Summary in English

Morten Eide, *Abel, de elliptiske funksjoner og lemniskaten* (Norwegian).
Abel discovered that if $p = 2^n + 1$ is a prime, a lemniscate can be divided into p parts of equal lengths, using ruler and compass. This result is explored from an elementary point of view, introducing the lemniscate, the integral expression for its arclength and from that its connection to elliptic functions, and concluding by considering the most elementary cases $p = 2, 3$ using explicit formulas for the doubling and tripling of arguments for elliptic functions.

Ulf Persson, *Modulirum för trianglar (och tetrahedra)* (Swedish).
This is the introductory part of a planned series on triangles (and tetrahedra). Modulispace, via group actions and fundamental domains are introduced in a very elementary context. Classical functions, such as the radi of inscribed and circumscribed circles or the areas, defined on the space of triangles are explicitly computed in the relevant variables.

Christer Bergsten, *Tvillingcirklar* (Swedish).
This ties in with previous articles on the *arbelos* of Archimdes, but instead of starting with two tangent circles, enclosed in a common tangent circle, no conditions are imposed on the two. We then get two cases, whether the circles intersect or not, and a detailed study is made of the ensuing circles. Much of the motivation for this paper is how the problems can be used to illustrate the power of various dynamical geometry software available on the market sine the 80's.

Martin Gardner *An Amazing Mathematical Trick with Cards.* (English).
A simple but striking card trick is presented by the old magician, and the readers are challenged to explain how it works.

Peter Lindqvist *Arild Stubhaug: Gösta Mittag-Leffler.* (Swedish).
Gösta Mittag-Leffler (1846-1927) was the father of Swedish mathematics. He was not only a mathematician but also an enterprising businessman and politician, who played a central role in Swedish Society, especially during the era of Oscar II (1872-1907). He was one of the founders of what later would become Stockholm University, his contacts with the leading mathematicians of his day, enabled him to launch *Acta Mathematica* successfully, and he built a monument to himself and the disinterested study of mathematics in his villa at the Stockholm suburb of Djursholm, where he collected his impressive library and which in recent decades has become a well-known research institute. In the words of G.H.Hardy *There have been greater mathematicians during the last fifty years, but no one who has done in his way more for mathematics.*. Although largely forgotten today, except by mathematicians, this ambitious biography brings to life an era painting a vivid panorama involving most of the central players of Swedish society at the time.