Discrete Mathematics By Biggs Contents

Invitation to Discrete Mathematics is an introduction and a thoroughly comprehensive text at the same time. A lively and entertaining style with mathematical precision and maturity uniquely combine into an intellectual happening and should delight the interested reader. A master example of teaching contemporary discrete mathematics, and of teaching science in general.

Who first presented Pascal's triangle? (It was not Pascal.) Who first presented Hamiltonian graphs? (It was not Hamilton.) Who first presented Steiner triple systems? (It was not Steiner.) The history of mathematics is a well-studied and vibrant area of research, with books and scholarly articles published on various aspects of the subject. Yet, the history of combinatorics seems to have been largely overlooked. This book goes some way to redress this and serves two main purposes: 1) it constitutes the first book-length survey of the history of combinatorics; and 2) it assembles, for the first time in a single source, researches on the history of combinatorics that would otherwise be inaccessible to the general reader. Individual chapters have been contributed by sixteen experts. The book opens with an introduction by Donald E. Knuth to two thousand years of combinatorics. This is followed by seven chapters on early combinatorics, leading from Indian and Chinese writings on permutations to late-Renaissance publications on the arithmetical triangle. The next seven chapters trace the subsequent story, from Euler's contributions to such wide-ranging topics as partitions, polyhedra, and latin squares to the 20th century advances in combinatorial set theory, enumeration, and graph theory. The book concludes with some combinatorial reflections by the distinguished

combinatorialist, Peter J. Cameron. This book is not expected to be read from cover to cover, although it can be. Rather, it aims to serve as a valuable resource to a variety of audiences. Combinatorialists with little or no knowledge about the development of their subject will find the historical treatment stimulating. A historian of mathematics will view its assorted surveys as an encouragement for further research in combinatorics. The more general reader will discover an introduction to a fascinating and too little known subject that continues to stimulate and inspire the work of scholars today.

This unique text brings together into a single framework current research in the three areas of discrete calculus, complex networks, and algorithmic content extraction. Many example applications from several fields of computational science are provided.

Tough Test Questions? Missed Lectures? Not Enough Time? Fortunately for you, there's Schaum's Outlines. More than 40 million students have trusted Schaum's to help them succeed in the classroom and on exams. Schaum's is the key to faster learning and higher grades in every subject. Each Outline presents all the essential course information in an easy-to-follow, topic-by-topic format. You also get hundreds of examples, solved problems, and practice exercises to test your skills. This Schaum's Outline gives you: Practice problems with full explanations that reinforce knowledge Coverage of the most up-to-date developments in your course field In-depth review of practices and applications Fully compatible with your classroom text, Schaum's highlights all the important facts you need to know. Use Schaum's to shorten your study time-and get your best test scores! Schaum's Outlines-Problem Solved.

This concise, readable book provides a sampling of the very large, active, and expanding field of artificial neural network theory. It considers select areas of discrete mathematics linking

combinatorics and the theory of the simplest types of artificial neural networks. Neural networks have emerged as a key technology in many fields of application, and an understanding of the theories concerning what such systems can and cannot do is essential. Some classical results are presented with accessible proofs, together with some more recent perspectives, such as those obtained by considering decision lists. In addition, probabilistic models of neural network learning are discussed. Graph theory, some partially ordered set theory, computational complexity, and discrete probability are among the mathematical topics involved. Pointers to further reading and an extensive bibliography make this book a good starting point for research in discrete mathematics and neural networks.

This open access book chronicles the rise of a new scientific paradigm offering novel insights into the age-old enigmas of existence. Over 300 years ago, the human mind discovered the machine code of reality: mathematics. By utilizing abstract thought systems, humans began to decode the workings of the cosmos. From this understanding, the current scientific paradigm emerged, ultimately discovering the gift of technology. Today, however, our island of knowledge is surrounded by ever longer shores of ignorance. Science appears to have hit a dead end when confronted with the nature of reality and consciousness. In this fascinating and accessible volume, James Glattfelder explores a radical paradigm shift uncovering the ontology of reality. It is found to be information-theoretic and participatory, yielding a computational and programmable universe.

