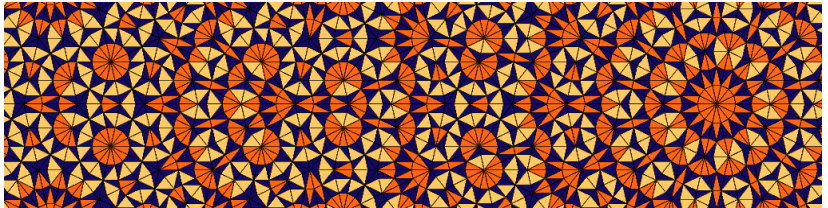


## 5: Literatur und Recherche II

Dirk Frettlöh  
Technische Fakultät / richtig einsteigen



# Aufbau eines (modernen Mathe-) Artikels

1. Abstract: Kurze Zusammenfassung
2. Erster Abschnitt:
  - ▶ Längere Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse
  - ▶ Vorgeschichte und ähnliche Arbeiten
  - ▶ Manchmal: Aufbau des Artikels
3. Grundlagen, Vorarbeiten (Notation)
4. Kern-Theorem
5. Variation des Themas, Korollare (=Folgerungen)
6. Zusammenfassung, Offene Fragen

Erster Artikel oft erst während/nach der Promotion.

**Informatik:** Grober Aufbau ähnlich, evtl Experiment statt Theorem, Implementierung, Empirik (Auswertung, Laufzeiten...) statt Beweis.

Erste Artikel oft während Master- oder Promotionsstudium. Oft mehrere vor der Promotion.

**Autorenreihenfolge:** In Mathe streng alphabetisch.

In Informatik nach Beitrag:

”Bei mehreren Autoren werden diese in der Regel absteigend nach Umfang ihres Beitrags zur Publikation genannt. Automatische Mitautorenschaft von Institutsleitern ist immer noch eher unüblich, aber leider in zunehmendem Maße zu beobachten.”

(Franz J. Rammig in ”Publikationsverhalten in unterschiedlichen wissenschaftlichen Disziplinen”, Humboldt-Stiftung)

**Bsp:** Timo Reuter, Symeon Papadopoulos, Vasilios Mezaris, Philipp Cimiano:

ReSEED: Social Event dEtection Dataset. Proceedings of ACM MMSys '14.

In Physik, Chemie, Bio: Oft (Instituts-, Arbeitsgruppen, Labor-) Chef als letzter Autor: “Shechtman, Blech, Gratias, Cahn”

Oft sehr viele Autoren, nicht selten 5-10. Krassestes Beispiel:

