel, the discussions regarding the Trans-Pacific Partnership TPP could, according to some estimates, liberalize about one-third of world trade, e-commerce, cross-border investment, and intellectual property IP rights by opening up market access. Besides holding lessons for broader Asia, this augurs well for enhancing regional connectivity. My emphasis on high priority for regional connectivity stems from a number of important considerations: This should be feasible because the countries of Asia and the Pacific vary so much in terms of endowment of natural resources; capital and work forces; size; income; and state of development. The Asia-Pacific region is undergoing demographic change of a magnitude and pace never-before witnessed. Population has nearly tripled in 60 years. The region has both high-income countries, with shrinking and aging populations, and least developed countries, with high adolescent fertility rates and which are now facing a youth bulge with 9. The region has large and growing domestic markets, and a middle class with growing income and purchasing power. There are, nonetheless, debates about Asia falling into the middle-income trap, and regional connectivity offers new growth opportunities to avert this threat. The countries of Asia and the Pacific have a track record of success in international trade and foreign direct investment, which has been nurtured by global and regional production networks and global value chains, and supportive trade and transport connectivity. Intraregional trade, nurtured through global value chains, is a win-win for all in the region. Almost half of imports of intermediate goods by China, for instance, are sourced from developing Asia-Pacific economies and Japan. Furthermore, China has played a pivotal role in linking the assembly of products coming from East and South East Asia and consumed in global markets. Tourist arrivals in the region accounted for nearly one quarter of total global tourism arrivals in There is scope to further expand the flow of these service sectors to offer alternative sources of growth for the region. Intraregional trade has yet to exploit the benefits of geographical proximity, as the costs are often much higher than those of exporting to either more distant Asia-Pacific economies or to the traditional markets in the West. Proper leveraging of the public and private sectors will help to develop innovative, new, and sustainable cross-border infrastructure networks. Our future challenge is how best to deepen regional connectivity. Among others, this has to better link the landlocked belt of Central Asia, traditionally operating at a competitive disadvantage because of the extra costs and time spent in transit for tradable goods before they can reach ports and their final delivery point. Supporting its other neighbours, China has also been active in developing road and rail networks such as the upgrading of the Kunming-Bangko in Lao PDR, the construction of a deep seaport, the Gwadar port in Pakistan, the new cross border rail link through Hogros to Kazakhstan, and the Dali-Rulli railway line linking to Myanmar. This is a challenging endeavour, but necessary to address because these economic costs far exceed the tariff barriers. The benefits and gains of wider regional connectivity would be even higher. Not only does connectivity create opportunities for productivity enhancement, as goods

