Mr. G's Little Booklets are

1 Symbols and Definitions

2 Circular Functions

3 Hyperbolic Functions

4 Complex Numbers

5 Calculus

6 Series

7 Venn Diagrams

8 Logic and Propositional Calculus

9 Vectors and Matrices

10 Probability

11 Laplace and Fourier Transforms

12 Miscellaneous Aspects of Mathematics

13 Statistical Tables

14 Trigonometric and Logarithmic Tables

15 Investigations - General

16 Investigations - Number

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The Multi-Dimensional Universe

Take the starting point as 1 vertex in 0 dimensions

As we move up a dimension the number of vertices doubles.

In 1 dimension we have 1 edge joining 2 vertices.

As the vertices double, the edges double plus an additional edge for each vertex.

So to calculate any grid value, double the value to the left and add the value above.

The general term for any grid value is ${}^{n}C_{r} \times 2^{n-r}$

Reading down any column, the terms are given by the expansion

$$(2+1)^{n} = 2^{n} + {}^{n}C_{1}\,2^{n-1} + {}^{n}C_{2}\,2^{n-2} \ldots + 1 = 3^{n}$$

	dimensio ***n***	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
r	Vertices	1	2	4	8	**16**	32	64
1	Edges		1	4	12	**32**	80	192
2	Faces			1	6	**24**	80	240
3	Volume				1	**8**	40	160
4	HP^4					**1**	10	60
5	HP^5		*HP = Hyper-Volume*			***the tesseract***	1	12

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	1	3	9	27	81	243	728
Check	3^0	3^1	3^2	3^3	3^4	3^5	3^6

Formulae for Hyper-Volumes and Hyper-Surface Areas

dimensions	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	0						
	1	2					
		2r	$2\pi r$				
			πr^2	$4\pi r^2$			
				$^{4}/_{3}\pi r^3$	$2\pi^2 r^3$		
					$\tfrac{1}{2}\pi^2 r^4$	$^{8}/_{3}\pi^2 r^4$	
						$^{8}/_{15}\pi^2 r^5$	$\pi^3 r^5$
							$^{1}/_{6}\pi^3 r^6$

(Hyp)-Volume $V_n = (^{1}/_{n})2\pi r^2 V_{n-2}$

(Hyp)-Surface Area $S_{n-1} = {}^{dV_n}/_{dr} = {}^{nV_n}/_{r}$

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Compound Measures Students meet in Physics

Fundamental Units are

Mass	kilograms
Length	metres
Time	seconds
Charge	Coulombs

(plus a few less common ones!)

Mechanical System

distance (d)

speed (s)	x	time (t)

$d = st$

Electrical System

charge (Q)
Coulombs

current (I) *Amps*	x	time (t) *seconds*

$Q = It$

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velocity is speed with direction
They have the same units.

change in speed (v − u)
metres / second

acceleration(a) *metres / second²*	x	time taken(t) *seconds*

$(v - u) = at$

Think voltage = mech. force
Think of current similar to speed

↓

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weight
Newtons

Mass (m) *kg*	x	"gravity" (g) *Newtons / kilogram*

weight = mg

force (F)
Newtons

mass (m) *kg*	x	acceleration(a) *metres / second²*

$F = ma$

potential difference (p.d.) (V)
Volts

current (I) *Amps*	x	resistance Ω) *Ohms*

$V = IR$

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kinetic energy (E_k)
Joules

½ mass *kilograms*	x	velocity² (v^2) *metres² / second ²*

$E_k = ½mv^2$

potential energy (E_p)
Joules

weight (mg) *Newtons*	x	height (h) *metres*

$E_p = mgh$

energy (E)
Joules

p.d. (V) *Volts*	x	currentxtime *Coulombs*

$E = ItV$

Energy is capacity to do work
Both are measured in Joules

work (W)
Joules

force (F) *Newtons*	x	distance (d) *metres*

elec. energy (Joules) is identical to mechanical energy (Joules)

