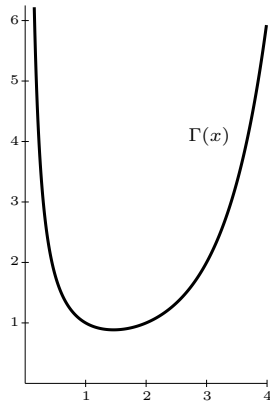


Osservazione 1.8



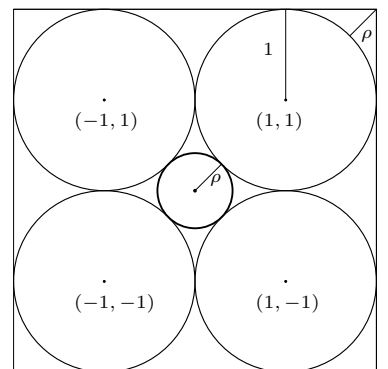
Nota 1.14

m	v_m
1	1.00000000000000
2	0.78539816339745
3	0.52359877559830
4	0.30842513753404
5	0.16449340668482
6	0.08074551218828
7	0.03691223414321
8	0.01585434424382
9	0.00644240020066
10	0.00249039457019
11	0.00091997259736
12	0.00032599188693
13	0.00011116073667
14	0.00003657620418
15	0.00001164072512
16	0.00000359086045
17	0.00000107560049
18	0.00000031336169
19	0.00000008892365
20	0.00000002461137

Nota 1.19

m	\hat{v}_m	\hat{v}_m/v_m
1	0.00000000	0.000
2	0.05365046	0.068
3	0.05955015	0.114
4	0.04322343	0.140
5	0.02610958	0.159
6	0.01436335	0.178
7	0.00752412	0.204
8	0.00384432	0.242
9	0.00194054	0.301
10	0.00097413	0.391
11	0.00048783	0.530
12	0.00024406	0.749
13	0.00012206	1.098
14	0.00006103	1.669
15	0.00003052	2.622
16	0.00001526	4.249
17	0.00000763	7.093
18	0.00000381	12.173
19	0.00000191	21.449
20	0.00000095	38.749
21	0.00000048	71.689
22	0.00000024	135.677
23	0.00000012	262.422
24	0.00000006	518.249
25	0.00000003	1044.144
26	0.00000001	2144.529
27	0.00000001	4486.878
28	0.00000000	9556.748
29	0.00000000	20709.155
30	0.00000000	45630.111

Nota 1.24



Nota 1.27

„The coming century is surely the century of data. A combination of blind faith and serious purpose makes our society invest massively in the collection and processing of data of all kinds, on scales unimaginable until recently. Hyperspectral imagery, Internet portals, financial tick-by-tick data, and DNA microarrays are just a few of the better-known sources, feeding data in torrential streams into scientific and business databases ...

Classical methods are simply not designed to cope with this kind of explosive growth of dimensionality of the observation vector. We can say with complete confidence that in the coming century high-dimensional data analysis will be a very significant activity, and completely new methods of high-dimensional data analysis will be developed; we just don't know what they are.“ (David Donoho)