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CAN CARDANO (ADA) FINALLY BREAK THROUGH RESISTANCE!? Cryptocurrency Analysis 2020Elections on Cardano? Blockchain Metadata, Daedalus Rankings, ADA Price Analysis BEEFCHAIN! Banks Using Cardano!? K Parameter Call To Action ***Cardano a possible solution to Switzerland electronic registry?*** **BREAKING: CARDANO 'GOGUEN' SMART CONTRACTS LAUNCH DATES \u0026 MARLOWE SANDBOX** ***Cardano Stake Pool Operators Answer Community Questions ¦ TCE 64*** **CARDANO'S GLOBAL PLAN REVEALED. Prime Ministers, Governors, Government Officials MEETINGS \u0026 END GAME** ***Cardano Engagement Reaches New Highs, Emurgo Partners With Ergo, New Daedalus ITN Wallet*** **Cardano 2020: What You NEED To Know**

Cardano And The Solution Of

Cardano and the solving of cubic and quartic equations Girolamo Cardano was a famous Italian physician, an avid gambler, and a prolific writer with a lifelong interest in mathematics. His widely read Ars Magna (1545; " Great Work ") contains the Renaissance era ' s most systematic and comprehensive account of solving cubic and quartic equations.

Algebra - Cardano and the solving of cubic and quartic ...

Cardano, along with his servant/pupil/colleague Ludovico Ferrari, discovered the solution of the general cubic equation: $x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$ But his solution depended largely on Tartaglia ' s solution of the depressed cubic and was unable to publish it because of his pledge to Tartaglia. In addition, Ferrari was also able to discover the

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Cardano and the Solution of the Cubic

Cardano ' s formula. The solution of the cubic equation y 3 + p y + q = 0 we search in form: x = v + w. These solution must satisfy the initial equation, that is: (v + w) 3 + p (v + w) + q = 0. After transformation of the previous equation, we obtain: (3 v w + p) (v + w) + (v 3 + w 3 + q) = 0.

Cardano's formula for solving cubic equations - Free Math ...

The Cardano's formula (named after Girolamo Cardano 1501-1576), which is similar to the perfect-square method to quadratic equations, is a standard way to find a real root of a cubic equation like. a x 3 + b x 2 + c x + d = 0. ax^3+bx^2+cx+d=0. ax3 +bx2 +cx+ d = 0. We can then find the other two roots (real or complex) by polynomial division and the quadratic formula.

Cardano's Method ¦ Brilliant Math & Science Wiki

Emurgo and Ergo have developed " Oracle Core " , the first oracle solution for the upcoming Goguen era of Cardano. The solution is fundamentally different from Chainlink and relies on oracle Pools, which use the base cryptocurrency of the blockchain for funds and means of payment.

Emurgo releases oracle solution for Cardano ' s Goguen era ...

Ergo Launches Oracle Solution for Cardano (ADA) to Foster Interoperability. Reading Time: 2 minutes by Ogwu Osaemezu Emmanuel on November 10, 2020 Altcoins. Ergo (ERG) has announced the

launch of an oracle solution for the Cardano (ADA) ecosystem. The firm claims its oracle pools present a new approach to oracles and make the creation of new types of dApps possible, according to a blog post on November 9, 2020.

Ergo Launches Oracle Solution for Cardano (ADA) to Foster ...
Cardano (1501-76) was an important figure in the development of early modern science, and was eager to hear of new developments, such as the solution of the cubic equation. He was also a famous physician, whose skills were sought throughout Europe.

Chapter 4. The solution of cubic and quartic equations
Cardano development company, IOHK, analyzes Ethereum Classic community proposals against 51% attacks. The proposals analyzed are temporary measures that will give the Ethereum Classic community time to seek a long-term solution. The report “ ECIP Comparison for 51% Attack Resistance ” has been published by ETC Cooperative.

Cardano and Ethereum Classic to develop solutions against ...
As a complex number has three cube roots, using Cardano's formula without care would provide nine roots, while a cubic equation cannot have more than three roots. This was clarified first by Rafael Bombelli in his book L'Algebra (1572). The solution is to use the fact that uv = –p / 3, that is v = –p / 3u.