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power (W)
Watts

p.d. (V) *Volts*	x	current (I) *Amps*

$W = IV$

Opposition to current change
is called Reactance. (Ω)
This is the electrical equivalent
of momentum described below

Power is rate of doing work
How fast can I work?
Power = Work / Time

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momentum (M)
kg m / s

mass (m) *kg*	x	velocity (v) *metres / second*

work done
Joules

power *watts*	x	time *seconds*

domestic energy supplied
kilowatt-hours (1 Unit)

power *kilowatts*	x	time supplied *hours*

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change momentum($mv_2 - mv_1$)
kg m / s

force (F) *Newtons*	x	time (t) *seconds*

$\Delta M = Ft$

Joules and kilowatt-hours are
both measures of energy
3600 000 joules = 1 kilowatt-hr

cost of buying electricity
pence

units used *kilowatt-hours*	x	cost per unit *pence*

A Table showing conversions between SI, cgs-esu and cgs-emu systems.

Basic Units		*Definitions*	*Current SI*	*Dimensions (I)*	*Dimensions (Q)*
mass	**m**	base unit	kilogram	M	M
length	**l**	base unit	metre	L	L
time	**t**	base unit	second	T	T
velocity	**v**	distance / time	metres / second	$L T^{-1}$	$L T^{-1}$
momentum	**M**	mass × velocity	newton-second	$M L T^{-1}$	$M L T^{-1}$
acceleration	**a**	rate of change of velocity	gal(ileo)	$L T^{-2}$	$L T^{-2}$
force	**f**	mass × acceleration	newton	$M L T^{-2}$	$M L T^{-2}$
work or energy	**e**	force × distance	joule	$M L^2 T^{-2}$	$M L^2 T^{-2}$
power	**p**	rate of work	watt	$M L^2 T^{-3}$	$M L^2 T^{-3}$
pressure	**P**	force / area	pascal	$M L^{-1} T^{-2}$	$M L^{-1} T^{-2}$
dynamic viscosity	**P-s**	resistance fluid to shear	pascal-second	$M L^{-1} T^{-1}$	$M L^{-1} T^{-1}$
stiffness	**k**	force / extension ($k = f/E$)	newtons / metre	$M T^{-2}$	$M T^{-2}$
compliance (stiffness^{-1})	**c**	extension / force ($c = E/f$)	metres / newton	$T^2 M^{-1}$	$T^2 M^{-1}$
Conductance Field					
electric current	**i**	base unit	amperes	I	$Q T^{-1}$
current density	**J**	$J = di/da$ or $J = \sigma E$	amps / metre²	$I L^{-2}$	$Q T^{-1} L^{-2}$
potential difference (emf)	**V**	energy / charge	volts	$M L^2 I^{-1} T^{-3}$	$M L^2 Q^{-1} T^{-2}$
field strength	**E**	emf / displacement dV/dx	volts / metre	$M L I^{-1} T^{-3}$	$M L Q^{-1} T^{-2}$
conductance	**G**	current / p.d. I/V	siemens (mhos)	$I^2 T^3 M^{-1} L^{-2}$	$Q^2 T M^{-1} L^{-2}$
resistance (conductance^{-1})	**R**	p.d. / current V/I	ohm	$M L^2 I^{-2} T^{-3}$	$M L^2 Q^{-2} T^{-1}$
conductivity	σ	$\sigma = J/E$ current density / field strength	siemens / metre	$I^2 T^3 M^{-1} L^{-3}$	$Q^2 T M^{-1} L^{-3}$
resistivity (conductivity^{-1})	ρ	$\rho = E/J$	ohm-metres	$M L^3 I^{-2} T^{-3}$	$M L^3 Q^{-2} T^{-1}$
Electric Field *(adds/subtracts T except for volts and volts/metre)*					
electric flux	**Q**	charge = it	coulombs	$I T$	Q
charge density (displacement)	**D**	charge / area dQ/da	coulombs / metre²	$I T L^{-2}$	$Q L^{-2}$
electric potential (emf)	**V**	energy / charge	volts	$M L^2 I^{-1} T^{-3}$	$M L^2 Q^{-1} T^{-2}$
potential gradient	**E**	emf / displacement dV/dx	volts / metre	$M L I^{-1} T^{-3}$	$M L Q^{-1} T^{-2}$
capacitance	**C**	$i = C\, dv/dt$ *also* coulombs / volt	farads	$I^2 T^4 M^{-1} L^{-2}$	$Q^2 T^2 M^{-1} L^{-2}$
elastance (capacitance^{-1})	δ	$\delta = V/Q$	daraf	$M L^2 I^{-2} T^{-4}$	$M L^2 Q^{-2} T^{-2}$
permittivity	ε	charge density / field strength	farads / metre	$I^2 T^4 M^{-1} L^{-3}$	$Q^2 T^2 M^{-1} L^{-3}$
elastivity (permittivity^{-1})	τ	$\tau = E/D$	metres / farad	$M L^3 I^{-2} T^{-4}$	$M L^3 Q^{-2} T^{-2}$
Magnetics (replace i in electric field equations with v)					
magnetic flux	Φ	charge = vt	weber	$M L^2 I^{-1} T^{-2}$	$M L^2 Q^{-1} T^{-1}$
flux density (induction)	**B**	magnetic flux / area $d\Phi/da$	tesla = weber / m²	$M I^{-1} T^{-2}$	$M Q^{-1} T^{-1}$
magnetic potential (mmf)	**F**	energy / magnetic flux	joules / weber	I (ampere-turns)	I (ampere-turns)
field strength (intensity)	**H**	mmf / displacement dF/dx	newtons / weber	$I L^{-1}$(AT/metre)	$I L^{-1}$(AT/metre)
inductance	Λ	$E = {}^{-}\Lambda\, dI/dt$ $\quad \Lambda = \Phi/F$	henry	$M L^2 I^{-2} T^{-2}$	$M L^2 Q^{-2}$
reluctance (inductance^{-1})	**S**	mmf / flux	sturgeon	$I^2 T^2 M^{-1} L^{-2}$	$Q^2 M^{-1} L^{-2}$
permeability	μ	flux density / field strength B/H	henry / metre	$M L I^{-2} T^{-2}$	$M L Q^{-2}$
reluctivity (permeability^{-1})	γ	$\gamma = H/B$	AT-metre / weber	$I^2 T^2 M^{-1} L^{-1}$	$Q^2 M^{-1} L^{-1}$
permeance *(no electric equivalent)*	Λ	inductance of one turn	weber / AT	$M L^2 I^{-2} T^{-2}$	$M L^2 Q^{-2}$

