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Don't Panic with Mechanics! What Auto Mechanics Don't Want You to Know **What Auto Mechanics Don't Want You to Know** Mechanics of Solids and Structures, Second Edition **Mechanics of Robotic Manipulation** *Mechanics IUTAM USNC/TAM* The Physics of Pitching Quantum Mechanics for Applied Physics and Engineering *Fracture Mechanics* Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics Engineering Fluid Mechanics *Auto Mechanics Fundamentals The Cellular Automaton Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics* **Engineering Mechanics** Advanced Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer for Engineers and Scientists **Micromechanics of Defects in Solids** Quantum Mechanics **Engineering fluid mechanics Popular Mechanics When Duct Tape Just Isn't Enough** *A New Formulation of Particle Mechanics* **Soil Mechanics Fox and McDonald's Introduction to Fluid Mechanics** Problems in Thermodynamics and Statistical Physics **I'm a Mechanic I Can't Fix Stupid Foundations of Statistical Mechanics** *Rational Mechanics* **Introduction to Fluid Mechanics** *Advances in Environmental Fluid Mechanics* Popular Mechanics When Duct Tape Just Isn't Enough *Don't Be Afraid of Physics* Tensor Analysis for Engineers and Physicists - With Application to Continuum Mechanics, Turbulence, and Einstein's Special and General Theory of Relativity **Fluid Mechanics of Environmental Interfaces, Second Edition Advanced Mechanics of Solids Elements of Structural Optimization** Mechanics of Fibrous Composites *Advances in Doublet Mechanics Engineering Fluid Mechanics Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics* **Matrix Methods Applied to Engineering Rigid Body Mechanics** Modern Classical Mechanics

For upper-level undergraduates and graduate students: an introduction to the fundamentals of quantum mechanics, emphasizing aspects essential to an understanding of solid-state theory. Numerous problems (and selected answers), projects, exercises. Helps students develop an orderly approach to problem solving by starting from basic equations, stating assumptions clearly and relating results to expected physical behavior. Many detailed example problems demonstrate good solution techniques and explain troublesome points of theory. Updated and expanded with increased coverage of relevant topics, more example and homework problems and new sections on supersonic channel flow and fluid machinery. A Book for people, who are a proud Mechanic, Car Enthausiast, Gear Head, Hobby Mechanic or a Mechanical Engineer . Perfect for keeping track of everything and it can also be used as Gratitude Journal. 9 inches x 6 inches 110 lined pages In 1991, my newly formed researchgroupat Berkeley was working intensely in the area of continuum-level constitutive relationships that could be obtained in a deductive mannerfrom microstructuralinformationthroughthemethods of homogenization theory. Of particular interest was the application of such methods to structural problems in the blossoming field of micromechanical devices. In this context it was becoming evident that we needed to learn to navigate through the continuum/discrete interface. Such were the circumstances when Vladimir Granik came to visit us at Berkeley for the first time. It is probably not surprising that we received with great enthusiasm his offer to join forces and develop a mechanics .of solid structures that would be based on a discrete representation of matter. Vladimir had established the foundations for such an endeavor with his work at Moscow University in the late 1970s. Since that first meeting, and with ever-increasing enthusiasm, it has been a great privilege for me to collaborate with Vladimir. We first applied the formalism of what has become known as "doublet mechanics" to the microstructure-based theory of failure of solids and worked on the paral lels and differences between the doublet

approach and homogenization, to gether with Kevin Mon and Derek Hansford. Plane elastodynamics followed after Francesco Maddalena had proposed doublet viscoelesticity. The consti tutive relationships in doublet mechanics were laid on a firm thermodynami cal foundation through the work of Kevin Mon, while Miqin Zhang analyzed free boundary effects on multi-scale plane elastic waves in discrete domains. Why does one theory "succeed" while another, possibly clearer interpretation, fails? By exploring two observationally equivalent yet conceptually incompatible views of quantum mechanics, James T. Cushing shows how historical contingency can be crucial to determining a theory's construction and its position among competing views. Since the late 1920s, the theory formulated by Niels Bohr and his colleagues at Copenhagen has been the dominant interpretation of quantum mechanics. Yet an alternative interpretation, rooted in the work of Louis de Broglie in the early 1920s and reformulated and extended by David Bohm in the 1950s, equally well explains the observational data. Through a detailed historical and sociological study of the physicists who developed different theories of quantum mechanics, the debates within and between opposing camps, and the receptions given to each theory, Cushing shows that despite the preeminence of the Copenhagen view, the Bohm interpretation cannot be ignored. Cushing contends that the Copenhagen interpretation became widely accepted not because it is a better explanation of subatomic phenomena than is Bohm's, but because it happened to appear first. Focusing on the philosophical, social, and cultural forces that shaped one of the most important developments in