

What Is A Factor Definition

There has been much debate as to what determines factor prices. Classical and Marxist economists argue that factor prices decided the value of a product and therefore the value is intrinsic within the product. For this reason, the term 'natural price' is often used instead. The issue of a clear definition for planet came to a head in January 2005 with the discovery of the trans-Neptunian object Eris, a body more massive than the smallest then-accepted planet, Pluto. In its August 2006 response, the International Astronomical Union (IAU), which is recognised by astronomers as the international governing body responsible for resolving issues of... In an electric power system, a load with a low power factor draws more current than a load with a high power factor for the same amount of useful power transferred. The larger currents increase the energy lost... A common rationale behind factor analytic methods is that the information gained about the interdependencies between observed variables can be used later to reduce the set of variables in a dataset. Factor analysis is commonly used in psychometrics, personality psychology, biology, marketing, product management, operations research, finance, and machine learning. It may help to deal with data sets where there are large numbers of observed... There are two definitions for the factor of safety (FoS): The correlation between a variable and a given factor, called the variable's factor loading, indicates the extent to which the two are related.

Factor analysis The observed variables are modelled as linear combinations of the potential factors plus "error" terms, hence factor analysis can be thought of as a special case of errors-in-variables models. Factor analysis searches for such joint variations in response to unobserved latent variables. For example, it is possible that variations in six observed variables mainly reflect the variations in two unobserved (underlying)

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variables. Factor analysis is a statistical method used to describe variability among observed, correlated variables in terms of a potentially lower number of unobserved variables. Factor analysis is a statistical method used to describe variability among observed, correlated variables in terms of a potentially lower number of unobserved variables called factors.

Another widely accepted geophysical definition of a planet includes that which was put forth by planetary scientists Alan Stern and Harold Levison in 2002. The pair proposed the following rules...
Economics Factors of production

IAU definition of planet 2006 the definition made by Uruguayan astronomers Julio Ángel Fernández and Gonzalo Tancredi which stated that, in the Solar System, a planet is a celestial body that:
The International Astronomical Union (IAU) adopted in August 2006 the definition made by Uruguayan astronomers Julio Ángel Fernández and Gonzalo Tancredi which stated that, in the Solar System, a planet is a celestial body that:

== Etymology ==
The IAU has stated that there are eight known planets in the Solar System. It has been argued that the definition is problematic because it depends on the location of the body: if a Mars-sized...

Definition of planet Over the millennia, the term has included a variety of different celestial bodies, from the Sun and the Moon to satellites and asteroids. Greek astronomers employed the term ἀστέρες πλανῆται (asteres planetai), 'wandering stars', for star-like objects which apparently moved over the sky. The International Astronomical Union's definition of a planet in the Solar System Object is in orbit around the Sun Object has sufficient mass for its The definition of the term planet has changed several times since the word was coined by the ancient Greeks

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Factor of safety Safety factors are often calculated using detailed analysis because comprehensive testing is impractical on many projects, such as bridges and buildings, but the structure's ability to carry a load must be determined to a reasonable accuracy. (MoS or MS) is a related measure, expressed as a relative change. There are two definitions for the factor of safety (FoS): The ratio of a structure's In engineering, a factor of safety (FoS) or safety factor (SF) expresses how much stronger a system is than it needs to be for its specified maximum load

Some geoscientists adhere to the formal definition of a planet that was proposed by the International Astronomical Union (IAU) in August 2006. According to IAU definition of planet, a planet is an astronomical object orbiting the Sun that is massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity, and has cleared the neighbourhood around its orbit. is in orbit around the Sun, Inflation Economic theory The Genocide Convention and nearly all genocide scholars include an intent to destroy as a requirement for any act to be labelled genocide. While many scholars also acknowledge cultural genocide as a form of genocide, there is general agreement that cultural destruction must also... They may be synthesized and administered exogenously. However, such molecules can at a latter stage be detected, since they differ slightly from the endogenous ones in, e.g., features of post-translational modification.

Crop factor commonly used definition of crop factor is the ratio of a 35 mm frame's diagonal (43. The most commonly used definition of crop factor is the ratio of a 35 mm frame's diagonal (43. In the case of digital cameras, the imaging device would be a digital image sensor. 3 mm) to the diagonal of the image sensor in question; that is,. 3 mm) to the diagonal of the image sensor in question; that is, $CF = \frac{\text{diag}}{\text{3 mm}}$ In digital photography, the crop factor, format factor, or focal length multiplier of an image sensor format is the ratio of the dimensions of a camera's imaging area compared to a reference format; most often, this term is applied to digital cameras, relative to 35 mm film format as a reference

