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The Effects of Constant Light on Visual Processes The Effects of constant light on visual processes The Effects of Constant Rate Amiloride Infusions on Gentamicin Pharmacokinetics Effects of Constant Darkness and Constant Light on Circadian Organization and Reproductive Responses in the Ram The Effects of Constant Light on Visual Processes Untangling Fixed Effects and Constant Regressors The Effects of Constant and Variable Temperature Regimes on Demographic Functions in Populations of *Drosophila* Meigen Effects of Constant-current Reversals During Charge of the Silver Oxide Electrode Index of Publications on Biological Effects of Electromagnetic Radiation (0-100 GHz) The Effects of Constant Delay of Reinforcement on Extinction Responding The Effects of Constant Varying Temperature on the Development of "Bombina Orientalis," the Oriental Fire Bellied Toad The Effects of Constant Versus Variable Delay of Reinforcement on Running Speed During Non-reinforced Trials The Effects of Constant and Varied Amounts of Reinforcing Stimuli on Resistance to Extinction The Effects of Constant and Variable Practice on Performing a Gross Motor Skill Two Different Interpretations of Measured Dissociation-rate Constants and Their Effects on Coupled Vibrational-dissociational Flows of Oxygen Over a Wedge The Effects of Constant Application of Epidermal Growth Factor to Ulcerated Oral Mucosa in Hamsters Receiving Cancer Chemotherapy Differential Metabolic Effects of Constant Moderate Versus High Intensity Interval Training in High-fat Fed Mice: Possible Role of Muscle Adiponectin The Effects of Non-constant Lateral Pressures on the Resilient Response of Granular Materials Substituent Effects on the Spectra and Ionization Constants of Diarylmethanes Home Market Effects Effects of Constant Light Exposure of the Albino Rat Retina to Low Intensity Illumination Elastic bearing constant of wood The Motor Learning Effects of Constant Versus Varied Practice Regimens for Golf Putting in an Older Population Effects of Constant and Cyclic Conditions on the Development of *Trichostrongylus Colubriformis* and *Haemonchus Contortus* Eggs and Larvae Some Effects of Constant Intravenous Injection of Potassium Chloride Solutions Into Normal Conscious Dogs Sleep Disorders and Sleep Deprivation The Cerebral Circulation The Effect of Constant Light Or Darkness on the Thyroid Gland of the Sheep and on the Estrous Cycle The Effects of Constant Current Polarization on Conduction in the Cutaneous Mammalian Nerve The Effects of Constant Flow Bioreactor Cultivation and Keratinocyte Seeding Densities on Prevascularized Organotypic Skin Grafts Based on a Fibrin Scaffold Differential Equations and Applications in Ecology, Epidemics, and Population Problems Effects of Radiation on a Constant Fraction Discriminator Random Versus Constant Presentation of S-R Pairs Atmospheric Effects and Potential Climatic Impact of the 1980 Eruptions of Mount St. Helens Effects of Pressure and Dielectric Constant on Sound Absorption in Magnesium Sulfate Solutions The Effects of Taxation on Multinational Corporations Secondary Deuterium Kinetic Isotope Effects in Neighboring Carboxylate Ion Participation Reactions ; Laboratory Data Acquisition Applications of a Small Computer System Network Arousal Effects and Nystagmus During Prolonged Constant Angular Acceleration The Effects of Constant and Proportional Social Reinforcement on the Distances Walked by Overweight Vocational Rehabilitation Clients Background Effects in the Induced Polarization Method of Geophysical Exploration

