

Mathematical Notation A Guide For Engineers And Scientists

Twenty-three mathematical masterpieces for exploration and enlightenment How can a shape have more than one dimension but fewer than two? What is the best way to elect public officials when more than two candidates are vying for the office? Is it possible for a highly accurate medical test to give mostly incorrect results? Can you tile your floor with regular pentagons? How can you use only the first digit of sales numbers to determine if your accountant is lying? Can mathematics give insights into free will? Edward Scheinerman, an accomplished mathematician and enthusiastic educator, answers all these questions and more in this book, a collection of mathematical masterworks. In bite-sized chapters that require only high school algebra, he invites readers to try their hands at solving mathematical puzzles and provides an engaging and friendly tour of numbers, shapes, and uncertainty. The result is an unforgettable introduction to the fundamentals and pleasures of thinking mathematically.

Convenient access to information from every area of mathematics: Fourier transforms, Z transforms, linear and nonlinear programming, calculus of variations, random-process theory, special functions, combinatorial analysis, game theory, much more.

An entertaining look at the origins of mathematical symbols While all of us regularly use basic math symbols such as those for plus, minus, and equals, few of us know that many of these symbols weren't available before the sixteenth century. What did mathematicians rely on for their work before then? And how did mathematical notations evolve into what we know today? In Enlightening Symbols, popular math writer Joseph Mazur explains the fascinating history behind the development of our mathematical notation system. He shows how symbols were used initially, how one symbol replaced another over time, and how written math was conveyed before and after symbols became widely adopted. Traversing mathematical history and the foundations of numerals in different cultures, Mazur looks at how historians have disagreed over the origins of the numerical system for the past two centuries. He follows the transfigurations of algebra from a rhetorical style to a symbolic one, demonstrating that most algebra before the sixteenth century was written in prose or in verse employing the written names of numerals. Mazur also investigates the subconscious and psychological effects that mathematical symbols have had on mathematical thought, moods, meaning, communication, and comprehension. He considers how these symbols influence us (through similarity, association, identity, resemblance, and repeated imagery), how they lead to new ideas by subconscious associations, how they make connections between experience and the unknown, and how they contribute to the communication of basic mathematics. From words to abbreviations to symbols, this book shows how math evolved to the familiar forms we use today.

Introductory Statistics is designed for the one-semester, introduction to statistics course and is geared toward students majoring in fields other than math or engineering. This text assumes students have been exposed to intermediate algebra, and it focuses on the applications of statistical knowledge rather than the theory behind it. The foundation of this textbook is Collaborative Statistics, by Barbara Illowsky and Susan Dean. Additional topics, examples, and ample opportunities for practice have been added to each chapter. The development choices for this textbook were made with the guidance of many faculty members who are deeply involved in teaching this course. These choices led to innovations in art, terminology, and practical applications, all with a goal of increasing relevance and accessibility for students. We strive to make the discipline meaningful, so that students can draw from it a working knowledge that will enrich their future studies and help them make sense of the world around them. Coverage and Scope Chapter 1 Sampling and Data Chapter 2 Descriptive Statistics Chapter 3 Probability Topics Chapter 4 Discrete Random Variables Chapter 5 Continuous Random Variables Chapter 6 The Normal Distribution Chapter 7 The Central Limit Theorem Chapter 8 Confidence Intervals Chapter 9 Hypothesis Testing with One Sample Chapter 10 Hypothesis Testing with Two Samples Chapter 11 The Chi-Square Distribution Chapter 12 Linear Regression and Correlation Chapter 13 F Distribution and One-Way ANOVA

Head First Statistics

No Bullshit Guide to Linear Algebra

A Guide to the Taylor System of Mathematics

The Math Pact, Middle School

A Guide to Business Statistics

Value-at-Risk

A comprehensive introduction to statistics that teaches the fundamentals with real-life scenarios, and covers histograms, quartiles, probability, Bayes' theorem, predictions, approximations, random samples, and related topics.

Nick Higham follows up his successful HWMS volume with this much-anticipated second edition.

This is the fourth edition of the standard introductory text and complete reference for scientists in all disciplines, as well as engineers. This fully revised version includes important updates on articles and books as well as information on a crucial new topic: how to create transparencies and computer projections, both for classrooms and professional meetings. The text maintains its user-friendly, example-based, visual approach, gently easing readers into the secrets of LaTeX with The Short Course. Then it introduces basic ideas through sample articles and documents. It includes a visual guide and detailed exposition of multiline math formulas, and even provides instructions on preparing books for publishers.