modern physics, this provocative book examines the role that timing can play in the establishment of theory and explanation. Popular Mechanics knows: there are two types of people in the world--those able to fix whatever goes bust, and those who beg the first group for help when something goes wrong. But it doesn’t have to be that way, because this easy-to-follow guide will give anyone the basics to tackle those frustrating (and sometimes nerve-wracking) quandaries that crop up around the house: plumbing problems, electrical snafus, appliance failures, computer and electronics breakdowns, pest infestations, and furniture in need of renewal. They range from the serious to the merely annoying, but every one is cause for concern. So, whether the issue is a fast repair for a running toilet or a leaking pipe, or a simple, inexpensive way to keep deer from pillaging the garden, it’s all in here. This book stems from a course on Micromechanics that I started about fifteen years ago at Northwestern University. At that time, micromechanics was a rather unfamiliar subject. Although I repeated the course every year, I was never convinced that my notes have quite developed into a final manuscript because new topics emerged constantly requiring revisions, and additions. I finally came to realize that if this is continued, then I will never complete the book to my total satisfaction. Meanwhile, T. Mori and I had coauthored a book in Japanese, entitled Micromechanics, published by Baifu-kan, Tokyo, in 1975. It received an extremely favorable response from students and re searchers in Japan. This encouraged me to go ahead and publish my course notes in their latest version, as this book, which contains further development of the subject and is more comprehensive than the one published in Japanese. Micromechanics encompasses mechanics related to microstructures of materials. The method employed is a continuum theory of elasticity yet its applications cover a broad area relating to the mechanical behavior of materi als: plasticity, fracture and fatigue, constitutive equations, composite materi als, polycrystals, etc. These subjects are treated in this book by means of a powerful and unified method which is called the 'eigenstrain method. ' In particular, problems relating to inclusions and dislocations are most effectively analyzed by this method, and therefore, special emphasis is placed on these topics. Environmental Fluid Mechanics (EFM) studies the motion of air and water at several different scales, the fate and transport of species carried along by these fluids, and the interactions among those flows and geological, biological, and engineered systems. EFM emerged some decades ago as a response to the need for tools to study problems of flow and transport in rivers, estuaries, lakes, groundwater and the atmosphere; it is a topic of increasing importance for decision makers, engineers, and researchers alike. The second edition of the successful textbook "Fluid Mechanics of Environmental Interfaces" is still aimed at providing a comprehensive overview of fluid mechanical processes occurring at the

different interfaces existing in the realm of EFM, such as the air-water interface, the air-land interface, the water-sediment interface, the surface water-groundwater interface, the water-vegetation interface, and the water-biological systems interface. Across any of these interfaces mass, momentum, and heat are exchanged through different fluid mechanical processes over various spatial and temporal scales. In this second edition, the unique feature of this book, considering all the topics from the point of view of the concept of environmental interface, was maintained while the chapters were updated and five new chapters have been added to significantly enlarge the coverage of the subject area. The book starts with a chapter introducing the concept of EFM and its scope, scales, processes and systems. Then, the book is structured in three parts with fifteen chapters. Part one, which is composed of four chapters, covers the processes occurring at the interfaces between the atmosphere and the surface of the land and the seas, including the transport of dust and the dispersion of passive substances within the atmosphere. Part two deals in five chapters with the fluid mechanics at the air-water interface at small scales and sediment-water interface, including the advective diffusion of air bubbles, the hyporheic exchange and the tidal bores. Finally, part three discusses in six chapters the processes at the interfaces between fluids and biotic systems, such as transport processes in the soil-vegetation-lower atmosphere system, turbulence and wind above and within the forest canopy, flow and mass transport in vegetated open channels, transport processes to and from benthic plants and animals and coupling between interacting environmental interfaces. Each chapter has an educational part, which is structured in four sections: a synopsis of the chapter, a list of keywords that the reader should have encountered in the chapter, a list of questions and a list of unsolved problems related to the topics covered by the chapter. The book will be of interest to graduate students and researchers in environmental sciences, civil engineering and environmental engineering, (geo)physics, atmospheric science, meteorology, limnology, oceanography, and applied mathematics. The field of structural optimization is still a relatively new field undergoing rapid changes in methods and focus. Until recently there was a severe imbalance between the enormous amount of literature on the subject, and the paucity of applications