Cubic equation - Wikipedia
By Jake Simmons August 29, 2020 Emurgo and Ergo have developed “ Oracle Core ” , the first oracle solution for the upcoming Goguen era of Cardano. The solution is fundamentally different from Chainlink and relies on oracle Pools, which use the base cryptocurrency of the blockchain for funds and means of payment.

Emurgo releases oracle solution for Cardano's Goguen era
We hope this will encourage those who are already building solutions on Cardano to keep moving forward, while also helping to inspire those thinking of building on Cardano to get started and ...

Cardano Community Developer Spotlight — November 2020 ¦ by ...
Cardano is a decentralised public blockchain and cryptocurrency project and is fully open source. Cardano is developing a smart contract platform which seeks to deliver more advanced features than any protocol previously developed. It is the first blockchain platform to evolve out of a scientific philosophy and a research-first driven approach.

Can Cardano be the solution to make data personal property ...
We are Cardano: purpose-built risk and investment specialists, and financial pioneers. We help pension schemes design and implement journeys towards their long-term funding objectives – with emphasis on stability in an uncertain world. Learn more about us

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Risk and Investment Management for Pension Schemes ¦ Cardano
Atala PRISM is an ID & credentials solution built on the Cardano blockchain. Atala PRISM secures academic certifications within an immutable and tamper-proof ecosystem, empowering students to own and share their achievements, and institutions to instantly verify those credentials.

Enterprise - Cardano
Cardano Foundation introduces Beefchain, a blockchain solution that combines the internet of things (IoT) with track and trace functionality built on the blockchain. The project helps with the identification and can help to trace the origin of each beef sold in the market.

Cardano (ADA) Introduces Beefchain Track and Trace ...
Cardano (ADA) Introduces Beefchain Track and Trace Solution for the Beef Market- Certainly, The Steaks are High Bloomberg Analyst Says Bitcoin Targeting $1,000,000,000,000 Market Cap Game Of

Thrones Star Maisie Williams Grabs Bitcoin After Heated Twitter Discussion Unlike J.K. Rowling

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Cardano (ADA) Introduces Beefchain Track and Trace ...
Cardano ' s Atala TRACE is a cherry on top of various traceability solutions employed by BeefChain Enabling consumers to track the origin of the meat they consume will help increase the market share of sustainable farmers and give them access to fairer prices, the company explained.

Introducing BeefChain, a rancher-to-retail supply chain ...
Cardano is often ranked top of all blockchain projects for development activity and has continued signing large partnerships. " Cardano has gone from strength to strength this year, and having the backing of such a prominent organisation only reaffirms this, " comments Hoskinson.

Each chapter of this accessible portrait of the evolution of mathematics examines the work of an individual — Archimedes, Descartes, Newton, Einstein, others — to explore the mathematics of his era. 1989 edition.

The legendary Renaissance math duel that ushered in the modern age of algebra The Secret Formula tells the story of two Renaissance mathematicians whose jealousies, intrigues, and contentious debates led to the discovery of a formula for the solution of the cubic equation. Niccolò Tartaglia was a talented and ambitious teacher who possessed a secret formula—the key to unlocking a seemingly unsolvable, two-thousand-year-old mathematical problem. He wrote it down in the form of a poem to prevent other mathematicians from stealing it. Gerolamo Cardano was a physician, gifted scholar, and notorious gambler who would not hesitate to use flattery and even trickery to learn Tartaglia's secret. Set against the backdrop of sixteenth-century Italy, The Secret Formula provides new and compelling insights into the peculiarities of Renaissance mathematics while bringing a turbulent and culturally vibrant age to life. It was an era when mathematicians challenged each other in intellectual duels held outdoors before enthusiastic crowds. Success not only enhanced the winner's reputation, but could result in prize money and professional acclaim. After hearing of Tartaglia's spectacular victory in one such contest in Venice, Cardano invited him to Milan, determined to obtain his secret by whatever means necessary. Cardano's intrigues paid off. In 1545, he was the first to publish a general solution of the cubic equation. Tartaglia, eager to take his revenge by establishing his superiority as the most brilliant mathematician of the age, challenged Cardano to the ultimate mathematical duel. A lively and compelling account of genius, betrayal, and all-too-human failings, The Secret Formula reveals the epic rivalry behind one of the fundamental ideas of modern algebra.

