

Chapter 1 : History of Dynamics GP | Victoria Yudin

Historical dynamics broadly includes the scientific modeling of history. This might also be termed computer modeling of history, historical simulation, or simulation of history - allowing for an extensive range of techniques in simulation and estimation.

Brothers Erik and Preben Damgaard Thank you for your contribution! In they released Concord Finance Later named C4. The resellers and customers were able to do improvements to the code to tailor the solution to their needs. Concord XAL quickly became the standard accounting software for Danish market and got foothold in many other countries. Concord crossed the millennium with a world wide customer base of over In November the same year, version 1. Damgaard buys out IBM and get exclusive rights for the Axapta software and brand. Axapta Main menu Version 2. Damgaard and Navision The Millenium passes without any major issues and a lot of happy IT consultant receive their paycheck with a nice overtime bonus. The first WebApp is created. In December Axapta 2. It had a full web application development environment and supported internal OLAP. It also introduced the Product builder. Microsoft running the show It is ! Microsoft releases Microsoft Axapta 3. It supported 17 countries including Canada when launched. The Demand planner and inter company functionality was added. This slideshow requires JavaScript. With the new brand name in place, Microsoft Dynamics AX 4. It also supported full Unicode for the first time and the Application Integration Framework saw the light of day. The user interface was redesigned for the main menu to fit the default Microsoft application layout. The general form layout stayed the same with grids and menu buttons to the right. The login screen disappeared as AD authentication was added. Microsoft Dynamics AX 4. This release brought A LOT of new features to the generic application and many of the different modules like the Global adresse book, Multisite functionality and Expense management to name just a few. There was a new Compliance module and the Role center for self service BI was introduced. Batch server, Load balancing, AD import wizard, Code versioning control and many many more technical upgrades were in place. The licensing module was completely revised. It opened everyone to the entire application and licensing the users security access level instead of the functional modular way of the past. This meant customers could implement a broader set of features and would often look at and implement new functionality once discovered or required. Building on the model of the global adresse book. You could for instance now not simply copy a company now legal entity anymore. General ledger, HR, Inventory managment was fundamentally redesigned. A new product configurator was introduced based on the Solver foundation and so much much more. Microsoft Dynamics AX On the technical side of things code was running in. The root for Life cycle services was also released. Rapid Configuration Service was introduced for the US market. Role centers supported Power BI and got a nice face lift. Many modules got big upgrades like the Project module. Companion applications where created to bring AX in to the Windows 8 eco system. Existing modules got a major overhauls as well; The Retail module got impacted the most. There was also many system upgrades as well like Azure deployments, Cloud support and even more BI cubes. Dynamics AX March 9th A more transparent and engaged company will today introduce a paradigme shift in the ERP world. As it is only available to run on Azure On-prem comes later Mobile first: As it has only a web interface that can be consumed on any device anywhere in the world A great introduction with an enthusiastic Christian Pettersen showed us a whole new world of ERP. A could based solution that was easy to access and that Microsoft maintained in Azure. An on-prem solution was on the road map and would be based on Azure Stack. This is going to focus more on business processes rather then the platform that run it. The hybrid solution would make it possible to have multiple on-prem work loads that would be available in an offline scenario and synchronize once back online. Dynamics for Operations has got major upgrades after launch. The platform has been separated from the business application. So the platform is now on a monthly update cycle and can be updated separatly from the application it self. It is really exciting to see the progression of the platform and application. The AX name is no more! The essence of it will still remain in its great ERP form and will be further developed under the name Dynamics for Operations. It will be exciting to see what this great solution grows into with a merger between the CRM and ERP to one

solution with the purpose of making every organization and person achieve more.

Chapter 2 : History of Dynamics Tips

"Historical Dynamics: Why States Rise and Fall" provides the theoretical framework, discussing, for example, why an explanation of cyclical dynamics requires a feedback loop. It is quite mathematical, and while you don't have to work your way through all the equations, you should be comfortable with mathematical models generally.

