The same equation with the same solutions (with just about the same description) reappears almost three centuries later

...ither Oresmenor Galileo proved that $s(t) = at^2$ is the only solution (with the initial condition

...would be a convenient regularity supposition), Galileo

...to show that the fall of

53rd International Symposium on Functional Equations

June 14 - 21, 2015, Krynica-Zdrój, Poland

Topics

Functional equations and inequalities, and their applications to the natural, social and behavioral sciences; Hyers-Ulam stability; iteration theory

Survey talk

Wavelets and Functional Equations given by Janusz Morawiec

Special session

Associativity, Generalizations and Applications chaired by Jean-Luc Marichal

Contact

e-mail:
53isfe@up.krakow.pl

www:
http://53isfe.up.krakow.pl/

Organizing Committee

Marek Cezary Zdun
Krzysztof Ciepliński
Zbigniew Leśniak
Anna Bahyrycz
Jolanta Olko
Magdalena Piszczek
Paweł Solarz

Scientific Committee

János Aczél (Canada)
Roman Ger (Poland)
Walter Benz (Germany)
Zoltán Daróczy (Hungary)
Zsolt Páles (Hungary)
Jürg Rätz (Switzerland)
Ludwig Reich (Austria)
Jens Schwaiger (Austria)
Abe Sklar (USA)

bodies follows the quadr...

Later, in the course of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries the pa...
was reduced to the equations

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \qquad (4)$$

$(x, y \geq 0)$ and

$$g(x+y) + g(x-y) = 2g(x)g(y) \qquad (0 \leq y \leq x \leq \pi/2) \qquad (5)$$

(which came to be called Cauchy's and d'Alembert's equation, respectively) and solved under satisfactorily weak conditions. Also, in mathematics, Newton's binomial law

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^{\alpha}$$

was proved by Euler, Lacroix, Cauchy and Abel using (4) and the further Cauchy equations