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(As yet no reviews) Write Review Number Price Applied (No Reviews Yet) Write review Item: #908N09 Weight: 1.00 LBS Author: Stephen Sapp Bestseller: FALSE Copyright Permian Flag: TRUE Educator Message Flag: TRUE: FALSE Pages: 12 Main Category: Case Publication Date: April 07, 2008 Publication Date Range: Older Than 24 Months Risk Management Related Topics: Investment Management Related Topics: Statistical Analysis Related Topics: Financial Analysis Source: Ivy Publishing Special Value: FALSE Subcategory: Finance and Accounting Subject: Finance and Accounting SubjectList: Risk Analysis, Holding Companies, Risk Management, Investment Management, Statistical Analysis, Financial Analysis Format Filter: Hardcover/Hardcopy (B'W) Filter Type: #908N09 PDF Publication Date 2008 : April 07, 2008 Source: Ivey Publishing In the context of a fictitious hedge fund, a new analyst has been asked to use Cost Risk (VaR) to evaluate two potential additions to its stock portfolio. The case introduces a number of different methods of calculating VAR using many of the most common parametric and simulation methods. Related topics: Newsletter Promo Summary and excerpts from recent books, special offers, and more from the Harvard Business Press Review. With Google (NASDAQ:GOOG) shares trading around \$504, is GOOG OUTPERFORM, WAIT AND SEE, or STAY AWAY? Let's analyze the shares with the relevant sections of our cheat SHEET investment structure: T and trends for the movement of Google shares is a global technology company focused on improving the way people interact with information. The business is based on the following areas: search, advertising, operating systems and platforms, as well as businesses. The company generates revenue primarily through the delivery of online advertising. Google is a search giant with most market share, mainly because of its execution and delivery. A growing number of consumers and companies around the world are coming online, which will certainly increase the number of eyes on the company's advertising and, in turn, advertising revenue. At this rate, look for Google to stay on top of the Internet world. Save time, make money! New Idea shares each week are less than the value of trading. CLICK is here for your weekly stock cheat sheets now! Google announced some big improvements to the Google Maps app for Android and Apple's (NASDAQ:AAPL) iOS on Tuesday, including integration with the popular ride app Uber. The latest set of updates includes new options that will improve the performance of Google Maps for both drivers and public transport users. Traffic directions in Google Maps now include a guide to the lane, with the app telling you which lane you should be in depending on Route. This is a much-needed addition to the Maps experience, as it is often difficult to look ahead and see what lane you should be while driving, especially on a challenging or traffic-filled route. There is also a new standalone option that allows you to save cards for offline use under a certain name, so if you find yourself without a phone connection, you can still access the stored card. If a Google Maps user also has an Uber app installed on his or her device, then Uber will pop up as a transportation option along with walking and driving. Clicking on the Uber option will translate users directly into the Uber app. It emerged that Google invested in a high-quality taxi service last year, and since then the app has grown from 35 to 70 cities and unveiled cheaper options for those who want to travel sparingly. Uber works by allowing users to request a ride service from the city where Uber operates and complete the transaction using credit card information stored in the app. Different cars can be selected based on prices. Uber has become a popular ride option because it is simpler, often more reliable and easier to find than traditional taxis. Uber isn't the only improvement for Google Maps for public transport users. The service has stepped up the number of public transport options it has access to and added the ability to search for the last train home, while overall improving its transit accuracy. T - Technical data on the stock chart of weak Google shares has struggled to make significant progress. The shares are currently trading at lows throughout the year and may need time to stabilize. Analysis of the price trend and its strength can be done with the help of key simple moving averages. What are the key moving averages? 50-day (pink), 100-day (blue) and 200-day (yellow) simple moving averages. As seen in the daily price chart below, Google is trading below its upward average key indicators, which signal neutral to bearish price actions in the short term. (Source: Thinkorswim) Looking at implied volatility (red) and implied volatility skewed levels of Google options can help determine if investors are bullish, neutral, or bearish. Save time, make money! New Idea shares each week are less than the value of trading. CLICK is here for your weekly stock cheat sheets now! Implied Volatility (IV) 30-Day IV Percentile 90-Day IV Percentile Option Google 21.98% 13% 10% What does it mean? This means that investors or traders buy a small number of call and option contracts, compared to the last 30 and 90 trading days. Put IV Skew Call IV Skew June Options Steep Mid-July Options Steep To date, there is average demand from call buyers or sellers and high demand from the side put sellers, all neutral bearish over the next two months. To sum up, investors are buying a small number of call and putting option contracts and leaning neutral bearish over the next two months. On the next next Let's look at income and income growth rates and withdrawal. E - Earnings mixed quarter-by-quarter Stock price growth often correlates strongly with earnings growth and earnings growth. In addition, the latest four quarterly profit-listing reactions help gauge investor sentiment on Google shares. What did the last four quarterly profit and revenue growth (Y-O-Y) look like for Google and, more importantly, how markets like those numbers? 