1 to 500 numbers chart pdf

Q: Can you show me some pictures of the numbered vertebrae chart? : Numbered vertebral graph is an overview of the structure of the vertebrae and spine. Here are some pictures of numbered vertebrae of the chart. Keywords: numbered vertebrae chart * Content is not intended as a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Always seek the advice of your doctor or other qualified health care provider with any questions you may have regarding your medical condition. Blood test cholesterol level is called lipoprotein profile, contains: Total cholesterol HDL cholesterol LDL cholesterol Triglycerides Total cholesterol Total cholesterol (TC) normal range is 110~220mg/dl, the higher the riskier. HDL cholesterol HDL cholesterol, or high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, is good cholesterol. The higher HDL cholesterol is, the lower the risk level you are looking at for heart disease. The ideal range of HDL cholesterol is >1.04mmol/l or >40mg/dL, If the HDL cholesterol level is below 0.91 mmol/l or 35mg/ln, it is considered to be below the normal range. LDL cholesterol LDL cholesterol, or low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, is bad cholesterol. LDL cholesterol accumulates and builds on the walls of the artery, making the arteries narrower for blood to pass through. This is the main cause of myocardial ischaemia and a blood clot. Higher LDL cholesterol levels generally mean a higher risk of heart attack. Medications are necessary for such cases. LDL cholesterol normal level < 190= mg/dl.= statin= is= mainstream= medicine= for= high= ldl= cholesterol= level= treatment.= triglycerides= triglycerides= are= fats= carried = in= the= blood.= they= are= from= the= food= that= we= eat.= a= high= triglyceride= level= is= connected= and= higher= risk= of= coronary= artery= disease.= normal= level= => <150 mildly= high = 150-199= high = 200-499= very= high =>is = 500 High cholesterol is not everything, which will decide on a heart attack. There are other factors such as diabetes, alcohol, smoke, family history ... Anyone who has cholesterol numbers near abnormal levels should run a 10-year risk test to assess your personal risk. Remember that prevention is 100 times better than remediation. Check your risk of heart disease here. Related FAQ: How to stay away from a heart attack? How to understand cholesterol chart numbers? Is paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia serious? * Content is not intended as a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Always seek the advice of your doctor or other qualified health care provider with any questions you may have regarding your medical condition. Mathematics boils down to pattern recognition. We identify patterns in the world around us and use them to navigate our challenges. However, in order to do so, numbers - or at least the information provided by our</150> our</150> Represent. What are numbers? As we explore more later, this is a seemingly profound question, but you already know the simple answer. A number is a word and symbol representing a number. Let's just say you walk out of the house and see two angry dogs. Even if you didn't know the word two, or know what the corresponding digit looks like, your brain would have a good understanding of how a two-dog encounter compares to a three-, one- or zero-dog situation. We owe that innate understanding to our brain (specifically, a lower battalion lobe) that naturally extracts numbers from the surrounding environment in much the same way identifies color [source: Dehaene]. We call this number meaningless, and our brains are fully equipped with it from birth. Studies show that while infants do not have an understanding of human witch systems, they can still identify changes in quantity. Neuroimaging research has even found that infants have the ability to engage in logarithmic counting, or counting based on an integral increase in physical amounts. While the child won't see the difference between five teddy bears and six teddy bears in the lineup, he or she will notice a difference between five and 10 [source: Miller]. Number sense plays an important role in the way animals navigate their environments – environments where objects are numerous and often mobile. However, the numerical meaning of the animal becomes more inaccurate with increasing numbers. People, for example, are systematically slower to calculate 4+5 than 2+3 [source: Dehaene]. At some point in our ancient past, prehistoric people began to develop the means to expand their number of meaning. They started relying on fingers and toes. That's why so many number systems depend on groups of five, 10 or 20. Base-10 or decimal systems come from the use of both hands, while base-20 or vigesimal systems are based on the use of fingers on hands and fingers. So old people have learned to externalize their number sense, and in doing so, they probably created humanity's most important scientific achievement: mathematics. Did you know the best sexual status for a female orgasm? How many nerve endings does your clitoris have? And how many women need clitoral stimulation to get off during sex? While many of us have experienced orgasms during sex, we rarely pay attention to how a female orgasm really works. While getting out is certainly not necessary to enjoying sex, it's something that surely many of us want during sex, and according to statistics, many of us pulled Meg Ryan a la When Harry met Sally when we didn't get there. After all, with 57 percent of women getting away most of the time during sex and 72 percent of women having experienced a time when their partner orgasmed, but no attempt to help them finish, The Gap orgasm is unfortunately still alive in the bedroom. But that's not all bad news - The Millennial Condom Sex Survey reports that for millennial women, the gap is closing and they are not afraid to ask for a helping hand with a lubricant or sex toys. So in honor of National Orgasm Day, it's time to celebrate a woman's orgasm and learn the facts. Here's the one who gets up, how he starts and where he starts.1. How it happensImages: Tina Gong for the hustle and bustle of