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ZION CHAMBERS

Hermann Weyl's Raum - Zeit - Materie and a General Introduction to His Scientific Work JHU

Press
Provides an inside look at the life and mind of the great physicist and his scientific theories, as well as his role in the international peace movement and his views on such topics as social justice, the state of Israel, and music.
Physics in My Generation
Cambridge University Press
Vol. for 1901 has a sketch of Alfred Nobel and his works, by P.T. Cleve.
Axiomatic Thinking I
Springer-Verlag
"In der gesamten physikalischen Lehrbuchliteratur gibt es wohl kaum ein anderes Werk, das auf seinem Feld so unangefochten eine Spitzenstellung behauptet wie das Elektrodynamik-Buch von Jackson, und das bereits seit vier Jahrzehnten." - Physik Journal. Die deutsche Übersetzung dieses Klassikers der theoretischen Physik erscheint jetzt in einer sorgfältig durchgesehenen Neuauflage. Fehler in Gleichungen und Formeln sowie typographische Unstimmigkeiten wurden durchgehend verbessert. Hiermit wird das Werk seinem Anspruch an Genauigkeit und Lesbarkeit weiterhin gerecht. Einzigartig bleibt die konkurrenzlos hohe Anzahl von konkret gerechneten Beispielen, exakt durchgerechneten Fällen und zahlreichen Übungsaufgaben. Nach wie vor ist das Buch seit der 3. Auflage größtenteils in SI geschrieben. Seine Anwendungsnähe (auch zur Experimentalphysik) wird sowohl von

Studenten als auch von Wissenschaftlern, Hochschullehrern und Ingenieuren geschätzt. *Die Maxwell'schen Gleichungen* Springer Science & Business Media Im Zentrum des Bandes steht die Herleitung der Maxwellschen Gleichungen und deren Lösung. Die Stationen auf diesem Weg sind die Gesetze des Strömungsfeldes, der Elektrostatik und Magnetostatik. Der Band richtet sich an Studenten der Elektrotechnik und Informationstechnologie und an Studenten des Faches Physik mit dem Ziel, ihnen den Einstieg in die Vorlesung Elektromagnetische Feldtheorie zu erleichtern. Der Band baut auf den Kenntnissen auf, die in den Leistungskursen Physik und Mathematik der Gymnasien und Gesamtschulen vermittelt werden und ist zum Gebrauch neben den Vorlesungen gedacht. Besonderer Wert wird auf ausführliche Erklärungen in Textform in Verbindung mit vielen Abbildungen gelegt. Alle Formeln werden Schritt für Schritt hergeleitet. *Proceedings of the Section of Sciences* Princeton University Press This volume in its first part reproduces the treatises and papers wherein Professor H.A. Lorentz developed the electromagnetic theory of phenomena in moving systems up to the point achieved in the relativity theory of uniform translations. We have not included the article in the Encyclopaedie der mathematischen Wissenschaften, Vol. V,

number I4, nor the book "Theory of Electrons", for reasons given previously. The second part of the volume contains the work on the theory ot gravitation. In the early development of the theory the author lays stress on the hypothesis of the stagnant ether, and he so firmly believes in the validity of his formula for the ponderomotive force on electric charges, that he is even prepared to abandon the momentum conservation law (see p. 28). It was Max Abraham who in I903 reconciled Lorentz's formula for the force with the conservation law by interpreting the term at fault as the representation of electromagnetic momentum per unit volume of the field, thus meeting the criticism of Henri Poincare. This interpretation was readily taken over by Lorentz. Again, referring to the transformation formula tor the time variable, Professor Lorentz preferred to think 0/ "local time" as a mathematical auxiliary. A dmitting and even stressing the impossibility of discrimin ating experimentally between local time and absolute time, he never relinquished the belief that the latter words might have a meaning after all.

Catalogue of Scientific Papers (1800-1900): ser. 4 , 1884-1900 SPIE-International Society for Optical Engineering

