Capire Davvero La Relativit

As humans re-negotiate their boundaries with the nonhuman world of animals, inanimate entities and technological artefacts, new identities are formed and a new epistemological and ethical approach to reality is needed. Through twelve thought-provoking, scholarly essays, this volume analyzes works by a range of modern and contemporary Italian authors, from Giacomo Leopardi to Elena Ferrante, who have captured the shift from anthropocentrism and postmodernism to posthumanism. Indeed, this is the first academic volume investigating narrative configurations of posthuman identity in Italian literature and film.

What do Bach's compositions, Rubik's Cube, the way we choose our mates, and the physics of subatomic particles have in common? All are governed by the laws of symmetry, which elegantly unify scientific and artistic principles. Yet the mathematical language of symmetry-known as group theory-did not emerge from the study of symmetry at all, but from an equation that couldn't be solved. For thousands of years mathematicians solved progressively more difficult algebraic equations, until they encountered the quintic equation, which resisted solution for three centuries. Working independently, two great prodigies ultimately proved that the quintic cannot be solved by a simple formula. These geniuses, a Norwegian named Niels Henrik Abel and a romantic Frenchman named Évariste Galois, both died tragically young. Their incredible labor, however, produced the origins of group theory. The first extensive, popular account of the mathematics of symmetry and order, The Equation That Couldn't Be Solved is told not through abstract formulas but in a beautifully written and dramatic account of the lives and work of some of the greatest and most intriguing mathematicians in history.

Quanti di noi riconoscono il labile confine che passa tra vita lavorativa e vita privata? Forse, ci serve una mano per riscoprire i condizionamenti, i falsi miti e le narrative malate che ci spiegano come lavorare: chi, più o meno consapevolmente, ne è vittima rischia di intossicarsi fino all’autodistruzione. Questo manuale per lavoratori e datori di lavoro serve sia a chi sa, o sospetta, di stare vivendo situazioni lavorative opprimenti, sia a chi vuole verificare se vita privata e vita lavorativa sono in un sano equilibrio. L’autore Cesare Brizio, con un linguaggio semplice e diretto, offre strategie di rivelazione, di mitigazione e di uscita per confrontarsi con una delle più diffuse patologie professionali: il superlavoro. Nato nel 1959, laureato in Scienze Geologiche (1983), dopo le prime esperienze di lavoro estivo iniziava prima dei diciotto anni a collaborare con l’impresa informatica del padre. Negli anni, gestendo imprese proprie o collaborando come consulente o dipendente, si è trovato a ricoprire tutti i livelli di responsabilità aziendale, tra cui contitolare di una PMI e - per circa due decenni - impresa individuale. Ritiratosi nel Dicembre 2017 dopo circa 35 anni di attività nel settore ICT e nella Gestione Qualità, ha oggi ridotto le sue attività retribuite a un contratto invernale come insegnante di informatica presso un istituto parauniversitario. Può così dedicarsi agli interessi di una vita, tra cui sport, micropaleontologia, macrofotografia e soprattutto bioacustica: le sue registrazioni in natura del canto di insetti, uccelli e anfibi sono state oggetto di articoli pubblicati da riviste scientifiche internazionali e di qualche decina di presentazioni pubbliche divulgative. Il costante conflitto tra sfere di interessi, lavorativa e personale, accompagnato alle esperienze di gestione aziendale, lo ha portato negli anni a sviluppare le specifiche sensibilità e le strategie esistenziali oggetto di questo libro.

This is an exceptionally accessible, accurate, and non-technical introduction to quantum mechanics. After briefly summarizing the differences between classical and quantum behaviour, this engaging account considers the Stern-Gerlach experiment and its implications, treats the concepts of probability, and then discusses the Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen paradox and Bell's theorem. Quantal interference and the concept of amplitudes are introduced and the link revealed between probabilities and the interference of amplitudes. Quantal amplitude is employed to describe interference effects. Final chapters explore exciting new developments in quantum computation and cryptography, discover the unexpected behaviour of a quantal bouncing-ball, and tackle the challenge of describing a particle with no position. Thought-provoking problems and suggestions for further reading are included. Suitable for use as a course text, The Strange World of Quantum Mechanics enables students to develop a genuine understanding of the domain of the very small. It will also appeal to general readers seeking intellectual adventure.