Keeping Up With The Latest Daily Buzz with buzzfeed Daily newsletter! There's a knitting calculus. An irrepressible batch of wool gets twisted and fed into a rotating wheel, a wooden machine about as high-tech as an abacus that binds fibers to a single strand of yarn. This yarn, in turn, is wo wowomand into geometric patterns composed of equations: A certain number of rows in combination with certain stitches brings something functional and beautiful. In the right hands, knitting produces precise but almost magical alchemy-chaos into order. You can see why he would appeal to Brenda Dietrich.Dietrich, 47, runs a mathematical science department at IBM's renowned Thomas J. Watson Research Center-top mathematical manager at arguably the largest and most important mathematical department in corporate America. He loves mathematical beauty and complexity. Yet she often spends conference calls and meetings spinning yarn on the steering wheel next to her ThinkPad. And she knit an incessantly-scarf, coat, scarf, and hat during the simultaneous. That beautiful blue and purple cashmere scarf in her office? This was last year's meeting of research software strategy, he says. I sat in the back row knitting for three days. Dietrich, who has co-authored 13 patents and was twice named one of IBM's best inventors, likes to make things-tangible things, not just a sentence. As a mathematician, she has a rare ability to travel between two very different worlds, says Paul Horn, head of IBM research. She can listen to the customer describe the chaotic details of the business, then translate these specifications into mathematical problems for her team to solve. And he thinks mathematics should live in the real world, in the world of customers. When she took over the math department in 2001, she encouraged researchers to venture beyond Watson, which she calls that beautiful stone building on the hill, and work with IBM consultants in the field. These days, her team is, in fact, reeasing from years of behind-the-scenes, mostly theoretical research to address an impressive array of real-world issues within IBM and beyond. How to assemble a project team from consultants scattered around the world. How to combat large-scale forest fires more effectively. How to identify the best sales leads in the pipeline. OnTarget, a sales-prediction software that grew out of mathematical research, generated $100 million in new revenue as a pilot program in Canada. Last year, it brought in about $500 million in worldwide use, an amount that makes Dietrich giggling if he can't believe it. Dietrich's 160 researchers are in fact increasingly among the most valuable problem solvers at IBM. Historically, the stars here were physicist who took technology that went into chips and systems, and then it was computer scientists and engineers, says Horn. Now we are witnessing the emergence of mathematicians. They're embedded everywhere. This is partly due to IBM's transition from hardware to software and services. And part of it, surely, is the function of Dietrich's marketing and political savvy: a geek but far from a personality-challenged stereotype, she understands how to get attention and resources in an organization of 330,000 people. More than that, her department's growing influence reflects a larger real-world shift. A generation ago, businesses at best called on mathematicians to optimise production lines and perhaps support pricing decisions. What more could contribute to the bottom line? Today, companies measure almost every aspect of what they do, and computers are fast enough to crunch numbers in time for execs to act on the analysis. In the hands of talented mathematicians, data creates an invaluable advantage. Sophisticated algorithms reveal the company's inefficiencies and opportunities – invisible supply chain barriers or hidden customer shopping patterns. Entire companies–I think Google–are built almost entirely around math. And others, like IBM, integrate mathematics into operations and decision-making in ways they have never seen before. This is what the industrial age must be like for mechanical engineers. It's a great time, says Dietrich, to be a computational mathematician. The number-theory class at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill changed Dietrich's mind about becoming a doctor. Mathematics was a revelation of how to hear music for the first time. There's structure and symmetry and the most beautiful theory, he says. It made me believe in some basic ranking in the world. Dietrich, whose husband is an IBM software architect, joined the company in 1984 after winning her PhD in operations research and industrial engineering at Cornell, and she used that wonderful theory to design a more-efficient chip-production line. It was exciting to see how useful mathematics could be. In the mid-1990s, she was bored between projects - a dangerous situation, laughing and watching a new set of problems that spent six months in the field with IBM consultants and customers. They couldn't tell dependent and independent variables, he says. But she could, and that ability to translate practical into theoretical (and back) was powerful. In some ways, her experience was the basis for how her research department now works. If you're not a mathematician, deep mathematics that Dietrich and her team perform sounds completely alien-combining auctions, whole programming, conditional logic, and so on. Their blackboard doodles on Watson look incomprehensible, such as Thesis or Greek (then again, many symbols are Greek). But these mysterious equations represent the real world and how it works. When mathematics model the problem, they create a numerical snapshot of the dynamic system and its variables. Take the forest-fire project Dietrich and the researchers are working on. Extinguishing rapidly spreading flames on tens of thousands of acres is an expensive and complicated business. In 2000, a particularly devastating year, the federal government spent more than $1 billion and still lost more than 8 million acres. Its fire planners want to reduce costs and damage through better coordination between the five agencies involved. Armed with seven years of data, IBM mathematics are creating a huge model that shows how resources-every firefighter, truck, plane, etc.