In cgs-emu magnetic field strength and flux density have the same dimensions to give permeability as dimensionless.
Setting permeability as dimensionless in emu requires charge Q to take the dimensions √(ML).
In magnetics, nothing actually flows, so the concepts of current is replaced by the concept of potential.

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Mech.Equ.	Issue 4.4				
	× by k_s cgs - esu		× by k_m cgs - emu		k_s / k_m
m mass	10^3 gram	M	10^3 gram	M	1
l length	10^2 centimetre	L	10^2 centimetre	L	1
t time	10^0 second	T	10^0 second	T	1
v velocity	10^2 cm/sec	$L\,T^{-1}$	10^2 cm/second	$L\,T^{-1}$	1
M momentum	10^5 dyne-sec	$M\,L\,T^{-1}$	10^5 dyne-sec	$M\,L\,T^{-1}$	1
a acceleration	10^2 cm/sec²	$L\,T^{-2}$	10^2 cm/sec²	$L\,T^{-2}$	1
f force	10^5 dyne	$M\,L\,T^{-2}$	10^5 dyne	$M\,L\,T^{-2}$	1
e energy	10^7 erg	$M\,L^2\,T^{-2}$	10^7 erg	$M\,L^2\,T^{-2}$	1
p power	10^7 erg/sec	$M\,L^2\,T^{-3}$	10^7 erg/sec	$M\,L^2\,T^{-3}$	1
P pressure	10 barye	$M\,L^{-1}\,T^{-2}$	10 bar	$M\,L^{-1}\,T^{-2}$	1
P-s dyn. visc.	10 poise	$M\,L^{-1}\,T^{-1}$	10 poise	$M\,L^{-1}\,T^{-1}$	1
k stiffness	10^3 dynes/cm	$M\,T^{-2}$	10^3 dynes/cm	$M\,T^{-2}$	1
c compliance	10^{-3} cm/dyne	$T^2\,M^{-1}$	10^{-3} cm/dyne	$T^2\,M^{-1}$	1
i *velocity*	$10^{-1} \times c_{cgs}$ statampere	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{1\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-2}$	10^{-1} biot	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}$	c_{cgs}
J	$10^{-5} \times c_{cgs}$ statamp/cm²	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-2}\,L^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	10^5 biot/cm	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}$	c_{cgs}
V *force*	$10^8 \times c_{cgs}^{-1}$ statvolt	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}$	10^8 abvolt	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{1\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-2}$	c_{cgs}^{-1}
E *stiffness?*	$10^6 \times c_{cgs}^{-1}$ statvolt/cm	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}\,L^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	10^6 abvolt/cm	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-2}$	c_{cgs}^{-1}
G	$10^{-9} \times c_{cgs}^2$ statmhos	$L\,T^{-1}$	10^{-9} absiemens	$T\,L^{-1}$	c_{cgs}^2
R *friction*	$10^9 \times c_{cgs}^{-2}$ statohm	$T\,L^{-1}$	10^9 abohm	$L\,T^{-1}$	c_{cgs}^{-2}
σ	$10^7 \times c_{cgs}^2$ statmho/cm	T^{-1}	10^7 abmho/cm	$L\,T^{-2}$	c_{cgs}^2
ρ	$10^{-7} \times c_{cgs}^{-2}$ statohm-cm	T	10^{-7} abohm-cm	$L^2\,T^{-1}$	c_{cgs}^{-2}
Q *length*	$10^{-1} \times c_{cgs}$ franklin	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{1\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}$	10^{-1} abcoulomb	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}$	c_{cgs}