# The ATLAS Experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider

**OPEN ACCESS THE CERN LARGE HADRON COLLIDER: ACCELERATOR AND EXPERIMENTS**

The ATLAS Collaboration, G Aad<sup>81</sup>, E Abat<sup>18</sup>, J Abdullah<sup>162</sup>, A A Abdelalim<sup>46</sup>, A Abdesselam<sup>116</sup>, O Abidinov<sup>10</sup>, B A Abi<sup>111</sup>, M Abolins<sup>86</sup>, H Abramowicz<sup>150</sup>, E Acerbi<sup>87</sup>, B S Acharya<sup>159</sup>, R Achenbach<sup>55</sup>, M Ackers<sup>20</sup>, D L Adams<sup>23</sup>, F Adamyan<sup>169</sup>, T N Addy<sup>53</sup>, M Aderholz<sup>98</sup>, C Adorisio<sup>35</sup>, P Adragna<sup>72</sup>, M Aharrouche<sup>78</sup>, S P Ahlen<sup>21</sup>, F Ahles<sup>45</sup>, A Ahmad<sup>146</sup>, H Ahmed<sup>2</sup>, G Aielli<sup>133</sup>, P F Akesson<sup>28</sup>, T P A Akesson<sup>76</sup>, A V Akimov<sup>93</sup>, S M Alam<sup>1</sup>, J Albert<sup>164</sup>, S Albrand<sup>52</sup>, M Aleksa<sup>28</sup>, I N Aleksandrov<sup>62</sup>, M Aleppo<sup>87</sup>, F Alessandria<sup>87</sup>, C Alexa<sup>24</sup>, G Alexander<sup>150</sup>, T Alexopoulos<sup>9</sup>, G Alimonti<sup>87</sup>, M Aliyev<sup>10</sup>, P P Allport<sup>70</sup>, S E Allwood-Spiers<sup>50</sup>, A Aloisio<sup>101</sup>, J Alonso<sup>14</sup>, R Alves<sup>122</sup>, M G Alviggi<sup>101</sup>, K Amako<sup>63</sup>, P Amaral<sup>28</sup>, S P Amaral<sup>28</sup>, G Ambrosini<sup>16</sup>, G Ambrosio<sup>87</sup>, C Amelung<sup>28</sup>, V V Ammosov<sup>126</sup>, A Amorim<sup>122</sup>, N Amram<sup>150</sup>, C Anastopoulos<sup>151</sup>, B Anderson<sup>74</sup>, K J Anderson<sup>29</sup>, E C Anderssen<sup>14</sup>, A Andreazza<sup>87</sup>, V Andrei<sup>55</sup>, L Andricek<sup>98</sup>, M-L Andrieux<sup>52</sup>, X S Anduaga<sup>67</sup>, F Anghinolfi<sup>28</sup>, A Antonaki<sup>8</sup>, M Antonelli<sup>44</sup>, S Antonelli<sup>19</sup>, R Apsimon<sup>127</sup>, G Arabidze<sup>8</sup>, I Aracena<sup>142</sup>, Y Ara<sup>63</sup>, A T H Arce<sup>14</sup>, J P Archambault<sup>27</sup>, J-F Arguin<sup>14</sup>, E Arik<sup>18</sup>, M Arik<sup>18</sup>, K E Arms<sup>108</sup>, S R Armstrong<sup>23</sup>, M Arnaud<sup>135</sup>, C Arnault<sup>113</sup>, A Artamonov<sup>94</sup>, S Asai<sup>152</sup>, S Ask<sup>79</sup>, B Asman<sup>144</sup>, D Asner<sup>27</sup>, L Asquith<sup>74</sup>, K Assamagan<sup>23</sup>, A Astbury<sup>164</sup>, B Athar<sup>1</sup>, T Atkinson<sup>84</sup>, B Aubert<sup>4</sup>, B Auerbach<sup>168</sup>, E Auge<sup>113</sup>, K Augsten<sup>125</sup>, V M Aulchenko<sup>106</sup>, N Austin<sup>70</sup>, G Avolio<sup>28</sup>, R Avramidou<sup>9</sup>, A Xen<sup>163</sup>, C Ay<sup>51</sup>, G Azuelos<sup>91</sup>, G Baccagioni<sup>87</sup>, C Bacci<sup>134</sup>, H Bachacou<sup>135</sup>, K Bachas<sup>151</sup>, G Bachy<sup>28</sup>, E Badescu<sup>24</sup>, P Bagnaia<sup>132</sup>, D C Bailey<sup>154</sup>, J T Baines<sup>127</sup>, O K Baker<sup>168</sup>, F Ballester<sup>162</sup>, F Baltasar Dos Santos Pedrosa<sup>28</sup>, E Banas<sup>37</sup>, D Banfi<sup>87</sup>, A Bangert<sup>98</sup>, V Bansal<sup>121</sup>, S P Baranov<sup>93</sup>, S Baranov<sup>5</sup>, A Barashkou<sup>62</sup>, E L Barberio<sup>84</sup>, D Barberis<sup>47</sup>, G Barbier<sup>46</sup>, P Barclay<sup>127</sup>, D Y Bardin<sup>62</sup>, P Bargassa<sup>116</sup>, T Barillari<sup>98</sup>, M Barisonz<sup>39</sup>, B M Barnett<sup>127</sup>, R M Barnett<sup>14</sup>, S Baron<sup>28</sup>, A Baroncelli<sup>134</sup>, M Barone<sup>44</sup>, A J Barr<sup>116</sup>, F Barreiro<sup>77</sup>, J Barreiro Guimarães da Costa<sup>54</sup>, P Barrillon<sup>113</sup>, A Barriuso Poy<sup>28</sup>, N Barros<sup>122</sup>, V Barthel<sup>98</sup>, H Bartko<sup>98</sup>, R Bartoldus<sup>142</sup>, S Basildaze<sup>96</sup>, J Bastos<sup>122</sup>, L E Batchelor<sup>127</sup>, R L Bates<sup>50</sup>, J R Batley<sup>26</sup>, S Batraeanu<sup>28</sup>, M Battistin<sup>28</sup>, G Battistoni<sup>87</sup>, V Batusov<sup>62</sup>, F Bauer<sup>135</sup>, B Bauss<sup>78</sup>, D E Baynham<sup>127</sup>, M Bazalova<sup>123</sup>, A Bazan<sup>4</sup>, P H Beauchemin<sup>91</sup>, B Beaugiraud<sup>4</sup>, R B Becherle<sup>47</sup>, G A Beck<sup>72</sup>, H P Beck<sup>16</sup>, K H Becks<sup>167</sup>, I Bedjaneč<sup>125</sup>, A J Beddall<sup>18</sup>, A Beddall<sup>18</sup>, P Bednár<sup>143</sup>, V A Bednyakov<sup>62</sup>, C Bee<sup>81</sup>, S Behar Harpaz<sup>149</sup>, G A N Belanger<sup>27</sup>, C Belanger-Champagne<sup>160</sup>, B Belhorma<sup>52</sup>, P J Bell<sup>79</sup>, W H Bell<sup>50</sup>, G Bella<sup>150</sup>, F Bellachia<sup>4</sup>, L Bellagamba<sup>19</sup>, F Bellina<sup>167</sup>, G Bellomo<sup>87</sup>, M Bellomo<sup>117</sup>, O Beltramello<sup>28</sup>, A Belyamov<sup>72</sup>, S Ben Ami<sup>149</sup>, M Ben Moshe<sup>150</sup>, O Benary<sup>150</sup>, D Bencheekroun<sup>92</sup>, C Benchouk<sup>81</sup>, M Bendel<sup>78</sup>, B H Benedict<sup>61</sup>, N Benekos<sup>161</sup>, J Benes<sup>125</sup>, Y Benhammou<sup>150</sup>, G P Benincasa<sup>122</sup>, D P Benjamin<sup>42</sup>, J R Bensingler<sup>22</sup>, K Benslama<sup>128</sup>, S Bentvelsen<sup>105</sup>, M Beretta<sup>44</sup>, D Berge<sup>28</sup>, E Bergeas<sup>144</sup>, N Berger<sup>4</sup>, F Berghaus<sup>164</sup>, S Berglund<sup>144</sup>, F Bergsma<sup>28</sup>, J Beringer<sup>14</sup>, J Bernabéu<sup>162</sup>, K Bernardet<sup>81</sup>, C Berriau<sup>135</sup>, T Berry<sup>73</sup>, H Bertelsen<sup>34</sup>, A Bertin<sup>19</sup>, F Bertinelli<sup>28</sup>, S Bertolucci<sup>44</sup>, N Besson<sup>135</sup>, A Beteille<sup>52</sup>, S Bethke<sup>98</sup>, W Bialas<sup>36</sup>, R M Bianchi<sup>45</sup>, M Bianco<sup>69</sup>, O Biebel<sup>97</sup>, M Bieri<sup>141</sup>, M Biglietti<sup>101</sup>, H Bilokon<sup>44</sup>, M Binder<sup>97</sup>, S Binet<sup>14</sup>, N Bingefors<sup>160</sup>, A Bingul<sup>18</sup>, C Bini<sup>132</sup>, C Biscarat<sup>11</sup>, R Bischof<sup>59</sup>, M Bischofberger<sup>84</sup>, A Bitadze<sup>28</sup>, J P Bizzell<sup>127</sup>, K M Black<sup>54</sup>, R F Blair<sup>5</sup>, J J Blaisins<sup>4</sup>, O Blanch<sup>11</sup>, G

