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Robert Kennedy found his voice and easily defeated Holt's weak attempt to divert attention from the real issues. A few "Mickey Mouse" registrations hardly compare to the fact

that Republicans stole ...

For almost fifty years, Richard M. Dudley has been extremely influential in the development of several areas of Probability. His work on Gaussian processes led to the understanding of the basic fact that their sample boundedness and continuity should be characterized in terms of proper measures of complexity of their parameter spaces equipped with the intrinsic covariance metric. His sufficient condition for sample continuity in terms of metric entropy is widely used and was proved by X. Fernique to be necessary for stationary Gaussian processes, whereas its

more subtle versions (majorizing measures) were proved by M. Talagrand to be necessary in general. Together with V. N. Vapnik and A. Y. Cervonenkis, R. M. Dudley is a founder of the modern theory of empirical processes in general spaces. His work on uniform central limit theorems (under bracketing entropy conditions and for Vapnik-Cervonenkis classes), greatly extends classical results that go back to A. N. Kolmogorov and M. D. Donsker, and became the starting point of a new line of research, continued in the work of Dudley and others, that developed empirical processes into one of the major tools in mathematical statistics and statistical learning theory. As a consequence of Dudley's early work on weak convergence of probability measures on non-separable metric spaces, the Skorohod topology on the space of regulated right-continuous functions can be replaced, in the study of weak convergence of the empirical distribution function, by the supremum norm. In a further recent step Dudley replaces this norm by the stronger p-variation norms, which then allows replacing compact differentiability of many statistical functionals by Fréchet differentiability in the delta method. Richard M. Dudley has also made important contributions to mathematical statistics, the theory of weak convergence, relativistic Markov processes, differentiability of nonlinear operators and several other areas of mathematics. Professor Dudley has been the adviser to thirty PhD's and is a Professor of Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Written by one of the best-known probabilists in the world this text offers a clear and modern presentation of modern probability theory and an exposition of the interplay between the properties of metric spaces and those of probability measures. This text is the first at this level to include discussions of the subadditive ergodic theorems, metrics for convergence in laws and the Borel isomorphism theory. The proofs for the theorems are consistently brief and clear and each chapter concludes with a set of historical notes and references. This book should be of interest to students taking degree courses in real analysis and/or probability theory.

Using only the very elementary framework of finite probability spaces, this book treats a number of topics in the modern theory of stochastic processes. This is made possible by using a small amount of Abraham Robinson's nonstandard analysis and not attempting to convert the results into conventional form.

High-dimensional probability offers insight into the behavior of random vectors, random matrices, random subspaces, and objects used to quantify uncertainty in high dimensions. Drawing on ideas from probability, analysis, and geometry, it lends itself to applications in mathematics, statistics, theoretical computer science, signal processing, optimization, and more. It is the first to integrate theory, key tools, and modern applications of high-dimensional probability. Concentration inequalities form the core, and it covers both classical results such as Hoeffding's and Chernoff's inequalities and modern developments such as the matrix Bernstein's inequality. It then introduces the powerful methods based on stochastic processes, including such tools as Slepian's, Sudakov's, and Dudley's inequalities, as well as generic chaining and bounds based on VC dimension. A broad range of illustrations is embedded throughout, including classical and modern results for covariance estimation, clustering, networks, semidefinite programming, coding, dimension reduction, matrix completion, machine learning, compressed sensing, and sparse regression.

This introduction to some of the principal models in the theory of disordered systems leads the reader through the basics, to the very edge of contemporary research, with the minimum of technical fuss. Topics covered include random walk, percolation, self-avoiding walk, interacting particle systems, uniform spanning tree, random graphs, as well as the Ising, Potts, and random-cluster models for ferromagnetism, and the Lorentz model for motion in a random medium. This new edition features accounts of major recent progress, including the exact value of the connective constant of the hexagonal lattice, and the critical point of the random-cluster model on the square lattice. The choice of topics is strongly motivated by modern applications, and focuses on areas that merit further research. Accessible to a wide audience of mathematicians and physicists, this book can be used as a graduate course text. Each chapter ends with a range of exercises.

The book presents a collection of 103 peer-reviewed articles from the Second International Conference on Intelligent Systems in Production Engineering and Maintenance (ISPEM 2018). The conference was organized by the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and CAMT (Centre for Advanced Manufacturing Technologies), Wrocław University of Science and Technology and was held in Wrocław (Poland) on 17–18 September 2018. The conferences topics included the possibility of using a wide range of intelligent methods in production engineering, presenting and discussing new solutions for innovative plants, research findings and case studies demonstrating advances in production and maintenance from the point of view of Industry 4.0 – particularly applications of intelligent systems, methods and tools in production engineering, maintenance, logistics, quality management, information systems and product development. The book is divided into two parts: the first includes papers related to intelligent systems in production engineering, while the second is dedicated to special sessions focusing on: 1. Computer Aided methods in Production Engineering 2. Mining 4.0 and Intelligent Mining Transportation 3. Modelling and Simulation of Production Processes 4. Multi-Faceted Modelling of Networks and Processes 5. Product Design and

Product Manufacturing in Industry 4.0 This book is an excellent source of information for scientists in the field of manufacturing engineering and for top managers in production enterprises.

This book brings together a variety of probability applications through entertaining stories that will appeal to a broad readership. What are the best stopping rules for the dating problem? What can Bayes' formula tell us about the chances of a Champions League draw for soccer teams being rigged? How could syndicates win millions of lottery dollars by buying a multitude of tickets at the right time? What's the best way to manage your betting bankroll in a game in which you have an edge? How to use probability to debunk quacks and psychic mediums? How can the Monte Carlo simulation be used to solve a wide variety of probability problems? Are seven riffle shuffles of a standard deck of 52 playing cards enough for randomness? Provides seventeen engaging stories that illustrate ideas in probability. Written so as to be suitable for those with minimal mathematical background. Stories can be read independently. Can be used as examples and exercises for teaching introductory probability. These questions and many more are addressed in seventeen short chapters that can be read independently. The engaging stories are instructive and demonstrate valuable probabilistic ideas. They offer students material that they most likely don't learn in class, and offer teachers a new way of teaching their

subject.

This is a mathematically rigorous introduction to fractals which emphasizes examples and fundamental ideas. Building up from basic techniques of geometric measure theory and probability, central topics such as Hausdorff dimension, self-similar sets and Brownian motion are introduced, as are more specialized topics, including Kakeya sets, capacity, percolation on trees and the traveling salesman theorem. The broad range of techniques presented enables key ideas to be highlighted, without the distraction of excessive technicalities. The authors incorporate some novel proofs which are simpler than those available elsewhere. Where possible, chapters are designed

to be read independently so the book can be used to teach a variety of courses, with the clear structure offering students an accessible route into the topic.

The fundamental mathematical tools needed to understand machine learning include linear algebra, analytic geometry, matrix decompositions, vector calculus, optimization, probability and statistics. These topics are traditionally taught in disparate courses, making it hard for data science or computer science students, or professionals, to efficiently learn the mathematics. This self-contained textbook bridges the gap between mathematical and machine learning texts, introducing the mathematical concepts with a minimum of prerequisites. It uses these concepts to derive four central machine learning methods: linear regression, principal component analysis, Gaussian mixture models and support vector machines. For students and others with a mathematical background, these derivations provide a starting point to machine learning texts. For those learning the mathematics for the first time, the methods help build intuition and practical experience with applying mathematical concepts. Every chapter includes worked examples and exercises to test understanding. Programming tutorials are offered on the book's web site.