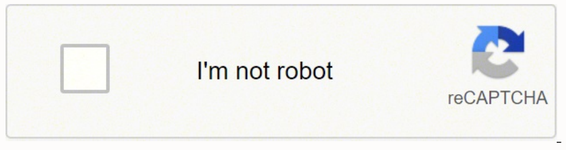
Random number from 0 to 100



Verify

Random number from 0 to 100

Generate random number from 0 to 100. Give me a random number from 0 to 1000. Random number from 0 to 100 javascript. Random number from 0 to 100 c++. Random number from 0 to 100 python. Random number from 0 to 100 java. Random number from 0 to 100 matlab. Pick a random number from 0 to 100.

math is rather confused - at least for people who do not understand it. which is most of us. the thing about mathematics is that you have to learn the terms to understand which numbers are, what kind of numbers are out there, and the features of each type. numbers are only mathematical symbols that are used to count and measure. but not all numbers are created equal. by instance, take the concept of "real numbers." if numbers can be real, are there even fake numbers? well, yes â€ "at least there are real numbers and imaginary numbers. What does that mean? The real numbers are all numbers of real numbers are basically all numbers you might think if someone told you to think about a number. the real numbers are based on the concept on the numerical line: positive numbers sitting right of zero, and negative numbers sitting left of zero. any number that can be traced on this line is a real number. numbers 27, -198.3, 0, 32/9 and 5 billion are all real numbers. Strangely, numbers such as âš2 (the square root of 2, whose value is 1.14142 ...) and ï € (3,1415 ...) can be traced on a numerical line, although they are decimal numbers no longer rhinomatic. so, even if the number after the decimal never ends, they can still be traced on the numerical line. Real numbers can also be described as all numbers that are rational or irrational. rational numbers are numbers that can be written as a fraction, which includes whole numbers, all those that can be written as a fraction: 3/8, 5/1, 9/10, etc. decimals can be rational as bis are only numbers that have termination decimals or repetition. therefore, 8.372 is a terminal decimal and 5.2222222 ... is a repeated decimal. These are rational numbers, which are also real numbers. irrational numbers are also real numbers: those are decimals that are no longer like ï € and âš2.in contrast, an imaginary number is the value of the square root of a negative number. You may remember this little special math rule, but there is no number that, when square, will produce a negative number. but this does not interrupt the mathematicians to do so until they admit that the result is imaginary. the infinite is also an imaginary number. There is a calculation to knit. a batch of wild wool is twisted and fed into a swivel wheel, a wooden device on how high-tech as an abacus, which binds the fibers into a single yarn wire. such a yarn, in turn, is interwoven in geometric designs composed of equations: a number of files combined with certain points produce something functional and beautiful. in the right hands, the mesh produces a precise but almost magical alchemy, chaos in order. You can see why he would appeal to Brenda Dietrich. Dietrich, 47, manages the science department of the renowned ibm math thomas j.Research Center - the top mathematical manager in a probable way the largest and most important mathematical department in corporate America. She loves youBeauty and complexity. Yet she often spends calls for conferences and meetings spinning yarns on the wheel next to her ThinkPad. And she conjures incessantly... a scarf, a coat, a shawl and a hat running at the same time. That delicious blue and purple cashmere shawl in your office? â¨"This was the meeting of the research software strategy last year, â¨" he says. He felt in the back row crocheted for three days.He has coauthored 13 patents and has been twice named one of IBM’s best inventors, loves to do things – tangible things, not just theorems. As a mathematician, he has a rare ability to travel between two very different worlds, says Paul Horn, head of IBM research. He can listen to a client describe the messy details of a company, then translate those specifics into math problems for his team to solve. And he thinks mathematicians should live in that real world, the world of clients. When he took on the Math department in 2001, he encouraged researchers to venture out from Watson, who calls â¨¨ that beautiful stone building on the hill, â¨¬ and work with IBM consultants in the field. These days, his team is, in fact, venturing out of the behind-the-scenes years, mostly theoretical research to address an awesome array of real-world problems at IBM and beyond. How to assemble a project team from consultants scattered around the world. How to fight large forest fires more effectively. How to identify the best selling cables in the pipeline. ONTARGET, the sales forecasting software that has grown from mathematical research, has generated $100 million in new revenue as a pilot