1. **Record Nr.** UNINA990000051550403321

   Autore Medici, Giuseppe <1907-2000>

   Titolo Principii di estimo / Giuseppe Medici

   Pubbl/distr/stampa Bologna : Edizioni agricole, 1955

   Edizione [2.ed.]

   Descrizione fisica XIV, 739 p. : ill. ; 24 cm

   Disciplina 333.332

   Locazione FINBC

   Collocazione 13 F 24 18

   Lingua di pubblicazione Italiano

   Formato Materiale a stampa

   Livello bibliografico Monografia

2. **Record Nr.** UNINA9910791740103321

   Autore Friedrichs K. O (Kurt Otto), <1901-1983, >

   Titolo From Pythagoras to Einstein / / K.O. Friedrichs

   Pubbl/distr/stampa Washington : , : Mathematical Association of America, , 1965

   ISBN 0-88385-931-9

   Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (vii, 88 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)

   Collana Anneli Lax New Mathematical Library ; ; no. 16

   Disciplina 516.83

   Soggetti Pythagorean theorem
   Dynamics
   Relativity (Physics)
   Vector analysis

   Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

   Formato Materiale a stampa

   Livello bibliografico Monografia

   Nota di contenuto The Pythagorean theorem -- Signed numbers -- Vectors --
   Components and coordinates. Spaces of higher dimension --

Momentum and energy. Elastic impact -- Inelastic impact -- Space and time measurement in the special theory of relativity -- Momentum and energy in the special theory of relativity. Impact.

Sommario/riassunto	The main thread running through this somewhat unorthodox approach to the special theory of relativity is the Pythagorean theorem. It appears in its most elementary geometric form in the very beginning of this monograph. Then it reappears in algebraic garb, it is further modified and finally reinterpreted to play the role of one of the main characters in the special theory of relativity. The first four chapters are easily accessible to high school sophomores or juniors. The remaining part of the book may be a little difficult for students who never studied physics, although the author actually employs only the notion of impact and presupposes no background in physics. With the aid of the vector geometry introduced earlier, he leads the reader from the impact conservation laws to the famous formula e=mc^2.