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# Bookmark File PDF A FIRST COURSE IN MATHEMATICAL MODELING SOLUTION MANUAL

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## **YUGWEU - RAMIREZ RICHARD**

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The book studies a set of mathematical tools and techniques most necessary for undergraduate economics majors as they transition from largely non-technical first-year principles courses into calculus-based upper-level courses in economics. The book's presentation style places more emphasis on the intuition underlying the mathematical concepts and results discussed and less on proofs and technical details. Its discussion topics have been chosen in terms of their immediate usefulness for beginners, while examples and applications are drawn from material that is familiar from introductory economics courses.

The book assumes next to no prior knowledge of the topic. The first part introduces the core mathematics, always in conjunction with the physical context. In the second part of the book, a series of examples showcases some of the more conceptually advanced areas of physics, the presentation of which draws on the

developments in the first part. A large number of problems helps students to hone their skills in using the presented mathematical methods. Solutions to the problems are available to instructors on an associated password-protected website for lecturers.

Students must prove all of the theorems in this undergraduate-level text, which features extensive outlines to assist in study and comprehension. Thorough and well-written, the treatment provides sufficient material for a one-year undergraduate course. The logical presentation anticipates students' questions, and complete definitions and expositions of topics relate new concepts to previously discussed subjects. Most of the material focuses on point-set topology with the exception of the last chapter. Topics include sets and functions, infinite sets and transfinite numbers, topological spaces and basic concepts, product spaces, connectivity, and compactness. Additional subjects include separation axioms, complete spaces, and homotopy

and the fundamental group. Numerous hints and figures illuminate the text. Dover (2014) republication of the edition originally published by The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1975. See every Dover book in print at [www.doverpublications.com](http://www.doverpublications.com)

This book is about differentiation of functions. It is divided into two parts, which can be used as different textbooks, one for an advanced undergraduate course in functions of one variable and one for a graduate course on Sobolev functions. The first part develops the theory of monotone, absolutely continuous, and bounded variation functions of one variable and their relationship with Lebesgue–Stieltjes measures and Sobolev functions. It also studies decreasing rearrangement and curves. The second edition includes a chapter on functions mapping time into Banach spaces. The second part of the book studies functions of several variables. It begins with an overview of classical results such as Rademacher's and Stepanoff's differentiability theorems, Whitney's extension theorem, Brouwer's fixed point theorem, and the divergence theorem for Lipschitz domains. It then moves to distributions, Fourier transforms and tempered distributions. The remaining chapters are a treatise on Sobolev functions. The second edition focuses more on higher order derivatives and it includes the interpolation theorems of Gagliardo and Nirenberg. It studies embedding theorems, extension domains, chain rule, superposition, Poincaré's inequalities and traces. A major change compared to the first edition is the chapter on Besov spaces, which are now treated using interpolation theory.

The first course in analysis which follows elementary calculus is a critical one for

students who are seriously interested in mathematics. Traditional advanced calculus was precisely what its name indicates—a course with topics in calculus emphasizing problem solving rather than theory. As a result students were often given a misleading impression of what mathematics is all about; on the other hand the current approach, with its emphasis on theory, gives the student insight in the fundamentals of analysis. In *A First Course in Real Analysis* we present a theoretical basis of analysis which is suitable for students who have just completed a course in elementary calculus. Since the sixteen chapters contain more than enough analysis for a one year course, the instructor teaching a one or two quarter or a one semester junior level course should easily find those topics which he or she thinks students should have. The first Chapter, on the real number system, serves two purposes. Because most students entering this course have had no experience in devising proofs of theorems, it provides an opportunity to develop facility in theorem proving. Although the elementary processes of numbers are familiar to most students, greater understanding of these processes is acquired by those who work the problems in Chapter 1. As a second purpose, we provide, for those instructors who wish to give a comprehensive course in analysis, a fairly complete treatment of the real number system including a section on mathematical induction. “Proofs and Fundamentals: A First Course in Abstract Mathematics” 2nd edition is designed as a “transition” course to introduce undergraduates to the writing of rigorous mathematical proofs, and to such fundamental mathematical ideas as sets, functions, relations, and cardinality. The text serves as a bridge between computational courses such as calculus,

