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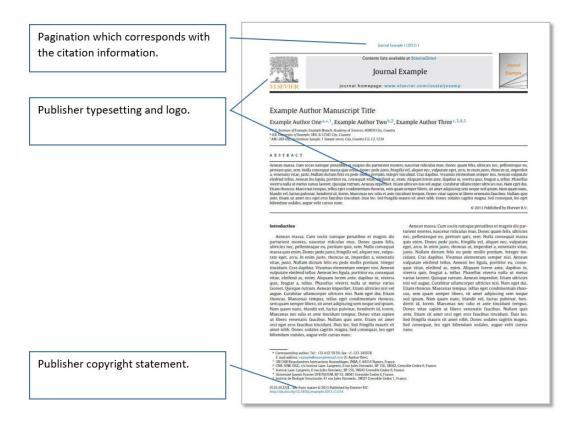
What is the difference between the accepted version and the published version of my research?

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Published versions will usually look something like this:



Below are some examples of accepted versions versus published PDFs.

8 9 10

An Algebraic solution of maximum likelihood function in case of Gaussian mixture distribution

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12 Traditionally, least squares method (LSM) has been employed as a standard technique

13 for parameter estimation and regression fitting of models to measured points in data

sets in many engineering disciplines, geoscience fields as well as in geodesy. To get the

55 optimal linear unbiased estimator, which provides minimum variance, the model error

should follow a Gaussian distribution with zero mean. However, this may not always be 17 the case due to contaminated data (i.e., the presence of outliers) or data from different

sources with varying distributions. This study proposes an algebraic iterative method

that approximates the error distribution model using a Gaussian mixture distribution,

20 with the application of maximum likelihood estimation as a possible solution to the

24 problem. The global maximization of the likelihood function is carried out through the

22 computation of the global solution of a multivariate polynomial system using numerical

23 Groebner basis in order to considerably reduce the running time. The novelty of the 24 proposed method is the application of total least square (TLS) error model as opposed

25 to ordinary least squares (OLS) and the maximization of the likelihood function of the

26 Gaussian mixture via algebraic approach. Use of TLS error model rather than OLS

 $_{\it II}$ enables errors in all the 3 coordinates of the model of a 3D plane (i.e., $z=\alpha x+\beta y+\gamma)$

28 to be considered. The proposed method is illustrated by fitting a plane to real laser

29 point cloud data containing outliers to test its robustness. Compared to the RANdom

30 Sample Consensus (RANSAC) and Danish robust estimation methods, the results





Taylor & Francis

An algebraic solution of maximum likelihood function in case of Gaussian mixture distribution

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ASTEMAT
Traditionally, the least-squares method has been employed at a standard technique for parameter estimation and regression fitting of models to measured points in data sets in many engineering disciplines, geoscience fields as well as in geodesy. If the model errors follow the Gaussian distribution with mean zero in linear models, the least-squares estimate is linear, unbiased and of minimum variance. However, this may not always be the case owing to contaminated data i.e., the presence of outliers of ords from different sources with varying distributions. This study proposes an algebraic iterative method that approximates the error distribution model using a Gaussian mixture distribution, with the application of maximum likelindood function is carried out through the computation of the global position of a multivariate polynomial system using numerical Grotherb basis in order to considerably reduce the nunning time. The novelty of the proposed method is expiritation of the train least square ILLS error model as opposed to ordinary least squares (ICLS) and the maximistation of the contractive of the proposed method is distributed by this payable to result as a part of the proposed method is placed to the contractive of the proposed method by this payable to reveal isserpoint doud data containing outliers to test its robustness. Compared with the Random Sample Consensus and Danish hobust estimation methods the results of the proposed algebraic method indicate its efficiency in terms of computational time and its robustness in managing outliers. The proposed approach thus offers an alternative method for solving mixture distribution problems in geodesy.

Introduction
In geodesy, as is in many engineering disciplines, the leastsquares method (LSM) is employed as a standard technique
for parameter estimation and regression fitting of models to
points of measured data sets le.g. Gnafarend & Awange,
2012). If the model errors follow the Gaussian distribution
with mean zero in linear models, the least-squares estimate is
linear, unblased and of minimum variance. However, this may
not always be the case owing to containniation of the dataset
(e.g. resulting from the presence of outliers) or having data
that originates from different types of sources with different
distributions. In either case, a mixed distribution has to be
reckoned with (e.g. Koch & Kargoll, 2013; Koch, 2014; Lange,
Little, & Taylor, 1989, Xu, 2005).

