Summary in English

Ulf Persson, *Dan Laksov 1940-2013*(Swedish)

An obituary of a Swedish-Norwegian mathematician.

Christer Kiselman, *Pierre Lelong 1912-2011*(English)

Pierre Lelong was a pioneer in the subject of several complex variables Among his most important contributions count the class of plurisubharmonic functions (with Oka), the so called Lelong number, and integration on analytic sets. The article also discusses the connection of Lelong to Sweden, and discusses his advice and influence at the highest levels of Government. He was a personal friend of Pompidou. As to his words of wisdom one may note that in his opinion the highest accolade a mathematician can get is that his work becomes so familiar to his colleagues that they consider it trivial.

Juliusz Brzezinski *Hilberts Tionde Problem och Büchisekvenser* (Swedish)

Hilberts tenth problem has as is well-known a negative answer which can be given a positive form. One can write down an explicit polynomial in several variables for which one cannot decide in a finite number of steps whether it has an integral solution. The problem is that the polynomial is complicated and hardly transparent. Trying to find a conceptually simpler example Büchi studied sequences of integers whose squares have the second difference equal to 2. There is a trivial solution, namely the consecutive integers, and the conjecture is that any such sequence of length at least five is a subsequence of the trivial. Even if one allows rational numbers in the sequence and do not fix the particular value of the constant second difference, the lengths of non-trivial sequences are severely limited. The problem has intriguing connections to geometry, which are exploited in constructing explicit examples. Furthermore possible generalizations of Hilbert's tenth problem are discussed, and in an appendix there is an explanation of the connection of those so called Büchi sequences to values of quadratic polynomials in consecutive integers.

Haakon Waadeland *A tale about tails - tails as tools tails as toys* (English)

A continued fraction can be written as a sum of an approximating fraction (terminating the process at a finite stage) and the infinite tail, which typically is very small. This article is a playful variation on the theme of varying the tail, and hence the approximating ones, leading to faster convergence.

Haakon Waadeland *Reflections on a CF-expansion of* $2 + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (English)

$$C = 3 + \frac{1}{3+}\frac{C}{3+}\frac{C}{3+}\frac{C}{3+}\cdots$$

has $C + 2 + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$ as a solution. This gives rise to a recursive formula

$$C_0 = 3, \quad C_1 = 3 + \frac{1}{3}$$

and generally

$$C_n = 3 + \frac{1}{3 + C_{n-2}(C_{n-1} - 3)}$$

with rapid convergence. Variations are discussed.