The simple dissociation model proposed by Bies (J. Chem. Phys. 23:428, 1955) to explain acoustic absorption in MgSO<sub>4</sub> solutions does not give a complete quantitative description of experimental results in aqueous and dioxane-water solvents at atmospheric pressure. An attempt was made to explore the reasons for the failure of Bies' theory by measuring acoustic absorption as a function of pressure in MgSO<sub>4</sub> solutions with two values for the dielectric constant. At the high concentration used, 0.5 M, a change in the dielectric constant from D = 78.5 (water) to D = 56.5 (25% dioxane-water) was accompanied by negligible changes in the magnitude and pressure dependence of the absorption. This behavior, together with that observed by Bies at low concentrations and atmospheric pressure, is consistent with the existence of an intermediate reaction, before dissociation, which is responsible for acoustic absorption. Velocity as a function of pressure, and the relaxation frequency at atmospheric pressure, are given for the 25% dioxane-water solution. (Author). Differential Equations and Applications in Ecology, Epidemics, and Population Problems ... The tax rules of the United States and other countries have intended and unintended effects on the operations of multinational corporations, influencing everything from the formation and allocation of capital to competitive strategies. The growing importance of international business has led economists to reconsider whether current systems of taxing international income are viable in a world of significant capital market integration and global commercial competition. In an attempt to quantify the effect of tax policy on international investment choices, this volume presents in-depth analyses of the interaction of international tax rules and the investment decisions of multinational enterprises. Ten papers assess the role played by multinational firms and their investment in the U.S. economy and the design of international tax rules for multinational investment; analyze channels through which international tax rules affect the costs of international business activities; and examine ways in which international tax rules affect financing decisions of multinational firms. As a group, the papers demonstrate that international tax rules have significant effects on firms' investment and other financing decisions. WHEN TASKS WERE ASSIGNED TO INSURE HEIGHTENED MENTAL ACTIVITY, VESTIBULAR NYSTAGMUS DID NOT DECLINE DURING CONSTANT ANGULAR ACCELERATION. With the same vestibular stimulus but with a task not conducive to heightened mental activity, nystagmus declined (or was of very low magnitude) during the stimulus. It is suggested that previously reported losses of subjective velocity during constant angular acceleration, may be an indicator of reduced corticofugal feedback to the reticular system and hence, as subjective velocity declines in this situation, nystagmus also declines except for extraneous sources of arousal. (Author). " ... And the evening and the morning were the third day ... And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night ... And the evening and the morning were the fourth day." The First Book of Moses, called Genesis (1: 13,16,19). There was daytime and nighttime before there was a sun or a moon. An interesting thought: How long were each of those first three days? Without a sun to reckon its length, a day could have been longer or shorter than 24 hours. Animals, says Genesis, appeared on the fifth day and by that time the sun and moon were illuminating the earth, presumably in cyclic fashion and with a period of 24 hours. A good thing, too, as readers of this monograph will as certain. The papers collected into this volume are written versions of 45 minute talks given at a symposium on "The Effects of Constant Light on Visual Processes", held at The Florida State University in Tallahassee on April 25-27, 1979. The conference was supported by the Psychobiology Program and handled, logistically, by the Center for Professional Development and Public Services. It was recognized that limitations on time and funds made prohibitive the invitation of others who may be doing interesting and related work. But, our earnest hope is that what is compiled here is a good blend of "true" light-damage and "relevant related" work. " ... And the evening and the morning were the third day ... And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night ... And the evening and the morning were the fourth day." The First Book of Moses, called Genesis (1: 13,16,19). There was daytime and nighttime before there was a sun or a moon. An interesting thought: How long were each of those first three days? Without a sun to reckon its length, a day could have been longer or shorter than 24 hours. Animals, says Genesis, appeared on the fifth day and by that time the sun and moon were illuminating the earth, presumably in cyclic fashion and with a period of 24 hours. A good thing, too, as readers of this monograph will as certain. The papers collected into this volume are written versions of 45 minute talks given at a symposium on "The Effects of Constant Light on Visual Processes", held at The Florida State University in Tallahassee on April 25-27, 1979. 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Moreover, the impact of constant regressors can now be estimated, and the untangled FE indicate to what extent the estimates reflect the true value. Our untangled estimates are a linear transformation of the traditional, zero-normalized estimates; no new estimation is needed. We apply the approach to a gravity model for OECD countries' exports to the US. The constant regressors US GDP, world GDP and the US effective exchange rate explain 90% of the time FE, making the latter redundant, so the estimated impacts indeed reflect the true value. This e-book will review special features of the cerebral circulation and how they contribute to the physiology of the brain. It describes structural and functional properties of the cerebral circulation that are unique to the brain, an organ with high metabolic demands and the need for tight water and ion homeostasis. Autoregulation is pronounced in the brain, with myogenic, metabolic and neurogenic mechanisms contributing to maintain relatively constant blood flow during both increases and decreases in pressure. In addition, unlike peripheral organs where the majority of vascular resistance resides in small arteries and arterioles, large extracranial and intracranial arteries contribute significantly to vascular resistance in the brain. The prominent role of large arteries in cerebrovascular resistance helps maintain blood flow and protect downstream vessels during changes in perfusion pressure. The cerebral endothelium is also unique in that its barrier properties are in some way more like epithelium than endothelium in the periphery. The cerebral endothelium, known as the blood-brain barrier, has specialized tight junctions that do not allow ions to pass freely and has very low hydraulic conductivity and transcellular transport. This special configuration modifies Starling's forces in the brain microcirculation such that ions retained in the vascular lumen oppose water movement due to hydrostatic pressure. Tight water regulation is necessary in the brain because it has limited capacity for expansion within the skull. Increased intracranial pressure due to vasogenic edema can cause severe neurologic complications and death. Clinical practice related to sleep problems and sleep disorders has been expanding rapidly in the last few years, but scientific research is not keeping pace. Sleep apnea, insomnia, and restless legs syndrome are three examples of very common disorders for which we have little biological information. This new book cuts across a variety of medical disciplines such as neurology, pulmonology, pediatrics, internal medicine, psychiatry, psychology, otolaryngology, and nursing, as well as other medical practices with an interest in the management of sleep pathology. This area of research is not limited to very young and old patients—sleep disorders reach across all ages and ethnicities. Sleep Disorders and Sleep Deprivation presents a structured analysis that explores the following: Improving awareness among the general public and health care professionals. Increasing investment in interdisciplinary somnology and sleep medicine research training and mentoring activities. Validating and developing new and existing technologies for diagnosis and treatment. This book will be of interest to those looking to learn more about the enormous public health burden of sleep disorders and sleep deprivation and the strikingly limited capacity of the health care enterprise to identify and treat the majority of individuals suffering from sleep problems. This paper aims to fill the gap between theoretical and empirical studies of home market effects (HMEs). On one hand, empirical studies on the price aspect of HMEs -- that wages are higher in larger markets -- are supportive, but studies on the quantity aspect -- that the firm share in the larger market is more than proportionate -- are highly mixed. On the other hand, most existing theoretical studies support the quantity aspect but neglect the price aspect. By using a general utility function that captures the pro-competitive effect and the income effect together in a footloose capital model, we re-examine both the price and quantity aspects of HMEs. The new theoretical results are consistent with the empirical studies. The sintered silver electrodes used in storage batteries were charged by a constant current, interrupted by periodic constant-current discharge. A large capacity increase was obtained when the charge current was reversed for 15 min out of every 60 min during a charge at the 20-hr rate, but this method greatly increased the total time required for a charge. Capacity could be improved a smaller amount, without charge time becoming excessive, by partly discharging the silver

electrodes the first one or two times that the potential reached a chosen value near the end of a charge. In general, capacity improvement decreased as KOH concentration increased. Commercial silver-zinc cells always gave less improvement than the test cells. (Author).

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