2014 quarter 2013 4 quarter 2013 3rd quarter 2013 Revenue growth (Y-O-Y) -49.31% 5% 21.08% -5.53% Revenue Growth (Y-O-Y) 1 0.38% 16.92% 11.94% 15.52% Reaction to profit -3.67% 4.01% 13.79% -1.55% Google has seen mixed revenues and increased revenue over the last four quarters. Of these figures, markets were pleased with Google's recent earnings announcements. Save time, make money! New Idea shares each week are less than the value of trading. CLICK is here for your weekly stock cheat sheets now! P - Weak relative performance compared to peers and sector How did Google shares do compared to its counterparts, Yahoo (NASDAQ:YHOO), Microsoft (NASDAQ:MSFT), Baidu (NASDAQ:BDU), and sector? Google Yahoo Microsoft Baidu Sector Year to Date Return -9.46% -4.27% -1.60% -0.73% -3.01% Google was a poor relative performer, year to date. Conclusion Google is an internet giant that provides valuable search and advertising services to a growing user base worldwide. The company announced some big improvements to Apple's Google Maps app for Android and iOS on Tuesday. The stock has struggled to make significant progress and is now trading at its lowest level for the year. Earnings have been mixed over the past four quarters, while earnings are rising, which has pleased investors. Compared to its strong peers and sector, Google has had a weak year to date the performer. WAIT AND SEE what Google is doing next. Using a solid investment framework like this can help improve your stock collecting skills. Don't waste another minute - click here and get our CHEAT SHEET stock picks now. More from The Wall st. Cheat Sheet: Balance uses cookies to provide you with a great user experience. Using Balance, you agree to use cookies. The acquisition of Google DeepMind Technologies last month was a huge deal. By snatching the artificial intelligence company, Google has signaled a growing interest in deep learning. But what does this buzzword really mean? DeepMind was founded in 2012 by neuroscientist and former teenage chess prodigy Demis Hassabis and two colleagues. As its website describes it, we combine the best techniques from machine learning and neuroscience systems to create powerful general purpose learning algorithms with applications across a wide range of industries. What is deep learning? Deep learning is a new theme in artificial intelligence. machine learning, deep learning is engaged in the use of neural networks to improve things such as speech recognition, computer computer and the processing of natural language. It is fast becoming one of the most sought-after areas in computer science. But how has it evolved from an obscure academic topic into one of the most interesting areas of technology under the age of ten? deep learning is now highly regarded at the moment, says Yoshua Bengio, a full professor in the Department of Computer Science and Operating Research at the University of Montreal-home for one of the world's largest concentrations of deep-learning researchers. The reason for this is that there are currently not enough experts. It took about five years to train a graduate student, and five years ago it wasn't that many graduate students begin a career in deep learning. What this means now is that the few of them that are there are highly valued. In the past few years, deep learning has helped make progress in areas as diverse as object perception, machine translation and voice recognition - all research topics that AI researchers have long found difficult to crack. In order not to get confused in machine learning In order to understand what deep learning is, it is important to distinguish it from other AI disciplines at first. Early work in artificial intelligence dealt with explicit forms of knowledge, essentially telling computers how to interact with their environments based on programmed facts and rules. One of the results of AI was machine learning, in which the computer extracts knowledge from controlled experience. Usually we are talking about a person-operator, helping the machine learn by providing it with hundreds or thousands of training examples and correcting errors manually. While machine learning has become dominant in AI, it has its own problems. First, it's a lot of time. On the other hand, it is still not a true measure of machine intelligence because it relies on human ingenuity to come up with abstractions that allow the computer to learn. Many successful machine learning applications depend on manual engineering functions, where the researcher manually encodes the relevant information about the task at hand, and then is trained in addition