This volume constitutes the refereed post-conference proceedings of the International Conference on Theoretical Computer Science and Discrete Mathematics, held in Krishnankoil, India, in December 2016. The 57 revised full papers were carefully reviewed and selected from

210 submissions. The papers cover a broad range of topics such as line graphs and its generalizations, large graphs of given degree and diameter, graphoidal covers, adjacency spectrum, distance spectrum, b-coloring, separation dimension of graphs and hypergraphs, domination in graphs, graph labeling problems, subsequences of words and Parike matrices, lambda-design conjecture, graph algorithms and interference model for wireless sensor networks.

Rosen's Discrete Mathematics and its Applications presents a precise, relevant, comprehensive approach to mathematical concepts. This world-renowned best-selling text was written to accommodate the needs across a variety of majors and departments, including mathematics, computer science, and engineering. As the market leader, the book is highly flexible, comprehensive and a proven pedagogical teaching tool for instructors.

This monograph offers a systematic quantitative approach to the analysis, evaluation, and design of electoral systems. Today, electoral reform is of concern to newborn democracies as well as many old ones. The authors use mathematical models and automatic procedures, when possible, to solve some of the problems that arise in the comparison of existing systems as well as in the construction of new ones. One distinctive feature of the book is the emphasis on single- and multiple-criteria optimization methods. This powerful tool kit will help political researchers evaluate and choose an appropriate electoral system. A general formal model is included as well as a coding system to describe, identify, and classify electoral systems. Evaluation criteria and the corresponding performance indicators are discussed.

This book provides a unique and unusual introduction to graph theory by one of the founding fathers, and will be of interest to all researchers in the subject. It is not intended as a comprehensive treatise, but rather as an account of those parts of the theory that have been of special interest to the author. Professor Tutte details his experience in the area, and provides a fascinating insight into how he was led to his theorems and the proofs he used. As well as being of historical interest it provides a useful starting point for research, with references to further suggested books as well as the original papers. The book starts by detailing the first problems worked on by Professor Tutte and his colleagues during his days as an undergraduate member of the Trinity Mathematical Society in Cambridge. It covers subjects such as comnbinatorial problems in chess, the algebraicization of graph theory, reconstruction of graphs, and the chromatic eigenvalues. In each case fascinating historical and biographical information about the author's research is provided.

The Mathematics of Chip-firing is a solid introduction and overview of the growing field of chip-firing. It offers an appreciation for the richness and diversity of the subject. Chip-firing refers to a discrete dynamical system — a commodity is exchanged between sites of a network according to very simple local rules. Although governed by local rules, the long-term global behavior of the system reveals fascinating properties. The Fundamental properties of chip-firing are covered from a variety of perspectives. This gives the reader both a broad context of the field and concrete entry points from

different backgrounds. Broken into two sections, the first examines the fundamentals of chip-firing, while the second half presents more general frameworks for chip-firing. Instructors and students will discover that this book provides a comprehensive background to approaching original sources. Features: Provides a broad introduction for researchers interested in the subject of chip-firing The text includes historical and current perspectives Exercises included at the end of each chapter About the Author: Caroline J. Klivans received a BA degree in mathematics from Cornell University and a PhD in applied mathematics from MIT. Currently, she is an Associate Professor in the Division of Applied Mathematics at Brown University. She is also an Associate Director of ICERM (Institute for Computational and Experimental Research in Mathematics). Before coming to Brown she held positions at MSRI, Cornell and the University of Chicago. Her research is in algebraic, geometric and topological combinatorics. Mathematics education in schools has seen a revolution in recent years. Students everywhere expect the subject to be well-motivated, relevant and practical. When such students reach higher education the traditional development of analysis, often rather divorced from the calculus which they learnt at school, seems highly inappropriate. Shouldn't every step in a first course in analysis arise naturally from the student's experience of functions and calculus at school? And shouldn't such a course take every opportunity to endorse and extend the student's basic knowledge of functions? In Yet Another Introduction to Analysis the author steers a simple and well-motivated path

through the central ideas of real analysis. Each concept is introduced only after its need has become clear and after it has already been used informally. Wherever appropriate the new ideas are related to school topics and are used to extend the reader's understanding of those topics. A first course in analysis at college is always regarded as one of the hardest in the curriculum. However, in this book the reader is led carefully through every step in such a way that he/she will soon be predicting the next step for him/herself. In this way the subject is developed naturally: students will end up not only understanding analysis, but also enjoying it.

