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Nota di contenuto	1 Numerical Range -- 1.1 Elliptic Range -- 1.2 Spectral Inclusion -- 1.3 Numerical Radius -- 1.4 Normal Operators -- 1.5 Numerical Boundary -- 1.6 Other W-Ranges -- Endnotes for Chapter 1 -- 2 Mapping Theorems -- 2.1 Radius Mapping -- 2.2 Analytic Functions -- 2.3 Rational Functions -- 2.4 Operator Products -- 2.5 Commuting Operators -- 2.6 Dilation Theory -- Endnotes for Chapter 2 -- 3 Operator Trigonometry -- 3.1 Operator Angles -- 3.2 Minmax Equality -- 3.3 Operator Deviations -- 3.4 Semigroup Generators -- 3.5 Accretive Products -- 3.6 Antieigenvalue Theory -- Endnotes for Chapter 3 -- 4 Numerical Analysis -- 4.1 Optimization Algorithms -- 4.2 Conjugate Gradient -- 4.3 Discrete Stability -- 4.4 Fluid Dynamics -- 4.5 Lax—Wendroff Scheme -- 4.6 Pseudo Eigenvalues -- Endnotes for Chapter 4 -- 5 Finite Dimensions -- 5.1 Value Field -- 5.2 Gersgorin Sets -- 5.3 Radius Estimates -- 5.4 Hadamard Product -- 5.5 Generalized Ranges -- 5.6 $W(A)$ Computation -- Endnotes for Chapter 5 -- 6 Operator Classes -- 6.1 Resolvent Growth -- 6.2 Three Classes -- 6.3 Spectral Sets -- 6.4 Normality Conditions -- 6.5 Finite Inclusions -- 6.6 Beyond Spectraloid -- Endnotes for Chapter 6.
Sommario/riassunto	The theories of quadratic forms and their applications appear in many parts of mathematics and the sciences. All students of mathematics have the opportunity to encounter such concepts and applications in

their first course in linear algebra. This subject and its extensions to infinite dimensions comprise the theory of the numerical range $W(T)$. There are two competing names for $W(T)$, namely, the numerical range of T and the field of values for T . The former has been favored historically by the functional analysis community, the latter by the matrix analysis community. It is a toss-up to decide which is preferable, and we have finally chosen the former because it is our habit, it is a more efficient expression, and because in recent conferences dedicated to $W(T)$, even the linear algebra community has adopted it. Also, one universally refers to the numerical radius, and not to the field of values radius. Originally, Toeplitz and Hausdorff called it the Wertvorrat of a bilinear form, so other good names would be value field or form values. The Russian community has referred to it as the Hausdorff domain. Murnaghan in his early paper first called it the region of the complex plane covered by those values for an $n \times n$ matrix T , then the range of values of a Hermitian matrix, then the field of values when he analyzed what he called the sought-for region.
