Cocoa high school number

Cocoa is a commodity and, as such, is marketed on the commodity futures market. There are actually two ways to invest in cocoa, namely cocoa futures and cocoa options. There are pros and cons of each investment method, but in general it is relatively simple to invest in cocoa. Open a futures trading account. There are different brokers who specialize in futures and some that even allow you to trade stocks and futures. Some things to compare when evaluating brokers include commission costs, trading software and customer support services. Deposit margin. The initial margin is the amount of money you need in your account to trade a particular futures contract and the maintenance margin is the amount you need to have to continue to hold a position. The New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) currently requires initial and maintenance margins of $3,300 and $3,000 respectively to trade a cocoa futures contract. While the exchange sets absolute minimums, the broker may have higher minimum margin requirements for customers. Also note that there may be lower account requirements for trading cocoa options. Investors who want to invest in cocoa without risking too much money up front might want to start by investing in cocoa options. Buy cocoa futures or call options. Each futures contract represents 10 tons of cocoa and the fluctuation of the minimum price or tick size is $1/tone or $10. This means that you will earn $10 for each tick in your favor and lose $10 for each tick against your position. Profits and losses are credited or debited to all trading accounts at the end of each trading day. Options work differently from futures contracts. With options, you pay a certain amount of money (mentioned as the first) to buy an option. The first is the highest you can lose on trade. However, if the market moves in your favor, your option gains worth it. At this point, you can exercise the option and enter the cocoa futures market or simply sell the option for a profit. Mathematics boils down to pattern recognition. We identify patterns in the world around us and use them to navigate through its challenges. To do all this, however, we need numbers -- or at least the information that our numbers represent. What are the numbers? After we explore later, this is a deceptively profound question, but you already know the simple answer. A number is a word and a symbol that represents a number. Let's say you go out in front of your house and see Angry dogs. Even if you didn't know the second word or know the corresponding figure shows, your brain would have a good understanding of how a meeting with two dogs compares to a situation of three, one or zero dogs. We owe this innate understanding to our brain (especially the lower parietal lobe), which naturally extracts numbers from the environment in the same way that it identifies colors [source: Dehaene]. We call this sense, and our brains come fully equipped with it from birth. Studies show that while infants have no understanding of human number systems, they can still identify changes in quantity. Neuroimaging research has even found that infants possess the ability to engage in logarithmic counting, or counting based on integral increases in physical quantity. While a child will not see the difference between five teddy bears and six teddy bears in a line, he or she will notice a difference between five and 10 [source: Miller]. The numerical meaning plays a vital role in the way animals navigate in their environments -- environments where objects are numerous and frequently mobile. However, an animal's sense of numbers is becoming more imprecise, with an increasing number. Humans, for example, are systematically slower to calculate 4 + 5 than 2 + 3 [source: Dehaene]. At some point in our ancient past, prehistoric people began to develop a means to enhance their sense of numbers. They started relying on their fingers and fingers. That's why so many numerical systems depend on groups of five, 10 or 20. Basic systems-10 or decimal strips come from the use of both hands, while basic systems-20 or vigesimal rely on the use of the fingers and toes. So ancient people learned to outsource their sense of numbers and, in doing so, they undoubtedly created the most important scientific achievement of humanity: mathematics. It's a knitting calculation. An untamed batch of wool twists and feeds into a wire, a wooden invention as high-tech as an abacus, which binds the fibers into a single thread. This thread, in turn, is woven into geometric patterns composed of equations: A certain number of rows combined with certain seams yield something functional and beautiful. In the right hands, knitting produces a precise alchemy, but almost magical-chaos in order. You can see why you would turn to Brenda Dietrich.Dietrich, 47, runs the department of mathematical sciences at IBM's renowned Thomas J. Watson Research Center-top math manager at arguably the largest and most important math department in corporate America. He likes the beauty and complexity of mathematics. However, she often spends conference calls and meetings threading threads on the wheel next to her ThinkPad. And she knits incessantly a scarf, coat, saddle, and hat in progress simultaneously. That blue, purple cashmere saddle in her office? This was last year's meeting of software research strategy, she says. I sat in the back row of knitting for three days. Dietrich, who co-authored 13 patents and was twice named