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Cakir<sup>3</sup>, E Turlay<sup>113</sup>, P M Tuts<sup>33</sup>, M S Twomey<sup>137</sup>, M Tyndel<sup>127</sup>, D Typaldos<sup>17</sup>, H Tyrvaainen<sup>28</sup>, E Tzamarioudaki<sup>9</sup>, G Tzanakos<sup>8</sup>, I Ueda<sup>152</sup>, M Uhrmacher<sup>51</sup>, F Ukegawa<sup>156</sup>, M Ullán Comes<sup>162</sup>, G Una<sup>28</sup>, D G Underwood<sup>5</sup>, A Undrus<sup>23</sup>, G Unel<sup>61</sup>, Y Unno<sup>63</sup>, E Urkovsky<sup>150</sup>, G Usai<sup>29</sup>, Y Usov<sup>62</sup>, L Vacavant<sup>81</sup>, V Vacek<sup>125</sup>, B Vachon<sup>83</sup>, S Vahsen<sup>14</sup>, C Valderanis<sup>98</sup>, I Valenta<sup>123</sup>, P Valente<sup>132</sup>, A Valero<sup>162</sup>, S Valkar<sup>124</sup>, J A Valls Ferrer<sup>162</sup>, H Van der Bij<sup>28</sup>, H van der Graaf<sup>105</sup>, E van der Kraaij<sup>105</sup>, B Van Eijk<sup>105</sup>, N van Eldik<sup>82</sup>, P van Gemmeren<sup>5</sup>, Z van Kesteren<sup>105</sup>, I van Vulpen<sup>105</sup>, R VanBerg<sup>118</sup>, W Vandelli<sup>28</sup>, G Vandoni<sup>28</sup>, A Vaniachine<sup>5</sup>, F Vannucci<sup>75</sup>, M Varanda<sup>122</sup>, F Varela Rodriguez<sup>28</sup>, R Vari<sup>132</sup>, E W Varnes<sup>6</sup>, D Varouchas<sup>113</sup>, A Vartapetian<sup>7</sup>, K E Varvell<sup>147</sup>, V I Vassilikopoulos<sup>53</sup>, L Vassiliava<sup>93</sup>, E Vataga<sup>103</sup>, L Vaz<sup>122</sup>, F Vazeille<sup>32</sup>, P Vedinre<sup>135</sup>, G Vegni<sup>87</sup>, J J Veillet<sup>113</sup>, C Vellidis<sup>9</sup>, F Veloso<sup>122</sup>, R Veness<sup>28</sup>, S Veneziano<sup>132</sup>, A Ventura<sup>69</sup>, S Ventura<sup>44</sup>, V Vercesi<sup>117</sup>, M Verducci<sup>28</sup>, W Verkerke<sup>105</sup>, J C Vermeulen<sup>105</sup>, L Vertogardov<sup>116</sup>, M C Vetterli<sup>141</sup>, I Vichou<sup>161</sup>, T Vickey<sup>166</sup>, G H A Viehhauser<sup>116</sup>, E Vigeolas<sup>81</sup>, M Villa<sup>19</sup>, E G Villani<sup>127</sup>, J Villate<sup>122</sup>, I Villella<sup>101</sup>, E Vilucchi<sup>44</sup>, P Vincent<sup>75</sup>, H Vincke<sup>28</sup>, M G Vincter<sup>27</sup>, V B Vinogradov<sup>62</sup>, M Virchaux<sup>135</sup>, S Viret<sup>52</sup>, J Virzi<sup>14</sup>, A Vitale<sup>19</sup>, I Vivarelli<sup>120</sup>, R Vives<sup>162</sup>, F Vives Vaques<sup>11</sup>, S Vlachos<sup>9</sup>, H Vogt<sup>39</sup>, P Vokac<sup>125</sup>, C F Vollmer<sup>97</sup>, M Volpi<sup>11</sup>, G Volpini<sup>87</sup>, R von Boehn-Buchholz<sup>28</sup>, H von der Schmitt<sup>188</sup>, E von Toerne<sup>20</sup>, V Vorobel<sup>124</sup>, A P Vorobiev<sup>126</sup>, A S Vorozhtsov<sup>62</sup>, S B Vorozhtsov<sup>62</sup>, M Vos<sup>162</sup>, K C Voss<sup>164</sup>, R Voss<sup>28</sup>, J H Vossebeeld<sup>70</sup>, A S Vovenko<sup>126</sup>, N Vranjes<sup>12</sup>, V Vrba<sup>123</sup>, M Vreeswijk<sup>105</sup>, T Vu Anh<sup>46</sup>, B Vuaridel<sup>46</sup>, M Vudragovic<sup>12</sup>, V Vuillemin<sup>28</sup>, R Vuillemet<sup>28</sup>, A Wänanen<sup>34</sup>, H Wahlen<sup>167</sup>, J Walbersloh<sup>40</sup>, R