

The American Mathematical Monthly



ISSN: 0002-9890 (Print) 1930-0972 (Online) Journal homepage: https://maa.tandfonline.com/loi/uamm20

May Meeting of the Indiana Section

P. T. Mielke (Secretary)

To cite this article: P. T. Mielke (Secretary) (1965) May Meeting of the Indiana Section, The American Mathematical Monthly, 72:7, 820-820, DOI: <u>10.1080/00029890.1965.11970614</u>

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/00029890.1965.11970614



26. On symmetric neighborhood systems in strongly paracompact, completely paracompact, and strongly metrizable spaces, by Margaret R. Wiscamb, Texas Christian University.

A collection of sets $\{U(p) | p \in R\}$ is said to be symmetric if $q \in U(p)$ implies $p \in U(q)$. Using this concept, we can replace star finiteness with much weaker conditions, such as point finiteness or point countability in the definitions of strongly paracompact, completely paracompact and strongly metrizable spaces. Moreover, using this property we can relax the requirement that the refinement (resp. basis) be open in these spaces.

27. The process for manual extraction of N-th roots of real numbers, by John Reynolds, Texas Christian University.

A process for manual extraction of principal Nth roots of real numbers has been found. The root will be a real number and therefore can be expressed as a polynomial-like function of its base. The radicand is a polynomial expansion of the root and therefore can be operated on by a division-like process to obtain the root.

28. Cylindrical surfaces, by R. S. Underwood, Texas Technological College.

An equation f=0 in n variables has a degenerate locus on a plane, facilitating its solution simultaneously with a second equation, if functions X and Y exist such that f=f(X, Y). The existence or not of these functions can be determined when nonparallel tangent hyperplanes F=0 and G=0 are obtainable by the method used in 3-space. Then the plotting rule X=F, Y=G in effect "stands on end" the "cylindrical surface," if such it is, and yields incidental solutions of Diophantine equations. Analysis shows the validity of this intuitive approach.

B. T. GOLDBECK, Secretary

MAY MEETING OF THE INDIANA SECTION

The Indiana Section of the MAA met on Saturday, May 1, 1965, at Indiana University, Bloomington, in joint session with the Indiana Council of Teachers of Mathematics. Approximately 250 persons attended, of whom 100 were members of the Association. Chairman R. E. Dowds of Butler University presided. The structure of the meeting was that of a symposium on Algebra and Linear Algebra. Discussion was centered around the following three hour lectures:

- 1. From Descartes to Hilbert, by Donald Ostberg, Indiana University.
- 2. Linear Algebra and its Applications to Geometry, by Ernst Snapper, Dartmouth College.
- 3. Commutativity Theorems, by I. N. Herstein, University of Chicago.

Officers for next year, elected at the afternoon business meeting, are George Springer, Indiana University, Chairman; Norman B. Haaser, University of Notre Dame, Vice-Chairman; and Paul Mielke, Wabash College, Secretary-Treasurer.

Local arrangements for the meeting were in charge of R. J. Troyer, Indiana University. The Indiana Council of Teachers of Mathematics and the University of Indiana shared in its financing.

P. T. MIELKE, Secretary

MAY MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN NEW YORK SECTION

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Metropolitan New York Section of the MAA was held on May 1, 1965 at Manhattan College. There were 125 persons present of whom 82 were members of the Association. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Walter Cassidy, St. John's University; Vice-Chairman for Colleges, Meyer Jordan, Brooklyn College; Vice-Chairman for High Schools, Benjamin Bold, Stuyvesant High School; Secretary, Mary Hagen, Pace College; Treasurer, Aaron Shapiro, Midwood