LIBRI RICEVUTI E RECENSIONI

Libri ricevuti.

S. G. MIKHLIN: *Mathematical Physics, an Advanced Course.* North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, London, 1970; p. XV-561; Hfl. 96.

E. SEGRÈ, Editor: *Annual Review of Nuclear Science.* Vol. 20. Annual Reviews Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., 1970; p. VII-613; $ 10.50.

V. S. VLADIMIROV: *Equations of Mathematical Physics.* Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1971; p. VI-418; $ 19.75.

E. G. D. COHEN, Editor: *Statistical Mechanics at the Turn of the Decade.* Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1971; p. VIII-235; $ 12.50.

P. M. DUFFIEUX: *L'intégrale de Fourier et ses applications à l'optique.* Masson et C.ie Editeurs, Paris, 1970; p. XVI-171; F. 50.

E. M. PURCELL: *La fisica di Berkeley: elettricità e magnetismo.* Zanichelli, Bologna, 1971; p. XVIII-213; L. 3.200.

Proceedings of the 1970 CERN Computing and Data Processing School. Villa Monastero, Varenna, Italy, 30 August-12 September, 1970; CERN, Geneva, 1971; p. IX-469; s.i.p.

Precipitation Scavenging (1970). Proceedings of a symposium held at Richland, Washington, June 2-4, 1970. Co-ordinators R. J. ENGELMANN, W. GEORGE and N. SLINN; U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Div. of Technical Information, 1970; p. XII-499; s.i.p.

Recensioni.

H. E. FETTIS e J. C. CASLIN – *Tables of Toroidal Harmonics.* Vol. I: *Orders* 0-5, *All Significant Degrees.* Aerospace Research Laboratories, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force; Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, O., 1969; p. IV-209; s.i.p.

This report contains two eleven-figure tables of the Legendre function of the second kind $Q^{\mu}_{\nu-\frac{1}{2}}(s)$ for integral values of μ and ν and $s > 1$. These functions also known as toroidal harmonics occur between other examples in problems connected with the scattering of a plane sound wave by a rigid torus-shaped body, in problems associated with the interpretation of radar scattering data from Saturn and in thermonuclear plasma studies.

For studies of confinement in closed-type toroidal machines, perhaps a source of electricity before the end of this century, fields must be calculated due to a current distribution on coils wound on a torus, that surface whose topological properties were studied by H. POINCARÈ more than 50 years ago and which is giving some hopes to physicists of achieving the dream of controlled thermonuclear fusion. Also, magnetic surfaces of constant flux have to be calculated from integrals involving the magnetic field.