

Erratum

Computational Exploration of the Biological Basis of Black-Scholes Expected Utility Function

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Received 7 April 2007; Accepted 24 April 2007

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Line 5 in the first paragraph of [1] under the section *Option basics* appeared as follows:

“A call option gives the buyer of the option the right to buy the underlying asset at a fixed price (strike price or K) at any time prior to the expiration date of the option.”

It is commonplace in derivatives literature to denote the strike or exercise price as K (e.g., refer to <http://www.duke.edu/~charvey/Classes/ba350/optval/optval.htm>). However, in the body of our paper wherever the strike price variable has appeared in a mathematical context it has been denoted as X rather than K . So, for sake of maintaining consistency in mathematical notation, we hereby submit to rephrase the above sentence as follows:

“A call option gives the buyer of the option the right to buy the underlying asset at a fixed strike price (or exercise price; generally denoted as either K or X) at any time prior to the expiration date of the option.”

References

- [1] S. Bhattacharya and K. Kumar, “Computational exploration of the biological basis of black-scholes expected utility function,” *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Decision Sciences*, vol. 2007, no. 1, Article ID 36729, 15 pages, 2007.

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Special Issue on Decision Support for Intermodal Transport

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Intermodal transport refers to the movement of goods in a single loading unit which uses successive various modes of transport (road, rail, water) without handling the goods during mode transfers. Intermodal transport has become an important policy issue, mainly because it is considered to be one of the means to lower the congestion caused by single-mode road transport and to be more environmentally friendly than the single-mode road transport. Both considerations have been followed by an increase in attention toward intermodal freight transportation research.

Various intermodal freight transport decision problems are in demand of mathematical models of supporting them. As the intermodal transport system is more complex than a single-mode system, this fact offers interesting and challenging opportunities to modelers in applied mathematics. This special issue aims to fill in some gaps in the research agenda of decision-making in intermodal transport.

The mathematical models may be of the optimization type or of the evaluation type to gain an insight in intermodal operations. The mathematical models aim to support decisions on the strategic, tactical, and operational levels. The decision-makers belong to the various players in the intermodal transport world, namely, drayage operators, terminal operators, network operators, or intermodal operators.

Topics of relevance to this type of decision-making both in time horizon as in terms of operators are:

- Intermodal terminal design
- Infrastructure network configuration
- Location of terminals
- Cooperation between drayage companies
- Allocation of shippers/receivers to a terminal
- Pricing strategies
- Capacity levels of equipment and labour
- Operational routines and lay-out structure
- Redistribution of load units, railcars, barges, and so forth
- Scheduling of trips or jobs
- Allocation of capacity to jobs
- Loading orders
- Selection of routing and service

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