D	$4\pi 10^{-5} \times c_{cgs}$ statcoulomb/cm²	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}\,L^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	$4\pi 10^{-5}$ abcoulomb/cm²	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{-1\frac{1}{2}}$	c_{cgs}
V *force*	$10^8 \times c_{cgs}^{-1}$ statvolt	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}$	10^8 abvolt	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{1\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-2}$	c_{cgs}^{-1}
E *stiffness?*	$10^6 \times c_{cgs}^{-1}$ statvolt/cm	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}\,L^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	10^6 abvolt/cm	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-2}$	c_{cgs}^{-1}
C *compliance*	$10^{-9} \times c_{cgs}^2$ statfarad	L	10^{-9} abfarad	$T^2\,L^{-1}$	c_{cgs}^2
δ	$10^9 \times c_{cgs}^{-2}$ statdaraf	L^{-1}	10^9 abdaraf	$L\,T^{-2}$	c_{cgs}^{-2}
ε	$4\pi 10^{-11} \times c_{cgs}^2$ statfarad/cm	dimensionless	$4\pi 10^{-11}$ abfarad/cm	$T^2\,L^{-2}$	c_{cgs}^2
τ	$^1/_{4\pi} 10^{-11} \times c_{cgs}^{-2}$ cm/statfarad	dimensionless	$^1/_{4\pi} 10^{-11}$ cm/abfarad	$L^2\,T^{-2}$	c_{cgs}^{-2}
Φ	$10^8 \div c_{cgs}$ statweber	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}$	10^8 maxwell	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{1\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}$	c_{cgs}^{-1}
B	$10^4 \div c_{cgs}$ stattesla (statT)	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{-1\frac{1}{2}}$	10^4 gauss	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}\,L^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	c_{cgs}^{-1}
F	$4\pi 10^{-1} c_{cgs}$ statampere-turn	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{1\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-2}$	$4\pi 10^{-1}$ gilbert	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}$	c_{cgs}
H *angular velocity?*	$4\pi 10^{-3} c_{cgs}$ stat AT/cm	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,L^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-2}$	$4\pi 10^{-3}$ oersted	$M^{\frac{1}{2}}\,T^{-1}\,L^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	c_{cgs}
Λ *mass*	$10^9 \div c_{cgs}^2$ stathenry	$T^2\,L^{-1}$	10^9 abhenry = cm	L	c_{cgs}^{-2}
S	$10^{-9} c_{cgs}^2$ statsturgeon	$L\,T^{-2}$	10^{-9} absturgeon	L^{-1}	c_{cgs}^2
μ	$10^7 \div (4\pi c_{cgs}^2)$ stathenry/cm	$T^2\,L^{-2}$	$10^7/4\pi$ gauss/oersted	dimensionless	c_{cgs}^{-2}
γ	$4\pi 10^{-7} c_{cgs}^2$ cm/stathenry	$L^2\,T^{-2}$	$4\pi 10^{-7}$ oested/gauss	dimensionless	c_{cgs}^2
Λ	$10^9 \div (4\pi c_{cgs}^2)$ statweber/statampturn	$T^2\,L$	$10^9 \div (4\pi)$ maxwell/gilbert	L	c_{cgs}^{-2}

