

The Quants How A New Breed Of Math Whizzes Conquered Wall Street And Nearly Destroyed It Scott Patterson

The third book in the Great Minds in Finance series examines the pricing of securities and the risk/reward trade off through the legends, contribution, and legacies of Jacob Marschak, William Sharpe, Fischer Black and Myron Scholes, and Robert Merton, influencing both theory and practice, enabling the question of how do we measure risk? The main theme of this book is that, within contemporary capitalist societies a materialist outlook informed by science has triumphed creating the lack of a spiritual dimension to give meaning and purpose to the activities that are necessary for a capitalist society to function effectively. Capitalist societies are in trouble and need to be restructured to provide for the material needs of all the people who work within the system, not just the one percent, but because of the lack of a spiritual connection with each other and with nature this is not likely to happen. It has been said that society and the organizations within treat one another as objects to be manipulated in the interests of promoting economic growth and treat nature as an object to be exploited for the same purpose. This way of treating each other, and nature, is consistent with the way a capitalist system has worked in the past and was supposed to enable it to function efficiently to provide a fulfilling and enriched life for all its adherents through growth of the economy. However, as capitalist societies have become dysfunctional they will need a different kind of orientation to continue in existence. Restructuring Capitalism: Materialism and Spiritualism in Business argues that what is needed is a new sense of a spiritualization of the self and its relation to others and to the establishment of a spiritual connection with nature in order for capitalism to be restructured to work for everyone and for the society as a whole.

In the field of financial risk management, the 'sell side' is the set of financial institutions who offer risk management products to corporations, governments, and institutional investors, who comprise the 'buy side'. The sell side is often at a significant advantage as it employs quantitative experts who provide specialized knowledge. Further, the existing body of knowledge on risk management, while extensive, is highly technical and mathematical and is directed to the sell side. This book levels the playing field by approaching risk management from the buy side instead, focusing on educating corporate and institutional users of risk management products on the essential knowledge they need to be an intelligent buyer. Rather than teach financial engineering, this volume covers the principles that the buy side should know to enable it to ask the right questions and avoid being misled by the complexity often presented by the sell side. Written in a user-friendly manner, this textbook is ideal for graduate and advanced undergraduate classes in finance and risk management, MBA students specializing in finance, and corporate and institutional investors. The text is accompanied by extensive supporting material including exhibits, end-of-chapter questions and problems, solutions, and PowerPoint slides for lecturers.

Written by an expert on financial analysis and capitalism, this book describes the widespread corruption and specific scandals that have occurred throughout history when ethically-challenged innovators and greedy scoundrels are unable to resist the dark side of corruption.

The human race created money and finance: then, our inventions recreated us. In *Extreme Money*, best-selling author and global finance expert Satyajit Das tells how this happened and what it means. Das reveals the spectacular, dangerous money games that are generating increasingly massive bubbles of fake growth, prosperity, and wealth--while endangering the jobs, possessions, and futures of virtually everyone outside finance. "...virtually in a category of its own — part history, part book of financial quotations, part cautionary tale, part textbook. It contains some of the clearest charts about risk transfer you will find anywhere. ...Others have laid out the dire consequences of financialisation ("the conversion of everything into monetary form", in Das's phrase), but few have done it with a wider or more entertaining range of references...[*Extreme Money*] does... reach an important, if worrying, conclusion: financialisation may be too deep-rooted to be torn out. As Das puts it — characteristically borrowing a line from a movie, *Inception* — "the hardest virus to kill is an idea". -Andrew Hill "Eclectic Guide to the Excesses of the Crisis" *Financial Times* (August 17, 2011) *Extreme Money* named to the longlist for the 2011 FT and Goldman Sachs Business Book of the Year award.