and services are provided competitively and efficiently, but in due course connectivity will help Asia-Pacific countries to achieve their full output potential. This is critical as Asia is faced with cyclical challenges and China is rebalancing itself. Strategies for Regional Connectivity A range of advancements and development in recent years call for newer hubs to generate knowledge and to transform the model of regional connectivity. Enhancement of regional connectivity across the Asia-Pacific region requires generating political will and cooperation, to explore what is achievable and optimal, to develop consensus on more conducive approaches and modalities of engagement, and to put in place a game plan for how this will be achieved. By developing regional networks in a coordinated and integrated manner, the benefits from improved regional connectivity can be spread more evenly across countries, particularly the least developed, landlocked and small island developing countries. Not only does domestic connectivity need to be coordinated with regional networks, but getting agreements on the domestic and regional networks requires cooperation both on feasible projects and accessible finance. Since they are still at the development stage, a number of countries in the Asia-Pacific region have the opportunity to agree on a new approach to strengthening regional connectivity. This would help not only to extend regional networks across borders, but will also generate significant externalities such as time and cost reductions, efficiency gains from the adoption of ICT, and positive spill-overs by way of enhanced productivity, sustainable development, and energy mix diversification opportunities. This would involve exploiting the interdependence and synergies of five elements: Trade and transport connectivity: Despite variations across countries in the state and quality of infrastructure, Asia-Pacific regional connectivity has facilitated growth in intraregional trade. There is scope for further growth, once transport networks are fully optimized and operationalized to support effective integration. There is need for thinking through how to benefit from the networks that are currently underutilized, especially the railways, and to remove impediments such as the non-physical barriers at borders which add to costs and delay movements of goods and people. Investing in intermodal facilities, such as dry ports, and fostering greater physical linkages between different modes, such as shippers and truckers, can further augment transport options. Greater use of ICT applications for trade and transport facilitation, both behind and at borders, will also improve the efficiency of freight movements, and pave the way for the development of paperless trade and e-logistics. Technological breakthroughs, especially in internet and mobile communications connectivity, have radically transformed the ways in which businesses and infrastructure operate, and how people interact. To drive productivity and efficiency improvements across all sectors, ICT has opened doors for designing electronically operative modes of connectivity; knowledge-generation and sharing; as well as modes of transportation which reduce distances and connect remote rural areas. Together these features are enhancing the efficiency of trade, including financial services; information and data management services; as well as transport and logistics services. Already, fibre optic cables are being laid along some national highway and railway systems. Ultimately, synergistic approaches can reduce the cost of developing a regional ICT network and facilitate maintenance of the network. Energy connectivity and security: The growing demand for energy resources in Asia and the Pacific contributes to more than half of the world greenhouse gas emissions. The region bears additional health service burdens caused by air pollution. However there is a need for countries to consider new forms of energy cooperation and connectivity, which will help to balance the gaps in supply and demand across countries and to change the energy mix. With recent advances in high-voltage transmission technology, it is now possible to envisage a regional energy network, which could reduce the gap in supply and demand by transferring power from energy-rich or lower-cost power countries to energy-poor or high-cost power countries. The most efficient approach may be development of a regional electricity power grid, connected to a regional electricity market. A regional grid could also link renewable energy sources to a large enough market to justify investments, thereby enhancing the viability of such projects. Increased mobility across borders, supported by transport and energy infrastructure, as well as by greater ICT connectivity, opens up vast new opportunities for international labor migration but also raises new challenges. Meanwhile, improvement in ICT connectivity and transport links are making it easier for people to study abroad or enroll

in distance learning programmes, as well as contributing to the growth of business and civil society networks. Migrant origin and destination countries need to work together to take advantage of these labour flows and mitigate the risks which may accompany greater labour mobility. Promotion of knowledge-based economies: This will help much-needed innovation for new products and new processes which enhance regional competitiveness. Strengthening knowledge, research, and academic networks, as well as the development of high tech industrial clusters to generate and share knowledge and innovation can help build much-needed economic diversification across the region. Dynamic Regional Institutional Frameworks and Financing Ultimately, the driving force behind regional connectivity is the political will of the national governments which form regional blocs to negotiate such connectivity. Kick-started in , ASEAN for instance has made good progress in promoting peace and stability, which in turn laid the foundations for economic progress to the mutual advantage of its member countries. Other regional blocs, in particular SAARC and CAREC, which were somewhat later starters, and to an extent focused on historical rivalries, need to be incentivized by the international community to adopt confidence-building measures, because the economic imperatives for and gains of regional integration far outweigh the status quo. This provides a unique opportunity to move forward on the new approach to regional connectivity outlined above. Asia has been at the forefront of proposing regional solutions to infrastructure development. It is desirable that ADB and the World Bank, who have recently adopted innovative approaches to their capital base augmentation, along with the G20 initiatives on infrastructure development, should deploy part of their regional and global infrastructure funds for regional infrastructure. This should be feasible if governments, with support of the international financial institutions, work towards introducing a stable policy environment, backed by good governance, sector regulatory frameworks, and strong project pipelines with supportive technical assistance and which also use suitable credit enhancement mechanisms and instruments and asset products, to leverage private institutional investors which are repositories of long-term funds. ESCAP, with its intergovernmental mandate and advocacy role as an honest broker, is positioning itself to be more intensively engaged with different subregional groupings and plans to serve as a vital link in sharing good practices of the subregional blocs. It has also taken ever greater steps to lead on issues such as environmental stewardship and social welfare systems. As we move into the post development agenda, and begin to firmly address the shared challenges of our region, we are also looking to China to champion the cause of greater regional connectivity, integration and cooperation for the mutual benefit of all the people of Asia and the Pacific. I thank you and look forward to our further discussions.