Vandiver introduces key historical thinkers in the study of dynamics. But the subjects through are really basically engineering science subjects that are all foundational to mechanical engineering, and they all have a common or property through them. And that is that we make observations of the world, and we try to understand them. Why-- years ago, is the sun in the center of the solar system or not? And we try to produce models that explain the problem. We try to produce models to describe it, and we make observations, measurements, to see if our models are correct. And if we feed that information back into the models, we try out the models, we test it against more observations, and you go round and round. And this is kind of the fundamental-- this is the way all of these basic first five subjects use, basically, this method of inquiry. So in , the way this system works, my kind of mental conception of this modeling process, is three things. And this applies to you. You have a homework problem. How do you attack a homework problem? You got to know which physical laws to apply. And then finally, third you need to apply the correct math. Can you describe the motion, pick the correct physical laws to apply to the problem, and able to do the correct math, solving the equation of motion, for example. And all this is what fits in our models box. And we test it against observations and measurements and improve those things over time. I find history and history technology kind of fun and interesting. So Copernicus was Polish, and the story starts long before then, but in about 1, Copernicus said what? Or the Earth is the center? And it for the next years-- more than years, couple hundred years-- there was a really raging controversy about that. I need to be able to reach this for a minute. So Brahe, he was along about 1, Brahe was the mathematician that wrote-- the imperial mathematician to the emperor in Prague. And he did 20 years of observations. And he was out to prove that the Earth was the center of the solar system. And then Kepler actually worked with him as a mathematician, and then took over as the imperial mathematician. And so his first and second laws were put out about And one of the laws is, like, equal area swept out in equal time. Have you hear that one? So years ago a really important thing happened. Galileo, in , turned the telescope on Jupiter, and saw what? And then they really started having some data with which to really argue against the Ptolymaic view of the solar system. Descartes is an important figure to us. And in the period of about to in that period Descartes began what is today known as analytic geometry. He was geometer, he studied Euclid a lot. But then he came up with a Cartesian coordinate system, xyz, and the beginnings of analytic geometry, which is essentially algebra, coordinates, and geometry all put together. And we are going to make great use of analytic geometry in this course. Then came Newton, kind of in his actual lifespan, And in about is when he first-- the first statement of the three laws of motion. Euler came up-- Newton never talked about angular momentum. He mostly talked about particles. Euler taught us about angular momentum, and torque being dh/dt in most cases. And then finally, is Lagrange. And Lagrange, in about , uses an energy method, energy and the concept of work to give us equations of motion. So the course, , stands on the shoulders of all these people. But with Descartes, we start with kinematics, really. This is analytic geometry. And we use that to derive equations of motion. And we go from there into angular momentum, and what Euler gave us-- the same thing, torque. So there are actually two independent roots to coming up with equations of motion. And then all these things are going to be-- one of the applications that are important engineers is the study of vibration. Which brings-- ah, I have a question for you. So how many of you were in this classroom last May with Professor Haynes Miller, and I showed up one day and we talked about vibration? I told you I was going to ask this question, right? Any questions about the history? If you want to know, one of my TAs compiled a pretty neat little summary. Maybe I will see if I go back and find this. I just printed out and sent it-- how many of you like to know a little bit more about the history? These are like two liners on each person. Is it worth my time to send this out? So last May, Haynes Miller and I talked about vibration. And I brought one. So really I just want to talk about-- this is the problem I want to talk about. Haynes Miller and I did it last

May. So what do I mean by when I say, describe the motion? And most important one that we need to know about in the course is an inertial reference frame, and when you can use it, and when a system is inertial and is not. And the motion is going to be-- this x is from the zero spring force position. Second, we need to apply physical laws. Sum of the external forces is equal to mass times the acceleration. But part of applying the physics, in order to do this now, we need what I call an FBD. What do you suppose that is? So I just have some simple little rules to do free body diagrams that keep you from getting hung up on sign conventions. I think the thing people make most mistakes about is they get confused about signs. So first you draw forces that you know, basically in the direction in which they act. So when you know the direction-- so this is a really trivial problem, but the method here is very specific. Gravity acts at the center of mass. This is what I mean by the direction in which it acts. And it has magnitude, mg . So the convention, the way I go about doing these things, is I assume positive values for the deflections and velocities. So in this case, x and \dot{x} . And then from the positive deflection, you say which way is the resulting force? So if the deflection in this is downwards, which direction is the force that the spring applies to the mass? What about if the velocity is downwards, which direction is the force is the damper puts on the mass? And other any other forces on this mass? So spring force, damper force, and the gravitational force. And so third, you deduce the signs basically from the direction of the arrows. F_d is $b\dot{x}$. And now we write the statement that the sum of forces in the x direction. Well, spring minus f_s is $-kx$ minus $b\dot{x}$ plus mg equals $m\ddot{x}$. And I rearranged this to put all the motion variables on one side. So you have two bodies with springs in between them. This is when the confusion really comes up. Two bodies with a spring trapped between them. You do the same thing. Both bodies exhibit positive motions, the force that results is proportional to the difference, and you work it out. That means solving the differential equation. Got something else much more important to get to about kinematics. But I want to show you one thing, and that is just a little tiny introductory taste to this point.

Chapter 3 : History of Immuno-Dynamics, Inc.