Value-at-risk (VaR) is a measure of market risk that has been widely adopted since the mid-1990s for use on trading floors. It describes how to design, implement, and use scalable production VaR measures on actual trading floors. Practical, detailed examples are drawn from markets around the world, including: Euro deposits, Pacific Basin equities, physical coffees, and North American natural gas. Real-world challenges relating to market data, portfolio mappings, multicollinearity, and intra-horizon events are addressed in detail. Exercises reinforce concepts and walk readers step-by-step through computations. Sophisticated techniques are fully disclosed, including: quadratic ("delta-gamma") methods for nonlinear portfolios, variance reduction (control variates and stratified sampling) for Monte Carlo VaR measures, principal component remappings, techniques to "fix" estimated covariance matrices that are not positive-definite, the Cornish-Fisher expansion, and orthogonal GARCH.

Comprehensive List of Mathematical Symbols

All the Mathematics You Missed

Handbook of Mathematical Functions

A Guide for Engineers and Scientists

A Guide to Discovering Mathematics

A Comparative History

Combining stories of great writers and philosophers with quotations and riddles, this completely original text for first courses in mathematical logic examines problems related to proofs, propositional logic and first-order logic, undecidability, and other topics. 2013 edition.

This classic study notes the origin of a mathematical symbol, the competition it encountered, its spread among writers in different countries, its rise to popularity, and its eventual decline or ultimate survival. 1929 edition.

Mathematics is beautiful—and it can be fun and exciting as well as practical. Good Math is your guide to some of the most intriguing topics from two thousand years of mathematics: from Egyptian fractions to Turing machines; from the real meaning of numbers to proof trees, group symmetry, and mechanical computation. If you've ever wondered what lay beyond the proofs you struggled to complete in high school geometry, or what limits the capabilities of computer on your desk, this is the book for you. Why do Roman numerals persist? How do we know that some infinities are larger than others? And how can we know for certain a program will ever finish? In this fast-paced tour of modern and not-so-modern math, computer scientist Mark Chu-Carroll explores some of the greatest breakthroughs and disappointments of more than two thousand years of mathematical thought. There is joy and beauty in mathematics, and in more than two dozen essays drawn from his popular "Good Math" blog, you'll find concepts, proofs, and examples that are often surprising, counterintuitive, or just plain weird. Mark begins his journey with the basics of numbers, with an entertaining trip through the integers and the natural, rational, irrational, and transcendental numbers. The voyage continues with a look at some of the oldest numbers in mathematics, including zero, the golden ratio, imaginary numbers, Roman numerals, and Egyptian and continuing fractions. After a deep dive into modern logic, including an introduction to linear logic and the logic-savvy Prolog language, the trip concludes with a tour of modern set theory and the advances and paradoxes of modern mechanical computing. If your high school or college math course left you grasping for the inner meaning behind the numbers, Mark's book will both entertain and enlighten you.

An accessible text that explains fundamental concepts in business statistics that are often obscured by formulae and mathematical notation A Guide to Business Statistics offers a practical approach to statistics that covers the fundamental concepts in business and economics. The book maintains the level of rigor of a more conventional textbook in business statistics but uses a more streamlined and intuitive approach. In short, A Guide to Business Statistics provides clarity to the typical statistics textbook cluttered with notation and formulae. The author—an expert in the field—offers concise and straightforward explanations to the core principles and techniques in business statistics. The concepts are introduced through examples, and the text is designed to be accessible to readers with a variety of backgrounds. To enhance learning, most of the mathematical formulae and notation appears in technical appendices at the end of each chapter. This important resource: Offers a comprehensive guide to understanding business statistics targeting business and economics students and professionals Introduces the concepts and techniques through concise and intuitive examples Focuses on understanding by moving distracting formulae and mathematical notation to appendices Offers intuition, insights, humor, and practical advice for students of business statistics Features coverage of sampling techniques, descriptive statistics, probability, sampling distributions, confidence intervals, hypothesis tests, and regression Written for undergraduate business students, business and economics majors, teachers, and practitioners, A Guide to Business Statistics offers an accessible guide to the key concepts and fundamental principles in statistics.