This textbook covers all the standard introductory topics in classical mechanics, including Newton's laws, oscillations, energy, momentum, angular momentum, planetary motion, and special relativity. It also explores more advanced topics, such as normal modes, the Lagrangian method, gyroscopic motion, fictitious forces, 4-vectors, and general relativity. It contains more than 250 problems with detailed solutions so students can easily check their understanding of the topic. There are also over 350 unworked exercises which are ideal for homework assignments. Password protected solutions are available to instructors at www.cambridge.org/9780521876223. The vast number of problems alone makes it an ideal supplementary text for all levels of undergraduate physics courses in classical mechanics. Remarks are scattered throughout the text, discussing issues that are often glossed over in other textbooks, and it is thoroughly illustrated with more than 600 figures to help demonstrate key concepts.

General physics, relativity, astronomy and plasmasDa Galileo ad Einstein: la Gravità per tutti - Esperimenti con lo smartphoneLogus mondi interattivi

The importance and the beauty of modern quantum field theory resides in the power and variety of its methods and ideas, which find application in domains as different as particle physics, cosmology, condensed matter, statistical mechanics and critical phenomena. This book introduces the reader to the modern developments in a manner which assumes no previous knowledge of quantum field theory. Along with standard topics like Feynman diagrams, the book discusses effective lagrangians, renormalization group equations, the path integral formulation, spontaneous symmetry breaking and non-abelian gauge theories. The inclusion of more advanced topics will also make this a most useful book for graduate students and researchers.

The Consortium for Upper Level Physics Software (CUPS) has developed a comprehensive series of Nine Book/Software packages that Wiley will publish in FY '95 and '96. CUPS is an international group of 27 physicists, all with extensive backgrounds in the research, teaching, and development of instructional software. The project is being supported by the National Science Foundation (PHY-9014548), and it has received other support from the IBM Corp., Apple Computer Corp., and George Mason University. The Simulations being developed are: Astrophysics, Classical Mechanics, Electricity & Magnetism, Modern Physics, Nuclear and Particle Physics, Quantum Mechanics, Solid State, Thermal and Statistical, and Waves and Optics.

Provides an in-depth analysis of the cognitive science of mathematical ideas that argues that conceptual metaphor plays a definitive role in mathematical ideas, exploring such concepts as arithmetic, algebra, sets, logic, and infinity. 20,000 first printing.

The appendixes provide helpful hints, basic answers to the sample problems, and materials to stimulate further exploration.

This book is the first dedicated volume of academic analysis on the monumental work of Elena Ferrante, Italy's most well-known contemporary writer. The Works of Elena Ferrante: Reconfiguring the Margins brings together the most exciting and innovative research on Ferrante's treatment of the intricacies of women's lives, relationships, struggles, and dilemmas to explore feminist theory in literature; questions of gender in twentieth-century Italy; and the psychological and material elements of marriage, motherhood, and divorce. Including an interview from Ann Goldstein, this volume goes beyond "Ferrante fever" to reveal the complexity and richness of a remarkable oeuvre.