to practical design problems. This imbalance is being gradually redressed. There is still no shortage of new publications, but there are also exciting applications of the methods of structural optimizations in the automotive, aerospace, civil engineering, machine design and other engineering fields. As a result of the growing pace of applications, research into structural optimization methods is increasingly driven by real-life problems. t-.Jost engineers who design structures employ complex general-purpose software packages for structural analysis. Often they do not have any access to the source program, and even more frequently they have only scant knowledge of the details of the structural analysis algorithms used in this software packages. Therefore the major challenge faced by researchers in structural optimization is to develop methods that are suitable for use with such software packages. Another major challenge is the high computational cost associated with the analysis of many complex real-life problems. In many cases the engineer who has the task of designing a structure cannot afford to analyze it more than a handful of times. The Tenth Edition of Crowe's Engineering Fluid Mechanics builds upon the strengths and success of the previous edition, including a focus on pedigogical support and deep integration with WileyPLUS, providing considering deeper support for development of conceptual understanding and problem solving. This new edition retains the hallmark features of Crowe's distinguished history: clarity of coverage, strong examples and practice problems, and comprehensiveness of material, but expands coverage to include Computational Fluid Dynamics. The fourth edition of this invaluable consumer guide exposes common auto repair scams, helps identify dependable mechanics, gives tips on getting repairs done for free even after the warranty expires, and clues car owners in on vehicle maintenance secrets. Includes details of undercover investigations that caught major auto repair chains red-handed, charging for expensive repairs that were not needed. The third edition of this invaluable guide teaches car owners how to avoid being misled, overcharged, and defrauded by auto mechanics, repair shops and manufacturers, providing even more information on body scams, inspection rip-offs, engine treatments, and secret warranties. Explains the use of matrixes

and their application to the solution of rigid body mechanics problems. Text is supported by chapters of worked examples Engineering Fluid Mechanics guides students from theory to application, emphasizing critical thinking, problem solving, estimation, and other vital engineering skills. Clear, accessible writing puts the focus on essential concepts, while abundant illustrations, charts, diagrams, and examples illustrate complex topics and highlight the physical reality of fluid dynamics applications. Over 1,000 chapter problems provide the “deliberate practice”—with feedback—that leads to material mastery, and discussion of real-world applications provides a frame of reference that enhances student comprehension. The study of fluid mechanics pulls from chemistry, physics, statics, and calculus to describe the behavior of liquid matter; as a strong foundation in these concepts is essential across a variety of engineering fields, this text likewise pulls from civil engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, and more to provide a broadly relevant, immediately practicable knowledge base. Written by a team of educators who are also practicing engineers, this book merges effective pedagogy with professional perspective to help today’s students become tomorrow’s skillful engineers. Environmental fluid mechanics (EFM) is the scientific study of transport, dispersion and transformation processes in natural fluid flows on our planet Earth, from the microscale to the planetary scale. This book brings together scientists and engineers working in research institutions, universities and academia, who engage in the study of theoretical, modeling, measuring and software aspects in environmental fluid mechanics. It provides a forum for the participants, and exchanges new ideas and expertise through the presentations of up-to-date and recent overall achievements in this field. Quantum mechanics was still in its infancy in 1932 when the young John von Neumann, who would go on to become one of the greatest mathematicians of the twentieth century, published Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics--a revolutionary book that for the first time provided a rigorous mathematical framework for the new science. Robert Beyer's 1955 English translation, which von Neumann reviewed and approved, is cited more frequently today than ever before. But its many treasures and insights were too often obscured by the limitations of the way the text and equations were set on the page. In this new edition of this classic work, mathematical physicist Nicholas Wheeler has completely reset the book in TeX, making the text and equations far easier to read. He has also corrected a handful of typographic errors, revised some sentences for clarity and readability, provided an index for the first time, and added prefatory remarks drawn from the writings of Léon Van Hove and Freeman Dyson. The result brings new life to an essential work in theoretical physics and mathematics. Comprehensive coverage of micro and macro mechanics of composite materials. * Case studies on designing composite materials and laminates. * Uses both SI and U.S. Customary units throughout. * This is the only book that covers laminated tubes and damage mechanics