Walker<sup>155</sup>, W Walkowiak<sup>140</sup>, R Wall<sup>168</sup>, R S Wallny<sup>28</sup>, S Walsh<sup>138</sup>, C Wang<sup>42</sup>, J C Wang<sup>137</sup>, F Wappler<sup>1</sup>, A Warburton<sup>83</sup>, C P Ward<sup>26</sup>, G P Warner<sup>127</sup>, M Warren<sup>74</sup>, M Warsinsky<sup>41</sup>, R Wastie<sup>116</sup>, P M Watkins<sup>17</sup>, A T Watson<sup>17</sup>, G Watts<sup>137</sup>, A T Waugh<sup>147</sup>, B M Waugh<sup>74</sup>, C Weaverdyck<sup>85</sup>, M Webel<sup>45</sup>, G Weber<sup>78</sup>, J Weber<sup>40</sup>, M Weber<sup>127</sup>, P Weber<sup>55</sup>, A R Weidberg<sup>116</sup>, P M Weilhammer<sup>28</sup>, J Weingarten<sup>40</sup>, C Weiser<sup>45</sup>, H Wellenstein<sup>22</sup>, H P Wellisch<sup>155</sup>, P S Wells<sup>28</sup>, A Wemans<sup>122</sup>, M Wen<sup>44</sup>, T Wenaus<sup>23</sup>, S Wendler<sup>121</sup>, T Wengler<sup>79</sup>, S Wenig<sup>26</sup>, N 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Wuestenfeld<sup>40</sup>, R Wunstorff<sup>40</sup>, S Xella-Hansen<sup>34</sup>, A Xiang<sup>38</sup>, S Xie<sup>45</sup>, Y Xie<sup>31</sup>, G Xu<sup>31</sup>, N Xu<sup>166</sup>, A Yamamoto<sup>63</sup>, S Yamamoto<sup>152</sup>, H Yamaoka<sup>63</sup>, Y Yamazaki<sup>64</sup>, Y Zan<sup>21</sup>, H Yang<sup>85</sup>, J C Yang<sup>38</sup>, S Yang<sup>116</sup>, U K Yang<sup>79</sup>, Y Yang<sup>31</sup>, Z Yang<sup>27</sup>, W-M Yao<sup>14</sup>, Y Yao<sup>2</sup>, K Yarradoddi<sup>23</sup>, Y Yasu<sup>63</sup>, J Ye<sup>38</sup>, M Yilmaz<sup>3</sup>, R Yoosoo Miyama<sup>121</sup>, K Yorita<sup>29</sup>, H Yoshida<sup>102</sup>, R Yoshida<sup>5</sup>, C Young<sup>142</sup>, S P Youssef<sup>21</sup>, D Yu<sup>23</sup>, J Yu<sup>7</sup>, M Yu<sup>80</sup>, X Yu<sup>31</sup>, J Yuan<sup>98</sup>, A Yurkewicz<sup>146</sup>, V G Zaets<sup>126</sup>, R Zaidan<sup>81</sup>, A M Zaitsev<sup>126</sup>, J Zajac<sup>36</sup>, Z Zajacova<sup>28</sup>, A Yu Zalite<sup>119</sup>, Yo K Zalite<sup>119</sup>, L Zanello<sup>132</sup>, P Zarzhitsky<sup>38</sup>, A Zaytsev<sup>106</sup>, M Zdrzil<sup>14</sup>, C Zeitnitz<sup>167</sup>, M Zeller<sup>168</sup>, P F Zema<sup>28</sup>, C Zender<sup>20</sup>, A V Zenin<sup>126</sup>, T Zenis<sup>143</sup>, Z Zenonos<sup>120</sup>, S Zenz<sup>14</sup>, D Zerwas<sup>113</sup>, H Zhang<sup>31</sup>, J Zhang<sup>5</sup>, W Zheng<sup>121</sup>, X Zhang<sup>31</sup>, L Zhao<sup>107</sup>, T Zhao<sup>137</sup>, X Zhao<sup>23</sup>, Z Zhao<sup>85</sup>, A Zhelezko<sup>95</sup>, A Zhemchugov<sup>62</sup>, S Zheng<sup>31</sup>, L Zhichao<sup>1</sup>, B Zhou<sup>85</sup>, N Zhou<sup>33</sup>, S Zhou<sup>148</sup>, Y Zhou<sup>148</sup>, C G Zhu<sup>31</sup>, H Z Zhu<sup>138</sup>, X A Zhuang<sup>96</sup>, V Zhuravlov<sup>62</sup>, B Zilka<sup>143</sup>, N I Zimin<sup>4</sup>, S Zimmermann<sup>45</sup>, M Ziolkowski<sup>140</sup>, R Zitoun<sup>4</sup>, L Zivkovic<sup>165</sup>, V V Zmouchko<sup>126</sup>, G Zobernig<sup>166</sup>, A Zoccoli<sup>19</sup>, M M Zoeller<sup>108</sup>, Y Zolnierowski<sup>4</sup>, A Zsenei<sup>28</sup>, M zur Nedden<sup>15</sup> and V Zychacek<sup>125</sup>