Journal of Politics and Law December, Historical Dynamics of the Development of the Corporate Governance in Japan
Yuzuo Yao The University of Manchester.

Cockrum was interested in the importance and function of the white blood cell population. By as a veterinary student at Iowa State University his interest had increased to the point that with the assistance of Dr. Lansteiner on immune milk. Shortly after beginning practice , Dr. Cockrum was summoned to the Woodward State Hospital dairy herd to discuss prevention of drug residue. Milk from a cow treated with antibiotics had contaminated the milk supply. A patient sensitive to antibiotics consumed this milk and became extremely ill. Dr Cockrum realized that something needed to be done to improve the safety of the food supply while still providing for animal health needs. Because the calves could not have absorbed the antibody immunoglobulin or Ig that colostrum is known for, there must be some component s that created a response by exposure to the mouth and throat. At this time there was little knowledge of factors in colostrum other than Ig. The science of immune function was still in its infancy. Even now this knowledge is far from complete. It has long been known and understood that newborns of all species that receive colostrum from their mother have less health problems than newborns that are deprived of colostrum. This immune system response or improvement was attributed almost entirely to antibodies immunoglobulins or Ig. Some species such as bovine have no passive transfer in utero. Some species such as dogs and cats have partial transfer of passive immunity in utero. Species such as man and monkey have complete passive antibody transfer in utero. All species require first milk for a greater resistance to infectious disease and a more competent immune system. Two factors were evident to him very early: It was successfully used orally in newborn calves and pigs with digestive and respiratory problems and times of stress such as weaning or vaccination. These treatments were done on an empirical basis since there was not adequate science to guide the amount required to elicit a response. The use of colostrum products was a factor in his practice becoming one of the largest in the United States. Now, as more information is available about the multiple receptors and communication pathways of the oro-naso-pharyngeal lining, it is easy to understand the reason for the effectiveness of the colostrum whey used orally. The logo describes life drop of blood and immune defense latin gamma. In April of Dr. Cockrum sold his practice to devote himself full time to the study, research, processing and production of the highest quality colostrum products available. As a veterinarian, Dr. Cockrum knew the differences in metabolic rates of different animals and started comparing these metabolic rates with the amounts needed by different animals and their age from the young to the old. It was discovered that when multiplying the amounts used in mouse studies to the size of a Holstein cow, calf, sow, gilt, pig, mare or foal and considering metabolism differences, the dosing regimen that Dr. Cockrum discovered empirically was virtually the same. In , realizing the change in the bio-active component balance caused by removing the fat and casein Dr. Cockrum instructed Mark Burton, to purchase a pilot size spray drier so that the colostrum could be kept in its intact and balanced state for further applications. Mark modified this equipment in numerous ways and obtained samples of dried colostrum from various operating temperatures, pressures and hold times. These were assayed in house and by major universities so that the operating conditions would maintain the bio-activity of colostrum of the raw colostrum. With dehydrated product available, it did not take long for Dr. Cockrum to utilize the benefits of a daily fed product for livestock, following on the preventative path laid 25 years earlier. These products VitaPak-Dairy, Grow and Swine are reducing infection, increasing production and improving food safety cost effectively in livestock today. The ability to produce food grade product, knowledge that the product is safe and effective orally and performs across species made use in humans inevitable. In order to do business across state lines it was required that companies comply with the Federal Virus Serum Toxin Act. Cockrum instructed Mark to begin the task of making the production facility a 40 year old former cheese factory compliant with the veterinary biologics regulations described in 9 CFR Code of Federal Regulations. In March of Immuno-Dynamics received an establishment license. At this time it was stated that it would be unlikely for the USDA to grant a product license for an intravenous product produced from colostrum. In November a

product license was achieved for ID It is still the only licensed intravenous product produced from colostrum. During this time Mark personally oversaw all colostrum procurement spending hours in barns and milk houses discussing the science of colostrum, calf health, proper collection and handling with dairymen. It is important to note that in Wisconsin most dairyman are 5th, 6th, 7th or even 8th generation dairyman that already have an intuitive knowledge of colostrum. Their healthy calves are their future. The information on quality colostrum that Dr. Cockrum had conveyed to Mark for a dozen years was quantified in absolute terms. In the fall of Dr. Numerous existing structures in southwest Wisconsin were considered but none filled the needs of location, size, materials movement and aesthetic desires. After viewing an available building site in Fennimore, Wisconsin Dr. Ground was broke on July 20, and the facility completed in The new facility allows multiple products to be run simultaneously, prevents cross contamination, fulfills the needs of the biologics license, allows for expansion and provides a pleasant work environment. On January 3rd, after over twenty five years of learning from and working for Dr. He is grateful for their continued interest and support.