and the only one that presents an extensive array of actual experimental results for the nonlinear, inelastic response of polymeric and metallic matrix composites. Mechanics, and in particular, the mechanics of solids, forms the basis of all engi neering sciences. It provides the essential foundations for understanding the action of forces on bodies, and the effects of these forces on the straining of the body on the one hand, and on the deformation and motion of the body on the other. Thus, it provides the solutions of many problems with which the would-be engineer is going to be confronted with on a daily basis. In addition, in engineering studies, mechanics has a more vital importance, which many students appreciate only much later. Because of its clear, and analyt ical setup, it aids the student to a great extent in acquiring the necessary degree of abstraction ability, and logical thinking, skills without which no engineer in the practice today would succeed. Many graduates have confirmed to me that learning mechanics is generally per ceived as difficult. On the other hand, they always also declared that the preoccu pation with mechanics made an essential contribution to their successful education. Besides, as far as my experience goes, this success does not depend very much on the inclusion of special chapters, or the knowledge of particular formulae. Rather, it is important that to a sufficient degree, one has learned how to logically describe a given physical phenomenon, starting from the preconditions. And that from this description one can derive rules for

related phenomena, and also rules for layout design, for dimensioning, etc. similarly supported structures. Through ten editions, Fox and McDonald's Introduction to Fluid Mechanics has helped students understand the physical concepts, basic principles, and analysis methods of fluid mechanics. This market-leading textbook provides a balanced, systematic approach to mastering critical concepts with the proven Fox-McDonald solution methodology. In-depth yet accessible chapters present governing equations, clearly state assumptions, and relate mathematical results to corresponding physical behavior. Emphasis is placed on the use of control volumes to support a practical, theoretically-inclusive problem-solving approach to the subject. Each comprehensive chapter includes numerous, easy-to-follow examples that illustrate good solution technique and explain challenging points. A broad range of carefully selected topics describe how to apply the governing equations to various problems, and explain physical concepts to enable students to model real-world fluid flow situations. Topics include flow measurement, dimensional analysis and similitude, flow in pipes, ducts, and open channels, fluid machinery, and more. To enhance student learning, the book incorporates numerous pedagogical features including chapter summaries and learning objectives, end-of-chapter problems, useful equations, and design and open-ended problems that encourage students to apply fluid mechanics principles to the design of devices and systems. This book presents the deterministic view of quantum mechanics developed by Nobel Laureate Gerard 't Hooft. Dissatisfied with the uncomfortable gaps in the way conventional quantum mechanics meshes with the classical world, 't Hooft has revived the old hidden variable ideas, but now in a much more systematic way than usual. In this, quantum mechanics is viewed as a tool rather than a theory. The author gives examples of models that are classical in essence, but can be analysed by the use of quantum techniques, and argues that even the Standard Model, together with gravitational interactions, might be viewed as a quantum mechanical approach to analysing a system that could be classical at its core. He shows how this approach, even though it is based on hidden variables, can be plausibly reconciled with Bell's theorem, and how the usual objections voiced against the idea of ‘superdeterminism' can be overcome, at least in principle. This framework elegantly explains - and automatically cures - the problems of the wave function collapse and the measurement problem. Even the existence of an “arrow of time" can perhaps be explained in a more elegant way than usual. As well as reviewing the author’s earlier work in the field, the book also contains many new observations and calculations. It provides stimulating reading for all physicists working on the foundations of quantum theory. A popular text in its first edition, Mechanics of Solids and Structures serves as a course text for the senior/graduate (fourth or fifth year) courses/modules in the mechanics of solid/advanced strength of materials, offered in aerospace, civil, engineering science, and mechanical engineering departments. Now, Mechanics of Solid and Structure, Second Edition presents the latest developments in computational methods that have revolutionized the field, while retaining all of the basic principles and foundational information needed for mastering advanced engineering mechanics. Key changes to the second edition include full-color illustrations throughout, web-based computational material, and the addition of a new chapter on the energy methods of structural mechanics. Using authoritative, yet accessible language, the authors explain the construction of expressions for both total potential energy and complementary potential energy associated with structures. They explore how the principles of minimal total potential energy and complementary energy provide the means to obtain governing equations of the structure, as well as a means to determine point forces and displacements with ease using Castigliano’s Theorems I and II. The material presented in this chapter also provides a deeper understanding of the finite element method, the most popular method for solving structural mechanics problems. Integrating computer techniques and programs into the body of the text, all chapters offer exercise problems for further understanding. Several appendices provide examples, answers to select problems, and opportunities for investigation into complementary topics. Listings of computer programs discussed are available on the CRC Press website. Popular mechanics guide, filled with more than 200 ingenious quick fixes that any homeowner can handle. You'll also learn when to go with a pro and how to prevent disasters from