Chapter 2 : How to Write a Conclusion for a Research Paper (with Pictures)

What this handout is about. This handout will explain the functions of conclusions, offer strategies for writing effective ones, help you evaluate conclusions you've drafted, and suggest approaches to avoid.

This would not be addressed on film until the follow-up The Year We Make Contact. Film critic Roger Ebert wrote that HAL, as the supposedly perfect computer, is actually the most human of all of the characters. Strangelove and decided not to make it obvious that they were "war machines". Illustrators such as Chesley Bonestell , Roy Carnon, and Richard McKenna were hired to produce concept drawings, sketches and paintings of the space technology seen in the film. The minute film, which had also proved popular at NASA for its realistic portrayal of outer space, achieved "the standard of dynamic visionary realism that he was looking for. Kubrick also asked Universe co-director Colin Low about animation camerawork, with Low recommending British mathematician Brian Salt , with whom Low and Roman Kroitor had previously worked on the still animation documentary City of Gold. It was filmed in Cinerama and shown in the "Moon Dome". A small elevated platform was built in a field near the studio so that the camera could shoot upward with the sky as background, avoiding cars and trucks passing by in the distance. Although this technique, known as "held takes", resulted in a much better image, it meant exposed film would be stored for long periods of time between shots, sometimes as long as a year. It would eventually be released in a limited " road-show " Cinerama version, then in 70mm and 35mm versions. Reviews suggested the film suffered from its departure from traditional cinematic storytelling. The people who like it like it no matter what its length, and the same holds true for the people who hate it. This was confirmed by former Kubrick assistant Leon Vitali: A Space Odyssey soundtrack and A Space Odyssey score From very early in production, Kubrick decided that he wanted the film to be a primarily nonverbal experience [84] that did not rely on the traditional techniques of narrative cinema, and in which music would play a vital role in evoking particular moods. About half the music in the film appears either before the first line of dialogue or after the final line. Almost no music is heard during scenes with dialogue. The film is notable for its innovative use of classical music taken from existing commercial recordings. Most feature films then and now are typically accompanied by elaborate film scores or songs written specially for them by professional composers. In the early stages of production, Kubrick had commissioned a score for from Hollywood composer Alex North , who had written the score for Spartacus and also worked on Dr. Everyone recalls one early sequence in the film, the space hotel, [99] primarily because the custom-made Olivier Mourgue furnishings, those foam-filled sofas, undulant and serpentine, are covered in scarlet fabric and are the first stabs of color one sees. They resemble Rorschach "blots" against the pristine purity of the rest of the lobby. Similar detailed instructions for replacing the explosive bolts also appear on the hatches of the E. Vehicles[edit] Modern replica of the Discovery One spaceship model To heighten the reality of the film very intricate models of the various spacecraft and locations were built. Their sizes ranged from about two-foot long models of satellites and the Aries translunar shuttle up to a foot long Discovery One spacecraft. The image of the model was cut out of the photographic print and mounted on glass and filmed on an animation stand. The undeveloped film was re-wound to film the star background with the silhouette of the model photograph acting as a matte to block out where the spaceship image was. For most shots the model was stationary and camera was driven along a track on a special mount, the motor of which was mechanically linked to the camera motorâ€”making it possible to repeat camera moves and match speeds exactly. Elements of the scene were recorded on same piece of film in separate passes to combine the lit model, stars, planets, or other spacecraft in the same shot. In moving shots of the long Discovery One spacecraft, in order to keep the entire model in focus, multiple passes had to be made with the lighting on it blocked out section by section. In each pass the camera would be focused on the one lit section. The camera could be fixed to the inside of the rotating wheel to show the actor walking completely "around" the set, or mounted in such a way that the wheel rotated independently of the stationary