Traditional Chinese Edition of [The Quants: How a New Breed of Math Whizzes Conquered Wall Street and Nearly Destroyed It]

The Copyright Wars, started by a quantum-blockchain-heist, have ended with the creation of the dangerous Debrisphere, so has the age of communication, as has the age of both conventional and cryptocurrency. In the post-war world where printing-base is the new currency, a young forensic scientist travels to the moon setting out to once and for all debunk moon landing hoax conspiracy theories. What he finds on the moon though, ends up uncovering a conspiracy that goes much deeper than anyone could have ever imagined,

A New York Times bestseller In a remarkable career, Edward O. Thorp rose up from nothing to become a professor at MIT, invented card counting and the world's first wearable computer, beat the casinos of Las Vegas at blackjack and roulette, then became a bestselling author and a hedge fund heavyweight, ushering in a revolution on Wall Street. Now he shares his incredible life story for the first time, revealing how he made his fortune and giving advice to the next generation of investors. An intellectual thrill ride, replete with practical wisdom, *A Man for All Markets* is a scarcely imaginable tale of ludicrous success.

Money has always represented power. For Aristotle, this power was inseparable from the exercise of justice within a community. This is why issuance of money was the prerogative of the lawful authority (government). Such a view of monetary power was widespread, and includes societies as distant as China. Over the past several centuries, however, private interests increasingly tapped into the exercise of the money power. Through gradual shifts, commercial banks have gained a legally protected right to create money through issuance of debts. The aim

of this book is to unravel various layers hiding the real workings of modern money and banking systems and injustices ingrained in them. By asking what money really is, who controls it and for what purpose (why), the book provides insight into understanding of modern money and banking systems, as well as the causes of growing financialization of economies throughout the world, money manias and economic instability. The book also increases the awareness of injustices hidden in the workings of modern money and banking systems and the need for moral underpinnings of such systems. Finally, it suggests a money system which could immensely improve human, economic, and ecological conditions.

Coupling real business examples with minimal technical mathematics, market-leading INTRODUCTION TO DERIVATIVES AND RISK MANAGEMENT, 10e blends institutional material, theory, and practical applications to give students a solid understanding of how derivatives are used to manage the risks of financial decisions. The book delivers detailed coverage of options, futures, forwards, swaps, and risk management as well as a balanced introduction to pricing, trading, and strategy. New Taking Risk in Life features illustrate the application of risk management in real-world financial decisions. In addition, the financial information throughout the Tenth Edition reflects the most recent changes in the derivatives market—one of the most volatile sectors in the financial world. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Innovative insights on creating models that will help you become a disciplined intelligent investor The pioneer of value investing, Benjamin Graham, believed in a philosophy that continues to be followed by some of today's most successful investors, such as Warren Buffett. Part of this philosophy includes adhering to your stock selection process come "hell or high water" which, in his view, was one of the most important aspects of investing. So, if a quant designs and implements mathematical models for predicting stock or market movements, what better way to remain objective, then to invest using algorithms or the quantitative method? This is exactly what Ben Graham Was a Quant will show you how to do. Opening with a brief history of quantitative investing, this book quickly moves on to focus on the fundamental and financial factors used in selecting "Graham" stocks, demonstrate how to test these factors, and discuss how to combine them into a quantitative model. Reveals how to create custom screens based on Ben Graham's methods for security selection Addresses what it takes to find those factors most influential in forecasting stock returns Explores how to design models based on other styles and international strategies If you want to become a better investor, you need solid insights and the proper guidance. With Ben Graham Was a Quant, you'll receive this and much more, as you learn how to create quantitative models that follow in the footsteps of Graham's value philosophy.

There is a lot of confusion and misconception concerning science. The nature and contents of science is an unsettled problem. For example, Thales of 2,600 years ago is recognized as the father of science but the word science was introduced only in the 14th century; the definition of science is often avoided in books about philosophy of science. This book aims to clear up all these confusions and present new developments in the philosophy, history, sociology and communication of science. It also aims to showcase the achievement of China's top scholars in these areas. The 18 chapters, divided into five parts, are written by prominent scholars including the Nobel laureate Robin Warren, sociologist Harry Collins, and physicist-turned-historian Dietrich Stauffer.