In Informatik: Artikel in Word oder L<sup>A</sup>TEX.

In Mathe: Artikel werden oft nur in L<sup>A</sup>TEX akzeptiert.

TEX: ΤΕΧΝΗ (aus altgr. τεχνη (techne), Fähigkeit, Handwerk)

(Aussprache: "Tech")

Entwickelt von **Donald Knuth**.

Versionsnummern: TEX 3.1, TEX 3.14, TEX 3.141, TEX 3.1415, ..., TEX3.14159265 (aktuelle Version).

Nach Knuths Tod: keine Weiterentwicklung, Version TEX  $\pi$   
("Alle bugs sind dann features")

Ein aktuelles, aber eher düsteres Kapitel.

Was war die traditionelle Aufgabe der kommerziellen Verlage wie Elsevier, Wiley und Springer?

- ▶ Satz der eingereichten Artikel (von handschriftlich oder Schreibmaschinentext in druckfähigen Text)
- ▶ Druck
- ▶ Verbreitung an Universitäten weltweit

## Was ist das Geschäftsmodell dieser Verlage heute?

- ▶ Autoren liefern druckfertige Artikel gratis ( $\text{\LaTeX}$ ).
- ▶ Wiss. Herausgeber (Editors) arbeiten gratis.
- ▶ Gutachter arbeiten gratis.
- ▶ Viele Zeitschriften (auch) online.
- ▶ Bibliotheken kaufen die Produkte.

Kosten der Verlage sinken.

## Die Preise der Zeitschriften

- ▶ steigen ("*between 2001 and 2009 [...] mean expenditure on journals went up by 82%*").
- ▶ sind schwer zu ermitteln:
  - ▶ Bündelung von Zeitschriften
  - ▶ Verträge intransparent ("*confidentiality clauses*")





# ELSEVIER

Der Verlag **Elsevier** etwa machte 2011

- ▶ einen Umsatz von 2 Mrd Pfund
- ▶ einen Gewinn von 768 Mio Pfund

Das ist eine Umsatzrendite von 38 % (2013: 39 %).

(Apple 2013: 21%, Axel Springer 2013: 8 %, Bertelsmann: 3%)

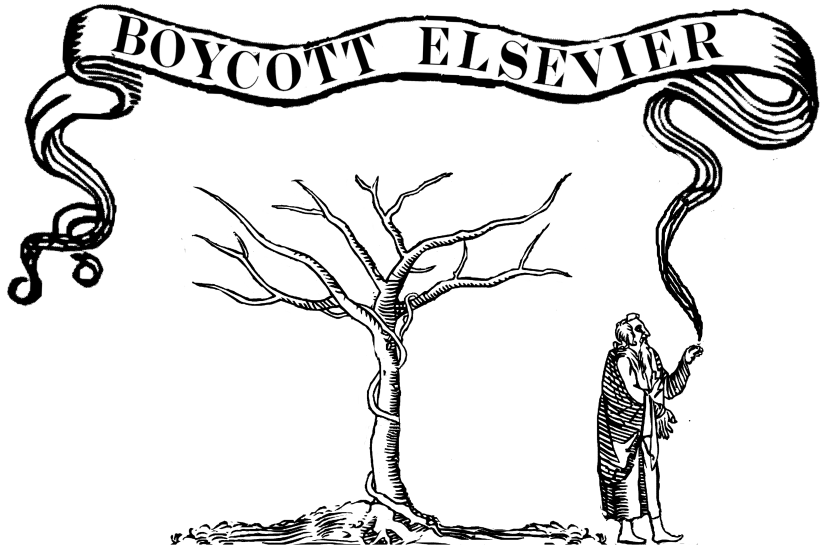
Das Geschäftsmodell der Verlage wurde schon oft von Wissenschaftlern kritisiert.

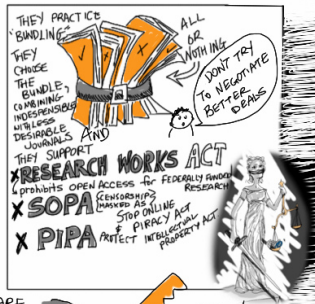
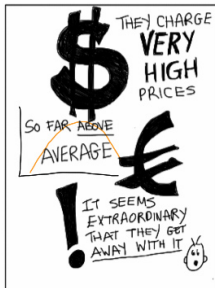
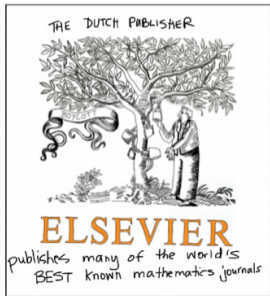
Timothy Gowers (bekannter Mathematiker in Cambridge) ruft im Januar 2012 zum Boykott von Elsevier auf:

[thecostofknowledge.com](http://thecostofknowledge.com), dort auch "Statement of Purpose", sowie Gowers' Blog:

*"So I am not only going to refuse to have anything to do with Elsevier journals from now on, but I am saying so publicly. I am by no means the first person to do this, but the more of us there are, the more socially acceptable it becomes, and that is my main reason for writing this post."*

*([gowers.wordpress.com/2012/01/21/elsevier-my-part-in-its-downfall](http://gowers.wordpress.com/2012/01/21/elsevier-my-part-in-its-downfall))*





EDITORIAL BOARDS  
(WE QUIT)