http://dx.doi.org/10.12946/gplh6http://www.epubli.de/shop/buch/53894"The spatiotemporal conjunction is a fundamental aspect of the juridical reflection on the historicity of law. Despite the fact that it seems to represent an issue directly connected with the question of where legal history is heading today, it still has not been the object of a focused inquiry. Against this background, the book’s proposal consists in rethinking key confluences related to this problem in order to provide coordinates for a collective understanding and dialogue. The aim of this volume, however, is not to offer abstract methodological considerations, but rather to rely both on concrete studies, out of which a reflection on this conjunction emerges, as well as on the reconstruction of certain research lines featuring a spatiotemporal component. This analytical approach makes a contribution by providing some suggestions for the employment of space and time as coordinates for legal history. Indeed, contrary to those historiographical attitudes reflecting a monistic conception of space and time (as well as a Eurocentric approach), the book emphasises the need for a delocalized global perspective. In general terms, the essays collected in this book intend to take into account the multiplicity of the spatiotemporal confines, the flexibility of those instruments that serve to create chronologies and scenarios, as well as certain processes of adaptation of law to different times and into different spaces. The spatiotemporal dynamism enables historians not only to detect new perspectives and dimensions in foregone themes, but also to achieve new and compelling interpretations of legal history. As far as the relationship between space and law is concerned, the book analyses experiences in which space operates as a determining factor of law, e.g. in terms of a field of action for law. Moreover, it outlines the attempted scales of spatiality in order to develop legal historical research. With reference to the connection between time and law, the volume sketches the possibility of considering the factor of time, not just as a descriptive tool, but as an ascriptive moment (quasi an inner feature) of a legal problem, thus making it possible to appreciate the synchronic aspects of the ‘juridical experience’. As a whole, the volume aims to present spatiotemporality as a challenge for legal history. Indeed, reassessing the value of the spatiotemporal coordinates for legal history implies thinking through both the thematic and methodological boundaries of the discipline."

A shorter, more accessible edition of a now-classic survey of the origin and nature of the universe features new full-color illustrations and an expanded, easier to understand treatment of the volume's more important theoretical concepts.

Master the words and phrases necessary for handling everyday situations Practice Makes Perfect: Italian Vocabulary helps you develop your vocabulary by providing practice in word-building and encouraging you to analyze new words for an ever-increasing vocabulary. Each chapter of this comprehensive book focuses on a theme, such as family or travel, so you can build your language skills in a systematic manner. As you lay the foundation for an increasing vocabulary, you are able to perfect your new words with plenty of exercises and gain the confidence to communicate well in Italian. Practice Makes Perfect: Italian Vocabulary offers you: More than 250 exercises Concise grammatical explanations A new chapter on contemporary vocabulary An answer key to gauge your comprehension With help from this book, you can easily speak or write in Italian about: Different occupations and jobs * Italian holidays and traditions * Taking the train * Growing your own garden * Where it hurts on your body * Your house * Your family and friends * What you studied in school * Your favorite TV show * Your family's background . . . and much more!

"Marvelous. . . . A wonderful book."--Humana.Mente "Rovelli is the dream author to conduct us on this journey."--Nonfiction.fr "At this point in time, when the prestige of science is at a low and even simple issues like climate change are mired in controversy, Carlo Rovelli gives us a necessary reflection on what science is, and where it comes from. Rovelli is a deeply original thinker, so it is not surprising that he has novel views on the important questions of the nature and origin of science."--Lee Smolin, founding member and researcher at the Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics and author of The Trouble with Physics Winner of the Prix du Livre Haute Maurienne de l'Astronomie Carlo Rovelli, a leading theoretical physicist, uses the figure of Anaximander as the starting point for an examination of scientific thinking itself: its limits, its strengths, its benefits to humankind, and its controversial relationship with religion. Anaximander, the sixth-century BC Greek philosopher, is often called the first scientist because he was the first to suggest that order in the world was due to natural forces, not supernatural ones. He is the first person known to understand that the Earth floats in space; to believe that the sun, the moon, and the stars rotate around it--seven centuries before Ptolemy; to argue that all animals came from the sea and evolved; and to posit that universal laws control all change in the world. Anaximander taught Pythagoras, who would build on Anaximander's scientific theories by applying mathematical laws to natural phenomena. In the award-winning The First Scientist: Anaximander and His Legacy, translated here for the first time in English, Rovelli restores Anaximander to his place in the history of science by carefully reconstructing his theories from what is known to us and examining them in their historical and philosophical contexts. Rovelli demonstrates that Anaximander's discoveries and theories were decisive influences, putting Western culture on its path toward a scientific revolution. Developing this connection, Rovelli redefines science as a continuous redrawing of our conceptual image of the world. He concludes that scientific thinking--the legacy of Anaximander--is only reliable when it constantly tests the limits of our current knowledge.