In cgs-esu electric field strength and flux density have same dimensions to give permittivity dimensionless.
Setting permittivity as dimensionless in esu requires charge to take the dimensions $M^{\frac{1}{2}} L^{1\frac{1}{2}} T^{-1}$.
The ratio of the esu to emu values is always $c_{cgs}^{\,n}$ where n is the power of current in the SI dimensions.

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Force, Work, Energy, Momentum and Impulse

force = mass × acceleration $F = m\,a$

work = force × distance $W = F\,s$

Energy is the potential to do work so has the same units

power = rate of doing work $P = F\,s/t$

momentum = mass × velocity $p = m\,v$

impulse = force × time (duration) $I = F \times \Delta t$

hence impulse = change in momentum $I = mv - mu$

the units are thus either kg-m/s or N-s

In collisions, momentum after = momentum before so

$$m_1u_1 + m_2\,u_2 = m_1v_1 + m_2\,v_2$$

Moments

If force $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$ acts on position vector (x_1,y_1) the moment about (0,0) taking anticlockwise as positive is $^-(y_1a) + (x_1b)$

The moment about (x_2,y_2) is $^-\{(y_1 - y_2)\,a\} + \{(x_1 - x_2)\,b\}$

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Five Equations of Motion for Constant Acceleration

For constant acceleration we define $a = (v - u) / t$

and we rearrange to get 1) $v = u + a\,t$ (no ***s*** term)

From the concept that distance is average speed x time we get

$$2)\ s = \tfrac{1}{2}(u + v)\,t \qquad \text{(no } \boldsymbol{a} \text{ term)}$$

Putting the value of ***v*** from 1) into 2) we get

$$3)\ s = u\,t + \tfrac{1}{2}\,a\,t^2 \qquad \text{(no } \boldsymbol{v} \text{ term)}$$

Putting the value of ***u*** from 1) into 2) we get

$$4)\ s = v\,t - \tfrac{1}{2}\,a\,t^2 \qquad \text{(no } \boldsymbol{u} \text{ term)}$$

Finally putting the value of ***t*** from 1) into 2) we get

$$5)\ v^2 = u^2 + 2\,a\,s \quad \text{(no } \boldsymbol{t} \text{ term)}$$

Thus we work with five equations, each equation inter-relating 4 terms from "***s u v a t***" and leaving out the 5^{th}. It is recommended the student carries out each of these substitutions to gain familiarity.

nb Differentiating 1) gives the definition of acceleration.