occuring in the first place. Dynamics can be a major frustration for those students who don’t relate to the logic behind the material -- and this includes many of them! Engineering Mechanics: Dynamics meets their needs by combining rigor with user friendliness. The presentation in this text is very personalized, giving students the sense that they are having a one-on-one discussion with the authors. This minimizes the air of mystery that a more austere presentation can engender, and aids immensely in the students’ ability to retain and apply the material. The authors do not skimp on rigor but at the same time work tirelessly to make the material accessible and, as far as possible, fun to learn. The current book, Advanced Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer is based on author's four decades of industrial and academic research in the area of thermofluid sciences including fluid mechanics, aero-thermodynamics, heat transfer and their applications to engineering systems. Fluid mechanics and heat transfer are inextricably intertwined and both are two integral parts of one physical discipline. No problem from fluid mechanics that requires the calculation of the temperature can be solved using the system of Navier-Stokes and continuity equations only. Conversely, no heat transfer problem can be solved using the energy equation only without using the Navier-Stokes and continuity equations. The fact that there is no book treating this physical discipline as a unified subject in a single book that considers the need of the engineering and physics community, motivated the author to write this book. It is primarily aimed at students of engineering, physics and those practicing professionals who perform aero-thermo-heat transfer design tasks in the industry and would like to deepen their knowledge in this area. The contents of this new book covers the material required in Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer Graduate Core Courses in the US universities. It also covers the major parts of the Ph.D-level elective courses Advanced Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer that the author has been teaching at Texas A&M University for the past three decades. This book unies the common tensor analytical aspects in engineering and physics. Using tensor analysis enables the reader to understand complex physical phenomena from the basic principles in continuum mechanics including the turbulence, its correlations and modeling to the complex Einstein' tensor equation. The development of General Theory of Relativity and the introduction of spacetime geometry would not have been possible without the use of tensor analysis. This textbook is primarily aimed at students of mechanical, electrical, aerospace, civil and other engineering disciplines as well as of theoretical physics. It also covers the special needs of practicing professionals who perform CFD-simulation on a routine basis and would like to know more about the underlying physics of the commercial codes they use. Furthermore, it is suitable for self-study, provided that the reader has a sufficient knowledge of differential and integral calculus. Particular attention was paid to selecting the application examples. The transformation of Cartesian coordinate system into curvilinear one and the subsequent applications to conservation laws of continuum mechanics and the turbulence physics prepares the reader for fully understanding the Einstein tensor equations, which exhibits one of the most complex tensor equation in theoretical physics. Exceptionally articulate treatment of negative temperatures, relativistic effects, black hole thermodynamics, gravitational collapse, much more. Over 100 problems with worked solutions. Geared toward advanced undergraduates and graduate students. The classic, comprehensive guide to the physics of soil The physical behavior of soil under different environmental conditions impacts public safety on every roadway and in every structure; a deep understanding of soil mechanics is therefore an essential component to any engineering education. Soil Mechanics offers in-depth information on the behavior of soil under wet, dry, or transiently wet conditions, with detailed explanations of stress, strain, shear, loading, permeability, flow, improvement, and more. Comprehensive in scope, this book provides accessible coverage of a critical topic, providing the background aspiring engineers will need throughout their careers. Presents classical mechanics as a thriving field with strong connections to modern physics, with numerous worked examples and homework problems. There are a lot of textbooks for mechanics - why another one? Because reading this book should be fun - but as a side effect the reader should also learn the basics of mechanics without suffering to much! Or to say it more officially: The scope of the textbook is to teach

