A Geometric Introduction to Linear Algebra, by D. Pedoe.
Wiley, New York, 1963. xi + 224 pages. $5.95.

This elementary treatment of linear analytic geometry and algebra
is a gentle geometric approach to the subject suitable for the use of
senior high school students or university freshmen.

<div align="right">N.D. Lane, McMaster University</div>

Notes on Plane Coordinate Geometry, by B. Abrahamson.
Butterworths, London, 1963. vii + 131 pages. $5.75.

This is a very attractive introduction to the elements of Euclidean
coordinate geometry of the plane. The aims are quite modest: it leads
the student from the very beginning of coordinate geometry to the equa-
tion of the straight line and the circle, and the foundations of trigonometry,
assuming the knowledge of some elementary linear algebra, in particular
of low order determinants.

The book is written with an amount of rigour and elegance seldom
found at this level. All results are derived from the two assumptions
that to each point corresponds exactly one ordered pair of coordinates
and that the distance between two points is given by the usual
Pythagorean formula. Emphasis is on those ideas which are of
importance in the development of more advanced geometry, e.g. the
study of invariants under a group of motions and the classification of
motions by fixed elements. Vectors are stressed, orientation questions
are carefully discussed. The book is full of delightful surprises,
climaxing in the proof of a 'Jordan curve theorem' for polygons.

Some exercises develop routine skills, some give very stimulating
little problems. They are probably not numerous enough for some
readers.

The book, intended for an intelligent beginner, might not fit into
the usual freshman courses, but it could be read with much profit by
any interested freshman or bright high school student, and it might be
of use in summer courses for teachers. One can only wish it a wide
circulation.

<div align="right">Helga Schirmer, University of New Brunswick</div>