A Review for Physics, Chemistry and Engineering Students

Mathematical Notation

Theory and Practice

Definitions, Theorems, and Formulas for Reference and Review

But Need to Know for Graduate School

Complete Version

The Oxford Users' Guide to Mathematics is one of the leading handbooks on mathematics available. It presents a comprehensive modern picture of mathematics and emphasises the relations between the different branches of mathematics, and the applications of mathematics in engineering and the natural sciences. The Oxford User's Guide covers a broad spectrum of mathematics starting with the basic material and progressing on to more advanced topics that have come to the fore in the last few decades. The book is organised into mathematical sub-disciplines including analysis, algebra, geometry, foundations of mathematics, calculus of variations and optimisation, theory of probability and mathematical statistics, numerical mathematics and scientific computing, and history of mathematics. The book is supplemented by numerous tables on infinite series, special functions, integrals, integral transformations, mathematical statistics, and fundamental constants in physics. It also includes a comprehensive bibliography of key contemporary literature as well as an extensive glossary and index. The wealth of material, reaching across all levels and numerous sub-disciplines, makes The Oxford User's Guide to Mathematics an invaluable reference source for students of engineering, mathematics, computer science, and the natural sciences, as well as teachers, practitioners, and researchers in industry and academia.

An extensive summary of mathematical functions that occur in physical and engineering problems

This book will help those wishing to teach a course in technical writing, or who wish to write themselves.

This book reminds students in junior, senior and graduate level courses in physics, chemistry and engineering of the math they may have forgotten (or learned imperfectly) that is needed to succeed in science courses. The focus is on math actually used in physics, chemistry, and engineering, and the approach to mathematics begins with 12 examples of increasing complexity, designed to hone the student's ability to think in mathematical terms and to apply quantitative methods to scientific problems. Detailed illustrations and links to reference material online help further comprehension. The second edition features new pedagogy and illustrations and features expanded chapters on matrix algebra and differential equations. Use of proven pedagogical techniques developed during the author's 40 years of teaching experience New practice problems and exercises to enhance comprehension Coverage of fairly advanced topics, including vector and matrix algebra, partial differential equations, special functions and complex variables

Principles of Mathematics Book 1 Teacher Guide

Achieving Instructional Coherence Within and Across Grades

A Short History of Mathematical Notation and Its Hidden Powers

A Practical Guide

Resources for Everyone

Handbook of Writing for the Mathematical Sciences

Often calculus and mechanics are taught as separate subjects. It shouldn't be like that. Learning calculus without mechanics is incredibly boring. Learning mechanics without calculus is missing the point. This textbook integrates both subjects and highlights the profound connections between them. This is the deal. Give me 350 pages of your attention, and I'll teach you everything you need to know about functions, limits, derivatives, integrals, vectors, forces, and accelerations. This book is the only math book you'll need for the first semester of undergraduate studies in science. With concise, jargon-free lessons on topics in math and physics, each section covers one concept at the level required for a first-year university course.

Anyone can pick up this book and become proficient in calculus and mechanics, regardless of their mathematical background.

In most mathematics textbooks, the most exciting part of mathematics — the process of invention and discovery — is completely hidden from the reader. The aim of *Knots and Surfaces* is to change all that. By means of a series of carefully selected tasks, this book leads readers to discover some real mathematics. There are no formulas to memorize; no procedures to follow. The book is a guide: its job is to start you in the right direction and to bring you back if you stray too far. Discovery is left to you.

Rules are set forth to help technical typists convert handwritten symbols into an intelligible printed form. Instructions are given for typing symbols and fractions, what spacing to use, and the arrangement of equations.

A schoolwide solution for mathematics success! When "rules" seem to change from year to year, mathematics can seem like a disconnected mystery for students. Clear up the confusion with a Mathematics Whole-School Agreement! Expanded from the highly popular "Rules that Expire" series of NCTM articles, this essential guide leads educators through the collaborative step-by-step process of establishing a coherent and consistent learner-centered and equitable approach to mathematics instruction. You'll learn to avoid "rules that expire"—tricks that may seem to help students in one grade but hurt in the long run. Features include - Abundant grade-specific examples - Effective working plans for sustainability - Barrier-busting tips, to-dos, and try-it-outs - PLC prompts and discussion points

Knots and Surfaces

With Formulas, Graphs, and Mathematical Tables

A Handbook of Mathematical Discourse

Discrete Mathematics

Mathematics for Machine Learning

How to Write Mathematics

This textbook offers a carefully paced and sympathetic treatment of linear algebra, assuming knowledge only of the basic notation and elementary ideas of set theory. It progresses gradually to the more powerful and abstract notions of linear algebra, providing exercises which test and develop the reader's understanding at the end of each section. Full answers are given for most of the exercises to facilitate self-paced study.