Solution of Cubic and Quartic Equations presents the classical methods in solving cubic and quartic equations to the highest possible degree of efficiency. This book suggests a rapid and efficient method of computing the roots of an arbitrary cubic equation with real coefficients, by using specially computed 5-figure tables. The method of factorizing an arbitrary quartic equation by an appropriate use of a resolvent cubic is also discussed. Section 4 of this text gives several numerical examples that show the rapidity of the procedures suggested. This publication is valuable to mathematicians and students intending to acquire knowledge of the cubic and quartic equations.

This book is an exploration of a claim made by Lagrange in the autumn of 1771 as he embarked upon his lengthy ``Reflexions sur la resolution algebrique des equations'': that there had been few advances in the algebraic solution of equations since the time of Cardano in the mid sixteenth century. That opinion has been shared by many later historians. The present study attempts to redress that view and to examine the intertwined developments in the theory of equations from Cardano to Lagrange. A similar historical exploration led Lagrange himself to insights that were to transform the entire nature and scope of algebra. Progress was not confined to any one country: at different times mathematicians in Italy, France, the Netherlands, England, Scotland, Russia, and Germany contributed to the discussion and to a gradual deepening of understanding. In particular, the national Academies of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Paris in the eighteenth century were crucial in supporting informed mathematical communities and encouraging the wider dissemination of key ideas. This study therefore truly highlights the existence of a European mathematical heritage. The book is written in three parts. Part I offers an overview of the period from Cardano to Newton (1545 to 1707) and is arranged chronologically. Part II covers the period from Newton to Lagrange (1707 to 1771) and treats the material according to key themes. Part III is a brief account of the aftermath of the discoveries made in the 1770s. The book attempts throughout to capture the reality of mathematical discovery by inviting the reader to follow in the footsteps of the authors themselves, with as few changes as possible to the original notation and style of presentation.

The book gives a detailed account of the development of the theory of algebraic equations, from its origins in ancient times to its completion by Galois in the nineteenth century. The appropriate parts of works by Cardano, Lagrange, Vandermonde, Gauss, Abel, and Galois are reviewed and placed in their historical perspective, with the aim of conveying to the reader a sense of the way in which the theory of algebraic equations has evolved and has led to such basic mathematical notions as "group" and "field". A brief discussion of the fundamental theorems of modern Galois theory and complete proofs of the quoted results are provided, and the material is organized in such a way that the more technical details can be skipped by readers who are interested primarily in a broad survey of the theory. In this second edition, the exposition has been improved throughout and the chapter on Galois has been entirely rewritten to better reflect Galois' highly innovative contributions. The text now follows more closely Galois' memoir, resorting as sparsely as possible to anachronistic modern notions such as field extensions. The emerging picture is a surprisingly elementary approach to the solvability of

equations by radicals, and yet is unexpectedly close to some of the most recent methods of Galois theory.

The quadratic formula for the solution of quadratic equations was discovered independently by scholars in many ancient cultures and is familiar to everyone. Less well known are formulas for solutions of cubic and quartic equations whose discovery was the high point of 16th century mathematics. Their study forms the heart of this book, as part of the broader theme that a polynomial's coefficients can be used to obtain detailed information on its roots. The book is designed for self-study, with many results presented as exercises and some supplemented by outlines for solution. The intended audience includes in-service and prospective secondary mathematics teachers, high school students eager to go beyond the standard curriculum, undergraduates who desire an in-depth look at a topic they may have unwittingly skipped over, and the mathematically curious who wish to do some work to unlock the mysteries of this beautiful subject.