John Stachel, the author of this collection of 37 published and unpublished articles on Albert Einstein, has written about Einstein and

his work for over 40 years. Trained as a theoretical physicist specializing in the theory of relativity, he was chosen as the founding editor of The Collected papers of Albert Einstein 25 years ago, and is currently Director of the Boston University Center for Einstein Studies. Based on a detailed study of documentary evidence, much of which was newly discovered in the course of his work, Stachel debunks many of the old (and some new) myths about Einstein and offers novel insight into his life and work. Throughout the volume, a new, more human picture of Einstein is offered to replace the plaster saint of popular legend. In particular, a youthful Einstein emerges from the obscurity that previously shrouded his early years, and much new light is shed on the origins of the special and general theories of relativity. Also discussed in some detail are Einstein's troubled relationship with his first wife, his friendships with other physicists such as Eddington, Bose, and Pauli, and his Jewish identity. The essays are grouped thematically into the following areas: * The Human Side * Editing the Einstein Papers * Surveys of Einstein's Work * Special Relativity * General Relativity * Quantum Theory * Einstein and Other Scientists * Book Reviews Because the essays are independent of one another, readers will be able to dip into this collection to satisfy varying interests. It will be of particular interest to

historians of 20th century science, working physicists, and students, as well as to the many members of the general reading public who continue to be fascinated by aspects of Einstein's life and work.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature Springer Science & Business Media
Contains the physical papers of the Netherlands.

Huygens' Principle and Hyperbolic Equations Walter de Gruyter
Für die meisten Mathematiker und für viele mathematische Physiker ist der Name Erich Kähler eng verbunden mit wichtigen Begriffen der Geometrie wie zum Beispiel Kähler-Metrik, Kähler-Mannigfaltigkeiten und Kähler-Gruppen. Diese Begriffe gehen alle auf ein 14-seitiges Papier aus dem Jahr 1932 zurück. Dabei handelt es sich jedoch nur um einen sehr kleinen Teil der vielen herausragenden Leistungen Kählers, die ein ungewöhnlich breites Spektrum umfassen: Von der Himmelsmechanik gelangte er zur komplexen Funktionentheorie, zu Differenzialgleichungen, zu analytischer und komplexer Geometrie mit Differenzialformen und schließlich zu seinem eigentlichen Hauptthema, der arithmetischen Geometrie, in der er ein Begriffssystem schuf, das der Vorläufer des heute verwendeten Systems von Grothendieck und Dieudonné ist und in weiten Teilen mit diesem übereinstimmt. Sein Hauptinteresse war es,

die Gemeinsamkeiten in der Vielfalt der mathematischen Themen zu finden und so Mathematik als universelle Sprache zu etablieren.
Revue Semestrielle Des Publications Mathématiques Springer Science & Business Media Includes section "Literaturberichte" in v. 1-51?
Papers from the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington Springer Science & Business Media From the Preface: “The name of Hermann Weyl is enshrined in the history of mathematics. A thinker of exceptional depth, and a creator of ideas, Weyl possessed an intellect which ranged far and wide over the realm of mathematics, and beyond. His mind was sharp and quick, his vision clear and penetrating. Whatever he touched he adorned. His personality was suffused with humanity and compassion, and a keen aesthetic sensibility. Its fullness radiated charm. He was young at heart to the end. By precept and example, he inspired many mathematicians, and influenced their lives. The force of his ideas has affected the course of science. He ranks among the few universalists of our time. This collection of papers is a tribute to his genius. It is intended as a service to the mathematical community....These papers will no doubt be a source of inspirations to scholars through the ages.” Volume I comprises 29 Articles written between 1908 and

1917.
The Einstein Scrapbook
Springer-Verlag
Novel conceptual analysis, fresh historical perspectives, and concrete physical examples illuminate one of the most thought-provoking topics in physics.
Les Prix Nobel Academic Press
Vii FOREWORD TO THE ENGLISH EDITION The lectures which I gave at the University of Chicago ix It is an unusual pleasure to present Professor Heisen in the spring of 1929 afforded me the opportunity of re berg's Chicago lectures on "The Physical Principles of viewing the fundamental principles of quantum theory. the Quantum Theory" to a wider audience than could Since the conclusive studies of Bohr in 1927 there have attend them when they were originally delivered. Pro been no essential changes in these principles, and many fessor Heisenberg's leading place in the development of new experiments have confirmed important consequences the new quantum mechanics is well recognized by those of the theory (for example, the Raman effect). But even who have been following its growth. It was in fact he who today the physicist more often has a kind of faith in the first saw clearly that in the older forms of quantum theory we were describing our spectra in terms of atomic mecha correctness of the new principles than a clear understa- nisms regarding which we could

gain no definite knowl ing of them. For this reason the publication of these C-cago lectures in the form of a small book seems justified. edge, anq who first found a way to interpret (or at least describe) spectroscopic phenomena without assuming Since the formal mathematical apparatus of the quan the existence of such atomic mechanisms.

