

*An Introductory Course of Mathematical Analysis.* By Charles Walmsley. Cambridge, University Press, 1926.

This book, which commences with a preface by Dr. W. H. Young, contains an elementary but rigorous presentation of the theory of irrational numbers, limiting processes, infinite series, and definite integrals. The prominence given to inequalities, and more especially to inequation, is an interesting feature of the book. The treatment of the elementary functions is particularly good and the matter is well arranged. The index of symbols at the end of the book is a welcome addition. The book contains a number of suitable examples.

H. BATEMAN

*La Théorie de la Relativité.* Vol. II. By M. von Laue. Translated from the second German edition by Gustave Letang. Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1926. xvi+312pp.

This French translation of a standard work will be of value to those of us, and we are many, who find French easier to read than German. Those familiar with the literature in this field need no introduction to von Laue. The field covered by this volume is the generalised theory of relativity; accompanied by very good introductions to tensor analysis (Chapter II) and non-euclidean geometry (Chapter IV). While the volume is by no means a popular exposition, the historical development of the subject has been attractively presented as an integral part of the more formal derivation of the theory.

C. N. REYNOLDS, JR.

*Aufgaben zur synthetischen Geometrie.* By K. Kommerell. Leipzig, Teubner, 1925. 136 pp.

This is the first of a series devoted to solutions of questions in mathematics and in analytic mechanics set by members of the faculties of the University of Tübingen and of the Technische Hochschule at Stuttgart for the state examinations of candidates for positions as teachers in secondary schools.

The present volume is a collection of 113 problems in projective geometry, and the field is covered with rather surprising evenness. The questions are often of considerable difficulty, the solutions are comprehensive, and the extensive comments throw much light on the relations between the problems and the general theory. There are many references to original papers. Not infrequently the author comments frankly on the ease or difficulty of a question and on its value as an examination question.

For a first course in projective geometry about a third of the questions are suitable for assignment to students or for examinations. Certain others would be suitable for supplementing the ordinary material of the course.

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