

pallets. Optimal machine sequencings). Model applicability (Scope of applicability. Stochastic Petri nets. Colored Petri nets). *Chapter 9: Graph Theory*. Basic terminology and notation. The shortest path problem (Problem formulation and solution. PERT-CPM. Inventory management problem). The maximal flow problem (Problem definition. Applications). Conclusion. *Chapter 10: Data Analysis*. Definitions, notation, and basic concepts (Observations. Links between characteristics). Main component analysis (MCA) (Introduction to main component analysis. Mathematical approach. Use of MCA). Clustering analysis (*K*-mean analysis. Hierarchical clustering analysis. Cross-decomposition methods). Conclusion. *Chapter 11: Mathematical Analysis of Automated Systems: Two Examples*. Mathematical modeling and analysis. Transfer line with unreliable machines and transportation system (Stating the problem. The model. Productivity versus number of pallets. Evaluation). Closed-loop conveyor system (Stating the problem. The model. Evaluation). Conclusion.

**J.G. Carbonell, ed., *Machine Learning: Paradigms and Methods* (MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1989) 394 pages**

*Introduction: Paradigms for Machine Learning* (J.G. Carbonell). *Model of Incremental Concept Formation* (J.H. Gennari, P. Langley and D. Fisher). *Explanation-Based Learning: A Problem Solving Perspective* (S. Minton, J.G. Carbonell, C.A. Knoblock, D.R. Kuokka, O. Etzioni and Y. Gil). *Design by Derivational Analogy: Issues in the Automated Replay of Design Plans* (J. Mostow). *Connectionist Learning Procedures* (G.E. Hinton). *Classifier Systems and Genetic Algorithms* (L.B. Booker, D.E. Goldberg and J.H. Holland). *Data-Driven Approaches to Empirical Discovery* (P. Langley and J.M. Zytkow). *A Theory of the Origins of Human Knowledge* (J.R. Anderson). *Creativity and Learning in a Case-Based Explainer* (R.C. Schank and D.B. Leake).

**C.W. Gear, ed., *Computation and Cognition: Proceedings of the First NEC Research Symposium* (SIAM, Philadelphia, PA, 1991) 168 pages**

*New Opportunities in Multicomputers* (H.T. Kung). *Optical Interconnections in Computing* (Joseph W. Goodman). *A View of Computational Learning Theory* (Leslie G. Valiant). *Mappings Between High-Dimensional Representations of Acoustic and Visual Speech Signals* (Terrence J. Sejnowski and Ben P. Yuhas). *Colligation of Coupled Cortical Oscillators by the Collapse of the Distributions of Amplitude-Dependent Characteristic Frequencies* (Walter J. Freeman). *Directions in Natural Language Processing* (Mitchell Marcus). *What Does Theoretical Physics Have to Say About Information Science?* (P.W. Anderson). *Panel Session* (Chairman: Professor Amari).

**Richard B. Darst, *Introduction to Linear Programming: Applications and Extensions* (Marcel Dekker, New York, 1991) 353 pages**

*Chapter 1: Introduction to Systems of Linear Equations (Linear Systems) and Related Properties of Matrices*. Linear systems. Row echelon algorithm. Row reduction. Matrix operations. Rank. Identity

and inverse matrices. Linear independence. Rearrangement. Solutions to linear systems. *Chapter 2: Introduction to Linear Programming*. Example 2.1: A production problem. Example 2.2: A diet problem. Example 2.3: A transportation problem. Duality. Two fundamental facts about standard and symmetric primal-dual pairs. *Chapter 3: Elementary Properties of the Feasible Set for an LP*. Basic properties. Basic feasible solutions. The fundamental theorem of linear programming. *Chapter 4: Introduction to the Simplex Method*. Notation. Pertinent algebra. The simplex tableau. Reduced costs. Conditions for optimality. The objective function. Simplex method pivoting. When no optimal solution exists. Multiple solutions. Degeneracy. Phase I. The revised simplex method. *Chapter 5: Topics in LP and Extensions*. Examples that fit into LP format. Infeasibility. Multiperiod problems. More objectives. Integer variables. Transportation problems. Introduction to networks. Introduction to dynamic programming. Stability and sensitivity. *Chapter 6: Duality*. The duality theorem of linear programming. Complementary slackness. *Chapter 7: Quadratic Programming*. Quadratic functions. Convex quadratic functions. Kuhn-Tucker conditions for convex quadratic programs. Linear complementarity formulation of Kuhn-Tucker conditions. Investment application. *Chapter 8: Minimizing a Quadratic Function*. Eigenvalue conditions for positive (semi)definiteness. Newton's method. Steepest descent. Conjugate directions. Conjugate gradient method. Conjugate gradient algorithm. *Chapter 9: Network Algorithms*. Notation. Project planning. Longest path algorithm. Shortest path algorithm. Minimum spanning tree algorithm. Maximum (simple) path flow algorithm. Residual digraph. Maximum flow algorithm. Minimum cost-maximum flows: Transportation and assignment problems. Minimum cost-maximum flow algorithm.

**J. Stephen Judd, *Neural Network Design and the Complexity of Learning* (MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1991) 150 pages**

*Chapter 1: Neural Networks: Hopes, Problems, and Goals*. Learning. Approaching the problems. Subcases. Philosophical base. *Chapter 2: The Loading Problem*. The learning protocol. Network architecture. Node functions. The computational problem. Classical connectionist learning. Differences. *Chapter 3: Other Studies of Learning*. Gold. Valiant. The loading model. Comparison summary. Studies in connectionist learning. *Chapter 4: The Intractability of Loading*. Proof of general case using AOFns. Other node function sets. Recap of the main result. *Chapter 5: Subcases* Architectural constraints. Task constraints. Relaxed criteria. *Chapter 6: Shallow Architectures*. Definitions. Grids and planar cases. Definitions again. Armwidth constraints. Depth and complexity. Neural relevance. *Chapter 7: Memorization and Generalization*. *Chapter 8: Conclusions*. Lessons drawn from current results. Contributions of this book. Future work. Philosophical summary.