Chapter 4 : Dynamics of World History - Christopher Dawson

Green examines the many pitfalls of historical writing and demonstrates that historical truth is a most elusive quarry. He addresses periodization, the manner in which past time is divided, showing how prevailing modes of periodization have evolved in the West.

World Bank - extensive modeling and data activities, [6] [7] Each country often has their corresponding modeling groups for each of these major sectors. These can be grouped in separate articles according to sector. Groups include government departments, international aid agencies , as well as nonprofit and non-governmental organizations. A broad class of models used for economic and social modeling of countries and sectors are the Computable general equilibrium CGE model - also called applied general equilibrium models. In the context of time based simulations and policy analysis, see dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models. Linked economic, social, and climate models[edit] Partly because of the controversy over global climate change , there is an extensive network of global climate models, [8] [9] and related social and economic models. These seek to estimate, not only the change in climate and its physical effects, but also the impact on human society and the natural environment. See global economic models , social model , microsimulation , climate model , global climate models , and general circulation model. The relationship between the environment and society is examined through environmental social science. Historical simulations[edit] Web-based historical simulations, simulations of history , interactive historical simulations, are increasingly popular for entertainment and educational purposes. Another example is [11] Several computer games allow players to interact with the game to model societies over time. The Civilization series is one example. A longer list of games in historical context, which might include degrees of simulation, are found at Category: Video games with historical settings. Military simulation is a well-developed field and increasingly accessible on the internet. Computer models for simulating society fall under artificial society , social simulation , computational sociology , computational social science , and mathematical sociology. There is an interdisciplinary Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation for computer simulation of social processes. There has been extensive research in urban planning , environmental planning and related fields: Journals for these fields are listed at List of planning journals. SimCity is a game for simulations of artificial cities. It has spawned a range of "sim" games. The planning groups try to simulate changes in real cities. The game groups allow experiments with artificial cities. And the two are merging in such efforts as Vizicities [17] The profiling of industries is well developed, and most industries make forecasts and plans. See industrial history , history of steel , history of mining , history of construction , history of the petroleum industry , and many other histories of specific industries. See cyclical industrial dynamics for modeling of industries in the sense of "historical dynamics of industries". Some related terms are industrial planning , history of industry , industrial evolution , technology change , and technology forecasting. An example of "history friendly" industrial models. See Input-output model , economic planning , and social accounting matrix for some relevant techniques. Futures[edit] Many of the techniques from futures studies are applicable to historical dynamics. Whether projecting forward from a point in the past to the present for validation studies, or projecting backwards from the present into the past - many of the techniques are useful. Likewise, simulations of the past, or alternative pasts, provide a groundwork of techniques for futures studies. Bibliography[edit] Turchin, Peter Why States Rise and Fall. Integration in Asia and Europe: Historical Dynamics and Development of Complex Societies.

Chapter 5 : Dynamics | Define Dynamics at theinnatdunvilla.com

Abstract. Environmental degradation is a typical unintended outcome of collective human behavior. Hardin's metaphor of the "tragedy of the commons" has become a conceived wisdom that captures the social dynamics leading to environmental degradation.

