QUARTERLY

OF

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

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QUARTERLY

OF

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

This periodical is published quarterly under the sponsorship of Brown University, Providence, R. I. For its support, an operational fund is being set up to which industrial organizations may contribute. To date, contributions of the following industrial companies are gratefully acknowledged:

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The subscription price for the QUARTERLY is \$6.00 per volume (April-January), single copies \$2.00. Subscriptions and orders for single copies may be addressed to: Quarterly of Applied Mathematics, Brown University, Providence 12, R. I., or to Box 2-W, Richmond 5, Va.

Entered as second class matter March 14, 1944, at the post office at Providence, Rhode Island, under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Richmond, Virginia.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS FOR THE QUARTERLY OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS

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authors wish to add material, they may do so at their own expense.

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avoid confusion between zero (0) and the letter O, between the numeral one (1), the letter l and the prime ('), between alpha and a, kappa and k, mu and u, nu and u, eta and n.

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For exponentials with lengthy or complicated exponents the symbol exp should be used, particularly if such exponentials appear in the body of the text. Thus,

$$\exp [(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}]$$
 is preferable to $e^{(a^2+b^2)^{1/2}}$

exp $[(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}]$ is preferable to $e^{(a^2+b^2)^{1/2}}$ Fractions in the body of the text and fractions occurring in the numerators or denominators of fractions should be written with the solidus. Thus,

$$\frac{\cos(\pi x/2b)}{\cos(\pi a/2b)} \text{ is preferable to } \frac{\cos\frac{\pi x}{2b}}{\cos\frac{\pi a}{2b}}$$

In many instances the use of negative exponents permits saving of space. Thus,

$$\int u^{-1} \sin u \ du$$
 is preferable to $\int \frac{\sin u}{u} \ du$.

Whereas the intended grouping of symbols in handwritten formulas can be made clear by slight variations in spacing, this procedure is not acceptable in printed formulas. To avoid misunderstanding, the order of symbols should therefore be carefully considered. Thus,

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In handwritten formulas the size of parentheses, brackets and braces can vary more widely than in print. Particular attention should therefore be paid to the proper use of parentheses, brackets and braces. Thus,

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