“Excellent . . . I highly recommend this book.” —RON PAUL Why is the boom-and-bust cycle so persistent? Why did economists fail to predict the economic meltdown that began in 2007—or to pull us out of the crisis more quickly? And how can we prevent future calamities? Mainstream economics has no adequate answers for these pressing questions. To understand how we got here, and how we can ensure prosperity, we must turn to an alternative to the dominant approach: the Austrian School of economics. Unfortunately, few people have even a vague understanding of the Austrian School, despite the prominence of leading figures such as Nobel Prize winner F. A. Hayek, author of *The Road to Serfdom*. Harry C. Veryser corrects that problem in this powerful and eye-opening book. In presenting the Austrian School's perspective, he reveals why the boom-and-bust cycle is unnatural and unnecessary. Veryser tells the fascinating (but frightening) story of how our modern economic condition developed. The most recent recession, far from being an isolated incident, was part of a larger cycle that has been the scourge of the West for a century—a cycle rooted in government manipulation of markets and currency. The lesson is clear: the devastation of the recent economic crisis—and of stagflation in the 1970s, and of the Great Depression in the 1930s—could have been avoided. It didn't have to be this way. Too long unappreciated, the Austrian School of economics reveals the crucial conditions for a successful economy and points the way to a free, prosperous, and humane society.

McNally analyses the global financial crisis as the first systematic crisis of the neo-liberal stage of capitalism and argues that far from having ended, the crisis has ushered in a new period of worldwide economic and political turbulence. Taking crisis as a fundamental feature of capitalism, he challenges the common view that its source lies in financial deregulation. Whilst averting a complete meltdown, the intervention by central banks laid the basis for recurring crises for poor and working class people. McNally also traces the new patterns in anti-capitalist action.

Hoe kijken de leiders van de toekomst aan tegen de economische crisis? Twintig talentvolle studenten van de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen reisden naar Wall Street. In het financiële centrum van de wereld ontwikkelden zij nieuwe ideeën over de economische crisis. Vanuit verschillende invalshoeken kijken zij naar de crisis en onderzoeken ze de oorzaken en de mogelijkheden om uit de problemen te komen.

How professionalization and scholarly “rigor” made social scientists increasingly irrelevant to US national security policy To mobilize America's intellectual resources to meet the security challenges of the post-9/11 world, US Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates observed that “we must again embrace eggheads and ideas.” But the gap between national security policymakers and international relations scholars has become a chasm. In *Cult of the Irrelevant*, Michael Desch traces the history of the relationship between the Beltway and the Ivory Tower from World War I to the present day. Recounting key Golden Age academic strategists such as Thomas Schelling and Walt Rostow, Desch's narrative shows that social science research became most oriented toward practical problem-solving during times of war and that scholars returned to less relevant work during peacetime. Social science disciplines like political science rewarded work that was methodologically sophisticated over scholarship that engaged with the messy realities of national security policy, and academic culture increasingly turned away from the job of solving real-world problems. In the name of scientific objectivity, academics today frequently engage only in basic research that they hope will somehow trickle down to policymakers. Drawing on the lessons of this history as well as a unique survey of current and former national security policymakers, Desch offers concrete recommendations for scholars who want to shape government work. The result is a rich intellectual history and an essential wake-up call to a field that has lost its way.

Americans seem prone to create their own reality in situations that have faced them over the past several years and this arrogance cost the country dearly. Three events stand out as prime examples this arrogance. The first of these events was the war in Iraq which was based on the false reality that the country possessed weapons of mass destruction and had ties to terrorist organizations. The second example was the financial crisis of 2008 which was precipitated by the invention of new and complicated investment vehicles. The last example is the current Trump administration which was filled with falsehoods during the campaign and his first years in office, such that one could not believe anything that this administration said. This book is going to focus on religious reasons for this situation as I believe that it is the Christian religion that is largely at fault for this condition. It is religion that has set up most Americans to believe our leaders when they outright lie and claim to know things beyond what the evidence will support and create a false reality that eventually comes crashing down to disrupt American life. If our nation is ever going to be great it must quit living in a fantasy world and give up a belief in magic as far as its future is concerned. Decisions in government and business must be based on reality as it is and not on what we arrogantly think we can create. The two go together as the more we try and create our own reality the less able we are to come to grips with the reality that actually exists. The place to start is by recognizing the role the Christian religion has played in this phenomenon and letting go of the fantasies that comprise this religion and live a secular life that finds meaning and purpose in this world rather than in some hereafter. We will not successfully deal with all the problems with which we are faced and have a political and economic system that works for everyone until this happens.

