

Necessary Condition And Sufficient Condition

In ordinary English (also natural language) "necessary" and "sufficient" often indicate relations between conditions or states of affairs, not statements. For example, being round... 17e6786e8a

Lindeberg's condition probability theory, Lindeberg's condition is a sufficient condition (and under certain conditions also a necessary condition) for the central limit theorem In probability theory, Lindeberg's condition is a sufficient condition (and under certain conditions also a necessary condition) for the central limit theorem (CLT) to hold for a sequence of independent random variables. Unlike the classical CLT, which requires that the random variables in question have finite variance and be both independent and identically distributed, Lindeberg's CLT only requires that they have finite variance, satisfy Lindeberg's condition, and be independent. It is named after the Finnish mathematician Jarl Waldemar Lindeberg 17e6786e8a

Necessary condition analysis These indispensable conditions Necessary condition analysis (NCA) is a research approach and tool employed to discern "necessary conditions" within datasets. These indispensable conditions stand as pivotal determinants of particular outcomes, wherein the absence of such conditions ensures the absence of the intended result. For example, the admission of a student into a Ph. program necessitates a prior degree; the progression of AIDS necessitates the presence of HIV; and organizational change necessitates communication. D. Necessary condition analysis (NCA) is a research approach and tool employed to discern "necessary conditions" within datasets 17e6786e8a

For the problem of minimizing 17e6786e8a f 17e6786e8a In law, a condition subsequent is an event, or state of affairs, whose occurrence is automatically construed to terminate the obligation of one party to the other. One example is that, if a man agreed to pay a barber to shave his beard, the barber then failing to do so would terminate the man's obligation to pay. An exit clause is a form of condition subsequent that can serve as a form of insurance for the party to whom it applies. 17e6786e8a In contract law, a contract may be frustrated on the occurrence of a condition subsequent: in a contract to provide a music hall for a musical performance, the burning down of the music hall may frustrate the contract and automatically bring it to an end. Taylor v Caldwell 3 B. & S. 826, 122 Eng. Rep. 309 (1863) In a loan agreement, a condition subsequent is one which the borrower is required to satisfy within a set time period following their acquisition... 17e6786e8a == Overview == 17e6786e8a In estate and trust law, it is a provision in a will or trust that prevents the vesting of a gift or bequest until something occurs or fails to occur, e.g. the attainment of a certain age or the predecease of another person. For comparison, a condition subsequent brings a duty to an end whereas a condition precedent initiates a duty. 17e6786e8a == In philosophy and logic == 17e6786e8a The

absence these conditions guarantees the outcome cannot occur, and no other condition can overcome the lack of this condition. Further, necessary conditions are not always sufficient. For example, AIDS necessitates HIV, but HIV does not always cause AIDS. In such instances, the condition demonstrates its necessity but lacks sufficiency. NCA seeks to use statistical methods to test for such conditions.

Ladyzhenskaya-Babuška-Brezzi condition For saddle point problems, however, many discretizations are unstable, giving rise to artifacts such as spurious oscillations. In differential equations, the Ladyzhenskaya-Babuška-Brezzi (LBB) condition is a sufficient condition for a saddle point problem to have a unique solution that depends continuously on the input data. In numerical partial differential equations, the Ladyzhenskaya-Babuška-Brezzi (LBB) condition is a sufficient condition for a saddle point problem to have a unique solution that depends continuously on the input data. The LBB condition gives criteria for when a discretization of a saddle point problem is stable. For positive-definite problems, like the unmixed formulation of the Poisson equation, most discretization schemes will converge to the true solution in the limit as the mesh is refined. Saddle point problems arise in the discretization of Stokes flow and in the mixed finite element discretization of Poisson's equation

The abstract form of a saddle point problem can be expressed in terms of Hilbert spaces and bilinear forms. Let $\{ \cdot, \cdot \}$ be a bilinear form on a Hilbert space H . The Weierstrass-Erdmann corner conditions stipulate that a broken extremal y must satisfy $\{ y, y \} = 0$. In computing, a while loop is an instruction to check a condition precedent, then execute an action only if that check evaluates to 'true'; after which execution, control then returns to the beginning of the loop and the cycle of check and conditional execution begins again. By contrast, a do while loop first executes the action, next checks a condition subsequent, then returns control to the beginning of the loop if the check evaluated to 'true'. Either loop ends once a check is evaluated to 'false', after which control flow proceeds onward, now "outside..."