to that, says George E. Dahl, Ph.D., a Ph.D. student at the Machine Learning Group at the University of Toronto. The difference between this and deep learning is that a deep learning researcher will try to force the system to design its own functions as much as possible. Unlike machine learning, deep learning is largely unsupervised. It involves, for example, the creation of large-scale neural networks that allow the computer to learn and think on its own without the need for direct human intervention. What a computer learns through deep learning algorithms is a more abstract representation of concepts, bengio says. Deep learning comes from the notion that, as we have several types of view with simpler features at lower levels and a high level of abstraction built on top of that. Presenting information in this more abstract abstract The machine can generalize more easily. Everyone Wants In On The Deep Learning Game In 2011, Stanford computer science professor Andrew Ng founded the Google Brain project, which created a neural network trained in deep learning algorithms that famously proved capable of recognizing high-level concepts such as cats, after watching only YouTube videos, and was never told what a cat is. Last year, Facebook named computer scientist Yann LeCuna as its new director of AI Research, using deep learning experience to help create solutions that better identify faces and objects in the 350 million photos and videos uploaded to Facebook every day. Another example of deep learning in action is voice recognition, like Google Now and Apple's Siri. Much of this work owes to Dahl, whose 2012 article Context-Dependent Pre-trained deep neural networks for large speech recognition dictionary represents a breakthrough in deep learning speech recognition. All the latest speech recognition products by large companies are either using the deep neural networks I'm working on or soon, Dahl said. What is impressive is how sharp deep learning can improve these areas compared to the small networks and the Gaussian mix model (GMMs) used previously. According to Google researchers, the speed of voice errors in the new version of Android - after adding ideas from deep learning costs 25% lower than previous versions of the software. In terms of speech recognition, we will see both wider acceptance and improved accuracy. That's where I think acoustic modeling happens, Dahl continues. Thanks to deep learning, Yoshua Bengio says that another area we are likely to see changes in the next couple of years is the area of natural language processing.

This is something that companies like Facebook and Google are very interested in, because being able to understand the meaning of text that people type or say is very important to provide the best user interfaces, ads and messages for your news feed, he says. If deep learning can have such an impact in this area that it has in speech and object recognition, that can be a very, very important event in terms of cost. The ethics of deep learningA unique development in the acquisition of Google DeepMind was the mandatory creation of an ethics board. According to people close to the situation, Google's willingness to create an ethics board was a decisive factor in its purchase of DeepMind instead of Facebook. While almost any sci-fi film of the past 50 years has dealt with ethical issues in one form or another, in the real world there are still relatively few specific laws regarding this part of AI- aside from the usual rules regarding things like privacy and product responsibility. Bengio says it's not without reason: Now kind that can be built using even the most sophisticated deep learning tools comparable only to with the brain of the insect terms the total number of neurons. Uncontrolled learning is something that still presents big problems, both computationally and mathematically, he says, explaining why concerns regarding AI run rage can be a bit premature. George Dahl agrees. We still have a very limited understanding of how the human brain works, and some of that understanding may be platform-specific and unrelated to artificial learning, he says. Computers are much more powerful than they were 10 years ago, but there is much more scientific progress that needs to be made before we can realize the ambitions of researchers working in this field. It's still a young field for the AI Ethics Council and the resulting conversation says less where artificial intelligence is now, and more at the level of public consciousness around it. We're a long way from the AI you see in science fiction, but that doesn't mean deep learning doesn't work in many areas that are commercially viable and that can be very useful to people, says Dahl. Much of what makes deep learning fascinating, says Dahl, is how fresh the field is. Computer science is a young discipline, and deep learning is a very young discipline in this field, he says. It's not a subject like math, where to progress you have to be so specialized that few people can understand what you're doing. It's a young field- there's still a lot of low-hanging fruit, or else problems that may not end up being too hard, but which no one else has had time to attack. It is very exciting for me to work in a topic where there are so many opportunities to have an impact.

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