This book challenges the hegemonic view that economic calculation represents the ultimate rationality. The West legitimises its global dominance by the claim to be a rational, democratic, science-based and progressive civilisation. Yet, over the past decades, the dogma of economic rationality has become an ideological black hole whose gravitational pull allows no public debate or policy to escape. Political leaders of all creeds are held in its orbit and public language is saturated by it. This dogma has pervaded all spheres of life, ushering the age of post-rationality, especially in English speaking countries. The authors discuss several aspects of post-rational global capitalism still dominated by the Anglosphere: hyper-competition, hyper-consumption, inequality, volatile global financial markets, environmental degradation and the unforeseen effects of the internet-mediated communication revolution. The book concludes by discussing some utopian and dystopian future scenarios and asking whether the West can transcend its crisis of rationality.

Introduced shortly after the United States declared its independence, poker's growth and development has paralleled that of America itself. As a gambling game with mass appeal, poker has been played by presidents and peasants, at kitchen tables and final tables, for matchsticks and millions. First came the hands, then came the stories – some true, some pure bluffs, and many in between. In *Poker & Pop Culture: Telling the Story of America's Favorite Card Game*, Martin Harris shares these stories while chronicling poker's progress from 19th-century steamboats and saloons to 21st-century virtual tables online, including: Poker on the Mississippi Poker in the Movies Poker in the Old West Poker on the Newsstand Poker in the Civil War Poker in Literature Poker on the Bookshelf Poker in Music Poker in the White House Poker on Television Poker During Wartime Poker on the Computer From Mark Twain to "Dogs Playing Poker" to W.C. Fields to John Wayne to A Streetcar Named Desire to the Cold War to Kenny Rogers to ESPN to Star Trek: The Next Generation and beyond, *Poker & Pop Culture* provides a comprehensive survey of cultural productions in which poker is of thematic importance, showing how the game's portrayal in the mainstream has increased poker's relevance to American history and shaped the way we think about the game and its significance.

How the financial crisis really happened, and what it really meant: 3 books packed with lessons for investors and policymakers! These three books offer unsurpassed insight into the causes and implications of the global financial crisis: information every investor and policy-maker needs to prepare for an extraordinarily uncertain future. In *Financial Shock*, Updated Edition, renowned economist Mark Zandi provides the most concise, lucid account of the economic, political, and regulatory causes of the collapse, plus new insights into the continuing impact of the Obama administration's policies. Zandi doesn't just illuminate the roles of mortgage lenders, investment bankers, speculators, regulators, and the Fed: he offers sensible recommendations for preventing the next collapse. In *Extreme Money*, best-selling author and global finance expert Satyajit Das reveals the spectacular, dangerous money games that are generating increasingly massive bubbles of fake growth, prosperity, and wealth, while endangering the jobs, possessions, and futures of everyone outside finance. Das explains how everything from home mortgages to climate change have become fully financialized... how "voodoo banking" keeps generating massive phony profits even now... and how a new generation of "Masters of the Universe" has come to own the world. Finally, in *The Fearful Rise of Markets*, top Financial Times global finance journalist John Authers reveals how the first truly global super bubble was inflated, and may now be inflating again. He illuminates the multiple roots of repeated financial crises, presenting a truly global view that avoids both oversimplification and ideology. Most valuable of all, Authers offers realistic solutions: for decision-makers who want to prevent disaster, and investors who want to survive it. From world-renowned leaders and experts, including Dr. Mark Zandi, Satyajit Das, and John Authers

Looks at the reasons why the mainstream media didn't see 2008's financial crisis coming.

You're a genius. Nobody plays the financial markets better than you. What could possibly go wrong? Quants - quantitative analysts - were the maths masterminds let loose on Wall Street in the belief that their brilliant, impregnable computer programs would always beat the market. But as the catastrophic events of 2007 and 2008 showed, their seemingly failproof methods were little more than ticking timebombs. Inspired by the 'Godfather of Quants' - maths-professor-turned-gambler Ed Thorp, who began applying skills learned at the Vegas tables to the financial markets back in the 1950s - the quants achieved extraordinary success and massive wealth. This book charts their rise from obscurity to boom and then to bust, explaining why they were so confident - and how they got it so disastrously wrong.

