COMPENDIUM OF EXAMPLES OF THE APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS

To the Editor of the *Mathematical Gazette*

DEAR SIR,

Last year the Teaching committee appointed a new sub-committee to collect examples of the applications of Mathematics with the intention of publishing them later in a compendium. These examples are to be suitable for use in teaching boys and girls in secondary schools of all types. In the autumn of 1958 the sub-committee wrote to a large number of members of the association, who are teaching in technical colleges, to ask for their help and the response has been very good. Since then we have asked secretaries of branches of the Association to ask members of the branches to help us. We would however be very glad of the help of any member of the Association also and I will be very glad to send a copy of the letter, which we have sent out, to any member who writes to me. This letter states, at greater length than I can do here, the way in which we hope to compile the compendium.

Yours etc., H. V LOWRY

198 *Epsom Rd., Guildford*   (*Secretary of Sub-committee*)

To the Editor of the *Mathematical Gazette*

DEAR SIR,

According to your report in "The Mathematical Gazette", February 1959, page 39, three students at Reading School did a count of the frequencies of digits of π.

As for the 7's, it seems that their frequency 1001, is nearest the average. But let us examine this fact closely

We shall count whole groups of digits.

There are 973 zeros (the average would be 1000),

there are 64 double zeros (the average would be 100),

there are 6 triple zeros (the average would be 10).

Now, the groups 2222 and 8888 have the exact average, 1; but the group 7777 appears four times! The group ·999999 ... appears once, in the beginning. Close to the end, the group 56001 appears twice.

For yet better investigation of π, we need more decimal places. There is also a French calculation of π in "Chiffres" I, 1, 1958.

Růžová 14,   Yours etc., ADOLF KODYM
   Prague 3,
Czechoslovakia