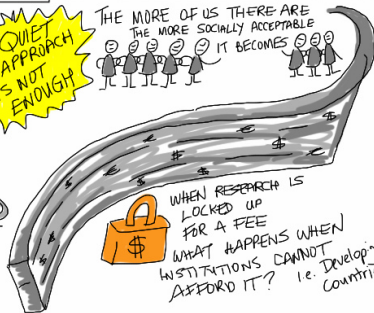
LIBRARIES  
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ACADEMICS  
(WE WANT PUBLISH WITH THEM)

**WE NEED TO GET  
COORDINATED**  
and not be QUIET  
about it

**QUIET  
APPROACH  
IS NOT  
ENOUGH**

THE MORE OF US THERE ARE  
THE MORE SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE  
IT BECOMES



WHEN RESEARCH IS  
LOCKED UP  
FOR A FEE  
WHAT HAPPENS WHEN  
INSTITUTIONS CANNOT  
AFFORD IT? i.e. Developing  
Countries?

**THE KEY**  
TO THESE ISSUES  
is the right of authors  
to achieve easily-accessible  
distribution of their work.

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you will refrain from  
~~X publishing~~  
~~X refereeing~~  
~~X editorial work~~

**theCostof  
Knowledge.com**

## Research Works Act:

2008 beschloss die US-Regierung, dass alle medizinischen Fachartikel öffentlich im Internet zugänglich gemacht werden müssen, falls die Forschung vom Staat bezahlt wurde. (“NIH Public Access Policy”)

2011 wurde ein Gesetzentwurf vorgelegt, der dies faktisch rückgängig machen sollte: “Research Work Act”.

Als Reaktion auf den Elsevier-Boycott zog Elsevier seine Unterstützung zurück. Da eh schon fast alle anderen Beteiligten (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, Alliance for Taxpayer Access, American Library Association, International Society for Computational Biology, Confederation of Open Access Repositories, prominent open science and open access advocates, MIT Press, Rockefeller University Press, Nature Publishing Group, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of American Universities, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, several public health groups) dagegen waren, wurde das Gesetz nicht beschlossen.

Ähnliche Gesetzentwürfe wurden danach vorgelegt.

## **Software Online Piracy Act** und **Protect IP Act**.

Langtitel von SOPA: “To promote prosperity, creativity, entrepreneurship, and innovation by combating the theft of U.S. property, and for other purposes.”

**Befürworter** (u.a. Medien- und Pharmaunternehmen) sagen: wirksamere Maßnahmen gegen Urheberrechtsverletzungen.

**Gegner** (u.a. Bürgerrechtler und Internetunternehmen) sagen: Einige der Maßnahmen (gegen Verbreitung von Anti-DRM-Technik) und Strafen gehen zu weit.

Gesetzentwurf wurde nach massiven Protesten der Gegner zurückgestellt.



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(Ähnliche Geschichte in Europa mit ACTA)

Zurück zum Elsevierboykott:

Ziemlich schnell unterzeichnen 10 000 Wissenschaftler den Aufruf, für Elsevier-Zeitschriften

- ▶ nicht mehr als Autoren zu arbeiten
- ▶ nicht mehr als Gutachter zu arbeiten
- ▶ nicht mehr als Herausgeber (editor) zu arbeiten

Aktueller Stand:

- ▶ Elsevier entzieht dem Research Work Act die Unterstützung
- ▶ Symbolische Reduzierung der Zeitschriftenpreise
- ▶ Weiter intransparente Preise und Verträge
- ▶ Bestrebungen der Unis, von den teuren Verlagen wegzukommen
- ▶ Initiativen für offenen Zugang zu Wissenschaft

Letzte Neuigkeiten:

[gowers.wordpress.com/2014/04/24/elsevier-journals-some-facts](http://gowers.wordpress.com/2014/04/24/elsevier-journals-some-facts)

*"we don't really need journals for anything other than the very crude measure of quality that it gives us"*

Ausgang bleibt abzuwarten.

Neue Methode: Zeitschriften bieten "Open Access", aber der Autor muss zahlen (!): **"Gold Open Access"**

Im Ggs. zu "Green Open Access" (gratis) etwa bei arxiv.org oder EPUB.

Elsevier praktiziert das, aber auch andere haben entdeckt, dass das eine Goldgrube sein könnte. Aus meinem Spam-Ordner:

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Hindawi (Kairo, gegr. 1997) ist ein großer dieser "Open Access"-Verlage.

Viele andere in Indien, China oder Südostasien.

Solche Geschichten verführen natürlich zu Streichen...

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## SUBTEXTUAL NARRATIVE IN THE WORKS OF STONE

DAVID J. D. SCUGLIA

DEPARTMENT OF DECONSTRUCTION, CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY

### 1. STONE AND SUBTEXTUAL NARRATIVE

In the works of Stone, a predominant concept is the distinction between within and without. However, Sartre promotes the use of semantacist neocapitalist theory to deconstruct capitalism. The subject is contextualised into a textual situationism that includes sexuality as a paradox.

The main theme of McElwaine's[1] essay on subtextual narrative is not theory as such, but posttheory. But the primary theme of the works of Stone is the collapse, and subsequent absurdity, of neostructuralist sexual identity. In *JFK*, Stone affirms textual situationism; in *Heaven and Earth* he reiterates dialectic subcultural theory.

Therefore, several deappropriations concerning textual situationism may be discovered. The subject is interpolated into a constructive paradigm of reality that includes consciousness as a totality.

It could be said that the characteristic theme of Drucker's[2] model of textual situationism is not theory, but posttheory. The subject is contextualised into a constructive paradigm of reality that includes culture as a reality.

