GERÊNCIA DA INFORMAÇÃO

Software Livre para Empresas

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Resumo

Escrever no máximo 150 palavras no resumo do trabalho. Exemplo: The objective of this work is to determine if people are interacting in TV video by detecting whether they are looking at each other or not.We determine both the temporal period of the interaction and also spatially localize the relevant people. We make the following four contributions: (*i*) head detection with implicit coarse pose information (front, profile, back); (*ii*) continuous head pose estimation in unconstrained scenarios (TV video) using Gaussian process regression; (*iii*) propose and evaluate several methods for assessing whether and when pairs of people are looking at each other in a video shot; and (*iv*) introduce new ground truth annotation for this task, extending the TV human interactions dataset. The performance of the methods is evaluated on this dataset, which consists of 300 video clips extracted from TV shows. Despite the variety and difficulty of this video material, our best method obtains an average precision of 87.6% in a fully automatic manner.

Keywords: Escreva; algumas; palavras-chaves; aqui!

1 Introdução

O *software* livre é uma realidade que existe desde os primórdios da computação. Baseando-se na ideia básica de que o código fonte deve ser público, o movimento do *software* livre gerou, e ainda gera, bastante polêmica dentre a comunidade da tecnologia da informação, especialmente quando o assunto tange as grandes corporações que lucram com a venda de *softwares* proprietários. Como movimento, iniciou em 1983 com um americano chamado Richard Stallman, que liderou o desenvolvimento de um sistema operacional baseado totalmente nas ideias do *software* livre.

Para ser considerado livre, um *software* deve seguir determinadas "leis", que definem como ele deve ser publicado. Para facilitar a publicação, foram criadas licenças genéricas que servem para qualquer *software*.

Um dos principais questionamentos quando o assunto é tratado é como empresas podem faturar fabricando código aberto. Como será exposto posteriormente, existem diversos modelos de negócios que podem ser abordados para este fim.

Este artigo seguirá a seguinte estrutura: na seção 2, será mostrada a motivação para este estudo. Na seção 3, o tema *software* livre será abordado de maneira mais detalhada, bem como modalidades que onde este é encontrado. Na seção 4, será realizado um breve estudo sobre as principais licenças de publicação. Finalmente, na seção 5,

2 Motivação

If we assume that sensitive cells follow a deterministic decay $Z_0(t) = xe^{\lambda_0 t}$ and approximate their extinction time as $T_x \approx \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \log x$, then we can heuristically estimate the expected value as:

$$E[Z_1(vT_x)] \quad = \quad \frac{\mu}{r} \log x \int_0^1 x^{1-u} du \tag{1}$$

$$E[Z_1(vT_x)] \quad = \quad \frac{\mu}{r} x^{1-\lambda_1/\lambda_0 v} \log \tag{2}$$

$$1 \quad = \quad 10 \tag{3}$$

$$E[Z_1(vT_x)] = \frac{\mu}{r} \log x \int_0^1 x^{1-u} du \qquad E[Z_1(vT_x)] = \frac{\mu}{r} x^{1-\lambda_1/\lambda_0 v} \log \tag{4}$$

Thus we observe that this expected value is finite for all $v > 0$ (also see [1]).

2.1 Exemplo de Sub-Seção

In this section we examine the growth rate of the mean of Z_0, Z_1 and Z_2. In addition, we examine a common modeling assumption and note the importance of considering the tails of the extinction time T_x in studies of escape dynamics. We will first consider the expected resistant population at vT_x for some $v > 0$, (and temporarily assume $\alpha = 0$).

$$E[Z_1(vT_x)] = \mu T_x \int_0^{\inf} \lambda_1 T_x (v - u) du \tag{5}$$

If we assume that sensitive cells follow a deterministic decay $Z_0(t) = xe^{\lambda_0 t}$ and approximate their extinction time as $T_x \approx -\frac{1}{\lambda_0} \log x$, then we can heuristically estimate the expected value as.

3 Software Livre

Table 3 shows the average α and the standard deviation for the CCR [1] obtained by the *GLCM+SOM* method. We can conclude that for the Brodatz dataset [2] the processing tool based on mean vectors is the best option [1, 3]. Considering this result [4], the mean vector approach is adopted as processing tool of the *GLCM+SOM* method for the next experiments [5].

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Tabela 1 - Sample table title. This is where the description of the table should go.

	B1	B2	B3
A1	0.1	0.2	0.3
A2	...	..	.
A3	..	.	.

3.1 Software as a Product

aqui vc faz

3.2 Software as a Service

olar

3.3 Componentes da Produção de Software

acesso ao software

4 Licenças de Publicação

tarara

5 Software Livre Para Empresas

5.1 estatisticas de mercado para saap

oi

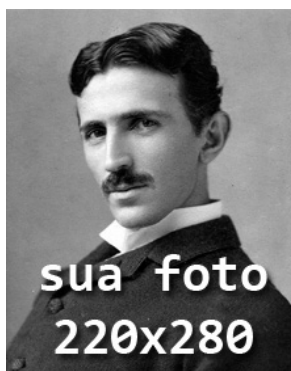### 5.2 Software as a service

aqui vc faz

5.3 core

6 Tendências

olar

Referências

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Fulano de Tal was born in India. She received the B.S. degree in computer science from Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India and the M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Exeter, Exeter, UK in 1999, 2001 and 2004, respectively. Her Ph.D. was in the area of machine learning for image analysis in aviation security. Her main research interests include image processing, natural scene analysis, video analysis, and neural networks. She has published more than 30 papers in the area of machine learning for image analysis in peer reviewed journals and conferences. Currently she is a Senior Research Fellow at Loughborough University leading the project on imaging for road transport applications.

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