This textbook covers the material for an undergraduate linear algebra course: vectors, matrices, linear transformations, computational techniques, geometric constructions, and theoretical foundations. The explanations are given in an informal conversational tone. The book also contains 100+ problems and exercises with answers and solutions. A special feature of this textbook is the prerequisites chapter that covers topics from high school math, which are necessary for learning linear algebra. The presence of this chapter makes the book suitable for beginners and the general audience-readers need not be math experts to read this book. Another unique aspect of the book are the applications chapters (Ch 7, 8, and 9) that discuss applications of linear algebra to engineering, computer science, economics, chemistry, machine learning, and even quantum mechanics.

Principia Mathematica was first published in 1910-13: this is the ninth impression of the second edition of 1925-7. The Principia has long been recognised as one of the intellectual landmarks of the century. It was the first book to show clearly the close relationship between mathematics and formal logic. Starting from a minimal number of axioms, Whitehead and Russell display the structure of both kinds of thought. No other book has had such an influence on the subsequent history of mathematical philosophy.

The fundamental mathematical tools needed to understand machine learning include linear algebra, analytic geometry, matrix decompositions, vector calculus, optimization, probability and statistics. These topics are traditionally taught in disparate courses, making it hard for data science or computer science students, or professionals, to efficiently learn the mathematics. This self-contained textbook bridges the gap between mathematical and machine learning texts, introducing the mathematical concepts with a minimum of prerequisites. It uses these concepts to derive four central machine learning methods: linear regression, principal component analysis, Gaussian mixture models and support vector machines. For students and others with a mathematical background, these derivations provide a starting point to machine learning texts. For those learning the mathematics for the first time, the methods help build intuition and practical experience with applying mathematical concepts. Every chapter includes worked examples and exercises to test understanding. Programming tutorials are offered on the book's web site.

A Geek's Guide to the Beauty of Numbers, Logic, and Computation

Writing Mathematical Papers in English

A History of Mathematical Notations: Notations in elementary mathematics

Mathematics: A Discrete Introduction

The Writing of Braille Mathematical Notation

An Open Introduction

An introduction to a broad range of topics in deep learning, covering mathematical and conceptual background, deep learning techniques used in industry, and research perspectives. "Written by three experts in the field, Deep Learning is the only comprehensive book on the subject." —Elon Musk, cochair of OpenAI, cofounder and CEO of Tesla and SpaceX Deep learning is a form of machine learning that enables computers to learn from experience and understand the world in terms of a hierarchy of concepts. Because the computer gathers knowledge from experience, there is no need for a human computer operator to formally specify all the knowledge that the computer needs. The hierarchy of concepts allows the computer to learn complicated concepts by building them out of simpler ones; a graph of these hierarchies would be many layers deep. This book introduces a broad range of topics in deep learning. The text offers mathematical and conceptual background, covering relevant concepts in linear algebra, probability theory, information theory, numerical computation, and machine learning. It describes deep learning techniques used by practitioners in industry, including deep feedforward networks, regularization, optimization algorithms, convolutional networks, sequence modeling, and practical methodology, and it surveys such applications as natural language processing, speech recognition, computer vision, online recommendation systems, bioinformatics, and videogames. Finally, the book offers research perspectives, covering such theoretical topics as linear factor models, autoencoders, representation learning, structured probabilistic models, Monte Carlo methods, the partition function, approximate inference, and deep generative models. Deep Learning can be used by undergraduate or graduate students planning careers in either industry or research, and by software engineers who want to begin using deep learning in their products or platforms. A website offers supplementary material for both readers and instructors.