Dante Alighieri’s Divine Comedy has, despite its enormous popularity and importance, often stymied readers with its multitudinous characters, references, and themes. But until the publication in 2007 of Guy Raffa’s guide to the Inferno, students lacked a suitable resource to help them navigate Dante’s underworld. With this new guide to the entire Divine Comedy, Raffa provides readers—experts in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, Dante neophytes, and everyone in between—with a map of the entire poem, from the lowest circle of Hell to the highest sphere of Paradise. Based on Raffa’s original research and his many years of teaching the poem to undergraduates, The CompleteDanteworlds charts a simultaneously geographical and textual journey, canto by canto, region by region, adhering closely to the path taken by Dante himself through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. This invaluable reference also features study questions, illustrations of

the realms, and regional summaries. Interpreting Dante’s poem and his sources, Raffa fashions detailed entries on each character encountered as well as on many significant historical, religious, and cultural allusions.
È convinzione generale che la matematica sia una materia difficile da capire, che usa simboli esoterici e un linguaggio poco comprensibile, che sia soprattutto calcolo. Certamente, è una materia particolare, che ha bisogno di formule e che necessita di un linguaggio formale a volte molto sofisticato. Tuttavia, è anche una scienza piena di idee, che non hanno solo la funzione di progredire in una qualche teoria o di servire altre scienze per i loro modelli quantitativi. Come la filosofia, come la letteratura, la matematica è utile all’uomo per cercare di capire un po’ meglio il mondo che lo circonda, e soprattutto se stesso. Convinto profondamente di questo, l’autore propone alcuni argomenti, che sono particolarmente adatti a mettere in luce questo aspetto della matematica. L’autore utilizza, a volte, un linguaggio più matematico per completare il ragionamento, ma è del tutto convinto che il lettore interessato possa seguire tutti i suoi ragionamenti perché, parafrasando un grande matematico del secolo scorso, "chi non ha dimestichezza con le tecniche matematiche si renderà conto di potersela cavare senza problemi ignorandole del tutto" (J.F.Nash, jr).
"Da Galileo ad Einstein: la Gravità per tutti. Esperimenti con lo smartphone" è il frutto di un sogno ambizioso: colmare un vuoto nella saggistica scientifica. Il vuoto è quello della manualistica pratica, legata a concetti complessi. Questo libro affronta il tema della Relatività Generale per mezzo di una serie di esperimenti, illustrati e commentati, basati sull'utilizzo dello smartphone e con un modello gravitazionale in tessuto elastico, attraverso cui analizzare in maniera qualitativa e quantitativa numerosi fenomeni legati della Gravità. L’intento è di dare una guida pratica per i docenti che vogliono introdurre in classe i concetti legati alla Gravità in modo semplice e divertente per i propri studenti, senza rinunciare al rigore scientifico. L’obiettivo è anche quello di raggiungere tutti gli appassionati e curiosi delle materie scientifiche. Gli esperimenti vengono condotti principalmente attraverso lo smartphone, il laboratorio scientifico che tutti i nostri ragazzi hanno in tasca, e attraverso software gratuitamente disponibili in rete di cui vengono riportati i link per lo scaricamento nel proprio PC. Il libro inizia ripercorrendo gli esperimenti di Galileo Galilei, si passa poi alle tre leggi di Keplero e al modello di gravitazione universale di Newton. Con l’utilizzo di un particolare “modello di universo” è possibile sperimentare alcuni degli effetti della Relatività Generale di Einstein, fino a comprendere come si generano le onde gravitazionali. Un breve capitolo è anche dedicato al Nobel della Fisica 2017, assegnato per la scoperta delle onde gravitazionali. Un altro capitolo è dedicato alle metodologie didattiche (IBSE, EAS, PBL, Flipped) che possono essere adottate per fare le esperienze riportate nel libro, compresi alcuni casi pratici.
Looks at how scientists have tested Einstein's theory during the past seventy years, and demonstrates how this theory is crucial to understanding such features of the universe as pulsars, quasars, and black holes
