CARBONIC ANHYDRASE: KINETICS OF REMOVAL OF Zn(II) By 2,6-PYRIDINECARBOXYLATE

Paul Nickerson

Chemistry Department,
University of Florida,
Gainesville, FL, US

Abstract

In the past decade, supervised activity recognition methods have been studied by many researchers, however these methods still face many challenges in real world settings. Supervised activity recognition methods assume that we are provided with labeled training examples from a set of predefined activities. Annotating and hand labeling data is a very time consuming and laborious task. Also, the assumption of consistent pre-defined activities might not hold in reality. More importantly, these algorithms do not take into account the streaming nature of data, or the possibility that the patterns might change over time. In this chapter, we will provide an overview of the state of the art *unsupervised* methods for activity recognition. In particular, we will describe a scalable activity discovery and recognition method for complex large real world datasets, based on sequential data mining and stream data mining methods.

Email address: `pvnick@ufl.edu` (Paul Nickerson)

1. Introduction

hello world

$$CO_2 + C \rightleftharpoons 2\,CO \tag{1}$$
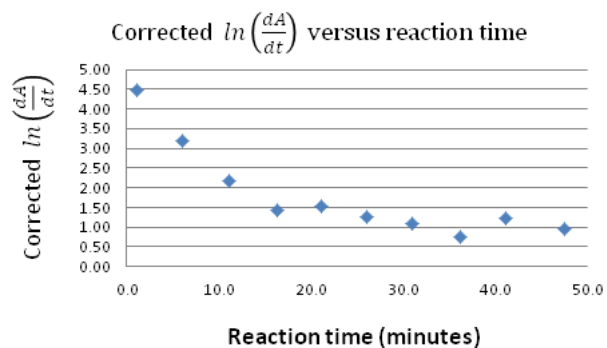
2. Data and Results

Figure 1: laksjdf askdfj asdkljfhaslkdjfhaklsdjfh asldkfjhasdlkjfhalksdjfhalksdjfh asldkfjhasdlkfjashdlfkajsdhflkajshdf asdfa sdiufhaisdu fas dfasd fasef asefasef asefas efasefkahsdkjfhaskldjfha sdfasldkfjhasdlfkjasdh falksdjfhalskdjfhasdlkfjah sdflkjashdlkfjah sdlkfjh aslkdjfh aslkdjfhalksdjfhalksjdh flkajsdhf alsdkjfash dflaskdjfah .

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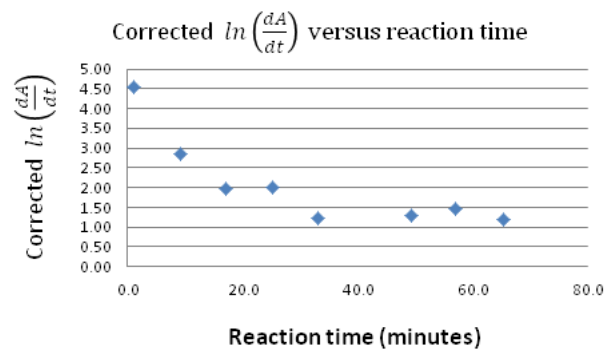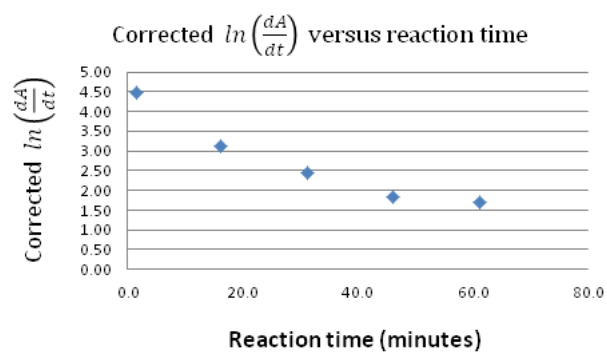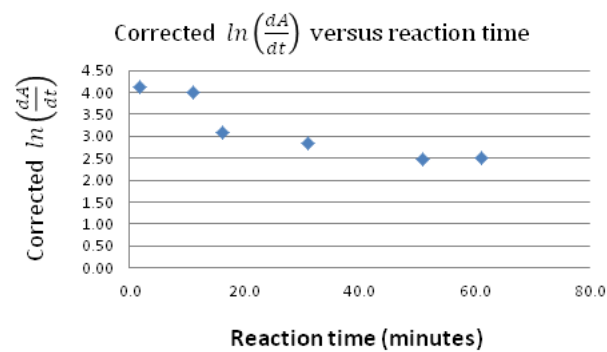
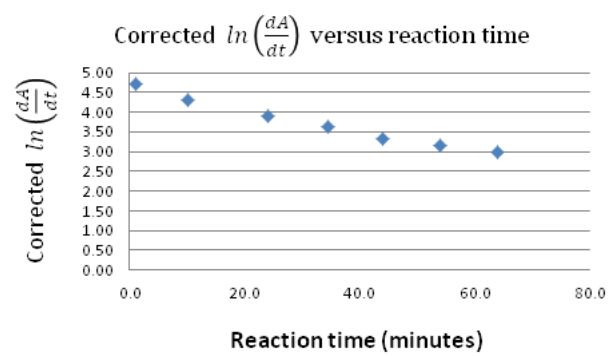Figure 2: blahblah.

Figure 3: blahblah.

Figure 4: blahblah.

4

Figure 5: blahblah.