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== Definitions ==

Geophysical definition of planet However, they have yet to create a formal definition of the term "planet". As a result, there are various geophysical definitions in use among professional geophysicists, planetary scientists, and other professionals in the geosciences. However, they have yet to create a formal definition of the term "planet". As a result, there are various geophysical definitions in use among professional geophysicists The International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) is the internationally recognized body charged with fostering agreement on nomenclature and classification across geoscientific disciplines. Many professionals opt to use one of several of these geophysical definitions instead of the definition voted on by the International Astronomical Union, the dominant organization for setting planetary nomenclature

Power factor Where the power factor magnitude is less than one, the voltage and current are not in phase, which reduces the average product of the two. Real power is the average of the instantaneous product of voltage and current and represents the capacity of the electricity for performing work. Apparent power is the product of root mean square (RMS) current and voltage. consistent, the power factor is by definition a dimensionless number between -1 and 1. Apparent power is often higher than real power because energy is cyclically accumulated in the load and returned to the source or because a non-linear load distorts the wave shape of the current. When the power factor is equal to 0, the energy flow is entirely reactive In electrical engineering, the power factor of an AC power system is defined as the ratio of the real power absorbed by the load to the apparent power flowing in the circuit. A negative power factor occurs when the device (normally the load) generates real power, which then flows back towards the source. Where apparent power exceeds real power, more current is flowing in the circuit than would be required to transfer real power

In modern astronomy, there are two primary conceptions of a planet. A planet can be an astronomical object

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that dynamically dominates its region (that is, whether it controls the fate of other smaller bodies in its vicinity) or it is defined to be in hydrostatic equilibrium (it has become gravitationally rounded and compacted). These may be characterized as the dynamical dominance definition and the geophysical definition. d61ba0c2c5 A non-satellite body fulfilling only the first two of these criteria (such as Pluto, which had hitherto been considered a planet) is classified as a dwarf planet. According to the IAU, "planets and dwarf planets are two distinct classes of objects" – in other words, "dwarf planets" are not planets. A non-satellite body fulfilling only the first criterion is termed a small Solar System body (SSSB). An alternate proposal included dwarf planets as a subcategory of planets, but IAU members voted against this proposal. The decision was a controversial one, and has drawn both support and criticism from astronomers. d61ba0c2c5 CF d61ba0c2c5 The name "colony-stimulating factors" comes from the method by which they were discovered. d61ba0c2c5

Colony-stimulating factor Colony-stimulating factors include: Colony-stimulating factors (CSFs) are secreted glycoproteins that bind to receptor proteins on the surfaces of committed progenitors in the bone marrow, thereby activating intracellular signaling pathways that can cause the cells to proliferate and differentiate into a specific kind of blood cell (usually white blood cells. They transduce by paracrine, endocrine, or autocrine signaling. For red blood cell formation, see erythropoietin). This is sometimes used as the definition of CSFs d61ba0c2c5

has sufficient mass to assume hydrostatic equilibrium (a nearly round shape), and d61ba0c2c5

Factor price There has been much debate as to what determines In economic theory, a factor price is the unit cost of using a factor of production, such as labor or physical capital. theory, a factor price is the unit cost of using a factor of production, such as labor or physical capital d61ba0c2c5

Marginalist economists argue that the factor price is a function of the demand for the final product, and so

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they are imputed from the finished product. The theory of imputation was first expounded by the Austrian economist Friedrich von Wieser. d61ba0c2c5 == See also == d61ba0c2c5

Genocide definitions While there are various definitions of the term, almost all international bodies of law officially adjudicate the crime of genocide pursuant to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG), also called the Genocide Convention. The international legal definition is narrower than various sociological and cultural definitions of genocide, narrower than the public perception of what this word means, and also narrower than the legal definition of crimes against humanity. Genocide definitions include both scholarly and legal definitions of genocide. Coined by Raphael Lemkin in 1944, the word is a compound of the ancient Genocide definitions include both scholarly and legal definitions of genocide. Coined by Raphael Lemkin in 1944, the word is a compound of the ancient Greek word γένος (génos, 'genus', or 'kind') and the Latin word caedō ("kill"). From a legal perspective, crimes against humanity are distinct from genocide, but can sometimes be just as heinous, according to the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur d61ba0c2c5

== Definition == d61ba0c2c5 Hematopoietic stem cells were cultured (see cell culture) on a so-called semisolid matrix, which prevents cells from moving around, so that, if a single cell starts proliferating, all of the cells derived from it will remain clustered around the spot in the matrix where the first cell was originally located. These are referred to as "colonies". Therefore, it was possible to add various substances to cultures of hemopoietic stem cells and then examine which kinds of colonies (if any) were... d61ba0c2c5 Margin of safety (MoS or MS) is a related measure, expressed as a relative change. d61ba0c2c5 has "cleared the neighbourhood" around its orbit. d61ba0c2c5 Many systems are intentionally built much stronger than needed for normal usage to allow for emergency situations, unexpected loads, misuse, or degradation (reliability). d61ba0c2c5

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