Summary in English

Erwan Brugallé, *En smula tropisk geometri.* (Swedish from French).

The aim of the article is to provide a very elementary introduction to tropical geometry and its basic objects, starting by explaining the particular meaning of the words polynomial, line, and curve in the tropical algebra setup. The stage is then set to explore some aspects of the tropical world, in connection to classical algebraic geometry via Bezout Theorem, Hilbert's 16th problem (concerning configurations of ovals of real plane curves), amoebas, and patchworking. Each new definition is illustrated with concrete examples and pictures, and the article contains a fair amount of elementary exercises for the benefit of the serious reader.

Ola Christensen, Mads Sielemann Jakobsen *Rækkefremstillinger i* $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ *frembragt af trigonometriske funktioner* (Danish)

As is well known the exponential functions $e^{2\pi inx}$ with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ make up an orthonormal basis for $L^2(0,1)$ but not for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. An obvious way of finding a basis for the whole space is to look at the functions $e^{2\pi imx}\chi(x-n)$ where χ is the characteristic equation for the interval $(0,1)$. If χ is replaced by a general function g and m, n by ma, nb for fixed real numbers a, b we talk about a Gabor system. It turns out to be impossible to for a function g with reasonable decay in time and frequency to generate an orthonormal basis, and instead the authors consider a weaker condition, namely so called Gabor frames. In general, frames lead to series expansion that are very similar to the ones that are known for orthonormal bases. The authors present a case when g is given by a linear combination of products of trigonometric functions with characteristic ones.

Frank Bengtsson, *Tilføjelse til 'Om Christoffer Dybvad..'* (Danish)

This is a short addition, including a facsimile, to a previous article of the author in Normat dealing with 17th century quadratures of the circle.