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Aurelio Baldor, author of the most famous book of mathematics, was born in Cuba in 1906. The creator of Algebra de Baldor was a quiet lawyer and mathematician who locked hese for long days in his room, armed only with pencil and paper, to write a text that since 1941 is the Bible of high school mathematics. Aurelio Baldor died in Miami in 1978. Algebra from Baldor, on its traditional cover has a picture of the mathematician Al Juarismi, which is why some thought it was written by some Arab. There is also baldor book of mathematics-focused arithmetic for primary. Baldor's algebra is one of those books that has been transferred from father to child. Many of us have it so worn out that you can't even see an Arab on the cover. As long as math is important, Baldor's algebra will have a secure place in the library of our homes. Preliminary content: Algebra and its terms Chapter 1: Adding or adding Chapter 2: Subtraction or Subtraction Chapter 3: Signs of Grouping Chapter 4: Multiplication Chapter 5: Chapter 6: Division Chapter 6: Products and Significant quotients Chapter 7: Waste sentence Chapter 8: Whole equations of the first degree with unknown chapter 9: Problems with the whole degree of the first equation with unknown chapter 10 : Factorial decomposition case 1 : Common factor 2 case: Perfect square trinomial by addition and subtraction Case6: Trinomi shapeal $x^2 + bx + c$ Case 7: Ax^2 form trinomial $+ bx + c$ case 8: perfect binomial cubes Case 9: Sum or difference of perfect cube Case 10 : Sum or difference of two powers Chapter 11: Chapter 12 of the Maximum Common Divider: Minimum Common Multiple Chapter 13: Algebraic Fractions, Reduction Chapter 14: Fraction Operations Chapter 15: Fractional Numerical Equations of the First Degree with Unknown Chapter 16: Literal Equations of the First Degree with Unknown Chapter 17: Problems with Fractional Equations of the First Degree Chapter 18: Formulas Chapter 19: Inequalities, Equation Equation 200 : Chapter 21 Function: Graphic Representation of Functions and Relationships Chapter 22 : Charts, practical applications Chapter 23: Indeterminate equations Chapter 24: Simultaneous equations of the first degree with two unknown chapter 25: Simultaneous equations of the first degree with three or more unknown chapter 26: Problems solved by simultaneous equations Chapter 27: Basic study Coordinator Theory Chapter 28: Chapter 29 Empowerment Chapter 29 : Founding Chapter 30: Exponent Theory Chapter 31: Radicals Chapter 32: Imaginary Quantities Chapter 33: Equations of the Second Degree with Unknown Chapter 34 : Problems solved by equations Second class Chapter 35: Theory of second degrees of equation Chapter 36: Binomial equations and trinomials Chapter 37: Progression Chapter 38: Logarithm Chapter 39: Compound, Compound, Compound, Compound Amortization, Saving Appendices 1. Compound interest 2. Falling compound interest 3. Basic forms of factorial decomposition 4. Powers and Roots Algebra1 is a book by Cuban mathematician Aurelius Baldor. The first edition took place on 19. Baldor's text is the most approved book in latin American schools and schools, even more so than Miguel de Cervantes's El Quixote. Algebra de Baldor has a total of 5790 points. (an average of 19 points each year)2 Since the Spanish edition of 1983 reprint from 1997 The rights to this Spanish version are reser hgig ug oh vados for the publishing company: Compañía Cultural Editora y Distribuidora de Textos Americanos, S.A. (CCEDTA) and edition was responsible for: Codex America, S.A. ISBN 84-357-0062-3 and Cultural Publications , S.A. de C.V. ISBN 968-439-211-7 and 150,000 copies were released. From the covers and lapels of the cover of the book illustrates the work of illustrator D.G. Termini3, as well as all the illustrations in the book. On the cover is his traditional painting of the mathematician Abu Abdallah Mu'ammad ibn M.S. al-Jw-rizma (Abu Y-far) (مموو الوارمي لورر ابو-امماد ابن لورر), commonly known as al-Juarismi, who was a Muslim Persian mathematician, astronomer and geographer who lived approximately between and 8504 and in the background of the assimilation of al-Juarismi's native Baghdad covering the front and back cover. The front flap is illustrated by a portrait of Archimed (ancient Greek ἀρχιμήδης) (ca. 287 a.C. – ca. 212 a.C.) was a Greek mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor and astronomer, in addition to overslept to his city Syracuse5 The rear flap is observed by John Napier (Neper) Baron of Merchiston (Edinburgh, 1550 – 4 April 1617) was a Scottish mathematician, known for discovering logarithm. He also made the common use of decimal point in arithmetic operations6 chapters of the book contains preliminary, 39 chapters plus an appendix. Chapters, in turn, are: Sum, Subtraction, Signs of Grouping, Multiplication, Division, Products and Notable Quotients, Waste Sentence, whole equations of the first degree with unknown, Factorial decomposition, Maximum common divider, Minimum common multiple, Algebraic fraction-fraction reduction, Operations with algebraic fractions, Fractional numerical equations of the first degree with unknown, literate equations of the first degree with unknown, problems with algebraic fractions of the first Grado_Problemas , Formulas, Inequalities-Inequations, Functions, Graphical representation of functions , Graphs-practical applications, Indeterminate equations, First degree simultaneous equation with two unknowns, First degree Simultaneous equation with three or more unknowns, Problems solved by simultaneous equations, Elementary study of coordinator theory, empowerment, theory of exponents, radicals, imaginary amounts, equations of the second degree with unknowns, problems solved by the second degree of equations-Problems , Theory of second degree equation-Study of the second degree of trinomias, binomial equations and trinomias, progression, Logarithms, Compound interest-Amortization-Uložení. The appendix contains: Table for calculation of compound interest, decreasing table of compound interest, table of basic forms of factorial decomposition and table of powers and roots. Finally, there are answers to more than a thousand five hundred exercises, in which it contains some colloquial texts. Chapter headings Each chapter begins with an illustrated header. Preliminary are guided by a drawing urging prehistoric and pre-Columbian civilization, which denotes the origin of the concept of number. Chapter 1 is guided by an illustration that mentions mathematics in ancient Egypt. Rhind's Papyrus mentions the brief accompanying text. The following figure refers to caldea and Assyria. Chapter 3 deals with Miletus Stories. In this order are: Pythagoras, Plato, Euclid, Archimedes, Claudio Ptolemy, Diophanto, Hipatia. Then an illustration of algebra in India. This is followed by the so-called Bagdag School, which builds on mathematics at Hispanic-Arab universities; European promoters of Hispanic-Arab mathematics. Other mathematicians follow: Leonardo de Pisa, Tartaglia, Francois Viéte, Neper, René Descartes, Pierre Fermat, Blas Pascal, Isaac Newton, Leibnitz, Brook Taylor, Leonardo Euler, D'Alembert, Lagrange, Gaspard Monge, Laplace, Gauss, Cauchy, Lobachevsky, Niels Henrik Abel, Jacobi, Galois, Weierstrass, Poincare, Planck and finally Albert Einstein.ENLACE Academia.edu uses cookies to customize content, customize ads, and improve the user experience. By using our site, you consent to our collection of information using cookies. To learn more, check out our Privacy Policy.× DESCRIPTION One of the classic books used in high school was the famous Algebra de Baldor. This book with Arabic on the cover is one of the most watched images on bookstore shelves in Latin America. 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