The emergence of modern economics, identified oftentimes with the publication of *An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* by Adam Smith, coincided with the onset of an exceptional process in human history: Then, around the time when Smith wrote his book, a new pattern gained momentum, economic growth becoming a matter of course. However, the perception of growth and its limits has evolved over time, in an interesting cycle: In recent decades, however, the conviction has gained influence that the economy cannot grow forever, even though for slightly different reasons than those named by the classics. The interesting thing about this development, however, is that each position has had its rationale given the knowledge that was then available. When the so-called classics, i. Sooner or later they would approach limits, either natural, as emphasised particularly by Ricardo and Malthus, or related to needs fulfilment, as proposed by Mill. Indeed, this was the then known pattern of human economic history. Interestingly, the classics differed in the evaluation of the consequences of the end of growth. While Mill looked forward to it, imagining a society similar to that of ancient Greeks, where people would be able to enjoy arts, sports and politics having fulfilled their material needs, the others were much more sceptical. The most pessimistic view was proposed, of course, by Thomas Robert Malthus. He believed that since food production cannot grow faster than linearly and population grows exponentially, people being unable to refrain from reproduction, humanity is doomed to living through a never-ending vicious cycle of short-term increases in wealth and resulting collapses and famines. The problem of the classic approach was that it had been based on two important assumptions which later proved to be wrong. First, especially John Stuart Mill believed that the material needs of humans have a natural limit, beyond which a steady state is possible. Today, we rather have the impression that material needs have no natural limits and can be extended ad infinitum. The second, even more important error in the classic theory was that Smith, Malthus and others underestimated the potential of technological progress. This could be achieved only due to technological progress. Technological progress and the fact that it proved Malthus wrong was one of the main reasons for the emergence of neoclassical growth theory, which assumed and still does that economic growth can potentially continue infinitely. Today, this idea has become more nuanced, economists talking of decoupling growth and knowledge-based economy etc. In the meantime, however, some thinkers have started to doubt both the feasibility and desirability of economic growth. In this time period, when the awareness of our dependence on intact ecosystems was growing rapidly, a new line of thinking about economic growth emerged. Among the first critics of the infinite growth assumption were people such as Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen, Kenneth Boulding, Edward Mishan, Dennis and Donella Meadows, Herman Daly or Paul Ehrlich, who offered the view that the ability of the economy to grow is constrained by the limitedness of the resources that it can draw from the natural environment. Their ideas have been developed further, so as to respond to counter-arguments of neoclassics, regarding the decoupling of economic growth from resource use, the emergence of a knowledge economy where we are supposed to eat what, some transcendent bits of information? But due to the rapid increase in the number of local, regional and global environmental problems we have to deal with, ranging from soil erosion and desertification to climate change and increasing scarcity of crucial resources oil, rare earth, lithium, phosphorus etc. It is possible that we, the modern growth critics, are wrong again, overlooking some factors just as Malthus overlooked the potential of technological progress. On the other hand, we may also be right. Indeed, given the knowledge we have now, it is only reasonable to believe that we are right. In this case, precaution is a good advise.

Chapter 6 : Historical dynamics - Wikipedia

The HINDI research project is an ERC funded research project on the historical dynamics of industrialization of Northwestern Europe and China, supervised by dr. Bas van Leeuwen.

As was the case in many fledgling rock bands of that era, the nameless band worked up mostly instrumental covers of the day, delving into only a few vocal covers. The band played their first gig in October of at a private birthday party and played their first public dance at Scottsbluff High School later in the month. Hap Ellis allowed the band to play live during a Bobby Vee break. The Dynamics were officially formed on November 23, The Dynamics honed their talents and began to perform as a group at Little Moon. It became obvious to the other players in the band that Randy Meisner was a pure showman, and had a knack of feeding off the large crowds. By late , Rich Rohnke decided to enter the military, and The Dynamics hired Paul Asmus, who brought a new dimension to the band by adding saxophone. During this time, the band released their first recording. It was a great occasion and a sad time as well, since John Ankony had decided to join the Navy. Around this time, the crowds at Little Moon were growing out of control and The Dynamics wanted to expand their playing territory. Kids from miles away would attend dances on weekends, sometimes with over per night in attendance. After hearing an early dance advertisement from the great Kansas soul band, The Fabulous Flippers, the Dynamics decided to use the reasonably priced ads on KOMA to promote their dances. By late , ads were now running on KOMA and The Dynamics expanded their playing base to miles around their hometown. Years later, literally hundreds of Midwest bands used KOMA to promote their dances, to great success. Crowds began to average over per night as a result of the KOMA ads, and the bottom line increased substantially. The band developed a following expanding their base of operations to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming. They began to perform more rhythm and blues music influenced by The Flippers. They recorded 3 songs: The record sold well regionally and had good sales in the southeastern USA, but did not chart nationally. Fortunately for Randy Meisner, but not for The Dynamics, he was asked to join The Soul Survivors later changing their name to The Poor and took off to sunny California to seek a record deal. That band eventually went out on their own to become The Eagles. The Eagles have become one of the best selling rock bands in the world. From to the present, close to 40 musicians have played in The Dynamics. The Dynamics enjoy the distinction of being the longest running rock band in Nebraska history, playing almost continuously from to The only band to come close are The Rumbles, Ltd. The Dynamics continue to play on a regular basis and are still one of the most popular bands in western Nebraska. They performed on the evening of their induction, August 19, at the Scottsbluff County fair grounds in Mitchell, NE following a performance of original member, Randy Meisner.

Chapter 7 : Historical Dynamics of Growth Critique | The Sceptical Economist

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The history of CFD is riddled with big names in the industry, all of which have taken the analysis from oversimplified calculations to being one of the biggest simulation tools available. For many modern engineers, understanding the complex mathematics behind CFD isn't necessary to run simulations.

Chapter 9 : Cliodynamics - Wikipedia

The Dynamics enjoy the distinction of being the longest running rock band in Nebraska history, playing almost

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continuously from to 40 years of Rock-N-Roll. The only band to come close are The Rumbles, Ltd. still performing in the Omaha area, formed in