Hoe tien jaar financiële crises de wereld veranderde In het najaar van 2018 is het tien jaar geleden dat de wereld werd geschokt door de ineensstorting van de Amerikaanse banken. Maar waar velen de financiële crisis als een Amerikaans georiënteerde ontwikkeling zien, is het tegendeel waar: het was een volledig samenhangend, trans-Atlantisch fenomeen. In *Gecrasht* toont Adam Tooze de toppen van zijn historische kunnen. Hij geeft een originele en volledige schets van de geschiedenis van de bankencrisis en werkt vanuit een breed en gedetailleerd perspectief waarin hij verschillende keerpunten in de recente internationale geschiedenis betreft. Wat is het verband tussen de Irakoerlog die in 2003 begon, de economische crisis van 2008 en de

politieke situatie van de VS in 2018? Om de bankencrisis beter te begrijpen, plaatst Tooze deze in een bredere (geo)politieke context, onderzoekt haar invloed op Europa en Azië en toont aan dat het Westen zijn talent voor 'grote strategie' heeft verloren; in financiële politiek, diplomatie, veiligheid en binnenlandse politiek. Een indrukwekkend en overtuigend verhaal waarin Tooze de opeenvolgende gebeurtenissen sinds 2008 in een geheel ander daglicht plaatst.

In times of global capitalist crisis we are witnessing a return of critique in the form of a surging interest in critical theories (such as the critical political economy of Karl Marx) and social rebellions as a reaction to the commodification and instrumentalization of everything. On one hand, there are overdrawn claims that social media (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, etc) have caused uproars in countries like Tunisia and Egypt. On the other hand, the question arises as to what actual role social media play in contemporary capitalism, crisis, rebellions, the strengthening of the commons, and the potential creation of participatory democracy. The commodification of everything has resulted also in a commodification of the communication commons, including Internet communication that is today largely commercial in character. This book deals with the questions of what kind of society and what kind of Internet are desirable, how capitalism, power structures and social media are connected, how political struggles are connected to social media, what current developments of the Internet and society tell us about potential futures, how an alternative Internet can look like, and how a participatory, commons-based Internet and a co-operative, participatory, sustainable information society can be achieved. Economists broadly define financial asset price bubbles as episodes in which prices rise with notable rapidity and depart from historically established asset valuation multiples and relationships. Financial economists have for decades attempted to study and interpret bubbles through the prisms of rational expectations, efficient markets, and equilibrium, arbitrage, and capital asset pricing models, but they have not made much if any progress toward a consistent and reliable theory that explains how and why bubbles (and crashes) evolve and can also be defined, measured, and compared. This book develops a new and different approach that is based on the central notion that bubbles and crashes reflect urgent short-side rationing, which means that, as such extreme conditions unfold, considerations of quantities owned or not owned begin to displace considerations of price.

This highly original work posits that the changes in the nature of citizenship caused by neoliberal globalization must be understood as the result of an ongoing imperial project. Although they may seem admirable, policies such as humanitarian and citizenship rights are really an imperial venture led by global institutions and corporations in order to export capitalist market forces worldwide. This entails a form of neoliberal citizenship in which social security is replaced by market insecurity and rising inequality. In this light, the citizen becomes an "imperial subject" whose needs and desires have been colonized by the global market. However, emerging social forces in Latin America and elsewhere have begun to challenge this imperialist logic, fostering a resistance that may bring forth a new global vision of citizenship. This unique analysis draws together neoliberal citizenship, new imperialism, and the creation of 'financial subjects' into an innovative theoretical exploration. By expanding the debate on global citizenship, Imperial Subjects will engage readers in political and social sciences interested in contemporary political thought, citizenship, and globalization.

A renowned thought-leader and a professor of statistics team up to provide the essential tools for enhancing thinking and decision-making in today's workplace in order to be more competitive and successful. 25,000 first printing.

