Courant

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courant in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Courant may refer to: Hexham Courant, weekly newspaper in Northumberland, England The New-England Courant

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Hexham Courant, weekly newspaper in Northumberland, England

The New-England Courant, American newspaper, founded in Boston in 1721

Hartford Courant, newspaper in the United States, founded in 1764

Leeuwarder Courant, oldest newspaper in the Netherlands, founded in 1752

Courant (surname)

Courant, Charente-Maritime, commune in France

Courant, in heraldry, signifying a running animal with all four paws raised, see Attitude (heraldry)#Courant

Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University

Courant, an alternative spelling for the Baroque dance form courante

Courant–Friedrichs–Lewy condition (CFL condition) in mathematics

Richard Courant (1888–1972), German mathematician

Courant minimax principle

mathematics, the Courant minimax principle gives the eigenvalues of a real symmetric matrix. It is named after Richard Courant. The Courant minimax principle

In mathematics, the Courant minimax principle gives the eigenvalues of a real symmetric matrix. It is named after Richard Courant.

Hartford Courant

The Hartford Courant is the largest daily newspaper in the U.S. state of Connecticut, and is advertised as the oldest continuously published newspaper

The Hartford Courant is the largest daily newspaper in the U.S. state of Connecticut, and is advertised as the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States. The New York Post also claims the same distinction, but The Courant is four decades older. A morning newspaper serving most of the state north of New Haven and east of Waterbury, its headquarters on Broad Street in Hartford, Connecticut was a short walk from the state capitol. It reports regional news with a chain of bureaus in smaller cities and a series of local editions. It also operates CTNow, a free local weekly newspaper and website.

The Courant began as a weekly called the Connecticut Courant on October 29, 1764, becoming daily in 1837. In 1979, it was bought by the Times Mirror Company. In 2000, Times Mirror was acquired by the

Tribune Company, which later combined the paper's management and facilities with those of a Tribune-owned Hartford television station. The Courant and other Tribune print properties were spun off to a new corporate parent, Tribune Publishing, separate from the station, in 2014. Tribune Publishing agreed in May 2021 to be acquired by Alden Global Capital, which operates its media properties through Digital First Media. The transaction was finalized on May 25, 2021.

Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences

The Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences (commonly known as Courant or CIMS) is the mathematics research school of New York University (NYU). Founded

The Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences (commonly known as Courant or CIMS) is the mathematics research school of New York University (NYU). Founded in 1935, it is named after Richard Courant, one of the founders of the Courant Institute and also a mathematics professor at New York University from 1936 to 1972, and serves as a center for research and advanced training in computer science and mathematics. It is located on Gould Plaza next to the Stern School of Business and the economics department of the College of Arts and Science.

The director of the Courant Institute directly reports to New York University's provost and president and works closely with deans and directors of other NYU colleges and divisions respectively. The undergraduate programs and graduate programs at the Courant Institute are run independently by the institute, and formally associated with the NYU College of Arts and Science, NYU Tandon School of Engineering, and NYU Graduate School of Arts and Science, respectively.

Courant algebroid

In differential geometry, a field of mathematics, a Courant algebroid is a vector bundle together with an inner product and a compatible bracket more

In differential geometry, a field of mathematics, a Courant algebroid is a vector bundle together with an inner product and a compatible bracket more general than that of a Lie algebroid.

It is named after Theodore Courant, who had implicitly devised in 1990 the standard prototype of Courant algebroid through his discovery of a skew-symmetric bracket on

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{\displaystyle TM\oplus T^{*}M}

, called Courant bracket today, which fails to satisfy the Jacobi identity. The general notion of Courant algebroid was introduced by Zhang-Ju Liu, Alan Weinstein and Ping Xu in their investigation of doubles of Lie bialgebroids in 1997.

Richard Courant

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Richard Courant (January 8, 1888 – January 27, 1972) was a German-American mathematician. He is best known by the general public for the book What is Mathematics?, co-written with Herbert Robbins. His research focused on the areas of real analysis, mathematical physics, the calculus of variations and partial differential equations. He wrote textbooks widely used by generations of students of physics and mathematics. He is also known for founding the institute now bearing his name.

Edinburgh Courant

The Edinburgh Courant was a broadsheet newspaper from the 18th century. It was published out of Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Its first issue was dated

The Edinburgh Courant was a broadsheet newspaper from the 18th century. It was published out of Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Its first issue was dated 14–19 February 1705 and was sold for a penny. It was Scotland's first regional newspaper and it was produced twice weekly for five years, thereafter continuing as the Scots Courant until April 1720.

Courant–Friedrichs–Lewy condition

In mathematics, the convergence condition by Courant–Friedrichs–Lewy (CFL) is a necessary condition for convergence while solving certain partial differential

In mathematics, the convergence condition by Courant–Friedrichs–Lewy (CFL) is a necessary condition for convergence while solving certain partial differential equations (usually hyperbolic PDEs) numerically. It arises in the numerical analysis of explicit time integration schemes, when these are used for the numerical solution. As a consequence, the time step must be less than a certain upper bound, given a fixed spatial increment, in many explicit time-marching computer simulations; otherwise, the simulation produces incorrect or unstable results. The condition is named after Richard Courant, Kurt Friedrichs, and Hans Lewy who described it in their 1928 paper.

Theodore James Courant

Theodore James "Ted" Courant is an American mathematician who has conducted research in the fields of differential geometry and classical mechanics. In

Theodore James "Ted" Courant is an American mathematician who has conducted research in the fields of differential geometry and classical mechanics. In particular, he made seminal contributions to the study of Dirac manifolds, which generalize both symplectic manifolds and Poisson manifolds, and are related to the Dirac theory of constraints in physics. Some mathematical objects in this field have since been named after him, including the Courant bracket and Courant algebroid.

Courant bracket

In differential geometry, a field of mathematics, the Courant bracket is a generalization of the Lie bracket from an operation on the tangent bundle to

In differential geometry, a field of mathematics, the Courant bracket is a generalization of the Lie bracket from an operation on the tangent bundle to an operation on the direct sum of the tangent bundle and the vector bundle of p-forms.

The case

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{\displaystyle p=1}

was introduced by Theodore James Courant in his 1990 doctoral dissertation as a structure that bridges Poisson geometry and pre-symplectic geometry, based on work with his advisor Alan Weinstein. The twisted version of the Courant bracket was introduced in 2001 by Pavol Severa, and studied in collaboration with Weinstein.

Today a complex version of the

p

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1

{\displaystyle p=1}

Courant bracket plays a central role in the field of generalized complex geometry, introduced by Nigel Hitchin in 2002. Closure under the Courant bracket is the integrability condition of a generalized almost complex structure.