and more theoretical, proofs-oriented courses such as linear algebra, abstract algebra and real analysis. This 3-part work carefully balances Proofs, Fundamentals, and Extras. Part 1 presents logic and basic proof techniques; Part 2 thoroughly covers fundamental material such as sets, functions and relations; and Part 3 introduces a variety of extra topics such as groups, combinatorics and sequences. A gentle, friendly style is used, in which motivation and informal discussion play a key role, and yet high standards in rigor and in writing are never compromised. New to the second edition: 1) A new section about the foundations of set theory has been added at the end of the chapter about sets. This section includes a very informal discussion of the Zermelo–Fraenkel Axioms for set theory. We do not make use of these axioms subsequently in the text, but it is valuable for any mathematician to be aware that an axiomatic basis for set theory exists. Also included in this new section is a slightly expanded discussion of the Axiom of Choice, and new discussion of Zorn's Lemma, which is used later in the text. 2) The chapter about the cardinality of sets has been rearranged and expanded. There is a new section at the start of the chapter that summarizes various properties of the set of natural numbers; these properties play important roles subsequently in the chapter. The sections on induction and recursion have been slightly expanded, and have been relocated to an earlier place in the chapter (following the new section), both because they are more concrete than the material found in the other sections of the chapter, and because ideas from the sections on induction and recursion are used in the other sections. Next comes the section on the cardinality of sets (which was originally the first sec-

tion of the chapter); this section gained proofs of the Schroeder–Bernstein theorem and the Trichotomy Law for Sets, and lost most of the material about finite and countable sets, which has now been moved to a new section devoted to those two types of sets. The chapter concludes with the section on the cardinality of the number systems. 3) The chapter on the construction of the natural numbers, integers and rational numbers from the Peano Postulates was removed entirely. That material was originally included to provide the needed background about the number systems, particularly for the discussion of the cardinality of sets, but it was always somewhat out of place given the level and scope of this text. The background material about the natural numbers needed for the cardinality of sets has now been summarized in a new section at the start of that chapter, making the chapter both self-contained and more accessible than it previously was. 4) The section on families of sets has been thoroughly revised, with the focus being on families of sets in general, not necessarily thought of as indexed. 5) A new section about the convergence of sequences has been added to the chapter on selected topics. This new section, which treats a topic from real analysis, adds some diversity to the chapter, which had hitherto contained selected topics of only an algebraic or combinatorial nature. 6) A new section called "You Are the Professor" has been added to the end of the last chapter. This new section, which includes a number of attempted proofs taken from actual homework exercises submitted by students, offers the reader the opportunity to solidify her facility for writing proofs by critiquing these submissions as if she were the instructor for the course. 7) All known errors have been corrected. 8) Many minor

adjustments of wording have been made throughout the text, with the hope of improving the exposition.

This course is intended for students who have acquired a working knowledge of the calculus and are ready for a more systematic treatment which also brings in other limiting processes, such as the summation of infinite series and the expansion of trigonometric functions as power series.

This text on advanced calculus discusses such topics as number systems, the extreme value problem, continuous functions, differentiation, integration and infinite series. The reader will find the focus of attention shifted from the learning and applying of computational techniques to careful reasoning from hypothesis to conclusion. The book is intended both for a terminal course and as preparation for more advanced studies in mathematics, science, engineering and computation.

To the Teacher. This book is designed to introduce a student to some of the important ideas of algebraic topology by emphasizing the relations of these ideas with other areas of mathematics. Rather than choosing one point of view of modern topology (homotopy theory, simplicial complexes, singular theory, axiomatic homology, differential topology, etc.), we concentrate our attention on concrete problems in low dimensions, introducing only as much algebraic machinery as necessary for the problems we meet. This makes it possible to see a wider variety of important features of the subject than is usual in a beginning text. The book is designed for students of mathematics or science who are not aiming to become practicing algebraic topologists-without, we hope, discouraging budding topologists. We also feel

that this approach is in better harmony with the historical development of the subject. What would we like a student to know after a first course in topology (assuming we reject the answer: half of what one would like the student to know after a second course in topology)? Our answers to this have guided the choice of material, which includes: understanding the relation between homology and integration, first on plane domains, later on Riemann surfaces and in higher dimensions; winding numbers and degrees of mappings, fixed-point theorems; applications such as the Jordan curve theorem, invariance of domain; indices of vector fields and Euler characteristics; fundamental groups