In the emerging field of integrated geodesy, for example,
where observations from global stallelle ravigation system
and those of laser scanning, photogrammetry and CAD
modelling are integrated (e.g. Agnello & Lo Brutto, 2007;

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Borre, 2006; Buot & Richards, 2006), such integration brings with it a mixture of different types of distributions that could be Gaussian or non-Gaussian. Furthermore, outliers that corrupt the laser-scanned data could occur owing, for example, to occlusions, off-surface points and multiple reflectance, thereby limiting surface reconstruction using point cloud. Further examples include the case where the global positioning system (GPS) and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) are related to a slip distribution model used in modelling coseimic surface displacements (e.g. Sun et al., 2011), GPS ambiguity resolution problems where the carrier phase observations are very precise but contain integer unknowns leading to a mixed observation model (e.g. Xu, 1998) and assimilation of stream flox observations and satellite data in order to carry out hydrological model calibration. Other disciplines where integrated data of mixed distributions are encountered include meteorology, oceanography and seismology, where sampling data are imperfect.

Corporate

391

governance

Accepted version

pted Manuscript version of: Abdul Wahab, E.A. and Madah, M. and Haron, H. 2016. Corporate Governance onservatism in Malaysia. Accounting Research Journal. 29 (4): pp. 391-412. DOI: 10.1108/ARI-04-2014-0043

This is the Accepted Manuscript version of:

Corporate Governance and Earnings Conservatism in Malaysia

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to examine whether earnings conservatism increased after the amendment of corporate governance code in 2007 (MCCG 2007). Based on both asymmetric timeliness by Basu (1997) and accrual-based conservatism models by Ball and Shivakumar (2005), we find that MCCG 2007 enhances earnings conservatism. Our extended analyses of corporate governance variables contribute to the understanding of audit committee independence and audit com

JEL classification: M41, M48, G34, G38

Keywords: Earnings conservatism. Malaysia, corporate governance, audit committee. expertise

Published version

The current issue and full test archive of this journal is available on Emerald Insight at www.emeraldinsight.com/1030-9636.htm.

Corporate governance and earnings conservatism in Malaysia

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men. This paper aims to investigate whether the revised Midaysian Code on Corporate nance in 2007 enhances earnings conservation. In addition, the authors examina altisonship between board of deexturs' expertise and conservation. The third objective is to agate the relationship between audit consistine characteristics and earnings conservations.

igate the relationship between asoft committee characteristics and centings conservation whiteschedelogyfappenach. The sample of this study is based on 3,300 fem ye witten for a period of 2004 2000. The authors hand collected the corporate governance variable in the remaining data some extracted from Compositor Colods. The authors used two measures variations. The first in the market based model by Blanc's (1985); and the second measures is to blased measure by Ball and Shrvalusium (2006); mgs. The authors find that the revision of Midaysian Code on Corporate Governance 20 is improving curriangs conservations. The authors find two audit consmittee characteristic y, audic committee financial caperities and independence increase enumings conservations, all Benevers, the authors could not find support whether beard financial expertise mix all votation.

Originality/value - The authors provide evidence on the role of corporate governance and ou conservations in Malaysia.

Keywords Mulaysia, Corporate governance, Earnings conservations, MCCG 2007 Paper type Research paper

JRL classification – M41, M48, G34, G39
The authors would like to thank the AFRA 2013 participants for some valuable comments the authors would like to say thank you to Ferdinand Cod, Senson Fung, Bin Scienidal and Majari Man for some comments during the Monach University Kunla Lumpur Accounting and Fean Symposium in 2012.







ed Article

Mistakes on display: Incorrect examples refine equation solving and algebraic feature knowledge

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Running Head: MISTAKES ON DISPLAY

Keywords: erroneous examples, incorrect worked examples, self-explanation, algebra equation solving, algebraic feature knowledge

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Fat composition in infant formula contributes to the severity of necrotizing enterocolitis

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Nestrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) is a devastating disease that typically affects formula-fed premature infants, suggesting that dietary components may influence disease pathogenesis. Triglycerides are the major fat component of infant formula, and their digestion requires pancreatic lipases, which may be anaturally deficient in premature necessates. We hypothesize that NEC develops in part from the accumulation of incompletely digested long chain triglyceride-containing unsaturated fairly acids within the interiant epithesial cells, leading to oxidative stress and enterocyte demage. We further hypothesize that the administration of a formula that contains reduced triglycerides ("pre-digested fair") that don't require lipase action may reduce NEC severity. To set these hypothese, we induced NEC in neonatal more using three different fat formulations, namely "standard fair", "pre-digested fair", or "very low fair", and determined that mice fed "standard fair" developed severe NEC, which was significantly reduced in mice fed "pre-digested fair" or "very low fair". The expression level of the critical flat digesting enzyme carboxylester lipase was significantly lower in the newborn compared to older pups, leading to impaired fat

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