Differentiating 3) gives 1).

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Greek Alphabet				Principle/Simplest Use	English	Type
alpha	Α	*not used*	α	*first root of quadratic*	a	**a**
beta	Β	*Beta function*	β	*second root of quadratic*	b	**b**
gamma	Γ	*Gamma function*	γ	*Euler's constant*	g	**g**
delta	Δ	*Difference operator*	δ	*small increment*	d	**d**
epsilon	Ε	*not used*	ε	*error*	short e	**e**
zeta	Ζ	*not used*	ζ	*Riemann zeta function*	z	**z**
eta	Η	*not used*	η	*efficiency*	long e	**h**
theta	Θ	*asymp. tight bound*	θ	*angle*	th	**q**
iota	Ι	*not used*	ι	*imaginary unit*	i	**i**
kappa	Κ	*not used*	κ	*curvature*	k	**k**
lambda	Λ	*diag. matrix eigen-values*	λ	*failure rate*	l	**l**
mu	Μ	*not used*	μ	*population mean*	m	**m**
nu	Ν	*not used*	ν	*poisson ratio*	n	**n**
xi	Ξ	*grand canonical ensemble*	ξ	*damping coefficient*	x	**x**
omicron	Ο	*limiting behaviour function*	ο	*generally not used*	short o	**o**
pi	Π	*Product operator*	π	*ratio* $^c/_d$ *circle*	p	**p**
rho	Ρ	*not used*	ρ	*correlation coefficient*	r	**r**
sigma	Σ	*summation*	σ	*standard deviation*	s	**s**
tau	Τ	*not used*	τ	*mean lifetime*	t	**t**
upsilon	Υ	*Bessel function*	υ	*generally not used*	u	**u**
phi	Φ	*cumulative function*	ϕ	*golden ratio*	ph	**f**
phi (alt.)	ϑ	*not used*	φ	**normal function** **scalar potential**	ph	**j**
chi	Χ	*probability function*	χ^2	*chi-squared prob.function*	ch	**c**
psi	Ψ	*not used*	ψ	*wave function*	ps	**y**
omega	Ω	*mathematical constant*	ω	*angular frequency*	long o	**w**

stigma	ς					**v**
pomega			ϖ	*angular velocity*		**v**

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Orders of Magnitude

septillionth	yocto-	y	10^{-24}	septillion	yotta-	Y	10^{24}
sextillionth	zepto-	z	10^{-21}	sextillion	zetta-	Z	10^{21}
quintillionth	atto-	a	10^{-18}	quintillion	exa-	E	10^{18}
quadrillionth	femto-	f	10^{-15}	quadrillion	peta-	P	10^{15}
trillionth	pico-	p	10^{-12}	trillion	tera-	T	10^{12}
billionth	nano-	n	10^{-9}	billion	giga-	G	10^{9}
millionth	micro-	µ	10^{-6}	million	mega-	M	10^{6}
thousandth	milli-	m	10^{-3}	thousand	kilo-	k	10^{3}
hundredth	centi-	c	10^{-2}	hundred	hecto-	h	10^{2}
tenth	deci-	d	10^{-1}	ten	deca-	da	10^{1}
one	-	-	10^{0}	one	-	-	10^{0}

Mathematical Constants - 30 decimals (last place not rounded)