Krein's condition In mathematical analysis, Krein's condition provides a necessary and sufficient condition for exponential sums $\{ \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \exp(i \lambda_k x) \}$, $a_k \in \mathbb{R}$. In mathematical analysis, Krein's condition provides a necessary and sufficient condition for exponential sums

Human condition, characteristics and key events of human existence

Condition statements Necessary and sufficient condition, a statement which is true if and only if another given statement is true
Exception handling #Condition systems
 Condition or conditions may refer to:

Weierstrass-Erdmann condition The Weierstrass-Erdmann condition is a mathematical result from the calculus of variations, which specifies sufficient conditions for broken extremals. The Weierstrass-Erdmann condition is a mathematical result from the calculus of variations, which specifies sufficient conditions for broken extremals (that is, an extremal which is constrained to be smooth except at a finite number of "corners")

Condition subsequent Condition precedent Necessary condition Sufficient condition In philosophical and legal contexts, a condition subsequent is a defined event which terminates a proposition or a contractual obligation. In contrast to a condition precedent, a condition subsequent brings the event (or obligation) to an end, rather than being necessary for the event or obligation to occur. a condition subsequent brings a duty to an end, whereas a condition precedent initiates a duty 17e6786e8a

In general, a necessary condition is one (possibly one of several conditions) that must be present in order for another condition to occur, while a sufficient condition is one that produces the said condition. The assertion that a statement is a "necessary and sufficient" condition of another means that the former statement is true if and only if the latter is true. That is, the two statements must be either simultaneously true, or simultaneously false. 17e6786e8a The condition is variously referred to as the LBB condition, the Babuška-Brezzi condition, or the "inf-sup" condition. 17e6786e8a

Necessity and sufficiency a sufficient condition is one that produces the said condition. (Equivalently, it is impossible to have P without Q, or the falsity of Q ensures the falsity of P. The assertion that a statement is a "necessary and sufficient" condition of another means In logic and mathematics, necessity and sufficiency are concepts used to denote a conditional or implicational relationship between two statements.) Similarly, P is sufficient for Q, because P being true always or "sufficiently" implies that Q is true, but P not being true does not always imply that Q is not true. For example, in the conditional statement: "If P then Q", Q is necessary for P, because the truth of Q is "necessarily" guaranteed by the truth of P 17e6786e8a

Necessary and sufficient condition, a statement which is true if and only if another given statement is true 17e6786e8a Material conditional, a logical connective used to form "if...then..." statements 17e6786e8a == Statement == 17e6786e8a Traditional statistical methods often emphasize the identification of factors that are sufficient to produce an outcome. In contrast, NCA aims to uncover conditions that must be present for a specific outcome to occur. While researchers will sometimes use NCA as a stand-alone analysis... 17e6786e8a Let 17e6786e8a

Condition precedent , before any contractual duty exists. instruction. e. In contract law, a condition precedent is an event which must occur, unless its non-occurrence is excused, before performance under a contract becomes due, i. Poussard v Spiers and Pond (1876) 1 QBD 410 Condition subsequent Necessary condition Sufficient condition Restatement (Second) of Contracts A condition precedent is an event or state of affairs that is required before something else will occur 17e6786e8a

Legendre–Clebsch condition The generalized Legendre–Clebsch condition, also known as convexity, is a sufficient condition for local optimality such that when the linear In the calculus of variations the Legendre–Clebsch condition is a second-order condition which a solution of the Euler–Lagrange equation must satisfy in order to be a minimum. solution 17e6786e8a

== Saddle point problems == 17e6786e8a == Conditions == 17e6786e8a

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