Many people do not realise that mathematics provides the foundation for the devices we use to handle information in the modern world. Most of those who do know probably think that the parts of mathematics involvedare quite 'cl- sical', such as Fourier analysis and di?erential equations. In fact, a great deal of the mathematical background is part of what used to be called 'pure' ma- ematics, indicating that it was created in order to deal with problems that originated within mathematics itself. It has taken many years for mathema- cians to come to terms with this situation, and some of them are still not entirely happy about it. Thisbookisanintegratedintroductionto Coding.Bythis Imeanreplacing symbolic information, such as a sequence of bits or a message written in a naturallanguage,byanother messageusing (possibly) di?erentsymbols.There are three main reasons for doing this: Economy (data compression), Reliability (correction of errors), and Security (cryptography). I have tried to cover each of these three areas

in su?cient depth so that the reader can grasp the basic problems and go on to more advanced study. The mathematical theory is introduced in a way that enables the basic problems to bestatedcarefully,butwithoutunnecessaryabstraction.Theprerequisites(sets andfunctions,matrices,?niteprobability)shouldbefamiliartoanyonewhohas taken a standard course in mathematical methods or discrete mathematics. A course in elementary abstract algebra and/or number theory would be helpful, but the book contains the essential facts, and readers without this background should be able to understand what is going on. vi Thereareafewplaceswherereferenceismadetocomputeralgebrasystems.

Salient Features * Mathematical Logic, Fundamental Concepts, Proofs And Mathematical Induction (Chapter 1) * Set Theory, Fundamental Concepts, Theorems, Proofs, Venn Diagrams, Product Of Sets, Application Of Set Theory And Fundamental Products (Chapter 2) * An Introduction To Binary Relations And Concepts, Graphs, Arrow Diagrams, Relation Matrix, Composition Of Relations, Types Of Relation, Partial Order Relations, Total Order Relation, Closure Of Relations, Poset, Equivalence Classes And Partitions. (Chapter 3) * An Introduction To Functions And Basic Concepts, Graphs, Composition Of Functions, Floor And Ceiling Function, Characteristic Function, Remainder Function, Signum Function And Introduction To Hash Function. (Chapter 4) * The Algebraic Structure Includes Group Theory And Ring Theory. Group Theory Includes Group, Subgroups, Cyclic Group, Cosets,

Homomorphism, Introduction To Codes And Group Codes And Error Correction For Block Code. The Ring Theory Includes General Definition, Fundamental Concepts, Integral Domain, Division Ring, Subring, Homomorphism, An Isomorphism And Pigeonhole Principle (Chapters 5, 6 And 7) * A Treatment Of Boolean Algebras That Emphasizes The Relation Of Boolean Algebras To Combinatorial Circuits. (Chapter 8) * An Introduction To Lattices And Basic Concepts (Chapter 9) * A Brief Introduction To Graph Theory Is Discussed. Elements Of Graph Theory Are Indispensable In Almost All Computer Science Areas. Examples Are Given Of Its Use In Such Areas As Minimum Spanning Tree, Shortest Path Problems (Dijkastra'S Algorithm And Floyd-Warshall Algorithm) And Traveling Salesman Problem. The Computer Representation And Manipulation Of Graphs Are Also Discussed So That Certain Important Algorithms Can Be Included(Chapters 10 And 11) * A Strong Emphasis Is Given On Understanding The Theorems And Its Applications * Numbers Of Illustrations Are Used Throughout The Book For Explaining The Concepts And Its Applications. * Figures And Tables Are Used To Illustrate Concepts, To Elucidate Proofs And To Motivate The Material. The Captions Of These Figures Provide Additional Explanation. Besides This, A Number Of Exercises Are Given For Practice

Note: This is the 3rd edition. If you need the 2nd edition for a course you are taking, it can be found as a "other format" on amazon, or by searching its isbn: 1534970746 This gentle introduction to discrete mathematics is written for first and second year math

majors, especially those who intend to teach. The text began as a set of lecture notes for the discrete mathematics course at the University of Northern Colorado. This course serves both as an introduction to topics in discrete math and as the "introduction to proof" course for math majors. The course is usually taught with a large amount of student inquiry, and this text is written to help facilitate this. Four main topics are covered: counting, sequences, logic, and graph theory. Along the way proofs are introduced, including proofs by contradiction, proofs by induction, and combinatorial proofs. The book contains over 470 exercises, including 275 with solutions and over 100 with hints. There are also Investigate! activities throughout the text to support active, inquiry based learning. While there are many fine discrete math textbooks available, this text has the following advantages: It is written to be used in an inquiry rich course. It is written to be used in a course for future math teachers. It is open source, with low cost print editions and free electronic editions. This third edition brings improved exposition, a new section on trees, and a bunch of new and improved exercises. For a complete list of changes, and to view the free electronic version of the text, visit the book's website at discrete.openmathbooks.org

In this book, first published in 2003, categorical algebra is used to build a foundation for the study of geometry, analysis, and algebra.