Prepare for management success with this engaging survey of modern management practice. UNDERSTANDING MANAGEMENT, 10E, seamlessly integrates classic management principles with today's latest management ideas to create a current market-leading text that you will find captivating. Acclaimed authors Richard Daft and Dorothy Marcic cover management and entrepreneurial issues within small to midsize companies, where you are most likely to begin your career, as well as within larger global enterprises. You'll gain valuable insights into real contemporary business as you examine today's best management practices. This text helps you establish and build on practical skills with engaging examples and numerous skill-building and application exercises in every chapter. Using a streamlined format, this edition takes a close look at how change demands innovation and how innovation requires forward-thinking, flexible leaders and organizations. UNDERSTANDING MANAGEMENT, 10E, provides everything you need to become a successful manager who seizes business opportunities and leads change. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Mijn leven undercover vertelt het waargebeurde verhaal van Amaryllis Fox – een jonge vrouw met de gevaarlijkste baan binnen de CIA – en biedt een inkijk in een wereld die we slechts kennen van tv-series. Voor de fans van series als Homeland. Amaryllis Fox zat in haar laatste jaar internationaal recht aan de universiteit van Oxford toen haar mentor Daniel Pearl gevangen werd genomen en werd onthoofd. Voor haar was dit de aanleiding om zich te specialiseren in terrorismebestrijding. Ze ontwikkelde een algoritme dat terroristische aanslagen met grote precisie zou kunnen voorspellen. Een jaar later klopte de CIA bij haar aan. Haar ster rees snel en op haar tweeëntwintigste werd Amaryllis gerekruteerd voor het elitekorps. Ze werd klaargestoomd op 'The Farm', waar ze onder andere getraind werd in het ondergaan van martelingen, vuurwapengebruik en de beste manieren om zelfmoord te plegen in gevangenschap. Daarna werd ze uitgezonden als spion 'under non-official cover' – de gewildste maar ook gevaarlijkste baan binnen de CIA. Als kunsthandelaar infiltreerde Amaryllis Fox in terroristische netwerken in het Midden-Oosten en Azië, tot die ene ontmoeting, die alles veranderde.

This book challenges the widely-held belief that popular narratives about business are invariably critical. It develops a more nuanced analytic model of private sector narrative and applies it to 63 recent narrative texts (movies, histories, biographies) produced in the US dealing with three major industries: information technology, automobile manufacturing, and financial trading. It identifies recurring patterns to compare sectors and to analyze their implications. Negotiating Business Narratives appeals to academics and practitioners interested in business and society, strategic management, and contemporary literature and films about business.

Recent years have seen a surge of interest in the workings of financial institutions and financial markets beyond the discipline of economics, which has been accelerated by the financial crisis of the early twenty-first century. The Oxford Handbook of the Sociology of Finance brings together twenty-nine chapters, written by scholars of international repute from Europe, North America, and Asia, to provide comprehensive coverage on a variety of topics related to the role of finance in a globalized world, and its historical development. Topics include global institutions of modern finance, types of actors involved in financial transactions and supporting technologies, mortgage markets, rating agencies, and the role of financial economics. Particular attention is

given to financial crises, which are discussed in a special section, as well as to alternative forms of finance, including Islamic finance and the rise of China. The Handbook will be an indispensable tool for academics, researchers, and students of contemporary finance and economic sociology, and will serve as a reference point for the expanding international community of scholars researching these areas from a broadly-defined sociological perspective.

This book examines the role of risk management in the recent financial crisis and applies lessons from there to the national security realm. It rethinks the way risk contributes to strategy, with insights relevant to practitioners and scholars in national security as well as business. Over the past few years, the concept of risk has become one of the most commonly discussed issues in national security planning. And yet the experiences of the 2007-2008 financial crisis demonstrated critical limitations in institutional efforts to control risk. The most elaborate and complex risk procedures could not cure skewed incentives, cognitive biases, groupthink, and a dozen other human factors that led companies to take excessive risk. By embracing risk management, the national security enterprise may be turning to a discipline just as it has been discredited.

The financial/social cataclysm beginning in 2007 ended notions of a "great moderation" and the view that capitalism had overcome its systemic tendencies to crisis. The subsequent failure of contemporary social formations to address the causes of the crisis gives renewed impetus to better analysis in aid of the search for a better future. This book contributes to this search by reviving a broad discussion of what we humans might want a post-capitalist future to be like. It argues for a comparative anthropological critique of capital notions of value, thereby initiating the search for a new set of values, as well as identifying a number of selected computing practices that might evoke new values. It articulates a suggestive set of institutions that could support these new values, and formulates a group of measurement practices usable for evaluating the proposed institutions. The book is grounded in contemporary social science, political theory, and critical theory. It aims to leverage the possibility of alternative futures implied by some computing practices while avoiding hype and technological determinism, and uses these computing practices to explicate one possible way to think about the future.

