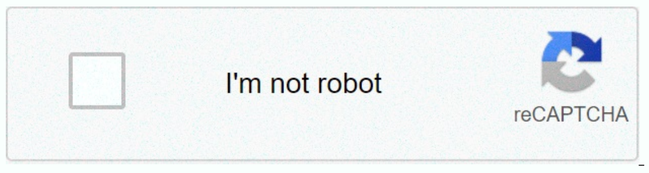

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100 number chart pdf

Q: Can you show me pictures of numbered bead charts? A: Numbered vertebrae chart is an overview of the structure of the vertebrae and vertebrae column. Here are some numbered beaded chart images. Keywords: Numbered vertebrae diagram * Content is not considered as an alternative to professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always seek advice from your doctor or other qualified health provider with any questions you may have about a medical condition. Blood tests of cholesterol levels are called lipoprotein profiles, it includes: HDL cholesterol LDL cholesterol triglyceride total total cholesterol (TC) is a normal range of 110~220mg/dl, the higher the risk. HDL HDL cholesterol HDL cholesterol, or high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, is good cholesterol. HDL cholesterol is higher, the lower your risk level about a heart condition. The ideal range of HDL cholesterol is 1.04mmol/L or >40mg/dL, if HDL cholesterol levels are lower than 0.91mmol/L or 35mg/dL, it is considered below normal range. LDL LDL cholesterol ldl cholesterol, or low density lipoprotein cholesterol, is bad cholesterol. LDL cholesterol accumulates and builds up on the walls of your artery, causing narrower arteries to go through for blood. This is a major factor of myocardial infarction and blood clots. Higher LDL cholesterol levels generally mean a higher risk of heart attack. Medication is essential for such cases. LDL is normal cholesterol level < 190= mg/dl.= statin= is = the = mainstream = medicine = for = high = ldl = cholesterol = level = treatment.= triglycerides = triglycerides = are = the = fats = carried = in = the= blood.= they= are= from = the = food = that = we = eat.= a = high = triglyceride = level = is = connected = to = a = higher = risk = coronary = artery = disease.= normal = level = => =500 High cholesterol is everything that decision <150 mildly= high = 150-199 = high = 200-499 = very = high =>takes not in heart attack. There are other factors, such as diabetes, alcohol, smoke, family history... Anyone with a cholesterol number close to abnormal levels should run a 10-year risk test to assess your personal risk. Remember, prevention is 100 times better than treatment. Check your heart disease risk here. Related Answers: How to Stay Away from a Heart Attack? How do we understand cholesterol chart numbers? Is paroxysmal hypercerebroventricular tachycardia serious? * Content is intended as an alternative to professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Always seek advice from your doctor or other qualified health provider with any questions you may have about a medical condition. Mathematics boils to pattern recognition. We identify patterns in the world around us and use them to navigate its challenges. To do all of this, however, we</150> need numbers -- or at least the information we haveRepresent. What numbers are they? As we discover more later, that's a deceptively deep question, but you already know the simple answer. A number is a word and symbol that indicates counting. lets say you walk outside your house and you see two angry dogs . Even if you didn't know the word two or knew what the corresponding number looked like, your brain would have a good understanding of how two dogs were treated compared to a condition of three, one or zero dogs. We owe that understanding to our brains (specifically, the sighing lobe beath), which naturally extracts numbers from the surroundings in the same way that identifies colors [Source: Dehaene]. We name this sense of numbers and our brains are fully equipped with it from birth. Studies show that while infants do not understand human number systems, they can still identify quantity changes. Neuroimaging research has even discovered that infants have the ability to engage in logarithmic counting, or counting based on an integral increase in physical quantity. While a baby won't see the difference between five teddy bears and six teddy bears in one mix, it will notice a difference between five and 10 [Source: Miller]. The sense of numbers plays a vital role in how animals move into their environments -- environments where objects are numerous and often animated. However, an animal's numerical sense becomes more impervethical with increasingly larger numbers. For example, humans are systematically slower than calculating 4+5 of 2+3 [Source: Dehaene]. At some point in our ancient past, prehistoric humans began to develop a means to strengthen their sense of number. They started counting on their fingers and fingers. That's why many numerical systems depend on groups of five, ten or 20. Base-10 or tensimal systems originate from the use of both hands, while base-20 or viximal systems are based on the use of fingers and fingers. So ancient humans learned to externally sense their numbers, and by doing so, they created arguably humanity's most important scientific achievement: mathematics. Did you know the best sex position for female orgasms? - Clitoris has some nervous endings. What about 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 female orgasm really works. While getting off is certainly not essential to enjoy sex, it is something that certainly many of us want during sex, and according to statistics, many of us have drawn Meg Ryan LA when Harry met S an sani when we got there. After all, with 57 per cent of women getting off most of the time during sex and 72 per cent of women having a time to experience when their partner orgasms but made no effort to help them finish, the orgasm gap is unfortunately still alive in the bedroom. But it's not all bad news — Condom Sex Check reports that for women football clubs, the gap is closing and they are not afraid to ask for help with hands with lobes or sex toys. So