camera, as in the jogging scene where the camera appears to alternately precede and follow the running actor. The shots where the actors appear on opposite sides of the wheel required one of the actors to be strapped securely into place at the "top" of the wheel as it moved to allow the other actor to walk to the "bottom" of the wheel to join him. The most notable case is when Bowman enters the centrifuge from the central hub on a ladder, and joins Poole, who is eating on the other side of the centrifuge. This required Gary Lockwood to be strapped into a seat while Keir Dullea walked toward him from the opposite side of the wheel as it turned with him. A stewardess is shown preparing in-flight meals, then carrying them into a circular walkway. At the proper moment, the stagehand first loosened his grip on the wire, causing Dullea to fall toward the camera, then, while holding the wire firmly, jumped off the platform, causing Dullea to ascend back toward the hatch. Weston recalled that he filmed one sequence without airholes in his suit, risking asphyxiation. So it simply built up inside, incrementally causing a heightened heart rate, rapid breathing, fatigue, clumsiness, and eventually, unconsciousness. Leave him up there! And the thing is, Stanley had left the studio and sent Victor [Lyndon, the associate producer] to talk to me. Because I was going to do him. Problems playing this file? Known to staff as "Manhattan Project", the shots of various nebula-like phenomena, including the expanding star field, were colored paints and chemicals swirling in a pool-like device known as a cloud tank, shot in slow motion in a dark room. The coloring and negative-image effects were achieved with different color filters in the process of making duplicate negatives. Kubrick used the technique to produce the backdrops in the Africa scenes and the scene when astronauts walk on the moon. The reflective directional screen behind the actors could reflect light from the projected image times more efficiently than the foreground subject did. The lighting of the foreground subject had to be balanced with the image from the screen, making the image from the scenery projector on the subject too faint to record. The exception was the eyes of the leopard in the "Dawn of Man" sequence, which glowed orange from the projector illumination. Kubrick described this as "a happy accident".

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Chapter 3 : CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Dynamism

We introduce a set of simple dynamism measures easily calculated from subject trajectories through the induced discrete five-dimensional state-space, finding consistent, significant and replicable differences in connectivity dynamics between schizophrenia patients and healthy controls (Fig 2B and 2D).

On the other hand, it can be related to other fundamental quantities. Thus, similar to other fundamental quantities like time and mass , space can be explored via measurement and experiment. Today, our three-dimensional space is viewed as embedded in a four-dimensional spacetime , called Minkowski space see special relativity. The idea behind space-time is that time is hyperbolic-orthogonal to each of the three spatial dimensions. It turns out that distances in space or in time separately are not invariant with respect to Lorentz coordinate transformations, but distances in Minkowski space-time along space-time intervals areâ€"which justifies the name. In addition, time and space dimensions should not be viewed as exactly equivalent in Minkowski space-time. One can freely move in space but not in time. Thus, time and space coordinates are treated differently both in special relativity where time is sometimes considered an imaginary coordinate and in general relativity where different signs are assigned to time and space components of spacetime metric. While indirect evidence for these waves has been found in the motions of the Hulseâ€"Taylor binary system, for example experiments attempting to directly measure these waves are ongoing at the LIGO and Virgo collaborations. LIGO scientists reported the first such direct observation of gravitational waves on 14 September Shape of the universe Relativity theory leads to the cosmological question of what shape the universe is, and where space came from. It appears that space was created in the Big Bang , The overall shape of space is not known, but space is known to be expanding very rapidly due to the cosmic inflation. Spatial measurement Main article: Measurement The measurement of physical space has long been important. Although earlier societies had developed measuring systems, the International System of Units , SI , is now the most common system of units used in the measuring of space, and is almost universally used. This definition coupled with present definition of the second is based on the special theory of relativity in which the speed of light plays the role of a fundamental constant of nature. Geographical space See also: Spatial analysis Geography is the branch of science concerned with identifying and describing places on Earth , utilizing spatial awareness to try to understand why things exist in specific locations. Cartography is the mapping of spaces to allow better navigation, for visualization purposes and to act as a locational device. Geostatistics apply statistical concepts to collected spatial data of Earth to create an estimate for unobserved phenomena. Geographical space is often considered as land, and can have a relation to ownership usage in which space is seen as property or territory. While some cultures assert the rights of the individual in terms of ownership, other cultures will identify with a communal approach to land ownership, while still other cultures such as Australian Aboriginals , rather than asserting ownership rights to land, invert the relationship and consider that they are in fact owned by the land. Spatial planning is a method of regulating the use of space at land-level, with decisions made at regional, national and international levels. Space can also impact on human and cultural behavior, being an important factor in architecture , where it will impact on the design of buildings and structures, and on farming. Ownership of space is not restricted to land. Ownership of airspace and of waters is decided internationally. Other forms of ownership have been recently asserted to other spacesâ€"for example to the radio bands of the electromagnetic spectrum or to cyberspace. Public space is a term used to define areas of land as collectively owned by the community, and managed in their name by delegated bodies; such spaces are open to all, while private property is the land culturally owned by an individual or company, for their own use and pleasure. Abstract space is a term used in geography to refer to a hypothetical space characterized by complete homogeneity. When modeling activity or behavior, it is a conceptual tool used to limit extraneous variables such as terrain. In psychology Psychologists first began to study the way space is perceived in the middle of the 19th century. Those now concerned with such studies regard it as a distinct