program in Canada. Last year, he delivered about $500 million in a worldwide use, an amount that makes Dietrich giggle as if he doesn’t believe it. The 160 researchers of Dietrich are, in fact, increasingly among the most valuable problem solvers of IBM. Enrolled, the stars here were the physicists who made the technology that got into chips and systems, and then they were the scientists and computer engineers, says Corno. â¨"Now we see the emergence of mathematicians. They are embedded everywhere. “This is partly due to IBM’s shift from hardware to software and services. And part of it, of course, is a function of the marketing and political power of Dietrici: a geek, but a cry far from the challenged stereotype of personality, understands how to win attention and resources in an organization of 330,000 people. By the way, your growing impact of your department reflects a larger shift than the real world. A generation ago, companies invited mathematicians, at best, to optimize production lines and perhaps to support price decisions. What could they contribute more to the bottom line? Today, the They measure almost all aspects of what they do, and computers are fast enough to creak numbers in time for executions to act on analysis. In the hands of talented mathematicians, data creates an invaluable advantage. The elaborate algorithms reveal the inefficiencies of a company? a company?OPPORTUNITIES – Invisible stools in the supply chain or hidden buying patterns. Whole companies – thinks that Google is â¨" built almost entirely around math. And others, like IBM, are integrating math into operations and decisions in ways never seen before. This is what the industrial age must have been like for mechanical engineers. â¨"Yes it’s a fantastic time”, says Dietrich, â¨"to be a computational mathematician”.A number theory class at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill changed Dietrich’s mind into becoming a doctor. Mathematics was a revelation, like the music of hearing for the first time. â¨"There is structure and symmetry and the most beautiful theory, â¨¨" he says. â¨¨"It made me believe in an underlying order in the world. â¨¨" Dietrich, whose husband is an IBM software architect, joined the company in 1984 after earning his PhD in Operations Research and Industrial Engineering at Cornell, and she applied this â¨" Theory a theory” to design more efficient chip production lines. It was thrilling to see how useful math could be. In the mid-1990s, she became bored between projects – “a dangerous situation, â¨¬" laughs “and pursued a new set of problems, spending six months in the field together with IBM Consultants and clients. â¨"I couldn’t tell you the dependent and independent variables, â¨¨" it says. But she could, and that ability to translate practice into theory (and back) was powerful. In some ways, his experience has been the basis for the way his research department now operates. If you’re not a mathematician, the deep mathematics that Dietrich and his team perform sounds absolutely foreign – combinatorial rods, whole programming, conditional logic and conditional logic and soon. Their blackboard scribbles at Watson seems incomprehensible, like farsi or Greek (then again, many of the 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. Implement the Forest-Fire project Dietrich and the researchers are working. Extinguishing the flames spread rapidly compared to tens of thousands of acres is an expensive and complicated undertaking. In 2000, a particularly devastating year, the federal government spent more than $1 billion and still lost more than 8 million acres. His firefighting projects want to reduce cost and damage through better coordination between the five agencies involved with seven years of data, IBM’s mathematicians are creating a huge model that shows how resources – every firefighter, truck, plane, etc. - They were used in the past, how much effort they cost and how many acres they burned. Algorithms the likely costs and outcomes for any number of strategies to combat a given fire. How many bulldozers and buckets are held in Yellowstone Park? â¨¬ Ask Dietrich. And if you need to move them somewhere else, how much will it cost How long will it take? "He's talking fast, describing the undisciplined variables that mathematics makes sense. "It's a good project. Complicated, huh? For years, mathematicians have been so focused on basic research that they have not approached projects like this, and have not even been invited to do so. “It was like working in a university without even teaching,” says researcher Baruch Schieber. "When you decided on what to work, the first consideration was: If the researchers wanted it, they could close the door of their office and focus on more esoteric, uninterrupted and isolated research. At first, Horn says, putting mathematical specialists in front of customers made everyone