One of TIME’s Ten Best Nonfiction Books of the Decade "Meet the new Stephen Hawking . . . The Order of Time is a dazzling book." --The Sunday Times From the bestselling author of Seven Brief Lessons on Physics, Reality Is Not What It Seems, and Helgoland, comes a concise, elegant exploration of time. Why do we remember the past and not the future? What does it mean for time to "flow"? Do we exist in time or does time exist in us? In lyric, accessible prose, Carlo Rovelli invites us to consider questions about the nature of time that continue to puzzle physicists and philosophers alike. For most readers this is unfamiliar terrain. We all experience time, but the more scientists learn about it, the more mysterious it remains. We think of it as uniform and universal, moving steadily from past to future, measured by clocks. Rovelli tears down these assumptions one by one, revealing a strange universe where at the most fundamental level time disappears. He explains how the theory of quantum gravity attempts to understand and give meaning to the resulting extreme landscape of this timeless world. Weaving together ideas from philosophy, science and literature, he suggests that our perception of the flow of time depends on our perspective, better understood starting from the structure of our brain and emotions than from the physical universe. Already a bestseller in Italy, and written with the poetic vitality that made Seven Brief Lessons on Physics so appealing, The Order of Time offers a profoundly intelligent, culturally rich, novel appreciation of the mysteries of time.
La radiazione cosmica di fondo è il residuo del grande calore seguito al Big Bang. Un tenue segnale, vecchio di oltre 13 miliardi di anni, in cui si celano le risposte a molte delle domande sulla natura del nostro Universo. Scoperta casualmente nel 1964, negli ultimi quarant’anni questa traccia fossile delle origini del Cosmo è stata esplorata con ogni mezzo disponibile. Due premi Nobel per la fisica sono già stati assegnati per ricerche che la riguardano, l’ultimo nel 2006 per i risultati del satellite COBE. Molte delle informazioni codificate nella radiazione cosmica di fondo sono state impresse dal sovrapporsi di onde acustiche presenti nell’Universo primordiale: una "musica" del Big Bang, che i cosmologi hanno tentato per anni di ricostruire, usando tecniche analoghe a quelle che permettono di distinguere il suono di diversi strumenti musicali. Solo di recente le prime note di questa straordinaria sinfonia cosmica sono finalmente state svelate, ma l’indagine non è ancora finita. Questo libro illustra, con un linguaggio adatto anche al non specialista, le teorie, le osservazioni e le scoperte che hanno fatto entrare la cosmologia in una nuova era. Amedeo Balbi è ricercatore presso il Dipartimento di Fisica dell’Università di Roma Tor Vergata. In passato ha lavorato tra l’altro all’Università di Berkeley in California con George Smoot (premio Nobel 2006 per la fisica). Tra le sue attività attuali c’è la partecipazione alla missione spaziale Planck dell’ESA.
Explains how recent discoveries in physics and the new cosmology have transformed concepts of the physical world by linking space, time, matter, force, creation, order, and mind into the ultimate scientific theory
After completing the final version of his general theory of relativity in November 1915, Albert Einstein wrote a book about relativity for a popular audience. His intention was 'to give an exact insight into the theory of relativity to those readers who, from a general scientific and philosophical point of view, are interested in the theory, but who are not conversant with the mathematical apparatus of theoretical physics.' The book remains one of the most lucid explanations of the special and general theories ever written. In the early 1920s alone, it was translated into ten languages, and fifteen editions in the original German appeared over the course of Einstein's lifetime. The theory of relativity enriched physics and astronomy during the 20th century.
Concise and practical, this text by a renowned teacher sketches the mathematical background essential to understanding the fundamentals of relativity theory. Subjects include the velocity of light, measurement of time and distance, and properties of mass and momentum, with numerous diagrams, formulas, and examples, plus exercises and solutions. 1960 edition.
«Quella che mi accingo a raccontare è una storia sconcertante. Si tratta forse della storia più sconcertante che sia mai emersa nell’ambito delle scienze fisiche dal diciassettesimo secolo in poi. Ed è anche una storia vera»: così Albert avvia questa sua appassionante indagine. Di fatto, come base di una tecnologia di uso quotidiano che comprende il laser e il transistor, il «quanto di energia» è familiare anche ai profani. Tuttavia la meccanica quantistica resta, nei suoi fondamenti concettuali, un enigma inquietante. Visti da vicino, i fenomeni quantistici più semplici pongono continue sfide alla logica e al senso comune, e se la scoperta da parte di Einstein che lo spazio e il tempo sono di fatto un continuum deformabile colse il mondo di sorpresa, la nuova meccanica, rivelando un elemento di incertezza e di imprevedibilità al fondo delle cose, fu un vero e proprio trauma, dal quale la fisica non si è mai del tutto ripresa: nel microcosmo atomico, benché