This book examines the role that the traditional understanding of science plays in how we understand the capitalistic system and how it informs business and business school education. Science serves many purposes in business organizations; it is much more than just a method to gain knowledge about business problems. It acculturates students to a certain way of thinking about the world and provides a rationale for the things business does and a justification for its purposes in society. It then utilizes the philosophy of Classical American Pragmatism to view science in a different manner, reconceptualizing the multiple environments in which business functions. Author Rogene Buchholz traces the implications of this view for our understanding of the corporation, how science is used in business organizations, the recent financial crisis, and finally what it means for management and management education. No other book examines capitalism and the business system from this unique and timely perspective.

A brand-new book from the award-winning SUNDAY TIMES journalist Brian Appleyard. Simplicity has become a brand and a cult. People want simple lives and simple solutions. And now our technology wants us to be simpler, to be 'machine readable'. From telephone call trees that simplify us into a series of 'options' to social networks that reduce us to our purchases and preferences, we are deluged with propaganda urging us to abandon our irreducibly complex selves. At the same time, scientists tell us we are 'simply' the products of evolution, nothing more than our genes. Brain scanners have inspired neuroscientists to claim they are close to cracking the problem of the human mind. 'Human equivalent' computers are being designed that, we are told, will do our thinking for us. Humans are being simplified out of existence. It is time, says Bryan Appleyard, to resist, and to reclaim the full depth of human experience. We are, he argues, naturally complex creatures, we are only ever at home in complexity. Through art and literature we see ourselves in ways that machines never can. He makes an impassioned plea for the voices of art to be heard before those of the technocrats. Part memoir, part reportage, part cultural analysis, THE BRAIN IS WIDER THAN THE SKY is a dire warning about what we may become and a lyrical evocation of what humans can be. For the brain is indeed wider than the sky.

Lewis wil de ziel blootleggen van de financiële crisis en gaat op reis. Hij spreekt met IJslandse vissers die naïef en zonder opleiding bankier werden (en nu weer visser zijn); hij praat met de Griekse premier over de onuitroeibare neiging om te frauderen en te sjoemelen; en hij leert in Ierland waarom de doorgaans pessimistische Ieren vanaf 2000 enthousiast huizen gingen bouwen zonder zich af te vragen wie die huizen moest gaan kopen. Terug in Amerika beschrijft hij een hilarische en surreële fietstocht met Arnold Schwarzenegger, die in hoog tempo over zijn schouder uitlegt waarom hij de staat Californië met zo'n grote schuld moest achterlaten. Net als Geert Mak maakt Lewis in persoonlijke verhalen de grote lijnen van de (recente) geschiedenis zichtbaar.

Flitshandel viel als een bom in de financiële wereld. Binnen een mum van tijd stond de FBI op Wall Street en riep senator John McCain om een onderzoek door het Amerikaanse Congres. Wat maakt Flitshandel zo explosief? Het gaat over supercomputers, geprogrammeerd door de allerslimste en geniaalste nerds, die hierdoor een nanoseconde sneller zijn dan andere computers en zo tientallen miljarden extra verdienen voor hun bazen op de beurs. Is het strafbaar? Is het handelen met voorkennis? En wie is de dupe? Bestsellerauteur Michael Lewis schreef met Flitshandel een waargebeurde thriller van wereldformaat. MICHAEL LEWIS is de grootste nonfictie auteur van Amerika en heeft diverse internationale best sellers op zijn naam staan, waaronder: The Big Short, Moneyball en Liar's Poker. 'Een groot voorbeeld' Jeroen Smit 'Een bom in de financiële wereld. (...) Een topjournalist.' - Matthijs van Nieuwkerk 'Verrukkelijke non-fictie. Als lezer krijg je soms het idee dat je een thriller van John le Carré leest, in plaats van een boek over algoritmen, dark pools en rebate arbitrage. (...) Lewis kan als geen ander laten zien hoe de financiële markten van gezicht zijn veranderd.' - De Groene Amsterdammer 'Met een oerknal staat ook zijn nieuwste werk op de kaart.' - Het Financieele Dagblad 'Dit is wat ik wil. (...) Een groot voorbeeld.' - Jeroen Smit 'Niet veel schrijvers weten een hoorzitting in de senaat te veroorzaken met hun boek. Michael Lewis wel. Zijn explosieve Flash Boys, over de corrupte beurshandel, veroorzaakte dit voorjaar veel opschudding.' - NRC Q 'Flash Boys leest als een spannend jongensboek: met een antiheld, een geheime samenzwering en mysterieuze dark pools. Het is ook nog eens op echte gebeurtenissen gebaseerd. (...) Nog altijd is een enkel ouderwets, spannend geschreven boek in staat de hightech aandelenhandel flink op zijn kop te zetten. (...) Het beschrijft op pakkende wijze het fenomeen flitshandel.' - Het Financieele Dagblad In de zomer van 2009 was de lijn een eigen leven gaan leiden. Tweeduizend mannen groeven en boorden de merkwaardige behuizing die de lijn nodig had om te overleven. 205 ploegen van acht man elk, plus allerlei adviseurs en inspecteurs, stonden dagelijks voor dag en