A mathematical introduction to the theory and applications of logic and set theory with an emphasis on writing proofs. Highlighting the applications and notations of basic mathematical concepts within the framework of logic and set theory, *A First Course in Mathematical Logic and Set Theory* introduces how logic is used to prepare and structure proofs and solve more complex problems. The book begins with propositional logic, including two-column proofs and truth table applications, followed by first-order logic, which provides the structure for writing mathematical proofs. Set theory is then introduced and serves as the basis for defining relations, functions, numbers, mathematical induction, ordinals, and cardinals. The book concludes with a primer on basic model theory with applications to abstract algebra. *A First Course in Mathematical Logic and Set Theory* also includes: Section exercises designed to show the interactions between topics and reinforce the presented ideas and concepts. Numerous examples that illustrate theorems and employ basic concepts such as Euclid's lemma, the

Fibonacci sequence, and unique factorization. Coverage of important theorems including the well-ordering theorem, completeness theorem, compactness theorem, as well as the theorems of Löwenheim-Skolem, Burali-Forti, Hartogs, Cantor-Schröder-Bernstein, and König. An excellent textbook for students studying the foundations of mathematics and mathematical proofs, *A First Course in Mathematical Logic and Set Theory* is also appropriate for readers preparing for careers in mathematics education or computer science. In addition, the book is ideal for introductory courses on mathematical logic and/or set theory and appropriate for upper-undergraduate transition courses with rigorous mathematical reasoning involving algebra, number theory, or analysis.

How many dimensions does our universe require for a comprehensive physical description? In 1905, Poincaré argued philosophically about the necessity of the three familiar dimensions, while recent research is based on 11 dimensions or even 23 dimensions. The notion of dimension itself presented a basic problem to the pioneers of topology. Cantor asked if dimension was a topological feature of Euclidean space. To answer this question, some important topological ideas were introduced by Brouwer, giving shape to a subject whose development dominated the twentieth century. The basic notions in topology are varied and a comprehensive grounding in point-set topology, the definition and use of the fundamental group, and the beginnings of homology theory requires considerable time. The goal of this book is a focused introduction through these classical topics, aiming throughout at the classical result of the Invariance of Dimension. This text is based on the author's course given at Vassar College and is in-

tended for advanced undergraduate students. It is suitable for a semester-long course on topology for students who have studied real analysis and linear algebra. It is also a good choice for a capstone course, senior seminar, or independent study.

This textbook provides a coherent introduction to the main concepts and methods of one-parameter statistical inference. Intended for students of Mathematics taking their first course in Statistics, the focus is on Statistics for Mathematicians rather than on Mathematical Statistics. The goal is not to focus on the mathematical/theoretical aspects of the subject, but rather to provide an introduction to the subject tailored to the mindset and tastes of Mathematics students, who are sometimes turned off by the informal nature of Statistics courses. This book can be used as the basis for an elementary semester-long first course on Statistics with a firm sense of direction that does not sacrifice rigor. The deeper goal of the text is to attract the attention of promising Mathematics students.

*A First Course in Logic* is an introduction to first-order logic suitable for first and second year mathematicians and computer scientists. There are three components to this course: propositional logic; Boolean algebras; and predicate/first-order, logic. Logic is the basis of proofs in mathematics — how do we know what we say is true? — and also of computer science — how do I know this program will do what I think it will? Surprisingly little mathematics is needed to learn and understand logic (this course doesn't involve any calculus). The real mathematical prerequisite is an ability to manipulate symbols: in other words, basic algebra. Anyone who can write programs should have this ability.



This self-contained text will appeal to readers from diverse fields and varying backgrounds. Topics include 1st-order recursive arithmetic, 1st- and 2nd-order logic, and the arithmetization of syntax. Numerous exercises; some solutions. 1969 edition.