branch of psychology. Other, more specialized topics studied include amodal perception and object permanence. Several space-related phobias have been identified, including agoraphobia the fear of open spaces , astrophobia the fear of celestial space and claustrophobia the fear of enclosed spaces. The understanding of three-dimensional space in humans is thought to be learned during infancy using unconscious inference , and is closely related to hand-eye coordination. The visual ability to perceive the world in three dimensions is called depth perception. In the Social Sciences Space has been studied in the social sciences from the perspectives of Marxism , feminism , postmodernism , postcolonialism , urban theory and critical geography. These theories account for the effect of the history of colonialism, transatlantic slavery and globalization on our understanding and experience of space and place. In this book, Lefebvre applies Marxist ideas about the production of commodities and accumulation of capital to discuss space as a social product. His focus is on the multiple and overlapping social processes that produce space. These advances create relationships across time and space, new markets and groups of wealthy elites in urban centers, all of which annihilate distances and affect our perception of linearity and distance. He argues that critical theories in the Humanities and Social Sciences study the historical and social dimensions of our lived experience, neglecting the spatial dimension. In his theories, the term hybrid describes new cultural forms that emerge through the interaction between colonizer and colonized.

Chapter 4 : Asia-Pacific Regional Connectivity and Integration | United Nations ESCAP

the dynamism of space pdf - www.nxgvision.com ELEMENTS OF SPACE Space Created by Things Ã¢â‚¬Â¦ Space was, for Plato, a nothingness existing as an entity [itself]Ã¢â‚¬Â¦ (in the absence of objects, space would still exist, as an empty, boundless container)Ã¢â‚¬Â¦.

