MATHEMATICA MORAVICA

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Mathematica Moravica

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

All manuscripts (the original and a copy) must be written in English. The extent of the papers is limited to 16 pages in length; manuscripts over 16 page are accepted only exceptionally. Manuscript should not require many language corrections.

MATHEMATICA MORAVICA is produced using LaTeX. Authors are encouraged to prepare their manuscripts using LaTeX. Only a hard copy should be submited for assessment, but if the paper is accepted the author will be asked to send the text on an IBM PC compatible diskette.

The author(s) should write their names, addresses, and the title of the paper on a separate sheet. All manuscripts should start with a short Abstract and include the footnote 1991 Mathematics Subject Classification on the first page.

Fugures are included in the text and must be numbered (by arabic numbers) and mentioned in the text. Equations (or formulas) must be numbered (for future references) in parentheses () at the left margin.
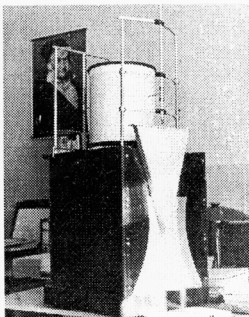
References should be listed alphabetically in the following form:

[1] J. Schwartz: *Nonlinear Functional Analysis*, Gordon and Breach, New York, 1969.

[2] J. Karamata: *Sur un mode de croissance régulière des fonctions*, Mathematica (Cluj), 4 (1930), 38-53.

A total of 30 reprints of each paper will be available free of charge; additional reprints can be ordered.

All correspondence concerning both manuscripts and exchange should be adressed to:

This photo presents an example of an analogue computer whose work was based on the principle of liquid motion when submerging a profiled body into a precisely defined vessel. It solved a wide range of diferential equations. This computer, invented by Serbian mathematician Mihailo Petrović (1868 - 1943) was presented in Paris Academy of Science 1897 (Comptes rendus, Paris 1897, t. CXXIV, 20) and in United States of America in 1898 (American Journal of Mathematics, Baltimore 1898, Vol. XX, 4). Mihailo Petrović was awarded with a gold medal for this significant deed at World Exhibition in Paris in 1900, and with a golden charter of London Association of Mathematicians in 1907.

The sample is kept at the University of Belgrade.