Teacher Guide for Book 1 of the Principles of Mathematics - Biblical Worldview Curriculum for junior high! Math is a real-life tool that points us to God and helps us explore His creation, yet it often comes across as dry facts and meaningless rules. Here at last is a curriculum that has a biblical worldview integrated throughout the text and problems, not just added as an afterthought. The resources in the Teacher Guide will help students master and apply the skills learned in the Student Textbook. What does this Teacher Guide include? Worksheets, Quizzes, and Tests: These perforated, three-hole punched pages help provide practice on the principles taught in the main student textbook. Answer Keys: The answers are included for the worksheets, quizzes, and tests found in this Teacher Guide Schedule: A suggested calendar schedule is provided for completing the material in one year, though this can be adapted to meet individual student needs. There is also an accelerated schedule for completing the material in one semester. Are there any prerequisites for this course? This curriculum is aimed at grades 6-8, fitting into most math approaches the year or two years prior to starting high school algebra. If following traditional grade levels, Book 1 should be completed in grade 6 or 7, and Book 2 in grade 7 or 8. In Book 1 students should have a basic knowledge of arithmetic (basic arithmetic will be reviewed, but at a fast pace and while teaching problem-solving skills) and a biblical worldview of math) and sufficient mental development to think through the concepts and examples given. Typically, anyone in sixth grade or higher should be prepared to begin. The focus of the course is actually learning math for life, not simply preparing to pass a test.

Ever wonder if there's a reference guide out there summarizing most of the symbols used in mathematics, along with contextual examples and LaTeX code so that you can pick up the various topics of mathematics at an unusual speed? Well now there is! In this jam-packed 75-page eBook, the Comprehensive List of Mathematical Symbols will take you through thousands of symbols in 10+ topics and 6 main categories. Each symbol also comes with their own defining examples, LaTeX codes and links to additional resources, making the eBook both a handy reference and a powerful tool for consolidating one's foundation of mathematics. Highlights - Featuring 1000+ of symbols from basic math, algebra, logic, set theory to calculus, analysis, probability and statistics - Comes with LaTeX code, defining contextual examples and links to additional resources - Clear, Concise, Straight-to-the-point with no fluff - Informative, Engaging, Excellent for shortening the learning/reviewing curve. Table of Contents 1) Constants Key Mathematical Numbers Key Mathematical Sets Key Mathematical Infinities 2) Variables Variables for Numbers Variables in Geometry Variables in Logic Variables in Set Theory Variables in Linear/Abstract Algebra Variables in Probability and Statistics Variables in Calculus 3) Delimiters Common Delimiters Other Delimiters 4) Alphabet Letters Greek Letters Used in Mathematics Other Greek Letters 5) Operators Common Operators Number-related Operators Common Number-based Operators Complex-number-based Operators Function-related Operators Common Function-based Operators Elementary Functions Key Calculus-related Functions and Transforms Other Key Functions Operators in Geometry Operators in Logic Logical Connectives Quantifiers Substitution/Valuation-based Operators Set-related Operators Operators in Algebra Vector-related Operators Matrix-related Operators Vector-space-related Operators Abstract-algebra-related Operators Operators in Probability and Statistics Combinatorial Operators Probability-related Operators Probability-related Functions Discrete Probability Distributions Continuous Probability Distributions and Associated Functions Statistical Operators Operators in Calculus Operators Related to Sequence, Series and Limit Derivative-based Operators Integral-based Operators 6) Relational Symbols Equality-based Relational Symbols Comparison-based Relational Symbols Number-related Relational Symbols Relational Symbols in Geometry Relational Symbols in Logic Set-related Relational Symbols Relational Symbols in Abstract Algebra Relational Symbols in Probability and Statistics Relational Symbols in Calculus 7) Notational Symbols Common Notational Symbols Intervals

Notational Symbols in Geometry and Trigonometry Notational Symbols in Probability and Statistics Notational Symbols in Calculus This introduction to the philosophy of mathematics focuses on contemporary debates in an important and central area of philosophy. The reader is taken on a fascinating and entertaining journey through some intriguing mathematical and philosophical territory, including such topics as the realism/anti-realism debate in mathematics, mathematical explanation, the limits of mathematics, the significance of mathematical notation, inconsistent mathematics and the applications of mathematics. Each chapter has a number of discussion questions and recommended further reading from both the contemporary literature and older sources. Very little mathematical background is assumed and all of the mathematics encountered is clearly introduced and explained using a wide variety of examples. The book is suitable for an undergraduate course in philosophy of mathematics and, more widely, for anyone interested in philosophy and mathematics.