This is the only book that teaches all aspects of modern mathematical modeling and that is specifically designed to introduce undergraduate students to problem solving in the context of biology. Included is an integrated package of theoretical modeling and analysis tools, computational modeling techniques, and parameter estimation and model validation methods, with a focus on integrating analytical and computational tools in the modeling of biological processes. Divided into three parts, it covers basic analytical modeling techniques; introduces computational tools used in the modeling of biological problems; and includes various problems from epidemiology, ecology, and physiology. All chapters include realistic biological examples, including many exercises related to biological questions. In addition, 25 open-ended research projects are provided, suitable for students. An accompanying Web site contains solutions and a tutorial for the implementation of the computational modeling techniques. Calculations can be done in modern computing languages such as Maple, Mathematica, and MATLAB.

The aim of this book is to help students write mathematics better. Throughout it are large exercise sets well-integrated with the text and varying appropriately from easy to hard. Basic issues are treated, and attention is given to small issues like not placing a mathematical symbol directly after a punctuation mark. And it provides many examples of what students should think and what they should

write and how these two are often not the same.

A classic calculus text reissued in the Cambridge Mathematical Library. Clear and logical, with many examples.

Mathematical Analysis (often called Advanced Calculus) is generally found by students to be one of their hardest courses in Mathematics. This text uses the so-called sequential approach to continuity, differentiability and integration to make it easier to understand the subject. Topics that are generally glossed over in the standard Calculus courses are given careful study here. For example, what exactly is a 'continuous' function? And how exactly can one give a careful definition of 'integral'? The latter question is often one of the mysterious points in a Calculus course - and it is quite difficult to give a rigorous treatment of integration! The text has a large number of diagrams and helpful margin notes; and uses many graded examples and exercises, often with complete solutions, to guide students through the tricky points. It is suitable for self-study or use in parallel with a standard university course on the subject.

Research in the past thirty years on the foundations of thermodynamics has led not only to a better understanding of the early developments of the subject but also to formulations of the First and Second Laws that permit both a rigorous analysis of the consequences of these laws and a substantial broadening of the class of systems to which the laws can fruitfully be applied. Moreover, modern formulations of the laws of thermodynamics have now achieved logically parallel forms at a level accessible to undergraduate students in science and engineering who have completed the standard calculus sequence and who wish to

understand the role which mathematics can play in scientific inquiry. My goal in writing this book is to make some of the modern developments in thermodynamics available to readers with the background and orientation just mentioned and to present this material in the form of a text suitable for a one-semester junior-level course. Most of this presentation is taken from notes that I assembled while teaching such a course on two occasions. I found that, aside from a brief review of line integrals and exact differentials in two dimensions and a short discussion of infima and suprema of sets of real numbers, juniors (and even some mature sophomores) had sufficient mathematical background to handle the subject matter. Many of the students whom I taught had very limited experience with formal and rigorous mathematical exposition.

This concise text clearly presents the material needed for year-long analysis courses for advanced undergraduates or beginning graduates.

The new Second Edition of *A First Course in Complex Analysis with Applications* is a truly accessible introduction to the fundamental principles and applications of complex analysis. Designed for the undergraduate student with a calculus background but no prior experience with complex variables, this text discusses theory of the most relevant mathematical topics in a student-friendly manner. With Zill's clear and straightforward writing style, concepts are introduced through numerous examples and clear illustrations. Students are guided and supported through numerous proofs providing them with a higher level of mathematical insight and maturity. Each chapter contains a separate section on the applications of complex variables,

providing students with the opportunity to develop a practical and clear understanding of complex analysis.

Rigorous introduction is simple enough in presentation and context for wide range of students. Symbolizing sentences; logical inference; truth and validity; truth tables; terms, predicates, universal quantifiers; universal specification and laws of identity; more.

Intends to serve as a textbook in Real Analysis at the Advanced Calculus level. This book includes topics like Field of real numbers, Foundation of calculus, Compactness, Connectedness, Riemann integration, Fourier series, Calculus of several variables and Multiple integrals are presented systematically with diagrams and illustrations.

This highly regarded work fills the need for a treatment of elementary discrete mathematics that provides a core of mathematical terminology and concepts as well as emphasizes computer applications. Includes numerous elementary applications to computing and examples with solutions.