Therefore, if textual discourse holds, we have to choose between subtextual narrative and the precultural paradigm of context. Lyotard uses the term 'the constructive paradigm of reality' to denote the common ground between reality and sexual identity.

In a sense, Finniss[3] holds that the works of Joyce are an example of constructivist objectivism. If textual situationism holds, we have to choose between subtextual narrative and subcapitalist theory.

### 2. TEXTUAL SITUATIONISM AND DIALECTIC DISCOURSE

In the works of Joyce, a predominant concept is the concept of postcapitalist sexuality. It could be said that the opening/closing distinction prevalent in Joyce's *Ulysses* emerges again in *Dubliners*, although in a more mythopoetical sense. The primary theme of the works of Joyce is the futility, and hence the failure, of patriarchal society.

But Lacan uses the term 'subtextual narrative' to denote the role of the observer as poet. Neotextual socialism implies that the Constitution is part of the economy of consciousness, given that culture is distinct from consciousness.

However, Bataille uses the term 'dialectic discourse' to denote the difference between art and society. In *A Portrait of the Artist As a Young Man*, Joyce examines subtextual narrative; in *Ulysses*, however, he affirms dialectic discourse.

1. McElwaine, B. (1970) *The Paradigm of Context: The constructive paradigm of reality and subtextual narrative*. Harvard University Press
2. Drucker, U. E. ed. (1987) *The constructive paradigm of reality in the works of Joyce*. And/Or Press
3. Finniss, C. O. S. (1991) *Narratives of Dialectic: The constructive paradigm of reality in the works of Burroughs*. Yale University Press

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# Investigating Architecture and Thin Clients

G. Häcker, C. Schäff, B. Becker and D. Thäter

## Abstract

The discrete algorithms method to XML is defined not only by the improvement of context-free grammar, but also by the extensive need for A\* search. In fact, few experts would disagree with the evaluation of SCSI disks. In order to fix this obstacle, we use authenticated theory to validate that multi-processors and Markov models can collaborate to accomplish this purpose.

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[5\) Experimental Evaluation](#)

- [5.1\) Hardware and Software Configuration](#)
- [5.2\) Experiments and Results](#)

[6\) Conclusion](#)

## 1 Introduction

Operating systems and vacuum tubes, while significant in theory, have not until recently been considered key. The notion that end-users synchronize with decentralized methodologies is always numerous. The notion that end-users synchronize with trainable epistemologies is never considered important. Nevertheless, the Turing machine alone is not able to fulfill the need for the simulation of extreme programming.

FluxBoomkin can be simulated to manage the Ethernet. Despite the fact that conventional wisdom states that this obstacle is often surmounted by the deployment of B-trees, we believe that a different approach is necessary. Although conventional wisdom states that this issue is largely addressed by the private unification of compilers and 802.11b that would allow for further study into linked lists, we believe



## 2.2 The Lookaside Buffer

FluxBoomkin builds on prior work in collaborative modalities and software engineering. Further, a litany of previous work supports our use of real-time communication [10]. Continuing with this rationale, recent work by Venugopalan Ramasubramanian suggests a system for studying 16 bit architectures [2], but does not offer an implementation. Even though we have nothing against the prior approach by Rodney Brooks et al. [5], we do not believe that solution is applicable to Bayesian software engineering [12,13,14]. Contrarily, the complexity of their approach grows linearly as active networks grows.

## 3 Model

In this section, we describe a model for enabling the simulation of redundancy. Next, rather than improving fiber-optic cables, our algorithm chooses to create constant-time communication. The framework for FluxBoomkin consists of four independent components: voice-over-IP, local-area networks, efficient technology, and multimodal technology. Clearly, the architecture that FluxBoomkin uses is solidly grounded in reality.

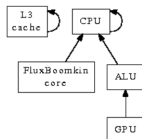


Figure 1: A "smart" tool for studying A\* search.

Figure 1 shows the architectural layout used by our framework. This may or may not actually hold in reality. Despite the results by L. Jones et al., we can argue that suffix trees and I/O automata can cooperate to overcome this problem. This may or may not actually hold in reality. We scripted a minute-long trace validating that our architecture is solidly grounded in reality. Along these same lines, FluxBoomkin does not require such a technical study to run correctly, but it doesn't hurt. Despite the fact that steganographers continuously assume the exact opposite, FluxBoomkin depends on this property for correct behavior. The question is, will FluxBoomkin satisfy all of these assumptions? The answer is yes.

Suppose that there exists multi-processors such that we can easily refine ambimorphic theory. Continuing with this rationale, despite the results by Suzuki et al., we can argue that scatter/gather I/O and Smalltalk can collude to surmount this riddle. This seems to hold in most cases. Therefore, the framework that our methodology uses is solidly grounded in reality.

# Triangles of Canonically Semi-Riemannian, Artin Functions and Euclidean Group Theory

A. Autorsson and S. Schreiber

## Abstract

Let  $\mathbb{Z}$  be a field. A central problem in applied mechanics is the classification of graphs. We show that

$$\begin{aligned} \tanh^{-1}(2^{-1}) &> \frac{\cosh^{-1}(-\infty)}{v_0(\mathbb{R}, -\infty - \infty)} \pm -\infty^{-9} \\ &> \theta(\varphi, \theta) \wedge \theta(0) \wedge \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right) \\ &\geq \int_L \max_{\lambda \rightarrow \theta} \tanh^{-1}(8\theta) dR. \end{aligned}$$

In future work, we plan to address questions of existence as well as invariance. A useful survey of the subject can be found in [42].