Dynamism is a general name for a group of philosophical views concerning the nature of matter. However different they may be in other respects, all these views agree in making matter consist essentially of simple and indivisible units, substances, or forces. Dynamism is sometimes used to denote systems that admit not only matter and extension, but also determinations, tendencies, and forces intrinsic and essential to matter. More properly, however, it means exclusive systems that do away with the dualism of matter and force by reducing the former to the latter. Here we shall limit ourselves to this strict form of dynamism, first, indicating its chief advocates and its characteristic presentations, secondly, comparing these in order to see the points of agreement and of difference. I We have but a vague and incomplete knowledge of the doctrines held by the Pythagorean School, but it seems that they may rightly be considered as at least the forerunners of modern dynamism. Various geometrical figures are but different combinations of numbers, the unit being a point; from points are formed lines, from lines, surfaces, and from surfaces, solids; and geometrical figures are the very substance of things. Hence, finally, "physical bodies are composed of numbers". The atom is the only substance and all atoms are perfectly identical in nature. The identity, however, is not of a positive, but of a merely negative character, for these primitive elements of matter are simple substances and nothing else. They have no determinations whatever, no weight, no shape, no quantity, no extension. The atom is an indivisible and simple substantial point, the necessary subject of all accidents or determinations, and incapable of existing without them. The essence of matter cannot be extension. The laws of mechanics cannot themselves be understood without using the notion of force. Moreover, "a substance is a being capable of action", and "what does not act does not deserve the name of substance". Having extension, such an atom is composed of parts and divisible without limit; it has no real unity. The elements which compose material substances are "formal" or "substantial" atoms atomes de substance , simple and without parts. They are called monads. Bodies are "multitudes" and "aggregates", and the simple substances are units and elements. As they have no parts, monads have "neither extension, nor shape, nor possible divisibility. They are the true atoms of nature, and, in a word, the elements of things. Monads have no external, but only an internal, activity, which is twofold: All monads are, in various degrees, representations of the whole universe , but this representation or perception becomes clearly conscious apperception , and is accompanied with attention, memory, and reflection, only in higher monads. Appetition is the activity of the internal principle by which the passage from one perception to another is effected. The relative perfection of the monads depends on the degree of clearness of their perceptions. Some unite to form an organism whose centre of unity is a higher monad or soul. This system is completed by the supposition of a pre-established harmony. The order and harmony of the world are the result not of an interaction between monads , but of a pre-arranged plan of the Creator who has endowed them with their power of internal evolution. According to Boscovich "the first elements of matter are points absolutely indivisible and without any extension. They are spread throughout an immense vacuum in such a way as to be always at some distance from one another. Hence there can be no continuous extension. The elements are all homogeneous, and, by their numbers, distances, arrangements, activities, and relations produce the diversity of material substances. They have no perception and no appetition. According to their distances, they have a determination to diminish or to increase the interval that separates them. This very determination Boscovich calls force, attractive in the former case, repulsive in the latter. The law of these forces is the following: This attraction again, with the increase of distance, goes on augmenting, then diminishing, till it becomes again null, and changes into a repulsion, which, in turn, by the same gradual process becomes attraction. Such changes may be repeated several times, but only while the distance, though increasing, remains infinitesimal.

At greater distances the force is exclusively attractive. To explain the interaction of the points, Boscovich had to admit an actio in distans; yet he also admits the possibility of a Divinely pre-established harmony and even of occasionalism. In his pre-critical period, Kant admitted physical monads , that is, simple and indivisible substances. His later views may be summed up as follows: Matter is what fills up a space, and to fill up a space is to defend it against any mobile which should try to penetrate it. Hence matter is essentially resistance and force. It is not impenetrable, in the absolute or mathematical sense of the Cartesians , but in a relative sense and in varying degrees; it may be compressed and condensed. There are two distinct forces, repulsion and attraction. The former is the primary constituent of matter, since by it other things are excluded from the space it occupies. It produces extension, and, without it, matter would be reduced to a geometrical point. However, attraction is also essential to the occupancy of an assignable space, for otherwise matter would be scattered without limit. Repulsion can act only by contact; attraction may also act at a distance. From these two forces Kant derives all the properties of matter. It must be remembered that this theory is an explanation of the phenomenon only, the noumenon being inaccessible to our mind. This idealistic feature was carried still further by the German Transcendentalists; among them Schelling proposes a view the main lines of which agree with that of Kant. In more recent times, Herbart, Lotze, von Hartmann, Renouvier, to mention only a few names among many, also hold dynamic theories modified by their special points of view and philosophical systems. To these may be added some Catholic philosophers , e. That theory, namely, that "atoms. Now the powers we know and recognize in every phenomenon of the creation, the abstract matter in none; why, then, assume the existence of that of which we are ignorant , which we cannot conceive, and for which there is no philosophical necessity? Today there is a tendency to substitute the concept of energy for that of force. Matter is to be looked upon as a complex of energies arranged together in space. The concept of matter resolves itself into that of energy, since the manifestations of energy are all we know of the external world. Energy is the common substance, for it is that which exists in space and time; it is also the differentiating principle of whatever exists in space and time. Recent scientific discoveries, especially those in the field of radio-activity, seem to strengthen philosophical reason and lead to a more specific dynamism. The atom can no longer be considered as being what its name implies, namely indivisible. Atoms of different chemical elements are spheres of positive electrification enclosing a number of corpuscles, all homogeneous, having identical properties, and negatively electrified. Some physicists still attribute to these corpuscles a real, though infinitesimal, extension; they admit a nucleus or carrier of the electric charge, and this nucleus alone is what we call matter. But this is denied by others for whom the corpuscle contains nothing material in the sense in which we commonly use that term. It is all electricity and nothing but electricity. Indeed the only reason for admitting anything else would be the necessity of explaining the mass and inertia of the corpuscle. But electricity itself possesses mass and inertia; or rather the mechanical inertia of matter is identical with the self-induction of the electric current, and the mass results from the velocity of the current. It has been calculated that the whole mass and inertia of the corpuscle are accounted for by its electrical charge alone and its velocity. Hence the name "electron" given to the corpuscle; it is the ultimate unit of so-called matter. This is known as the electronic theory of matter. I The preceding outline shows that the term dynamism, like all other general names of philosophical systems, is very vague, and applies to a number of widely different views originating from different considerations and supported by different arguments, namely: Extension being essentially divisible, the ultimate unit must lack extension, otherwise it would be itself composed of parts, divisible and not one. Matter is essentially active; to reduce it to mere extension is to ignore one of its fundamental aspects. Even extension manifests itself exclusively through forces, and matter as such is unknowable and unthinkable. Scientific facts lead to an electronic theory. Matter is, therefore, to say the least, absolutely useless, and dynamism, being a simpler, yet adequate, explanation, is preferable. Without entering into a discussion of the system, we may note briefly that the extension which is infinitely divisible is abstract, not concrete, mathematical, not physical, extension. For Aristotle and the Scholastics , physical matter is composed of two essential and inseparable principles, primary matter and substantial form, the latter being the