Complex analysis is a classic and central area of mathematics, which is studied and exploited in a range of important fields, from number theory to engineering. Introduction

to Complex Analysis was first published in 1985, and for this much awaited second edition the text has been considerably expanded, while retaining the style of the original. More detailed presentation is given of elementary topics, to reflect the knowledge base of current students. Exercise sets have been substantially revised and enlarged, with carefully graded exercises at the end of each chapter. This is the latest addition to the growing list of Oxford undergraduate textbooks in mathematics, which includes: Biggs: Discrete Mathematics 2nd Edition, Cameron: Introduction to Algebra, Needham: Visual Complex Analysis, Kaye and Wilson: Linear Algebra, Acheson: Elementary Fluid Dynamics, Jordan and Smith: Nonlinear Ordinary Differential Equations, Smith: Numerical Solution of Partial Differential Equations, Wilson: Graphs, Colourings and the Four-Colour Theorem, Bishop: Neural Networks for Pattern Recognition, Gelman and Nolan: Teaching Statistics.
This book presents and illustrates the main tools and ideas of algebraic graph theory, with a primary emphasis on current rather than classical topics. It is designed to offer self-contained treatment of the topic, with strong emphasis on concrete examples.
This collection of high-quality articles in the field of combinatorics, geometry, algebraic topology and theoretical computer science is a tribute to Ji?í Matoušek, who passed away prematurely in March 2015. It is a collaborative effort by his colleagues and friends, who have paid particular attention to clarity of exposition – something Jirka would have approved of. The original research articles, surveys and expository articles,

written by leading experts in their respective fields, map Ji?í Matoušek's numerous areas of mathematical interest.

An introduction to category theory as a rigorous, flexible, and coherent modeling language that can be used across the sciences. Category theory was invented in the 1940s to unify and synthesize different areas in mathematics, and it has proven remarkably successful in enabling powerful communication between disparate fields and subfields within mathematics. This book shows that category theory can be useful outside of mathematics as a rigorous, flexible, and coherent modeling language throughout the sciences. Information is inherently dynamic; the same ideas can be organized and reorganized in countless ways, and the ability to translate between such organizational structures is becoming increasingly important in the sciences. Category theory offers a unifying framework for information modeling that can facilitate the translation of knowledge between disciplines. Written in an engaging and straightforward style, and assuming little background in mathematics, the book is rigorous but accessible to non-mathematicians. Using databases as an entry to category theory, it begins with sets and functions, then introduces the reader to notions that are fundamental in mathematics: monoids, groups, orders, and graphs—categories in disguise. After explaining the "big three" concepts of category theory—categories, functors, and natural transformations—the book covers other topics, including limits, colimits, functor categories, sheaves, monads, and operads. The book explains

category theory by examples and exercises rather than focusing on theorems and proofs. It includes more than 300 exercises, with solutions. Category Theory for the Sciences is intended to create a bridge between the vast array of mathematical concepts used by mathematicians and the models and frameworks of such scientific disciplines as computation, neuroscience, and physics.

In a comprehensive yet easy-to-follow manner, Discrete Mathematics for New Technology follows the progression from the basic mathematical concepts covered by the GCSE in the UK and by high-school algebra in the USA to the more sophisticated mathematical concepts examined in the latter stages of the book. The book punctuates the rigorous treatment of theory with frequent uses of pertinent examples and exercises, enabling readers to achieve a feel for the subject at hand. The exercise hints and solutions are provided at the end of the book. Topics covered include logic and the nature of mathematical proof, set theory, relations and functions, matrices and systems of linear equations, algebraic structures, Boolean algebras, and a thorough treatise on graph theory. Although aimed primarily at computer science students, the structured development of the mathematics enables this text to be used by undergraduate mathematicians, scientists, and others who require an understanding of discrete mathematics.

