

of each, and subsequently analyses the point at which the error intrudes, the analysis sometimes leading to mathematical considerations of some depth.

Mathematical textbooks have been criticised on the grounds that they are solely devoted to the proofs of true propositions and that students are never asked to disprove false ones. Dr Maxwell, while he has given the disproofs of the fallacies, has gone some way in his latest and novel production to meet that criticism.

The book is well produced and can be recommended to all students and teachers of mathematics.

W. CRAIG

DEAUX, R., *Introduction to the Geometry of Complex Numbers*, translated by H. Eves (Ungar Publishing Co., New York, 1957) pp. 208.

The object of this book, which is based on lectures given to electrical engineers, is to show how complex numbers can be profitably used for the solution of certain geometrical problems. The book begins with an account of the geometrical representation of complex numbers and, after an excellent treatment of anharmonic ratio, passes on to consider circles, conics, cycloids, and certain cubic and quartic curves in the Argand diagram. The book concludes with a chapter on bilinear transformations. The exposition is everywhere clear, the printing is good and the book can be recommended for any sixth form or University library.

D. MARTIN