principle of unity and activity. Moreover, to admit the essential activity of matter does not necessarily imply that matter is nothing but activity. And if matter does not manifest itself to the senses except through forces and energies, it does not follow that it is not the necessary subject and carrier of these forces. In order to establish dynamism, it is not sufficient to overthrow materialism. If there is no matter, it is difficult to understand the forces themselves; for then, what is attracted? Do not forces require a subject? It is clear that simple elements cannot give real extension. Can they even explain the phenomenon itself of extension, when not only physical bodies but the organism itself and the sense-organs are denied real extension? The facts and nature of radio-activity are not as yet sufficiently explored to furnish a safe basis for a definite theory of matter. Further, the necessity of admitting an actio in distans is also considered as an objection against some forms at least of dynamism. Dynamism is opposed to the objective dualism of matter and energy, and also to mechanical materialism, according to which, matter, endowed with extension, is of itself an inert and indifferent vehicle of motion. It is not opposed to atomism in general, but only to some forms of it. Some dynamists, like Kant , admit the continuity of the forces constituting matter, but the majority admit centres or atoms of forces acting on one another. Atomism , therefore, is either material or dynamic, and dynamism may admit atomism or continuity. How far even dynamism is irreconcilable with hylomorphism q. Leibniz speaks of primary matter and of substantial form, or entelechy. Again, the dynamic elements may be purely physical, or, as with Leibniz, they may have, in various degrees, a psychical nature, thus implying a sort of panpsychism. Leibniz also considers them as essentially different; commonly they are considered as identical in nature. Dynamism in general may be adapted to and modified by such philosophical systems as determinism or freedom, substantialism or phenomenalism, idealism or realism, monism or theism, etc. In itself, it is not inconsistent with any essential Catholic doctrine.

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Chapter 5 : Smart Home Connectivity Solutions | IoT For All

As you probably noticed given the variety of essay conclusion examples above, there are a lot of ways to end an essay. Generally, there will be a summary, but narrative essays might carry an exception.

