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NRN 370 Ove

Figure 4 displays six heatmaps (A-F) showing gene expression patterns across six conditions. The columns represent different conditions, and the rows represent genes. The color scale indicates expression levels, ranging from dark blue (low) to red (high).

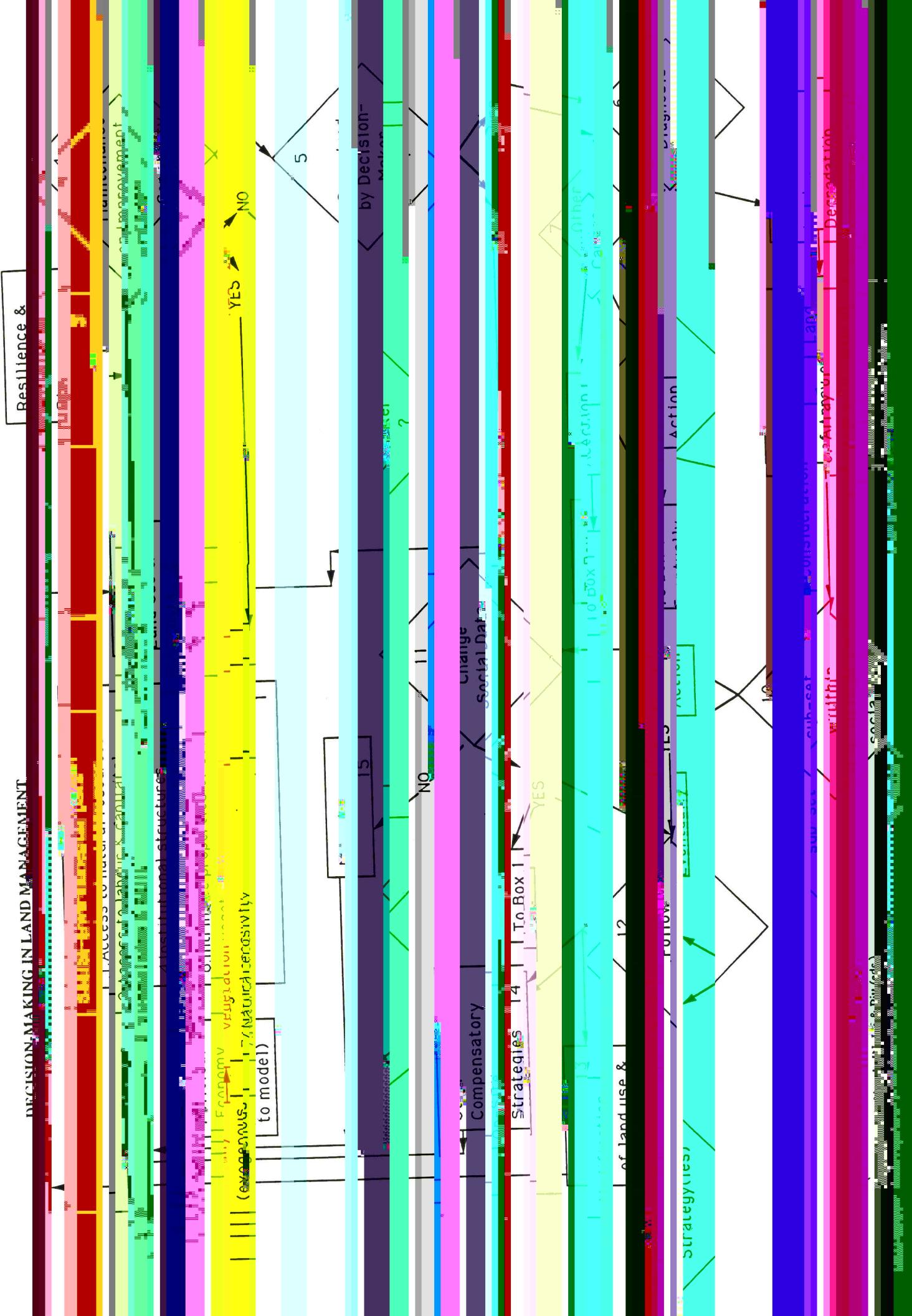
- A.** Shows high expression in the first condition and low expression in the others.
- B.** Shows high expression in the second condition and low expression in the others.
- C.** Shows high expression in the third condition and low expression in the others.
- D.** Shows high expression in the fourth condition and low expression in the others.
- E.** Shows high expression in the fifth condition and low expression in the others.
- F.** Shows high expression in the sixth condition and low expression in the others.

- G. It is more and more often that you are asked to "analyze" the system you have designed. This is what we mean by **evaluation**.
H. **Sensitivity analysis** is the process of determining how changes in one or more parameters affect the outcome of a system. It is used to identify which parameters are most sensitive to changes in the system.
I. Complexity, Uncertainty, Ambiguity, Hypothesis, and Assumptions are all factors that contribute to uncertainty in a system. They are often used together to describe a complex system.

B. Uncertainty is a measure of the lack of knowledge about a system. It can be caused by many factors, such as incomplete information, changing conditions, and human error. Uncertainty is often represented by a range of possible values, rather than a single fixed value.

C. With the increasing complexity of systems, it is becoming increasingly difficult to predict their behavior. This is because there are many factors that can affect a system's behavior, and it is often impossible to take all of them into account. In addition, some systems are inherently unpredictable, such as those that involve random events or chaotic behavior. To deal with this uncertainty, it is often necessary to use probabilistic methods, such as Monte Carlo simulation, to predict the likely outcomes of a system under different scenarios.

DECISION MAKING IN LAND MANAGEMENT



- RM 3
Home
- Due: T
9.
1. A stream has a flow of 100 cfs. If the precipitation is 1.5 in./hr., what is the runoff? Assume no infiltration or losses?
2. Suppose a stream has a flow of 100 cfs. If the precipitation is 1.5 in./hr., what is the runoff? Assume no infiltration or losses?
3. Calculate the runoff coefficient for a roof having a runoff of 100 ft³/sec over a drainage area of 1 acre. How many acre-feet per second is this?
4. If a reservoir has a capacity of 100 acre-feet at full storage, and it is 10% full, how much water is available for release?
5. If a reservoir has a capacity of 100 acre-feet at full storage, and it is 10% full, how much water is available for release?
6. If a reservoir has a capacity of 100 acre-feet at full storage, and it is 10% full, how much water is available for release?
7. A reservoir has a capacity of 100 acre-feet at full storage, and it is 10% full. If the precipitation is 1.5 in./hr., what is the runoff rate?
8. A reservoir has a capacity of 100 acre-feet at full storage, and it is 10% full. If the precipitation is 1.5 in./hr., what is the runoff rate?
9. A reservoir has a capacity of 100 acre-feet at full storage, and it is 10% full. If the precipitation is 1.5 in./hr., what is the runoff rate?