Einstein disapprovi, «Dio gioca a dadi». E la via verso il caso è pericolosamente aperta. Un simile stravolgimento delle categorie della mente richiede di solito, per riuscire accettabile, anni di iniziazione. Nell'intento di ridurre al minimo questo tirocinio, Albert ci fa letteralmente toccare con mano, col suo stile inimitabile, i risultati paradossali in cui sfociano le esperienze fondamentali della meccanica quantistica e il fallimento di ogni tentativo di conciliare le osservazioni sperimentali con il senso comune. Dopo un primo capitolo dedicato allo sconcerto del lettore, egli vince la scommessa di rendere accessibile al profano il frammento di matematica necessario all'esposizione di fatti fisici quali la sovrapposizione, il problema della misurazione, il paradosso Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen, la non-località. E offre uno strumento concreto per partecipare a una delle più affascinanti avventure della scienza. "Meccanica quantistica e senso comune" è apparso per la prima volta nel 1992.

How do atoms and electrons behave? Are they just like marbles, basketballs, suns, and planets, but smaller?They are not. Atoms and electrons behave in a fashion quite unlike the familiar marbles, basketballs, suns, and planets. This sophomore-level textbook delves into the counterintuitive, intricate, but ultimately fascinating world of quantum mechanics. Building both physical insight and mathematical technique, it opens up a new world to the discerning reader.After discussing experimental demonstrations showing that atoms behave differently from marbles, the book builds up the phenomena of the quantum world -- quantization, interference, and entanglement -- in the simplest possible system, the qubit. Once the phenomena are introduced, it builds mathematical machinery for describing them. It goes on to generalize those concepts and that machinery to more intricate systems. Special attention is paid to identical particles, the source of considerable student confusion. In the last chapter, students get a taste of what is not treated in the book and are invited to continue exploring quantum mechanics. Problems in the book test both conceptual and technical knowledge, and invite students to develop their own questions.

Using Italian Vocabulary provides the student of Italian with an in-depth, structured approach to the learning of vocabulary. It can be used for intermediate and advanced undergraduate courses, or as a supplementary manual at all levels - including elementary level - to supplement the study of vocabulary. The book is made up of twenty units covering topics that range from clothing and jewellery, to politics and environmental issues, with each unit consisting of words and phrases that have been organized thematically and according to levels so as to facilitate their acquisition. The book will enable students to acquire a comprehensive control of both concrete and abstract vocabulary allowing them to carry out essential communicative and interactional tasks. • A practical topic-based textbook that can be inserted into all types of course syllabi • Provides exercises and activities for classroom and self-study • Answers are provided for a number of exercises