pi	π	=	*3.14159 26535 89793 23846 26433 83279...*
exponential	e	=	*2.71828 18284 59045 23536 02874 71352...*
Pythagoras's	$\sqrt{2}$	=	*1.41421 35623 73095 04880 16887 24209...*
	$\sqrt{3}$	=	*1.73205 08075 68877 29352 74463 41505...*
	$\log 2$	=	*0.69314 71805 59945 30941 72321 21458...*
golden ratio	ϕ	=	*1.61803 39887 49894 84820 45868 34365...*
Euler-Mascheroni	γ	=	*0.57721 56649 01532 86060 65120 90082...*
Feigenbaum's	δ	=	*4.66920 16091 02990 67185 32038 20466...*
	$\xi(2)$	=	*1.64493 40668 48226 43647 24151 66646...*
Apery's	$\xi(3)$	=	*1.20205 69031 59594 28539 97381 61511...*
	$\xi(4)$	=	*1.08232 32337 11138 19151 60036 96541...*
Euler's	$\xi(5)$	=	*1.03692 77551 43369 92633 13654 86457...*
	$\xi(6)$	=	*1.01734 30619 84449 13971 45179 29790...*
	e^{π}	=	*23.14069 26327 79269 00572 90863 67948...*

Prime Numbers (in columns of 25)

2	101	233	383	547	701	877	1049	1229	1429	1597	1783
3	103	239	389	557	709	881	1051	1231	1433	1601	1787
5	107	241	397	563	719	883	1061	1237	1439	1607	1789
7	109	251	401	569	727	887	1063	1249	1447	1609	1801
11	113	257	409	571	733	907	1069	1259	1451	1613	1811
13	127	263	419	577	739	911	1087	1277	1453	1619	1823
17	131	269	421	587	743	919	1091	1279	1459	1621	1831
19	137	271	431	593	751	929	1093	1283	1471	1627	1847
23	139	277	433	599	757	937	1097	1289	1481	1637	1861
29	149	281	439	601	761	941	1103	1291	1483	1657	1867
31	151	283	443	607	769	947	1109	1297	1487	1663	1871
37	157	293	449	613	773	953	1117	1301	1489	1667	1873
41	163	307	457	617	787	967	1123	1303	1493	1669	1877
43	167	311	461	619	797	971	1129	1307	1499	1693	1879
47	173	313	463	631	809	977	1151	1319	1511	1697	1889
53	179	317	467	641	811	983	1153	1321	1523	1699	1901
59	181	331	479	643	821	991	1163	1327	1531	1709	1907
61	191	337	487	647	823	991	1171	1361	1543	1721	1913
67	193	347	491	653	827	1009	1181	1367	1549	1723	1831
71	197	349	499	659	829	1013	1187	1373	1553	1733	1933
73	199	353	503	661	839	1019	1193	1381	1559	1741	1949
79	211	359	509	673	853	1021	1201	1399	1567	1747	1951
83	223	367	521	677	857	1031	1213	1409	1571	1753	1973
89	227	373	523	683	859	1033	1217	1423	1579	1759	1979
97	229	379	541	691	863	1039	1223	1427	1583	1777	1999

Notes

Prime Number Theorem states that the number of primes up to n, $\pi_n \sim {}^{n}/_{\ln(n)}$

Alternatively the nth *prime number* $p_n \sim n\ln(n)$. *So* $p_{300} \sim 300 \ln 300 = 1711$ *(cf* 1999*)*

If $\mathrm{li} = \int {}^{dt}/_{\ln t}$ *then* $\mathrm{Li}(x) = {}_2\int^x {}^{dt}/_{\ln t} = \mathrm{li}(x) - \mathrm{li}(2)$ *is a better approximation to* $\pi(x)$

Goodhand's conjecture states the percent proportion of primes approximately equals the percent that ${}^{n}/_{\ln(n)}$ *underestimates p(n). Hence* $\pi(n)$ *better* $\approx \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{\{1 - {}^{4}/_{\ln(n)}\}}$

Counting

No.	***Greek***	***Latin***
1	*mono*	*uni*
2	*duo*	*bi*
3	*tri*	*tri*
4	*tetra*	*quad*
5	*penta*	*quin*
6	*hexa*	*sex*
7	*hepta*	*sept*
8	*octo*	*oct*
9	*nona*	*non*
10	*deca*	*dec*

These booklets are written and produced by Robert Goodhand

Although the formulae and expressions given have been individually derived and checked errors do creep in. The booklets are also continuously updated.

If you would like the latest issue, just email me at robert.goodhand@gmail.com

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