This volume is about the many ways we perceive. In nineteen new essays, philosophers and cognitive scientists explore the nature of the individual senses, how

and what they tell us about the world, and how they interrelate. They consider how the senses extract perceptual content from receptoral information and what kinds of objects we perceive and whether multiple senses ever perceive a single event. Questions pertaining to how many senses we have, what makes one sense distinct from another, and whether and why distinguishing senses may be useful feature prominently. Contributors examine the extent to which the senses act in concert, rather than as discrete modalities, and whether this influence is epistemically pernicious, neutral, or beneficial. Many of the essays engage with the idea that it is unduly restrictive to think of perception as a collation of contents provided by individual sense modalities. Rather, contributors contend that to understand perception properly we need to build into our accounts the idea that the senses work together. In doing so, they aim to develop better paradigms for understanding the senses and thereby to move toward a better understanding of perception.

A self-contained account suited for a wide audience describing coding theory, combinatorial designs and their relations.

The subject of this book is the action of permutation groups on sets associated with combinatorial structures. Each chapter deals with a particular structure: groups, geometries, designs, graphs and maps respectively. A unifying theme for the first four chapters is the construction of finite simple groups. In the fifth chapter, a theory of maps on orientable surfaces is developed within a combinatorial framework. This simplifies

and extends the existing literature in the field. The book is designed both as a course text and as a reference book for advanced undergraduate and graduate students. A feature is the set of carefully constructed projects, intended to give the reader a deeper understanding of the subject.

Praise for How Learning Works "How Learning Works is the perfect title for this excellent book. Drawing upon new research in psychology, education, and cognitive science, the authors have demystified a complex topic into clear explanations of seven powerful learning principles. Full of great ideas and practical suggestions, all based on solid research evidence, this book is essential reading for instructors at all levels who wish to improve their students' learning." —Barbara Gross Davis, assistant vice chancellor for educational development, University of California, Berkeley, and author, Tools for Teaching "This book is a must-read for every instructor, new or experienced. Although I have been teaching for almost thirty years, as I read this book I found myself resonating with many of its ideas, and I discovered new ways of thinking about teaching." —Eugenia T. Paulus, professor of chemistry, North Hennepin Community College, and 2008 U.S. Community Colleges Professor of the Year from The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education "Thank you Carnegie Mellon for making accessible what has previously been inaccessible to those of us who are not learning scientists. Your focus on the essence of learning combined with concrete examples of the daily challenges of teaching and clear tactical strategies for faculty to consider is a welcome work. I will recommend this book to all my colleagues." —Catherine M. Casserly, senior partner, The Carnegie Foundation for the

Advancement of Teaching "As you read about each of the seven basic learning principles in this book, you will find advice that is grounded in learning theory, based on research evidence, relevant to college teaching, and easy to understand. The authors have extensive knowledge and experience in applying the science of learning to college teaching, and they graciously share it with you in this organized and readable book." —From the Foreword by Richard E. Mayer, professor of psychology, University of California, Santa Barbara; coauthor, e-Learning and the Science of Instruction; and author, Multimedia Learning
Discrete Mathematics with Ducks, Second Edition is a gentle introduction for students who find the proofs and abstractions of mathematics challenging. At the same time, it provides stimulating material that instructors can use for more advanced students. The first edition was widely well received, with its whimsical writing style and numerous exercises and materials that engaged students at all levels. The new, expanded edition continues to facilitate effective and active learning. It is designed to help students learn about discrete mathematics through problem-based activities. These are created to inspire students to understand mathematics by actively practicing and doing, which helps students better retain what they've learned. As such, each chapter contains a mixture of discovery-based activities, projects, expository text, in-class exercises, and homework problems. The author's lively and friendly writing style is appealing to both instructors and students alike and encourages readers to learn. The book's light-hearted approach to the subject is a guiding principle and helps students learn mathematical abstraction. Features: The book's Try This! sections encourage students to construct components of discussed concepts, theorems, and proofs Provided sets of discovery problems and illustrative examples reinforce learning Bonus sections can be used by