in honor of National Orgasm Day, it's time to celebrate a woman's orgasm and learn the facts. Who gets off here, how they get off, and where they get off.1 How it happensImages: Tina Gong for bustle keep up with the latest daily buzz with buzzFeed Daily newsletter! There's an calculator for knitting a bunch of hands-on wool gets twisted and fed into spinning wheels, wooden contraption about as high-tech as abacus, which connects the fibers to a string of yarns. That yarn, in turn, is woven into geometric designs consisting of equations: a certain number of rows along with special stitches yield something functional and beautiful. In the right hand, knitting produces a precise but almost magical alchemy–chaos into order. You can see why it appeals to Brenda Dietrich.Dietrich, 47, runs the department of mathematical science at IBM's renowned Thomas J. Watson Research Center–top mathematical director at arguably the largest and most important math department in corporate America. She loves beauty and mathematical complexity. However he often spends conference calls and thread-spinning sessions on wheels alongside his ThinkPad. And he endlessly weaves - scarves, coats, shawls, and hats in progress simultaneously. That exquisite blue and purple Kashmiri shivel in his office? It was last year's research software strategy meeting, he says, sitting behind the knitting queue for three days. Dietrich, who has collaborated on 13 patents and has twice been named one of IBM's top inventors, likes to make tangible things, not just theories. As a mathematician, he has a rare ability to travel between two very different worlds, says PAUL HORN, IBM's head of research. He can listen to a client describing the dirty details of a business, and then translating that profile into mathematical problems for his team to solve. And he thinks mathematicians should live in that real world, the world of customers. When he took over the math department in 2001, he encouraged researchers to invest outside Watson, which he calls that lovely stone building on the hill, and works with IBM consultants on the field. These days, his team, in fact, ventilated from years behind the scenes, mainly theoretical research to deal with a dramatic array of real-world issues at IBM and beyond. How to collect a project team from consultants scattered around the world. How to fight massive forest fires more effectively. How to identify the best sales leads in the pipeline. OnTarget, the sales forecasting software that grew out of mathematical research, generated $100 million in new revenue as a pilot program in Canada. Last year, it delivered about $500 million in use worldwide, a sum that makes Dietrich laugh If he can't quite believe it. Dietrich's 160 researchers are increasingly among IBM's most valuable problem solvers. Historically, the stars here have been physicists who built the technology that went into chips and systems, and then there were scientists and computer engineers, Horn says. This is partly due to IBM's shift from hardware to software and services. And part of that, certainly, is a function of Dietrich's marketing and political savvy: a geek, but a far cry from the character cliché - challenged, he understands how he gained attention and resources in an organization of 330,0 people. More than that, the growing impact of his sector represents a bigger real-world shift. A generation ago, businesses asked mathematicians at best to optimize production lines and perhaps support pricing decisions. What more could they possibly help the bottom line? Today, companies measure almost every aspect of what they do, and computers act fast enough to crunch numbers in time for execs to analyze. In the hands of talented mathematicians, the data creates a valuable advantage. Elaborate algorithms reveal a company's inevitary and opportunities–uninsted bottlenecks in the supply chain or customers' hidden purchase patterns. Entire companies – think Google – are being built almost entirely around math. And others, like IBM, integrate math into operations and decision-making in ways they've never seen before. The industrial age must have been like this for mechanical engineers. It's a great time, says Dietrich, to be a computational mathematician, a number theory class at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill changed Dietrich's view of becoming a doctor. Math was a revelation, like hearing music for the first time. There is the structure and the most gorgeous theory, she says, making me believe in a fundamental order in the world that Dietrich, whose husband is an architect of IBM software, joined the company in 1984 after earning his Ph.D. in operations research and industrial engineering at Cornell, and he applied that gorgeous theory to design more efficient chip-making lines. It was exciting to see how useful math can be. In the mid-1990s, he grew bored between projects - a dangerous situation, he laughs - and, following a new set of problems, spent six months in the field alongside IBM consultants and clients. They couldn't tell you dependent and independent variables, he says, but he could, and that ability to translate practically into a powerful (and back) opinion. In some ways, his experience was the foundation of how his research department operates now. If you're not a mathematician, The deep math that Dietrich and his team do is perfectly external sounds-combined auctions, integer programming, conditional logic, and the like. Their whiteboards are written to Watson, like Persian or Greek seem inaudible (then again, many symbols are Greek). But these mysterious equations represent the real world and how it works. When mathematicians model a problem, they are creating a numerical snapshot of a dynamic system and its variables. Take the Forest Fire Project Dietrich and researchers are working on. Extinguishing the flames