one of IBM's top inventors, likes to do stuff-tangible things, just theorems. As a mathematician, she has a rare ability to travel between two very different worlds, says Paul Horn, ibm's head of research. She can listen to a customer describe the dirty details of a business, then these specs in math issues for her team to solve. And she believes that mathematicians should live in the real world, the customer world. When she took over the mathematics department in 2001, she encouraged researchers to venture outside Watson, which she calls that wonderful stone building on the hill, and work with IBM consultants in the field. These days, her team is, in fact, venturing out from years of behind-the-scenes research, mostly theoretical to address an impressive array of real-world issues at IBM and beyond. to assemble a project team from consultants dispersed around the world. to fight vast forest fires more effectively. to identify the best sales leads in the pipeline. OnTarget, the sales-prediction software that grew from research of mathematics, generated $100 million in new revenue as a pilot program in Canada. Last year, she delivered about $500 million in worldwide use, an amount that makes Dietrich giggle as if she can't quite believe it. Dietrich's 160 researchers are, in fact, increasingly valuable problem solvers at IBM. Historically, the stars here were the physicists who made the technology that went into chips and systems, and then it was computer scientists and engineers, Horn says. Now we see the emergence of mathematicians. They're embedded everywhere. This is partly due to IBM's transition from hardware to software and services. And part of it certainly is a Dietrich marketing function and political savvy: A geek, but a far cry from personality-challenged stereotype, she understands to gain attention and resources in an organization of 330,000 people. Moreover, the growing impact of her department reflects a greater shift in the real world. A generation ago, companies called on mathematicians, at best, to optimise production lines and can support pricing decisions. What could possibly contribute more to the bottom line? Today, companies measure almost every aspect of what they do, and computers are fast enough to make the figures on time for CEOs to act on the analysis. In the hands of talented mathematicians, data creates an invaluable advantage. Developed algorithms reveal a company's inefficiencies and opportunities – unseen bottlenecks in the supply chain or hidden customer buying patterns. Entire companies-think that Google-are built almost entirely around mathematics. And others, would be IBM, are integrating math into operations and decision-making in ways never seen before. That must have been the industrial age for mechanical engineers. It's a wonderful, says Dietrich, to be a computational mathematician. A number theory class at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill changed Dietrich's mind about becoming a doctor. Mathematics was a revelation, it would be listening to music for the first time. There is structure and and the most gorgeous theory, she says. It made me believe in a basic order in the world. Dietrich, whose husband is an IBM software architect, joined the company in 1984 after earning his Ph.D. in Operations Research and Industrial Engineering at Cornell, and applied this superb theory to designing more efficient chip production lines. It was thrilling to see how useful math can be. In the mid-1990s, she became bored between projects – a dangerous situation, she laughs, and pursued a new set of problems, spending six months in the field with IBM consultants and clients. They couldn't tell you dependent and independent variables, she says. But she could, and that ability to translate practical into theoretical (and back) was strong. In a way, her experience was the basis for how her research department works now. If you're not a mathematician, the deep mathematics that Dietrich and her team perform extremely external sounds-combination auctions, whole programming, conditional logic, and so on. Their scribble table at Watson looks incomprehensible, it would be Farsi or Greek (then again, many of the symbols are Greek). But these mysterious equations represent the real world and it works. When mathematicians shape a problem, they create a numerical snapshot of a dynamic system and its variables. Take the forest-fire dietrich project and the researchers are working on. Extinguishing fast-spreading flames across tens of thousands of hectares is an expensive and complicated business. In 2000, a particularly devastating year, the federal government spent more than $1 billion and lost more than 8 million acres. Its fire planners want to reduce costs and damage by better coordination between the five agencies involved. Armed with seven years of data, IBM mathematicians are creating an enormous model that shows how resources-every firefighter, truck, airplane, etc. have been used in the past, how much each effort cost, and how many acres burned. Algorithms describe the costs and likely results for any number of fire control strategies. How many bulldozers and leatos are you in Yellowstone Park? Dietrich asks. And if you need to move them elsewhere, how much will it cost and how long will it take? He speaks quickly, describing the indiscipline variables that mathematics has in mind. It's a beautiful project. Complicated, right? yes, but I don't care. For years, mathematicians have been so