Like masterpieces of art, music, and literature, great mathematical theorems are creative milestones, works of genius destined to last forever. Now William Dunham gives them the attention they deserve. Dunham places each theorem within its historical context and explores the very human and often turbulent life of the creator — from Archimedes, the absentminded theoretician whose absorption in his work often precluded eating or bathing, to Gerolamo Cardano, the sixteenth-century mathematician whose accomplishments flourished despite a bizarre array of misadventures, to the paranoid genius of modern times, Georg Cantor. He also provides step-by-step proofs for the theorems, each easily accessible to readers with no more than a knowledge of high school mathematics. A rare combination of the historical, biographical, and mathematical, Journey Through Genius is a fascinating introduction to a neglected field of human creativity. “ It is mathematics presented as a series of works of art; a fascinating lingering over individual examples of ingenuity and insight. It is mathematics by lightning flash. ” —Isaac Asimov

This book is focused on the theoretical and practical design of reinforced concrete beams, columns and frame structures. It is based on an analytical approach of designing normal reinforced concrete structural elements that are compatible with most international design rules, including for instance the European design rules – Eurocode 2 – for reinforced concrete structures. The book tries to distinguish between what belongs to the structural design philosophy of such structural elements (related to strength of materials arguments) and what belongs to the design rule aspects associated with specific characteristic data (for the material or loading parameters). A previous book, entitled Reinforced Concrete Beams, Columns and Frames – Mechanics and Design, deals with the fundamental aspects of the mechanics and design of reinforced concrete in general, both related to the Serviceability Limit State (SLS) and the Ultimate Limit State (ULS), whereas the current book deals with more advanced ULS aspects, along with instability and second-order analysis aspects. Some recent research results including the use of non-local mechanics are also presented. This book is aimed at Masters-level students, engineers, researchers and teachers in the field of reinforced concrete design. Most of the books in this area are very practical or code-oriented, whereas this book is more theoretically based, using rigorous mathematics and mechanics tools. Contents 1. Advanced Design at Ultimate Limit State (ULS). 2. Slender Compression Members – Mechanics and Design. 3. Approximate Analysis Methods. Appendix 1. Cardano ’ s Method. Appendix 2. Steel Reinforcement Table. About the Authors Jostein Hellesland has been Professor of Structural Mechanics at the University of Oslo, Norway since January 1988. His contribution to the field of stability has been recognized and magnified by many high-quality papers in famous international journals such as Engineering Structures, Thin-Walled Structures, Journal of Constructional Steel Research and Journal of Structural Engineering. Noël Challamel is Professor in Civil Engineering at UBS, University of South Brittany in France and chairman of the EMI-ASCE Stability committee. His contributions mainly concern the dynamics, stability and inelastic behavior of structural components, with special emphasis on Continuum Damage Mechanics (more than 70 publications in International peer-reviewed journals). Charles Casandjian was formerly Associate Professor at INSA (French National Institute of Applied Sciences), Rennes, France and the chairman of the course on reinforced concrete design. He has published work on the mechanics of concrete and is also involved in creating a web experience for teaching reinforced concrete design – BA-CORTEX. Christophe Lanos is Professor in Civil Engineering at the University of Rennes 1 in France. He has mainly published work on the mechanics of concrete, as well as other related subjects. He is also involved in creating a web experience for teaching reinforced concrete design – BA-CORTEX.

The intellectual and human story of a mathematical proof that transformed our ideas about mathematics. In 1824 a young Norwegian named Niels Henrik Abel proved conclusively that algebraic equations of the fifth order are not solvable in radicals. In this book Peter Pesic shows what an important event this was in the history of thought. He also presents it as a remarkable human story. Abel was twenty-one when he self-published his proof, and he died five years later, poor and depressed, just before the proof started to receive wide acclaim. Abel's attempts to reach out to the mathematical elite of the day had been spurned, and he was unable to find a position that would allow him to work in peace and marry his fiancé. But Pesic's story begins long before Abel and continues to the present day, for Abel's proof changed how we think about mathematics and its relation to the "real" world. Starting with the Greeks, who invented the idea of mathematical proof, Pesic shows how mathematics found its sources in the real world (the shapes of things, the accounting needs of merchants) and then reached beyond those sources toward something more universal. The Pythagoreans' attempts to deal with irrational numbers foreshadowed the slow emergence of abstract mathematics. Pesic focuses on the contested development of algebra—which even Newton resisted—and the gradual acceptance of the usefulness and perhaps even beauty of abstractions that seem to invoke realities with dimensions outside human experience. Pesic tells this story as a history of ideas, with mathematical details incorporated in boxes. The book also includes a new annotated translation of Abel's original proof.