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Springer

Mathematical Recreations and Problems of Past and Present TimesHow to Fall Slower Than GravityAnd Other Everyday (and Not So Everyday) Uses of Mathematics and Physical ReasoningPrinceton University Press

Masters of Theory CUP Archive

Making a Grade takes historiographic and sociological perspectives developed to understand large-scale scientific and technical systems and uses them to highlight the standardization that went into "standardized testing."

Elementary Trigonometry

Mathematical Recreations and Problems of Past and Present TimesHow to Fall Slower Than GravityAnd Other Everyday (and Not So Everyday) Uses of Mathematics and Physical Reasoning

The notion of Fuzziness stands as one of the really new concepts that have recently enriched the world of Science. Science grows not only through technical and formal advances on one side and useful applications on the other side, but also as consequence of the introduction and assimilation of new concepts in its corpus. These, in turn, produce new developments and applications. And this is what Fuzziness, one of the few new concepts arisen in the XX Century, has been doing so far. This book aims at paying homage to Professor Lotfi A. Zadeh, the " father of fuzzy logic " and also at giving credit to his exceptional work and personality. In a way, this is reflected in the variety of

contributions collected in the book. In some of them the authors chose to speak of personal meetings with Lotfi; in others, they discussed how certain papers of Zadeh were able to open for them a new research horizon. Some contributions documented results obtained from the author/s after taking inspiration from a particular idea of Zadeh, thus implicitly acknowledging him. Finally, there are contributions of several " third generation fuzzysists or softies " who were firstly led into the world of Fuzziness by a disciple of Lotfi Zadeh, who, following his example, took care of opening for them a new road in science. Rudolf Seising is Adjoint Researcher at the European Centre for Soft Computing in Mieres, Asturias (Spain). Enric Trillas and Claudio Moraga are Emeritus Researchers at the European Centre for Soft Computing, Mieres, Asturias (Spain). Settimo Termini is Professor of Theoretical Computer Science at the University of Palermo, Italy and Affiliated Researcher at the European Centre for Soft Computing, Mieres, Asturias (Spain)

A Classified Catalogue of ... Educational Works in Use in the United Kingdom and Its Dependencies in 1876 ... Princeton University Press

Vols. 1-26 include a supplement: The University pulpit, vols. [1]-26, no. 1-661, which has separate pagination but is indexed in the main vol.

Commercial Law Cambridge

University Press

First published in 1931, this autobiography of physicist Sir Oliver Lodge is a touching account of his life and work.

Geometrical Drawing for Army and Navy Candidates and Public School Classes London : MacMillan

Focussing on the work of Sir John Kingman, one of the world's leading researchers in probability and mathematical genetics, this book touches on the important areas of these subjects in the last 50 years. Leading authorities give a unique insight into a wide range of currently topical problems. Papers in probability concentrate on combinatorial and structural aspects, in particular exchangeability and regeneration. The Kingman coalescent links probability with mathematical genetics and is fundamental to the study of the latter. This has implications across the whole of genomic modelling including the Human Genome Project. Other papers in mathematical population genetics range from statistical aspects including heterogeneous clustering, to the assessment of molecular variability in cancer genomes. Further papers in statistics are concerned with empirical deconvolution, perfect simulation, and wavelets. This book will be warmly received by established experts as well as their students and others interested in the

content.

And Other Everyday (and Not So Everyday) Uses of Mathematics and Physical Reasoning University of Toronto Press

An engaging collection of intriguing problems that shows you how to think like a mathematical physicist Paul Nahin is a master at explaining odd phenomena through straightforward mathematics. In this collection of twenty-six intriguing problems, he explores how mathematical physicists think. Always entertaining, the problems range from ancient catapult conundrums to the puzzling physics of a very peculiar material called NASTYGLASS—and from dodging trucks to why raindrops fall slower than the rate of gravity. The questions raised may seem impossible to answer at first and may require an unexpected twist in reasoning, but sometimes their solutions are surprisingly simple. Nahin's goal, however, is always to guide readers—who will need only to have studied advanced high school math and physics—in expanding their mathematical thinking to make sense of the curiosities of the physical world. The problems are in the first part of the book and the solutions are in the second, so that readers may challenge themselves to solve the questions on their own before looking at the explanations. The problems show how mathematics—including algebra, trigonometry, geometry, and

calculus—can be united with physical laws to solve both real and theoretical problems. Historical anecdotes woven throughout the book bring alive the circumstances and people involved in some amazing discoveries and achievements. More than a puzzle book, this work will immerse you in the delights of scientific history while honing your math skills.

A Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the Library of the British Museum in the Years 1885-1890 University of Chicago Press

Excerpt from Mathematical and Physical Papers, Vol. 2 This second volume contains the Reprint of my papers on Mathematical and Physical subjects, including the titles of all published from April 1853 to February 1856, and the text Of all Of them, except those which are to be found in my volume of collected papers on Electro statics and Magnetism. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair

the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Educational year book. [5 issues]. Cambridge University Press

Winner of the the Susan Elizabeth Abrams Prize in History of Science. When Isaac Newton published the Principia three centuries ago, only a few scholars were capable of understanding his conceptually demanding work. Yet this esoteric knowledge quickly became accessible in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when Britain produced many leading mathematical physicists. In this book, Andrew Warwick shows how the education of these "masters of theory" led them to transform our understanding of everything from the flight of a boomerang to the structure of the universe. Warwick focuses on Cambridge University, where many of the best physicists trained. He begins by tracing the dramatic changes in undergraduate education there since the eighteenth century, especially the gradual

emergence of the private tutor as the most important teacher of mathematics. Next he explores the material culture of mathematics instruction, showing how the humble pen and paper so crucial to this study transformed everything from classroom teaching to final examinations. Balancing their intense intellectual work with strenuous physical exercise, the students themselves—known as the "Wranglers"—helped foster the competitive spirit that drove them in the classroom and informed the Victorian ideal of a manly student. Finally, by investigating several historical "cases," such as the reception of Albert Einstein's special and general theories of relativity, Warwick shows how the production, transmission, and reception of new knowledge was profoundly shaped by the skills taught to Cambridge undergraduates. Drawing on a wealth of new archival evidence and illustrations, Masters of Theory examines the origins of a cultural tradition within which the complex world of theoretical

physics was made commonplace.

And Literary Magazine Cambridge University Press

A valuable teaching aid. Provides relevant background material, many examples and clear solutions to problems taken from real exam papers.

The Official Journal of the Mathematical Association of America

Includes section "Recent publications."

How to Fall Slower Than Gravity

Joseph Larmour (1857-1942) was a theoretical physicist who made important discoveries in relation to the electron theory of matter, as espoused in his 1900 work Aether and Matter. Originally published in 1929, this is the first part of a two-volume set containing Larmour's collected papers. The papers are presented in chronological order across the volumes, enabling readers to understand their theoretical development and framing them in an accessible form for 'future historical interests'. Authorial notes and appendices are also included. This book will be of value to anyone with an interest in the word of Larmour, mathematics

physics and the history of science.

1885-1890

Mathematical and Physical Papers

Mathews' matriculation mathematics: being all the papers in arithmetic and algebra, set from 1844 to 1878. With answers [&c.] by E.H. Mathews

Past Years

Victorian Examinations and the Rise of Standardized Testing

Making a Grade

A Homage to Lotfi A. Zadeh – Volume 2

The American Mathematical Monthly