Fortschritte Der Physik

Walter de Gruyter

Historical interest and studies of Weyl's role in the interplay between 20th-century mathematics, physics and philosophy have been increasing since the middle 1980s, triggered by different activities at the occasion of the centenary of his birth in 1985, and are far from being exhausted. The present book takes Weyl's "Raum - Zeit - Materie" (Space - Time - Matter) as center of concentration and starting field for a broader look at his work. The contributions in the first part of this volume discuss Weyl's deep involvement in relativity, cosmology and matter theories between the classical unified field theories and quantum physics from the perspective of a creative mind struggling against theories of nature restricted by the view of classical determinism. In the second part of this volume, a broad and detailed introduction is given to Weyl's work in the mathematical sciences in general and in philosophy. It covers the whole range of Weyl's mathematical and physical interests: real

analysis, complex function theory and Riemann surfaces, elementary ergodic theory, foundations of mathematics, differential geometry, general relativity, Lie groups, quantum mechanics, and number theory.
Serdica Springer
Professor Born, one of the most distinguished physicists of our time, has selected some of his most popular writings covering a period of thirty years, framed between his introduction to Einstein's Theory of Relativity (1921) and the postscript to the American edition of The Restless Universe (1951). It includes several discussions of Einstein's work, a short autobiography and articles dealing with the philosophical background of physics and its revolutionary changes during Professor Born's lifetime. Each treatment of a problem illuminates it from a different angle - all of them from a personal point of view.
Selected Papers on Linear Optical Composite Materials Springer-Verlag
This volume presents a selection of 434 letters from and to the Dutch physicist and Nobel Prize winner Hendrik Antoon Lorentz (1853–1928), covering the period from 1883 until a few months before his death in February 1928. The sheer size of the available correspondence (approximately 6000 letters from and to Lorentz) preclude a full publication. The letters included in this volume have been selected according to various criteria, the most

important of which is scientific importance. A second criterion has been the availability of letters both from and to Lorentz, so that the reader can follow the exchange between Lorentz and his correspondent. Within such correspondences a few unimportant items, dealing with routine administrative or organizational matters, have been omitted. An exception to the scientific criterion is the exchange of letters between Lorentz and Albert Einstein, Max Planck, Woldemar Voigt, and Wilhelm Wien during World War I: these letters have been included because they shed important light on the disruption of the scientific relations during the war and on the political views of these correspondents as well as of Lorentz. similar reasons the letters exchanged with Einstein and Planck on post-war political issues have been included. Biographical sketch Hendrik Antoon Lorentz was born on July 18, 1853 in the Dutch town of Arnhem. He was the son of a relatively well-to-do owner of a nursery.

Cornelius Lanczos, Collected Published Papers with Commentaries Springer Science & Business Media Huygens' Principle and Hyperbolic Equations is devoted to certain mathematical aspects of wave propagation in curved space-times. The book aims to present special nontrivial Huygens' operators and to describe their individual properties and to characterize these examples of Huygens'

operators within certain more or less comprehensive classes of general hyperbolic operators. The materials covered in the book include a treatment of the wave equation for p-forms over a space of constant sectional curvature, the Riesz distributions, the Euler-Poisson-Darboux-equations over a Riemannian manifold, and plane wave manifolds. Physicists will find the book invaluable. *Gesammelte Abhandlungen* Springer Nature

Published here in the original German and French, along with an English translation, the correspondence between Albert Einstein and Elie Cartan includes letters written between 1929 and 1932, after which time Einstein abandoned his unified field theory based on absolute parallelism. Originally published in 1979. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. *Mathematische Werke / Mathematical Works* Topics in this volume include: a physical model for the daguerrotype;

experimental relations of gold; electromagnetic properties of random material; and local-field effects and effective-medium theory: a microscopic perspective.

Elie Cartan and Albert Einstein

In this two-volume compilation of articles, leading researchers reevaluate the success of Hilbert's axiomatic method, which not only laid the foundations for our understanding of modern mathematics, but also found applications in physics, computer science and elsewhere. The title takes its name from David Hilbert's seminal talk Axiomatisches Denken, given at a meeting of the Swiss Mathematical Society in Zurich in 1917. This marked the beginning of Hilbert's return to his foundational studies, which ultimately resulted in the establishment of proof theory as a new branch in the emerging field of mathematical logic. Hilbert also used the opportunity to bring Paul Bernays back to Göttingen as his main collaborator in foundational studies in the years to come. The contributions are addressed to mathematical and philosophical logicians, but also to philosophers of science as well as physicists and computer scientists with an interest in foundations. Chapter 8 is available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com.

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