

Apocalypse of elijah book

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Art survives. He survived the burning of Rome, the dark ages and world war II. And when that happens, he'll survive the apocalypse. Or so Vitaly and Elena Vasilyeva think. Ukrainian artists foresaw a future in which museums would be the only citadels left over from the species that wiped itself off the face of the Earth. It can be environmental, nuclear, bacterial or even religious. But the way humanity died out in Vitali and Elena's Apocalypse in Art series is not the case. This is what happens to art houses after its creators disappear, what we need to think about. In the works of the Guggenheim teetering on the side of the rock, superstorms teeming over the carcass of the museum designed by Gehry. The new museum stands like a glowing lighthouse over the wine dark seas that have swallowed up Manhattan Island in its entirety. And the Museum of Contemporary Art by Oscar Niemeyer Niteroi looks like a flying saucer, which was planted by alien archaeologists on a long dead, salty Earth. And so on. All this may seem gloomy, but in their artistic statement Vitaly and Elena argue that their series in many ways should be encouraging, though painful. The spirit of the apocalypse has an impact on modern culture and slowly infects everything around us, they ask. How will this virus affect art? Will there still be room for art in society? Vitaly and Elena's implicit answer: art will survive as always, even if there is nothing left of society. What is important is that the fixation of humanity on the apocalypse, which they believe is seen in the modern world as an inevitability, does not paralyze us to stop designing and creating new things. Even after we've left, Vitaly and Elena represent the Earth as a dead world in which museums play time capsules for the overly ephemeral creative spirit of humanity. Because art survives, and that will be all that's left of us when we're gone. You can see more of Vitaly and Elena Vasilyeva's work here [Follow the latest daily buzz with buzzFeed Daily!](#) Using the Vampire Apocalypse Calculator, a legitimate mathematical calculator, a physicist from Krakow, Poland, took on the task of determining how long it would take vampires to overtake the human population. According to the predator-mining model, we have no chance against a vampire outbreak. But the same theory applied to rabbits and foxes tells a very different story. I started by searching for an interesting article about vampires, where the authors subtly speculated the existence of vampires based on real data, he said. After Polish physicist Dominique Chernya came across an unusual mathematical research paper about the possibility of peaceful coexistence between humans and vampires, he decided on a strictly mathematical approach to see if humans could survive the vampire apocalypse. It caught my attention, and I decided it is in a scientific sense with a known predator-mining theory model based on game theory, Chernia told ScienceAlert. It was all complicated, and because I focused on the calculator in my spare time, it took me about a month to finish everything. The online tool he's referring to is called the Vampire Apocalypse Calculator, which you can access here to try out different scenarios. And let's just say it's damn hard for people to win. Screenshot/Courtney Linder Players can customize which vampires they would like to play like, switch variables like human and vampire population size, and if there are any vampire slayers (no guarantee that it's Buffy) in the mix. What is the Predator-Prey? This content is imported from YouTube. You can find the same content in a different format, or you may be able to find more information on your website. According to Frank Hoppensteadt, a mathematician specializing in biomathematics and dynamic systems at New York University, the predator-mining model is a theory that describes how living creatures constantly struggle for survival, which affects their population distribution. Generally speaking, it's all about surviving the fittest and which groups to win by surviving against their predators. The image below shows a typical cycle of predator-mining between rabbits and foxes. Frank Hoppenstedt/Scholarpedia species (or organisms, or plants) that live in the same ecosystem are part of a single feedback loop, essentially. So our rabbits and foxes have to coexist somehow. The most common situation is related to one population (here a fox) wishing to eat another population (rabbits). In the image, the horizontal x-axis axis depicts time, while the vertical axis represents a population. Rabbits, which are prey, have a high population at the earliest point in time on our chart. Predators, foxes, have a lower population for an unknown reason. Perhaps their habitat was destroyed or they were over-hunted. Given that there are a large number of rabbits and a small group of foxes, it is quite easy for our predators to catch food, so the rabbit population is slowly starting to decline, while the reverse is true for foxes that begin to thrive and grow in the population. That's where it becomes interesting if our predators prey to the point where their populations are shrinking significantly enough to make the group's populations balance or lower (on the prey side), there is no shortage of food for fox predators. Now the fox population is starting to decline because they don't have enough food. Meanwhile, rabbit-mining springs back and the population is growing again. This process is cyclical. I had to give meaning to raw numbers to create an atmosphere of vampire apocalypse, Chernya said of his research, which rely heavily on the predator-mining model. What about vampires? This content is imported from YouTube. You can find the same content in a different format, or you may be able to find more information on its website. Now that it comes to humans and vampires, we could say the same thing. Let's imagine that the vampire apocalypse started today. According to the U.S. Census, the total population now stands at about 7.6 billion. Since we don't have sharp teeth and we don't live on blood, we humans will be prey in this scenario. Fortunately, if there was some kind of vampire outbreak, we'd get the upper hand first. The ratio of humans to vampires will be something like 7 billion: 10. And just like rabbits and foxes, a small number of vampires will slowly suck us dry blood, depleting our population. Only this fictional scenario has a twist: we turn into vampires ourselves, spoiling the continuous loop of the predator-mining cycle. There is only one caveat: in the section of the conclusion of the article Chernia sifts, the authors note that there may be scenarios where (some) people win, based on different ways people interact with vampires in literature. For example, people can live in the Twilight series, but not much in Lot Salem. Conclusion states: It appears that although vampire-human interactions in most cases will lead to a large imbalance in ecosystems, there are several cases that can actually convey plausible patterns of coexistence between humans and vampires. In total, three different models were identified, calibrated and analyzed. The StokerKing model (based on Bram Stoker's Dracula and Stephen King's Salem's Lot) described the explosive growth rate of the vampire population, which would have killed 80% of the population on the 165th day of the first vampire's arrival. The scenario is similar to severe epidemic outbreaks and will lead first to the complete extinction of people, and then to the death of all vampires. Rice's model (based on The Vampire Chronicles by Ann Rice) will only delay the complete extinction of humanity by vampires for 48 years in relation to the first model and therefore cannot be considered realistic. Unlike the previous two, the Model Harris-Mayer-Kostov (based on the series of Southern Vampires Byerlane Harris, Twilight by Stephanie Meyer and Historian Elizabeth Kostova) admits the peaceful (and completely imperceptible) existence of vampires in our world. However, the system is very fragile and some coordination is required to keep things in balance. It combines two things that I find fascinating: fiction and science, Chernia said. I love it when we can apply mathematical models to even the most amazing things and describing the vampire apocalypse using differential equations certainly makes the top of my list. 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