but stronger than bounded pointwise convergence. A sequence $f_n \in L^\infty$ is said to converge strictly to $f \in L^\infty$ if $f_n \to f$ pointwise and $\Sigma|f_{n+1} - f_n| \in L^\infty$. Strict convergence is stronger than bounded pointwise convergence so any weak * closed subspace of L^∞ is closed under strict convergence. If $S \subseteq L^\infty$ is a weak * closed subspace and Λ is a linear functional on S, Λ is called strictly continuous if whenever $f_n \to f$ strictly then $\Lambda(f_n) \to \Lambda(f)$. It is clear that any linear functional Λ, where $\Lambda(f) = \int f\varphi\, dm$ with $\varphi \in L^1$ is strictly continuous. The proof of the Mooney-Havin theorem now follows from two key facts. (i) If $\{\Lambda_n\}$ is a sequence of strictly continuous linear functionals on a weak * closed subspace $S \subseteq L^\infty$ and if $\Lambda(f) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \Lambda(f_n)$ exists for all $f \in S$ then Λ is strictly continuous; (ii) if $t_n \to 0$, $t_n > 0$, then $f/(1 + t_n h) \to f$ strictly.

There are many other topics covered in these notes that I have not mentioned. For example there is a chapter on imbedding analytic discs and a chapter on rational approximation.

The material is well organized and carefully presented. Many of the proofs are extremely elegant.

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The theory of partitions, by George E. Andrews, in Encyclopedia of Mathematics and its Applications, volume 2, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Advanced Book Program, London, Amsterdam, Don Mills, Ontario, Sydney, and Tokyo, 1976, xiv + 255 pp., $19.50.

The serious study of partitions probably started when Euler was asked how many ways fifty could be written as the sum of seven summands. From this modest beginning a beautiful field has grown up that has connections with a number of different areas of mathematics.

Ferrers, in a letter to Sylvester, observed that it was possible to represent a partition by an array of dots. For example, $7 = 4 + 2 + 1$ is represented by

$$\begin{matrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & & \\ \cdot & & & \end{matrix}$$

A large number of identities can be proved by suitably counting the dots in a Ferrers graph. One beautiful example is F. Franklin's proof of the following result of Euler.

Let $P_n(D, e)$ denote the number of partitions of n into an even number of distinct parts and $P_n(D, o)$ the number of partitions of n into an odd number of distinct parts. Then

$$P_n(D, e) - P_n(D, o) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq k(3k \pm 1)/2, \\ (-1)^k, & n = k(3k \pm 1)/2, k = 0, 1, \ldots. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

This proof is given in Chapter 1 and anyone who is interested in seeing how mathematics can be done without having to introduce many definitions