-have been used in the past, how much each effort costs, and how many acres burned. Algorithms describe the likely costs and results for any number of fire fighting strategies. How many bulldozers and buckets do you have in Yellowstone Park? Dietrich asks. And if you need to move elsewhere, how much will it cost and how long will it take? He speaks quickly, describing unruly variables that mathematics makes sense. It's a nice project. Complicated, what? Uh, yes. For years, mathematics have been so focused on basic research that they would be close to projects like this-and they weren't asked to, either. It was like working at a university without the burden of teaching, says longtime researcher Baruch Schieber. When you decided what to work on, the first consideration was not how it would affect society? If the researchers wanted to, they could close the door of their office and focus on the most esoteric research, uninterrupted and isolated. At first, Horn says, putting math specialists in front of clients made everyone nervous, not least of all clients. The researchers are undeniably brilliant, he says, laughing, but you'll wonder how some of them get home at night. Watson, located an hour north of New York City, has a carefree, collegiate feel; sneakers and jeans, along with the occasional bushy moustache and ponytail, are the norm. Stubborn, professorial types fit right in. Dietrich may seem brilliant and charmingly quirky, but when he sticks to the intricacies of mathematics, he can be intimidating. He doesn't suffer from fools and enjoys a good debate. But Dietrich has learned to soften his approach to avoid disrupting consultants' relationships with clients. She helped create a class for researchers that explains the consultation process Perfectionism mathematics must give way to deadlines. The smartest-person-in-the-room vibe is considered off-putting, rather than an invitation to match wits. Instead of forcing an argument about logic that we're trained to do-it's a little adversarial-you have to shut up and listen, he says. And you have to stay away from the technical muck. Some longtime mathematicians initially feared that the research would suffer under Dietrich. Instead, they lead a double life. In fact, says researcher Robin Lougee-Heimer, projects like the one she's working on now, a nationwide distribution puzzle for a brand-name customer, reveal prolific research topics. I'm still exposed to big problems, he says, with ugly details and complexity. It used to be that Schieber, a senior manager in optimization, would hear about the project within IBM and occasionally reach out to consultants. He was rarely on the phone. Now he says, I'm the one who's selective. When we first started asking what resources consultants use for projects, they said that each project is different. That just made me crazy. The word is out: The math team can help. Dietrich fields several dozen requests per month, half of which are rejected because the problem has already been solved or is not challenging enough. We want to push the boundaries of what is solvable, he says. Otherwise, what's the point? In a sense, Dietrich does what she liked as a young math whiz-solving verbal problem. Here's the doozy: After IBM's sales team signs a consulting contract, the company often has to assemble a project team to term-say, 50 Java developers in Chicago by next Monday. It can choose from 190,000 consultants around the world with different skills, personalities and availability. It has to do this for thousands of projects a year for clients of all sizes in every representative industry. Meanwhile, the mix of projects and available consultants is constantly changing. When we first started asking what resources consultants use for projects, they said each project was different, dietrich says. That just made me crazy. Poring over two years of project data, mathematicumatics identify which skills were most commonly used in certain types of tasks. You may not know exactly what the customer wants, but now you have a rough idea of who you need for the $5 million project versus the $50 million project, says Dan Connors, optimization manager for the workforce management program. This staffing analysis tool has helped managers anticipate demand and plan accordingly, increasing consultants' productivity by 7% and reducing travel costs and the use of external contractors. The savings exceeded $500 million. So does the math: Add in sales from the OnTarget Forecasting Tool, and that's $1 billion by Dietrich Mathematics Whizzes. Brainiacs solves another problem whose solution could be just as valuable: how to select the best teams. Project managers tend to select the most talented developers and engineers who are available or who already know them. This may work well for the project on the side, but in the long run, it doesn't necessarily benefit IBM as a whole; better spread the talent around. The researchers also produce a social networking analysis to assess traces of emails, instant messages and phone calls to determine which teams function as flat organizations and which ones are hierarchical, who works well together and who doesn't. But the problem that is really grabbing Dietrich involves predicting the workforce's future. By analyzing population trends, the demographics and skills of employees and the demand for certain technologies, its researchers hope to identify labour shortages in various functions and professions before this happens. This work, almost unthinkably complex and far-reaching, is far from finished. Each answer creates new questions, and that's fine. that's good, that's good. Even mathematicumatics don't have all the answers. Dietrich will not be bored and will turn out her beautiful knitting. Ultimately, she will have numbers to help us think differently about the world and where it's headed-up and IBM and its customers will hire or train employees accordingly. It may well turn out, of course, that what they need are more mathematicians. Mathematicians.

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