quickly spread over tens of thousands of acres is an expensive and complex underse tener than that. In 2011, which was a particularly devastating year, the federal government spent more than $1 billion and still lost more than 8 million acres at the time. Its fire planners want to reduce costs and damage through better coordination among the five agencies involved. Ibm mathematicians armed with seven years of data are creating a massive 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 have burned. Algorithms describe the costs and possible outcomes for any number of strategies to combat a given fire. How many bulldozers and buckets do you keep in Yellowstone Park? Dietrich asks. And if you need to move them elsewhere, how much will it cost and how long will it take? He's talking fast and describing the unpleasant variables that math makes sense, this is a good project. Complicated, huh? oh , yes . For years, mathematicians focused so much on basic research that they didn't get close to projects like this—and they were not asked. It was like working at a university without even teaching times, says longtime researcher Baruch Schiher. If the researchers wanted to, they could close their office doors and focus on the most esoteric research, uninterrupted- and secluded. At first, Horn says putting math professionals in front of customers made everyone nervous, not least of all customers. Researchers are undeniably brilliant, he says, chuckling, but you wonder how some of them go home at night. Watson, located at an hour in upstate New York, has a laid-back, collegiate feel; sneakers and jeans, along with a casual bushy beard and ponytail, are the norm. Comments, proper master types right in. Dietrich may seem genius and charmingly quirky, but when he keeps on math intricacies, he can be scary. He doesn't suffer fools and misses a good argument, but Dietrich has learned to soften his approach to avoid undermining consultants' relationships with clients. He helped create a class for researchers that explains the consultation process and The perfectionism of a mathematician must lead to deadlines. The smartest person vibe is considered in the outside-putting room, rather than an invitation to match the intellect. Instead of forcing an argument about logic, which we're trained to do -- it's a bit of a quarrel -- you have to keep your mouth closed and listen, he says, and you should stay away from the technologies some longtime mathematicians initially worried that research would suffer under Dietrich. Instead, they lead a double life. In fact, says researcher Robin Lougee - Heimer, projects like the one he's working on now, a nationwide distribution puzzle for a brand customer, discover fertile research topics. I'm exposed to big problems, he says, in nasty detail and complexity. They have rarely returned his calls. Now, he says, I'm the one who's the choice. When we first started asking what resources resource consultants were using in projects, they said every project was different. He just drove me crazy. Dietrich fields several dozen requests a month, half of which he rejects because the problem has already been solved or not challenging enough. We're going to push the boundaries of what can be solved, he says. In a sense, Dietrich is doing what he enjoyed as a whiz-solving young math word problems. Here's the doozy: After IBM's sales team signed a consulting contract, the company often assembled the project team at deadline-say, 50 Java developers in Chicago until next Monday. It can choose from 190,000 consultants worldwide with different skills, personalities, and availability. It should do this for thousands of projects a year for customers of all sizes in every industry imaginable. When we first start asking what resource consultants are using in projects, they said each project is different. Dietrich says. He drove me crazy by spending more than two years of project data, mathematicians identifying which skills were often applied to certain types of assignments. You may not know exactly what a customer wants, but now you have a rough idea who you need for a $5 million project versus a $50 million project, says Dan Connors, director of workforce

management optimization. Reduce travel and use of outside contractors. Savings exceeded $500 million. So math: add in the sales of onTarget forecasting tools, and that's a billion dollars By Math Dietrich whizzes. Brainiacs are tackling another problem that its solution can be equally valuable: how to choose the best team. Project managers tend to choose the most talented developers and engineers available, or ones they already know. That may work well for the project at hand, but in the long run, it doesn't necessarily benefit IBM as a whole; It's best to spread talent around. Researchers are also creating a social networking analysis that evaluates trails of emails, instant messaging, and phone calls to identify who teams act as flat organizations and hierarchical ones–which works well together and who doesn't. But the problem with really getting Dietrich involves predicting a future workforce. By analyzing population trends, demographics and staff skills and demand for certain technologies, his researchers hope to identify labor shortages in different functions and professions before they happen. This work, almost unimaginably complex and out of reach, is nowhere near perfect. Each answer generates new questions and it's fine. that is good. Even mathematicians don't have all the answers. Dietrich doesn't get bored and he finds a bit of a lovely knitting finally, he's the numbers that help us think differently about the world and where it's headed and IBM and have their customers hired or trained staff accordingly. Of course, it may well turn out that what they need are more mathematicians. Mathematician.

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