focused on basic research that they wouldn't go close to projects like that—and weren't asked to either. It was like working at a university without even the task of teaching, says researcher Baruch Schieber. When you decided what to work on, consideration was not, will this impact have on the company? If the researchers wanted to, they wanted to, could close their office door and focus on the most esoteric research, uninterrupted and isolated. At first, Horn says, putting math specialists in front of customers made everyone nervous, not least all customers. The researchers are undeniably brilliant, he says, giggling, but you wonder some of them get home at night. Watson, located an hour north of New York, has a relaxed, collegial sense; sneakers and jeans, along with the occasional bushy beard and ponytail, are the norm. Types of opinions, teacher's perfect match. Dietrich may seem brilliant and charmingly strange, but when she keeps the complexity of mathematics on, she can be intimidating. She doesn't suffer fools and enjoy a good debate. But Dietrich has learned to soften his approach to avoid undermining consultants' relationships with clients. She helped create a class for researchers that explains the consulting process and culture. The perfectionism of a mathematician must give way to deadlines. The smartest-person-in-room vibe is considered off-putting rather than an invitation to match intelligence. Instead of forcing an argument on logic, which we're trained to make—it's a little contradictory-you have to keep your mouth shut and listen, she says. Some long-time mathematicians initially worried that research would suffer under Dietrich. Instead, I lead a double life. In fact, says researcher Robin Lougee-Heimer, projects like the one he's working on now, a nationwide distribution puzzle for a branded client, uncover fertile research topics. I'm exposed to big problems, she says, with ugly details and complexity. Previously, Schieber, a senior manager in optimization, would have heard about a project within IBM and occasionally reachout with consultants. They rarely answered his phone. Now, he says, I'm the one who's selective. When we started asking what resources consultants use on projects, they said that each project was different. That's what drove me crazy. Word is out: the math team can help. Dietrich domains a few dozen applications a month, half of which it turns down because the problem has already been solved or is not quite difficult. We want to push the boundaries of what is solvable, she says. Otherwise, what's the point? In a sense, Dietrich is doing what she enjoyed as a young whiz math-solving word problems. Here's a doozy: After the IBM sales team signs a consulting contract, the company often has to assemble the project team on time- say, 50 Java developers in Chicago by next Monday. It can choose from 190,000 consultants from around the world, with different personalities and availability. This must do this for thousands of projects per year for customers of all sizes in every industry imaginable. Imaginable. the mix of available projects and consultants is constantly changing. When we started asking what resources consultants use on projects, they said that each project is different, says Dietrich. That's what drove me crazy. By poring over two years of project data, mathematicians have identified which skills have most often been applied in certain types of missions. You may not know exactly what the client wants, but now you have an approximate idea of who you need for a $5 million project versus a $50 million project, says Dan Connors, optimization manager for the workforce management program. This staff analysis tool has helped managers anticipate demand and schedule accordingly, increasing consultants' productivity by 7% and reducing travel expenses and the use of external contractors. The savings exceeded $500 million. So no math: Add in sales from the OnTarget forecasting tool, and that's a $1 billion contribution of Dietrich's math whiizes. Brainiacs addresses another issue whose solution could be just as valuable: to choose the best teams. Project managers tend to select the most talented developers and engineers available or those they already know. This may work well for the project at hand, but in the long run, it doesn't necessarily benefit IBM as a whole; better to spread your talent around. Researchers are also creating a social-networking analysis that would evaluate email paths, instant messaging, and phone calls to identify which teams operate as flat organizations and who are hierarchical-working well together and who don't. But the problem that catches Dietrich involves predicting the workforce of the future. Analyzing population trends, demographics and employee skills, as well as demand for certain technologies, her researchers hope to identify labour shortages in different functions and professions before they happen. This work, almost inconceivable, complex and far-reaching, is far from complete. Every answer generates new questions, and that's good. It's good. Mathematicians don't have all the answers either. Dietrich will not get bored, and will become a wonderful knitting. Eventually, it will have numbers that help us think differently about the world and where IBM and its customers are heading will hire or train employees accordingly. It could prove, of course, that what they need are more mathematicians. Mathematicians.

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