Numerical Notation

Deep Learning

A Guide to the Typing of Mathematical Notation

Principia Mathematica

Good Math

The Mathematics Lover's Companion

This book is a cross-cultural reference volume of all attested numerical notation systems, encompassing more than 100 such systems used over the past 5,500 years. Using a typology that defies unilinear evolutionary models, Stephen Chrisomalis identifies five basic types of numerical notation systems, tracks relationships between systems, and creates a general model of change that incorporates social, historical, and cognitive factors.

Mathematical NotationA Guide For Engineers and ScientistsEdward Scheinerman This book teaches the art of writing mathematics, an essential -and difficult- skill for any mathematics student. The book begins with an informal introduction on basic writing principles and a review of the essential dictionary for mathematics. Writing techniques are developed gradually, from the small to the large: words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, to end with short compositions. These may represent the introduction of a concept, the abstract of a presentation or the proof of a theorem. Along the way the student will learn how to establish a coherent notation, mix words and symbols effectively, write neat formulae, and structure a definition. Some elements of logic and all common methods of proofs are featured, including various versions of induction and existence proofs. The book concludes with advice on specific aspects of thesis writing (choosing of a title, composing an abstract, compiling a bibliography) illustrated by large number of real-life examples. Many exercises are included; over 150 of them have complete solutions, to facilitate self-study.

Mathematical Writing will be of interest to all mathematics students who want to raise the quality of their coursework, reports, exams, and dissertations. This classic guide contains four essays on writing mathematical books and papers at the research level and at the level of graduate texts. The authors are all well known for their writing skills, as well as their mathematical accomplishments. The first essay, by Steenrod, discusses writing books, either monographs or textbooks. He gives both general and specific advice, getting into such details as the need for a good introduction. The longest essay is by Halmos, and contains many of the pieces of his advice that are repeated even today: In order to say something well you must have something to say; write for someone; think about the alphabet. Halmos's advice is systematic and practical. Schiffer addresses the issue by examining four types of mathematical writing: research paper, monograph, survey, and textbook, and gives advice for each form of exposition. Dieudonne's contribution is mostly a commentary on the earlier essays, with clear statements of where he disagrees with his coauthors. The advice in this small book will be useful to mathematicians at all levels.

Oxford Users' Guide to Mathematics

No bullshit guide to math and physics

A Beginner's Guide to Mathematical Logic

Guide to Essential Math

More Math Into LaTeX

Introductory Statistics

Discrete Mathematics will be of use to any undergraduate as well as post graduate courses in Computer Science and Mathematics. The syllabi of all these courses have been studied in depth and utmost care has been taken to ensure that all the essential topics in discrete structures are adequately emphasized. The book will enable the students to develop the requisite computational skills needed in software engineering.

Mathematics is a language with a unique vocabulary, written with a dizzying array of often incomprehensible symbols. If we are unsure of the meaning or usage of a mathematical word, a quick internet search is invaluable. But what are we to do when confronted with some strange mathematical hieroglyph? What does one type into the search bar? This book is the answer! Our goal is to cover mathematical notation commonly used by engineers and scientists - notation a university student is likely to encounter. We make no attempt to teach the mathematics behind these symbols. Rather, our goal is to give reminders of what these symbols mean: from there, we can consult textbooks or resources on the web. The book is organized by mathematical topic, but multiple indices steer the reader to each symbol's explanation. We also show how to produce the symbols in LaTeX and give guidance on their mathematical usage.

MATHEMATICS: A DISCRETE INTRODUCTION teaches students the fundamental concepts in discrete mathematics and proof-writing skills. With its clear presentation, the text shows students how to present cases logically beyond this course. All of the material is directly applicable to computer science and engineering, but it is presented from a mathematician's perspective. Students will learn that discrete mathematics is very useful, especially those whose interests lie in computer science and engineering, as well as those who plan to study probability, statistics, operations research, and other areas of applied mathematics.

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Note: This is the 3rd edition. If you need the 2nd edition for a course you are taking, it can be found as a "other format" on amazon, or by searching its isbn: 1534970746 This gentle introduction to discrete mathematics is written for first and second year math majors, especially those who intend to teach. The text begins on specific aspects of thesis writing (choosing of a title, composing an abstract, compiling a bibliography) illustrated by large number of real-life examples. Many exercises are included; over 150 of them have complete solutions, to facilitate self-study.

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