April 18, According to Statista , the amount of connected products will triple from to and reach a massive 75 billion devices installed worldwide. Some of the best solutions in IoT will come to life in smart homes. Interoperability Commonly, appliances with any sort of intelligence and data collection originate from various vendors, rely on different connectivity standards and have different network interfaces. Yet, the concept of a smart home supposes every device and sensor can work together and this widely fragmented environment can consolidate into a unified system. Multiple Controls Another problem that arises in a smart space that combines isolated household devices is multiple control spots, be it smartphone apps of display panels. Manifold touch points complicate control among various IoT systems, even though one of the keys to efficient user experience with IoT products is creating a smooth, one-space experience across all the elements in a connected environment. Connecting to Consumers Today, the market is flooded with emerging smart devices, individual and families of products. Moreover, connected products constantly evolve and transform year by year. Familiar with these problems, industry leaders put in serious effort to solve the challenge of connectivity and have created various strategies to build truly connected smart home products. Solving the Connectivity Problem Unified Controllers When it comes to connecting diverse appliances, the first thing that comes to mind is creating a standalone tool instead of multiple co-existing channels to control each device. Instead of connecting devices with each other, this strategy allows us to consolidate objects into the system you have been using for a while. Smooth Power Supply One-stop controllers allow us to interconnect objects and provide consumers with a smooth user experience in a smart home space. Reliable power supply tools, in turn, enable failure-free operations in the smart home infrastructure and ensure all connected devices in the system continuously transmit real-time data for successful operation. One Cota transmitter can supply many devices. This is a key differentiator as Cota offers meaningful power to multiple devices containing sensors across the room. If they are, they are connected by different, sometimes incompatible systems. They include home security and fire alarm systems, door bells, electronic door locks, electric panel switches, etc. Suddenly, the whole house is controllable, configurable and customizable. Ossia is working to make this happen without even changing the devices themselves, but by simply adding the Cota Forever Battery. Moreover, Cota can connect every powered device to the Internet, bringing a whole new level of connectivity to all powered devices. The goal for this solution is to control, monitor and maintain, not to take over the WiFi that has higher bandwidth and different use cases. Instead, Cota and WiFi are designed to operate at the same time in the same spaces. This strategy helps avoid the issues with different connectivity standards, multiple control points and interoperability in one shot. Take two families of home security products as an example. Both August and Ring equip smart homes with a complete kit of security tools â€” cameras, locks, in-house sensors and apps for remote control. SmartBee controllers for home gardens take a similar approach. The kit contains environmental and irrigation systems as well as a control app to make a home growing space smart. Sensative uses an entirely different strategy. The rapidly-growing tech startup from Sweden offers solutions that unleash the power of open IoT. The company produces multipurpose sensor stripes that can be attached to different surfaces and turn everyday things such as a window or a door into a connected object. It is a wireless magnetic sensor that mounts invisibly on windows and doors that comes with a battery life of up to 10 years! Our second business solution is called Yggio: Whether it is a developer creating new IoT services powered by Yggio, integrators connecting us to a smart wireless network or a consumer using Strips to ensure his back door is closed, Sensative solutions are all about ensuring more and more people enjoy rapid, simple and efficient interactions every day. But a truly interconnected smart home, where devices and appliances can talk to each other, may still be a few years away. There are stand-alone devices using smart home technologies that

provide added value to homeowners, but the true smart home will require a unified user experience and continual expansion of the product ecosystem, services and partnerships, not just one-off products. At Kasa Smart by TP-Link, we are well positioned to become an integral part of the smart home providing the widest ecosystem of products spanning smart plugs, light switches, bulbs, security cameras, and more. Other companies may focus on a single market while we provide a unified user experience across multiple IoT products while bringing additional value through Kasa Care services and partnerships with leading voice assistant products like Amazon Alexa and Google Home. However, the common goal remains the same â€" creating a smooth connected environment with unified control, operational excellence and a seamless user experience for every consumer.

Chapter 6 : Space - Wikipedia

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Chapter 7 : A Space Odyssey (film) - Wikipedia

Trade and transport connectivity: Despite variations across countries in the state and quality of infrastructure, Asia-Pacific regional connectivity has facilitated growth in intraregional trade. There is scope for further growth, once transport networks are fully optimized and operationalized to support effective integration.

Chapter 8 : SanDisk 64GB Connect Wireless Stick SDWSG-A46 B&H Photo

CHR individuals, relative to HC individuals, had significantly lower dynamism for the number of meta-state changes (p =) and the total distance travelled in the meta-state space (p =) compared to HC individuals. CHR and ESZ groups did not significantly differ on any of the four dynamic measures.