instructors as part of their regular curriculum, for projects, or for further study
These notes were first used in an introductory course team taught by the authors at
Appalachian State University to advanced undergraduates and beginning graduates. The text
was written with four pedagogical goals in mind: offer a variety of topics in one course, get to
the main themes and tools as efficiently as possible, show the relationships between the
different topics, and include recent results to convince students that mathematics is a living
discipline.
Discrete mathematics is a compulsory subject for undergraduate computer scientists. This new
edition includes new chapters on statements and proof, logical framework, natural numbers
and the integers and updated exercises from the previous edition.
Mathematics did not spring spontaneously into life, with rules set in stone for all time. Its story
is closely linked with the problems of measurement and money that have often driven its
progress. Quite Right explains how mathematical ideas have gradually emerged since
prehistoric times, sothat they pervade almost every aspect of life in the twenty-first century.
Many histories of mathematics focus on the activities of those for whom mathematics itself was
the motivation. Professor Biggs adopts a wider viewpoint. Making use of new discoveries of
artefacts and documents, he explains the part that mathematics has played in the human story,
and what that tellsus about the nature of mathematics. The story reveals the power and beauty
of mathematical concepts, which often belie their utilitarian origins. The twin paradigms of
logical justification and algorithmic calculation recur throughout the book. No other book tells
the story of mathematics,measurement, and money in this way. Includes secontions on:* The
origins of calculation in ancient and medieval times* How mathematics provides answers that

are right, and what that means* The impact of trade and the use of money on the development of mathematical algorithms* The use of mathematics for secure communications* How money and information are linked in our electronic world Quite Right is a fascinating story, suitable for anyone interested in the mathematical foundations of the world we live in. Norman Biggs is Professor (Emeritus) of Mathematics at the London School of Economics. He is the author of 12 books, including a perennial best-selling book Discrete Mathematics (Oxford University Press). He has a special interest in measurement and was Chair of the International Society of Weightsand Scales Collectors from 2009-14. He served as a Vice President of the British Society for the History of Mathematics in 2014 and is an active member of the British Numismatic Society.

Combinatorics is an active field of mathematical study and the British Combinatorial Conference, held biennially, aims to survey the most important developments by inviting distinguished mathematicians to lecture at the meeting. The contributions of the principal lecturers at the Seventh Conference, held in Cambridge, are published here and the topics reflect the breadth of the subject. Each author has written a broadly conceived survey, not limited to his own work, but intended for wide readership. Important aspects of the subject are emphasized so that non-specialists will find them understandable. Topics covered include graph theory, matroids, combinatorial set theory, projective geometry and combinatorial group theory. All those researching into any aspect of Combinatorics and its applications will find much in these articles of use and interest.

A revision of an important textbook: essential reading for all combinatorialists.

Mathematics has become indispensable in the modelling of economics, finance, business and

management. Without expecting any particular background of the reader, this book covers the following mathematical topics, with frequent reference to applications in economics and finance: functions, graphs and equations, recurrences (difference equations), differentiation, exponentials and logarithms, optimisation, partial differentiation, optimisation in several variables, vectors and matrices, linear equations, Lagrange multipliers, integration, first-order and second-order differential equations. The stress is on the relation of maths to economics, and this is illustrated with copious examples and exercises to foster depth of understanding. Each chapter has three parts: the main text, a section of further worked examples and a summary of the chapter together with a selection of problems for the reader to attempt. For students of economics, mathematics, or both, this book provides an introduction to mathematical methods in economics and finance that will be welcomed for its clarity and breadth.

This volume is a tribute to the life and mathematical work of G.A. Dirac (1925-1984). One of the leading graph theorists, he developed methods of great originality and made many fundamental discoveries. The forty-two papers are all concerned with (or related to) Dirac's main lines of research. A number of mathematicians pay tribute to his memory by presenting new results in different areas of graph theory. Among the topics included are paths and cycles, hamiltonian graphs, vertex colouring and critical graphs, graphs and surfaces, edge-colouring, and infinite graphs. Some of the papers were originally presented

at a meeting held in Denmark in 1985. Attendance being by invitation only, some 55 mathematicians from 14 countries participated in various lectures and discussions on graph theory related to the work of Dirac. This volume contains contributions from others as well, so should not be regarded only as the proceedings of that meeting. A problems section is included, as well as a listing of Dirac's own publications.

Mathematics of Computing -- Numerical Analysis.

Gives a thorough exposition of network spanners and other locality-preserving network representations such as sparse covers and partitions.

Compiled and edited by two of Gian-Carlo Rota's students, this book is based on notes from his influential combinatorics courses.

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