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Pollak, H. 0. and Davis, P., A Theorem for Kernel Functions, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 2 (5), pp. 686-690, October 1951. Pollais, H. 0. and Davis, P., On an Equivalent ...

Pollak, Henry O. (hop7)
4, 8, 16, but then comes 29). As a result we formulate the empirical discovery that we made (for example, the Fermat conjecture or Poincaré conjecture) as clearly as possible. After this there comes ...

On teaching mathematics
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Zbornik radova Filozofskog fakulteta u Nišu. Serija Matematika
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Newtonův a Leibnizův objev infinitezimálního kalkulu je dodnes považován za jeden z největších výdobytků lidského ducha. Klasická množinová infinitní matematika však nekonečně malé veličiny zatracovala a snažila se je z matematiky odstranit. Těžce vydřené výsledky tohoto experimentu tak zakryly průzračnou povahu nekonečně malých veličin. V této knize je diferenciální počet založený na nekonečně malých veličinách rehabilitován. Užitím výsledků z předcházející knihy, věnované diferenciálnímu počtu, lze původní infinitezimální kalkul rehabilitovat v celém rozsahu.

Reprint. Originally published as the author's thesis (Ph. D.): University of London, 1982.

The first formulations of linear boundary value problems for analytic functions were due to Riemann (1857). In particular, such problems exhibit as boundary conditions relations among values of the unknown analytic functions which have to be evaluated at different points of the boundary. Singular integral equations with a shift are connected with such boundary value problems in a natural way. Subsequent to Riemann's work, D. Hilbert (1905), C. Haseman (1907) and T. Carleman (1932) also considered problems of this type. About 50 years ago, Soviet mathematicians began a

systematic study of these topics. The first works were carried out in Tbilisi by D. Kveselava (1946-1948). Afterwards, this theory developed further in Tbilisi as well as in other Soviet scientific centers (Rostov on Don, Ka zan, Minsk, Odessa, Kishinev, Dushanbe, Novosibirsk, Baku and others). Beginning in the 1960s, some works on this subject appeared systematically in other countries, e. g. , China, Poland, Germany, Vietnam and Korea. In the last decade the geography of investigations on singular integral operators with shift expanded significantly to include such countries as the USA, Portugal and Mexico. It is no longer easy to enumerate the names of the all mathematicians who made contributions to this theory. Beginning in 1957, the author also took part in these developments. Up to the present, more than 600 publications on these topics have appeared.

The present conference took place at Oberwolfach, July 18-27, 1968, as a direct follow-up on a meeting on Approximation Theory [1] held there from August 4-10, 1963. The emphasis was on theoretical aspects of approximation, rather than the numerical side. Particular importance was placed on the related fields of functional analysis and operator theory. Thirty-nine papers were presented at the conference and one more was subsequently submitted in writing. All of these are included in these proceedings. In addition there is areport on new and unsolved problems based upon a special problem session and later communications from the partici pants. A special role is played by the survey papers also presented in full. They cover a broad range of topics, including invariant subspaces, scattering theory, Wiener-Hopf equations, interpolation theorems, contraction operators, approximation in Banach spaces, etc. The papers have been classified according to subject matter into five chapters, but it needs little emphasis that such thematic groupings are necessarily arbitrary to some extent. The Proceedings are dedicated to the memory of Jean Favard. It was Favard who gave the Oberwolfach Conference of 1963 a special impetus and whose

absence was deeply regretted this time. An appreciation of his li fe and contributions was presented verbally by Georges Alexits, while the written version bears the signa tures of both Alexits and Marc Zamansky. Our particular thanks are due to E.

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