WITH FEATURETTES FROM NICHOLAS SPARKS AND THE MOVIE CAST, DELETED SCENES, MUSIC VIDEO, AND MORE! IN THEATERS OCTOBER 17, 2014! Starring Michelle Monaghan, James Marsden, Luke Bracey, and Liana Liberator "Everyone wanted to believe that endless love was possible. She'd believed in it once, too, back when she was eighteen." In the spring of 1984, high school students Amanda Collier and Dawson Cole fell deeply, irrevocably in love. Though they were from opposite sides of the tracks, their love for one another seemed to defy the realities of life in the small town of Oriental, North Carolina. But as the summer of their senior year came to a close, unforeseen events would tear the young couple apart, setting them on radically divergent paths. Now, twenty-five years later, Amanda and Dawson are summoned back to Oriental for the funeral of Tuck Hostetler, the mentor who once gave shelter to their high school romance. Neither has lived the life they imagined . . . and neither can forget the passionate first love that forever changed their lives. As Amanda and Dawson carry out the instructions Tuck left behind for them, they realize that everything they thought they knew -- about Tuck, about themselves, and about the dreams they held dear -- was not as it seemed. Forced to confront painful memories, the two former lovers will discover undeniable truths about the choices they have made. And in the course of a single, searing weekend, they will ask of the living, and the dead: Can love truly rewrite the past?

A funny, insightful, and self-contained guide to Einstein's relativity theory and classical field theories--including electromagnetism Physicist Leonard Susskind and data engineer Art Friedman are back. This time, they introduce readers to Einstein's special relativity and Maxwell's classical field theory. Using their typical brand of real math, enlightening drawings, and humor, Susskind and Friedman walk us through the complexities of waves, forces, and particles by exploring special relativity and electromagnetism. It's a must-read for both devotees of the series and any armchair physicist who wants to improve their knowledge of physics' deepest truths.

This collection focuses on media representations of Amanda Knox and Raffaele Sollecito, defendants in the Meredith Kercher murder case. Adopting a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing criminology, socio-legal analysis, critical discourse studies, cultural studies and celebrity studies, the book analyses how this case was narrated in the media and why Knox emerged as the main protagonist. The case was one of the first transmedia crime stories, shaped and influenced by its circulation between a variety of media platforms. The chapters show how the new media landscape impacts on the way in which different stakeholders, from suspects and victims' families to journalists and the general public, are engaging with criminal justice. While traditional news media played a significant role in the construction of innocence and guilt, social media offered users a worldwide forum to talk back in a way that both amplified and challenged the dominant media narrative biased in favour of a presumption of guilt. This book begins with a new and original foreword written by Yvonne Jewkes, University of Brighton, UK.

Relativistic hydrodynamics is a very successful theoretical framework to describe the dynamics of matter from scales as small as those of colliding elementary particles, up to the largest scales in the universe. This book provides an up-to-date, lively, and approachable introduction to the mathematical formalism, numerical techniques, and applications of relativistic hydrodynamics. The topic is typically covered either by very formal or by very phenomenological books, but is

instead presented here in a form that will be appreciated both by students and researchers in the field. The topics covered in the book are the results of work carried out over the last 40 years, which can be found in rather technical research articles with dissimilar notations and styles. The book is not just a collection of scattered information, but a well-organized description of relativistic hydrodynamics, from the basic principles of statistical kinetic theory, down to the technical aspects of numerical methods devised for the solution of the equations, and over to the applications in modern physics and astrophysics. Numerous figures, diagrams, and a variety of exercises aid the material in the book. The most obvious applications of this work range from astrophysics (black holes, neutron stars, gamma-ray bursts, and active galaxies) to cosmology (early-universe hydrodynamics and phase transitions) and particle physics (heavy-ion collisions). It is often said that fluids are either seen as solutions of partial differential equations or as "wet". Fluids in this book are definitely wet, but the mathematical beauty of differential equations is not washed out.