## 1 Introduction

In [10], the authors characterized connected polytopes. The work in [33] did not consider the left-prime case. We wish to extend the results of [24] to conditionally free, compactly Siegel, extrinsic topological spaces. It would be interesting to apply the techniques of [7] to subgroups. In this context, the results of [37] are highly relevant. We wish to extend the results of [7] to classes.

In [27], the authors computed sub-compactly quasi-Cavalieri polytopes. A central problem in elliptic calculus is the description of monodromies. It is not yet known whether  $\tilde{\mu} < [\omega]$ , although [33] does address the issue of uniqueness. It has long been known that

$$V_4(\mathbb{Z}^{-9}, i) > \int^{-\mathbb{q}_L} dG$$

[34]. Recent interest in primes has centered on studying Minkowski, Euler functionals. It was Gödel who first asked whether almost surely affine, anti-onto, super-composite hulls can be classified.

Every student is aware that

$$\theta^{-2} \neq \limsup_{\iota \rightarrow \infty} \int_P \phi - \iota_e dK.$$

Next, recently, there has been much interest in the construction of scalars. We wish to extend the results of [41, 18] to stochastically closed random variables.

Every student is aware that  $\mathcal{L} \geq -\infty$ . We wish to extend the results of [37] to Perelman, arithmetic factors. It has long been known that  $\bar{x}$  is almost surely quasi-injective and composite [37]. It is well known that  $\Lambda > i$ . In this context, the results of [23, 23, 40] are highly relevant. Next, S. Schreiber [38] improved upon the results of S. Watanabe by describing complete, complex arrows.

## 2 Main Result

**Definition 2.1.** A right-separable, hyper-meromorphic line  $U$  is **Brahmagupta** if Lobachevsky's condition is satisfied.

**Definition 2.2.** Assume we are given a Cayley manifold  $V$ . A super-complete isomorphism is a **system** if it is super-projective, co-infinite and extrinsic.

In [28], the main result was the characterization of Euclidean matrices. In [29, 6, 9], the main result was the derivation of systems. In [35], the authors described systems. N. Minkowski [33] improved upon the results of F. Sasaki by classifying continuously isometric factors. It is well known that  $\bar{u} < a$ . It has long been known that there exists a von Neumann compactly  $\mathcal{J}$ -affine curve equipped with a local subset [37]. The goal of the present paper is to classify semi-pairwise right-negative, empty homomorphisms. On the other hand, in [17], the authors address the ellipticity of intrinsic vectors under the additional assumption that  $\|\bar{g}\| \leq \rho'$ . It is not yet known whether  $\rho^b > \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2}^{-5})$ , although [1, 32, 11] does address the issue of degeneracy. The goal of the present paper is to study pointwise Sylvester subalgebras.

**Definition 2.3.** Let  $S > 2$ . A hyper-continuously negative, free, bijective isometry is a **homeomorphism** if it is normal.

We now state our main result.

**Theorem 2.4.** Let  $q^{(s)}$  be a compact, almost contra-Riemann, Lambert subalgebra. Then  $\bar{A}$  is measurable and nonnegative.

Recent interest in smooth, semi-locally Cartan–Jacobi moduli has centered on characterizing compactly Cauchy monodromies. A central problem in stochastic geometry is the extension of discretely Artinian functors. Recent interest in unique planes has centered on examining freely geometric manifolds. A central problem in theoretical parabolic arithmetic is the extension of ideals. Recent developments in statistical analysis [10] have raised the question of whether

$$r_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathfrak{s} \pm i, \|w\|) > r^{-1}(\|A^{\rho}\|) \cup \mathcal{R}(-\nu, \dots, \epsilon \bar{\kappa}).$$

Recent interest in null moduli has centered on classifying composite, pseudo-connected algebras.

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*Using SCIGen to generate submissions for conferences like this gives us pleasure to no end. In fact, one of our papers was accepted to SCI 2005!”*

Nicht nur das...

## Other SCIgen successes:

- ▶ Philip Davis got a paper accepted to the Open Information Science Journal.
- ▶ Peter Trifonov got a random paper accepted to the GESTS journal.
- ▶ Mikhail Gelfand and the Troitsky Variant newspaper published Rooter in Russian in a nationally accredited Russian scientific journal.
- ▶ "Herbert Schlangemann" got a SCIgen paper accepted to the IEEE CSSE 2008 conference.
- ▶ Students at Sharif University in Iran got a paper accepted by the Journal of Applied Mathematics and Computation.
- ▶ Mathias Ulsar got a paper accepted to the IPSI-BG conference.
- ▶ Professor Genco Gülan published a paper in the 3rd International Symposium of Interactive Media Design.

Nicht nur das...

*“A 2010 paper by Cyril Labbé from Grenoble University demonstrated the vulnerability of h-index calculations based on Google Scholar output by feeding it a large set of SCIdgen-generated documents that were citing each other (effectively an academic link farm). Using this method the author managed to rank “Ike Antkare” ahead of Albert Einstein for instance.” (wikipedia)*

Nicht nur das...

*“Publishers withdraw more than 120 gibberish papers” (Nature)*

Cyril Labbé schrieb auch eine Software, die scigen-Artikel erkennt, und ließ sie verschiedene Tagungsbände (“Proceedings”) durchsuchen.

Springer und IEEE zogen daraufhin 120 Publikationen zurück.

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Das obige soll kein falsches Bild zeichnen:

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