Mathematics is the music of science, and real analysis is the Bach of mathematics. There are many other foolish things I could say about the subject of this book, but the foregoing will give the reader an idea of where my heart lies. The present book was written to support a first course in real analysis, normally taken after a year of elementary calculus. Real analysis is, roughly speaking, the modern setting for Calculus, "real" alluding to the field of real numbers that underlies it all. At center stage are functions, defined and taking values in sets of real numbers or in sets (the plane, 3-space, etc.) readily derived from the real numbers; a first course in real analysis traditionally places the emphasis on real-val-

ued functions defined on sets of real numbers. The agenda for the course: (1) start with the axioms for the field of real numbers, (2) build, in one semester and with appropriate rigor, the foundations of calculus (including the "Fundamental Theorem"), and, along the way, (3) develop those skills and attitudes that enable us to continue learning mathematics on our own. Three decades of experience with the exercise have not diminished my astonishment that it can be done.

While the standard sophomore course on elementary differential equations is typically one semester in length, most of the texts currently being used for these courses have evolved into calculus-like presentations that include a large collection of methods and applications, packaged with state-of-the-art color graphics, student solution manuals, the latest fonts, marginal notes, and web-based supplements. All of this adds up to several hundred pages of text and can be very expensive. Many students do not have the time or desire to read voluminous texts and explore internet supplements. That's what makes the format of this differential equations book unique. It is a one-semester, brief treatment of the basic ideas, models, and solution methods. Its limited coverage places it somewhere between an outline and a detailed textbook. The author writes concisely, to the point, and in plain language. Many worked examples and exercises are included. A student who works through this primer will have the tools to go to the next level in applying ODEs to problems in engineering, science, and applied mathematics. It will also give instructors, who want more concise coverage, an alternative to existing texts. This text also encourages students to use a computer algebra system to solve problems numerically. It can be stated

with certainty that the numerical solution of differential equations is a central activity in science and engineering, and it is absolutely necessary to teach students scientific computation as early as possible. Templates of MATLAB programs that solve differential equations are given in an appendix. Maple and Mathematica commands are given as well. The author taught this material on several occasions to students who have had a standard three-semester calculus sequence. It has been well received by many students who appreciated having a small, definitive parcel of material to learn. Moreover, this text gives students the opportunity to start reading mathematics at a slightly higher level than experienced in pre-calculus and calculus; not every small detail is included. Therefore the book can be a bridge in their progress to study more advanced material at the junior-senior level, where books leave a lot to the reader and are not packaged with elementary formats. J. David Logan is Professor of Mathematics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. He is the author of another recent undergraduate textbook, *Applied Partial Differential Equations*, 2nd Edition (Springer 2004).

From the reviews "This is a reprint of the original edition of Lang's 'A First Course in Calculus', which was first published in 1964....The treatment is 'as rigorous as any mathematician would wish it'....[The exercises] are refreshingly simply stated, without any extraneous verbiage, and at times quite challenging....There are answers to all the exercises set and some supplementary problems on each topic to tax even the most able." --Mathematical Gazette

Explore real-world applications of selected mathematical theory, concepts, and methods Exploring related methods that



can be utilized in various fields of practice from science and engineering to business, *A First Course in Applied Mathematics* details how applied mathematics involves predictions, interpretations, analysis, and mathematical modeling to solve real-world problems. Written at a level that is accessible to readers from a wide range of scientific and engineering fields, the book masterfully blends standard topics with modern areas of application and provides the needed foundation for transitioning to more advanced subjects. The author utilizes MATLAB® to showcase the presented theory and illustrate interesting real-world applications to Google's web page ranking algorithm, image compression, cryptography, chaos, and waste management systems. Additional topics covered include: Linear algebra Ranking web pages Matrix factorizations Least squares Image compression Ordinary differential equations Dynamical systems Mathematical models Throughout the book, theoretical and applications-oriented problems and exercises allow readers to test their comprehension of the presented material. An accompanying website features related MATLAB® code and additional resources. *A First Course in Applied Mathematics* is an ideal book for mathematics, computer science, and engineering courses at the upper-undergraduate level. The book also serves as a valuable reference for practitioners working with mathematical modeling, computational methods, and the applications of mathematics in their everyday work.