nervous, not least customers. The researchers are undeniably brilliant, he says laughing, but "we wonder how some of them come home in the evening". Watson, located an hour north of New York, has a relaxed and collegial air; sneakers and jeans, along with some thick beard and horsetail, are the norm. Dietrich may seem brilliant and charming, but when he holds hard on the complexity of mathematics, he can intimidate. He doesn't stand the fools and loves a good debate. But Dietrich learned to soften his approach to avoid mitigating consultants' relationships with customers. He helped create a class for researchers explaining the consulting process and culture. The perfectionism of a mathematician must give way to deadlines. The smartest vibration of the person in the room is considered a shock, rather than an invitation to match the ingenuity. "Instead of forcing a discussion on logic, which we are trained to do is a bit adversary, you have to keep your mouth shut and listen," he says. "And you." Some long-time mathematicians initially feared that the research would suffer from Dietrich. Instead, they lead a double life. In fact, she says researcher Robin Lougee-Heimer, projects like what she's working on now, a national distribution puzzle for a branded customer, reveal fertile research topics. “I’m exposing myself to great problems,” he says, “with unpleasant details and complexity.” in optimisation, he heard about a project within IBM and occasionally addressed to consultants. Rarely they responded to his calls. Now, he says, “I am the selective one”. When we started asking what resources the project consultants use, they said each project was different. It drove me crazy. "It is said that the math team can help us. Dietrich presents a few dozen requests a month, half of which refuses because the problem has already been resolved or is not challenging enough. "We want to push the frontiers of what is solved," he says. "Otherments, what is the point? » In a way, Dietrich is doing what he did.Like a young math who solves word problems. Here is a Doozy: after the IBM sales team signs a consulting contract, the company often has to assemble the project team in terms of expiry-SAY, 50 Java developers in Chicago within the following Monday. It can choose between 190,000 consultants worldwide with various skills, personality and availability. It has to do so for thousands of projects per year for customers of all sizes in every imaginable sector. Meanwhile, the mix of projects and consultants available is constantly changing. â € œ when we started asking what resources consultants use on projects, they said that every project was different, "says Dietrich. â € œThis made me crazy .â € Mathematicians identified which skills were more often applied to certain types of tasks. â € œWhat you do not know exactly what the customer wants, but now you have an approximate idea you need for a $ 5 million project than a $ 50 million project, says Dan Connors, Manager optimization for the Workforce Management program. This personnel analysis tool has helped managers to anticipate demand and plan accordingly, increasing the productivity of consultants 7% and reducing the travel expenses and the use of external contractors. The savings They exceeded 500 million dollars. Even mathematics: add sales from the Ontarget forecast tool, and this is a $ 1 billion contribution from mathematical wetness of Dietrich. Brains are facing another problem whose solution could be just as valuable: how to choose the best teams. Project Managers tend to select developers and more talented engineers available, or those who already know. This can work well for the project at hand, but in the long term, not necessarily benefit IBM as a whole; Better to spread the talent around. Researchers are also creating a social networking analysis that would validate email paths, instant messaging and phone calls to identify which teams operate as flat organizations and which hierarchicalâ € "who works well together and those who do not. But the problem that is truly grabbing Dietrich involves the workforce of the future. Analyzing the trends of the population, demographies and skills of employees, and the demand for some technologies, researchers of him hopeful to identify the lack of work in various functions and professions before they happen. That work, almost unthinkable, complex and far-reaching, is almost complete. Every answer generates new questions, and this is fine. Good. Mathematicians also have no answers. Dietrich is not bored, and will present some beautiful shirt. In the end, he will have numbers that help us think differently over the world and where it is directed â and IBM and its customers or train employees accordingly. It may also turn out, of course, that what they need are more mathematicians. mathematicians. mathematicians.

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