dauw op om te bedenken welke explosieven ze nodig hadden om een gat te maken in een onschuldige berg, hoe ze een tunnel konden aanleggen onder een rivierbedding, of hoe ze een geul moesten graven naast een landweg zonder berm. Dat deden ze zonder een alleszins voor de hand liggende vraag te beantwoorden: waarom? De lijn was een buis van hard plastic met een dikte van nog geen vier centimeter en was ontworpen om vierhonderd flinterdunne strengen glas te beschermen. Toch kreeg je het gevoel dat het een levend wezen was, een onderaards reptiel met specifieke behoeften en verlangens. De geul waarin de lijn zou komen te liggen moest kaarsrecht zijn. Er was misschien nog nooit een pad zo compromisloos door de aarde gegraven. De lijn moest een datacentrum in het zuiden van Chicago verbinden met een aandelenbeurs in het noorden van de staat New Jersey. Het was van cruciaal belang dat de hele onderneming geheim zou blijven.

For years, organizations have struggled to make sense out of their data. IT projects designed to provide employees with dashboards, KPIs, and business-intelligence tools often take a year or more to reach the finish line...if they get there at all. This has always been a problem. Today, though, it's downright unacceptable. The world changes faster than ever. Speed has never been more important. By adhering to antiquated methods, firms lose the ability to see nascent trends—and act upon them until it's too late. But what if the process of turning raw data into meaningful insights didn't have to be so painful, time-consuming, and frustrating? What if there were a better way to do analytics? Fortunately, you're in luck... Analytics: The Agile Way is the eighth book from award-winning author and Arizona State University professor Phil Simon. Analytics: The Agile Way demonstrates how progressive organizations such as Google, Nextdoor, and others approach analytics in a fundamentally different way. They are applying the same Agile techniques that software developers have employed for years. They have replaced large batches in favor of smaller ones...and their results will astonish you. Through a series of case studies and examples, Analytics: The Agile Way demonstrates the benefits of this new analytics mind-set: superior access to information, quicker insights, and the ability to spot trends far ahead of your competitors.

The subprime crisis shook the American economy to its core. How did it happen? Where was the government? Did anyone see the crisis coming? Will the new financial reforms avoid a repeat performance? In this lively new book, Kathleen C. Engel and Patricia A. McCoy answer these questions as they tell the story behind the subprime crisis. The authors, experts in the law and the economics of financial regulation and consumer lending, offer a sharply reasoned, but accessible account of the actions that produced the greatest economic collapse since the Great Depression. The Subprime Virus reveals how consumer abuses in a once obscure corner of the home mortgage market led to the near meltdown of the world's financial system. The authors also delve into the roles of federal banking and securities regulators, who knew of lenders' hazardous mortgages and of Wall Street's addiction to high stakes financing, but did nothing until the crisis erupted. This is the first book to offer a comprehensive description of the government's failure to act and to analyze the financial reform legislation of 2010. Blending expert analysis, vivid examples, and clear prose, Engel and McCoy offer an informed portrait of the political and financial failures that led to the crisis. Equally important, they show how we can draw lessons from the crisis to inform the building of a new, more stable, prosperous, and just financial order.

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