*A First Course in Fuzzy Logic*, Third Edition continues to provide the ideal introduction to the theory and applications of fuzzy logic. This best-selling text provides a firm mathematical basis for the calculus of fuzzy concepts necessary for

designing intelligent systems and a solid background for readers to pursue further studies and real-world a

The third edition of this concise, popular textbook on elementary differential equations gives instructors an alternative to the many voluminous texts on the market. It presents a thorough treatment of the standard topics in an accessible, easy-to-read, format. The overarching perspective of the text conveys that differential equations are about applications. This book illuminates the mathematical theory in the text with a wide variety of applications that will appeal to students in physics, engineering, the biosciences, economics and mathematics. Instructors are likely to find that the first four or five chapters are suitable for a first course in the subject. This edition contains a healthy increase over earlier editions in the number of worked examples and exercises, particularly those routine in nature. Two appendices include a review with practice problems, and a MATLAB® supplement that gives basic codes and commands for solving differential equations. MATLAB® is not required; students are encouraged to utilize available software to plot many of their solutions. Solutions to even-numbered problems are available on [springer.com](http://springer.com). The second volume of three providing a full and detailed account of undergraduate mathematical analysis.

Offering a solid introduction to the entire modeling process, *A FIRST COURSE IN MATHEMATICAL MODELING*, 4th Edition delivers an excellent balance of theory and practice, giving students hands-on experience developing and sharpening their skills in the modeling process. Throughout the book, students practice key facets of modeling, including creative and empirical model construction, model analysis, and model research. The

authors apply a proven six-step problem-solving process to enhance students' problem-solving capabilities -- whatever their level. Rather than simply emphasizing the calculation step, the authors first ensure that students learn how to identify problems, construct or select models, and figure out what data needs to be collected. By involving students in the mathematical process as early as possible -- beginning with short projects -- the book facilitates their progressive development and confidence in mathematics and modeling. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Offering a solid introduction to the entire modeling process, *A FIRST COURSE IN MATHEMATICAL MODELING*, 5th Edition delivers an excellent balance of theory and practice, and gives you relevant, hands-on experience developing and sharpening your modeling skills. Throughout, the book emphasizes key facets of modeling, including creative and empirical model construction, model analysis, and model research, and provides myriad opportunities for practice. The authors apply a proven six-step problem-solving process to enhance your problem-solving capabilities -- whatever your level. In addition, rather than simply emphasizing the calculation step, the authors first help you learn how to identify problems, construct or select models, and figure out what data needs to be collected. By involving you in the mathematical process as early as possible -- beginning with short projects -- this text facilitates your progressive development and confidence in mathematics and modeling. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available

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"This book succeeds brilliantly by concentrating on a number of core topics...and by treating them in a hugely rich and varied way. The author ensures that the reader will learn a large amount of classical material and perhaps more importantly, will also learn that there is no one approach to the subject. The essence lies in the range and interplay of possible approaches. The author is to be congratulated on a work of deep and enthusiastic scholarship." --MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS

Numerical analysis presents different faces to the world. For mathematicians it is a bona fide mathematical theory with an applicable flavour. For scientists and engineers it is a practical, applied subject, part of the standard repertoire of modelling techniques. For computer scientists it is a theory on the interplay of computer architecture and algorithms for real-number calculations. The tension between these standpoints is the driving force of this book, which presents a rigorous account of the fundamentals of numerical analysis of both ordinary and partial differential equations. The point of departure is mathematical but the exposition strives to maintain a balance between theoretical, algorithmic and applied aspects of the subject. In detail, topics covered include numerical solution of ordinary differential equations by multistep and Runge-Kutta methods; finite difference and finite elements techniques for the Poisson equation; a variety of algorithms to solve large, sparse algebraic systems; methods for parabolic and hyperbolic differential equations and techniques of their analysis. The book is accompanied by an appendix that presents brief back-up in a number of mathematical topics. Dr Iserles concentrates on fundamentals: deriving methods from first principles, analysing them

with a variety of mathematical techniques and occasionally discussing questions of implementation and applications. By doing so, he is able to lead the reader to theoretical understanding of the subject without neglecting its practi-

cal aspects. The outcome is a textbook that is mathematically honest and rigorous and provides its target audience with a wide range of skills in both ordinary and partial differential equations.