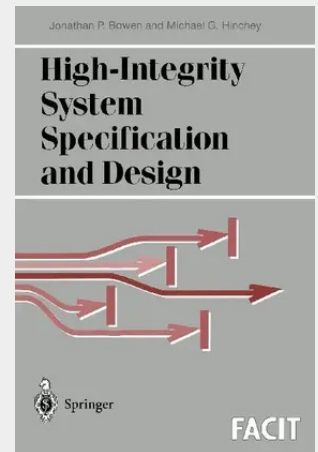


High-Integrity System Specification and Design

Errata, detected in Taylor's Logarithms. London: 4to, 1792. [sic] 14.18.3 6 Kk Co-sine of 3398 3298 - Nautical Almanac (1832) In the list of ERRATA detected in Taylor's Logarithms, for cos. $4^{\circ} 18'3''$, read cos. $14^{\circ} 18'2''$. - Nautical Almanac (1833) ERRATUM of the ERRATUM of the ERRATA of TAYLOR'S Logarithms. For cos. $4^{\circ} 18'3''$, read cos. $14^{\circ} 18' 3''$. - Nautical Almanac (1836) In the 1820s, an Englishman named Charles Babbage designed and partly built a calculating machine originally intended for use in deriving and printing logarithmic and other tables used in the shipping industry. At that time, such tables were often inaccurate, copied carelessly, and had been instrumental in causing a number of maritime disasters. Babbage's machine, called a 'Difference Engine' because it performed its calculations using the principle of partial differences, was intended to substantially reduce the number of errors made by humans calculating the tables. Babbage had also designed (but never built) a forerunner of the modern printer, which would also reduce the number of errors admitted during the transcription of the results. Nowadays, a system implemented to perform the function of Babbage's engine would be classed as safety-critical. That is, the failure of the system to produce correct results could result in the loss of human life, mass destruction of property (in the form of ships and cargo) as well as financial losses and loss of competitive advantage for the shipping firm.

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53,49 €

49,99 € (zzgl. MwSt.)

Lieferfrist: bis zu 10 Tage

Artikelnummer: 9783540762263

Medium: Buch

ISBN: 978-3-540-76226-3

Verlag: Springer

Erscheinungstermin: 12.04.1999

Sprache(n): Englisch

Auflage: Softcover Nachdruck of the original 1. Auflage 1999

Serie: Formal Approaches to Computing and Information Technology (FACIT)

Produktform: Kartoniert

Gewicht: 1077 g

Seiten: 701

Format (B x H): 155 x 235 mm