mechanics by means of simple examples from everyday life instead of sophisticated scientific approaches. The examples, supported by a lot of cartoons, should help to learn by associations and practical experiences. Many exercises with solutions garanty to pass exams successfully. A similar book has not existed before - the terms "mechanics" and "fun" have always been contradictious. Besides students from the disciplines of mechanical or electrical engineering, civil engineering, physics, and chemistry also practitioners will enjoy reading this book. Fracture mechanics is a vast and growing field. This book develops the basic elements needed for both fracture research and engineering practice. The emphasis is on continuum mechanics models for energy flows and crack-tip stress- and deformation fields in elastic and elastic-plastic materials. In addition to a brief discussion of computational fracture methods, the text includes practical sections on fracture criteria, fracture toughness testing, and methods for measuring stress intensity factors and energy release rates. Class-tested at Cornell, this book is designed for students, researchers and practitioners interested in understanding and contributing to a diverse and vital field of knowledge. With the aid of entertaining short stories, anecdotes, lucid explanations and straight-forward figures, this book challenges the perception that the world of physics is inaccessible to the non-expert. Beginning with Neanderthal man, it traces the evolution of human reason and understanding from paradoxes and optical illusions to gravitational waves, black holes and dark energy. On the way, it provides insights into the mind-boggling advances at the frontiers of physics and cosmology. Unsolved problems and contradictions are highlighted, and contentious issues in modern physics are discussed in a non-dogmatic way in a language comprehensible to the non-scientist. It has something for everyone. Provides a comprehensive approach, includes a training schedule, tips on the mechanics, physiology, and psychology of pitching, and explores common injuries. Well respected, widely used volume presents problems and full solutions related to a wide range of topics in thermodynamics, statistical physics, statistical mechanics. Suitable for undergraduates and graduate students, self-study, reference. 1989 edition. This book provides a detailed history of the United States National Committee on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (USNC/TAM) of the US National Academies, the relationship between the USNC/TAM and IUTAM, and a review of the many mechanicians who developed the field over time. It emphasizes the birth and growth of USNC/TAM, the birth and growth of the larger International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (IUTAM), and explores the work of mechanics from Aristotle to the present. Written by the former Secretary of USNC/TAM, Dr. Carl T. Herakovich of the University of Virginia, the book profiles luminaries of mechanics including Galileo, Newton, Bernoulli, Euler, Cauchy, Prandtl, Einstein, von Kármán, Timoshenko, and in so doing provides insight into centuries of scientific and technologic advance. The science and engineering of robotic manipulation. "Manipulation" refers to a variety of physical changes made to the world around us. Mechanics of Robotic Manipulation addresses one form of robotic manipulation, moving objects, and the various processes involved—grasping, carrying, pushing, dropping, throwing, and so on. Unlike most books on the subject, it focuses on manipulation rather than manipulators. This attention to processes rather than devices allows a more fundamental approach, leading to results that apply to a broad range of devices, not just robotic arms. The book draws both on classical mechanics and on classical planning, which introduces the element of imperfect information. The book does not propose a specific solution to the problem of manipulation, but rather outlines a path of inquiry. Developed from a classic Notre Dame undergraduate course on the study of the motion of bodies, this volume stresses the history of science as well as the relevant physics and mathematics. Starting with ancient Greek celestial mechanics, topics include the Keplerian Revolution, displacement and kinematics, the special theory of relativity, and much more. 2013 edition. In a certain sense this book has been twenty-five years in the writing, since I first struggled with the foundations of the subject as a graduate student. It has taken that long to develop a deep appreciation of what Gibbs was attempting to convey to us near the end of his life and to understand fully the same ideas as resurrected by E.T. Jaynes much later. Many classes of students were destined to help me sharpen these thoughts before I finally felt

confident that, for me at least, the foundations of the subject had been clarified sufficiently. More than anything, this work strives to address the following questions: What is statistical mechanics? Why is this approach so extraordinarily effective in describing bulk matter in terms of its constituents? The response given here is in the form of a very definite point of view-the principle of maximum entropy (PME). There have been earlier attempts to approach the subject in this way, to be sure, reflected in the books by Tribus [Thermostat ics and Thermodynamics, Van Nostrand, 1961], Baierlein [Atoms and Information Theory, Freeman, 1971], and Hobson [Concepts in Statistical Mechanics, Gordon and Breach, 1971].

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