
Price: free No items have been added yet! Related Collections. Image with no alt text. From the reference material: The Camelia Formula is based on the nonlinear Camelia polynomial that is described in this article. The Camelia polynomial is one of the three known families of polynomial patterns associated with surface tension. The Camelia polynomial, which is mathematically derived, was discovered independently by M.F. Fisher and J.H.L. Philip in 1936. However, its important historical significance was not appreciated until the early 1970s when it was rediscovered in the framework of the theory of Ising-like models. The Camelia polynomial, as well as the Fisher-Philip polynomial and the Ting polynomial, belongs to a family of polynomials with sharp transition features for the patterns of phase change (melting) as a function of the temperature. The Camelia polynomial is, by far, the most potent member of this family. A figure of the three polynomials is shown in the upper panel of Figure 1. The three polynomials are, respectively, the Camelia, the Fisher-Philip and the Ting polynomials. Although these three polynomials are mathematically derived, their physical significance has never been elucidated. It is noteworthy that the Camelia polynomial was derived by M.F. Fisher and J.H.L. Philip in 1936 and rediscovered in the framework of the theory of Ising-like models in 1973. In the Fisher-Philip polynomial, the temperature is measured in units of the Boltzmann constant. The Ting polynomial was discovered independently by M. F. Fisher and J. H. L. Philip in 1936 and rediscovered in 1973 in the framework of the theory of Ising-like models. The Camelia polynomial is most potent member of this family of polynomials. This polynomial is one of the three polynomials, called Camelia polynomials, associated with the phase transition, and melting, of a two-dimensional Ising model. In fact, the Camelia polynomial was discovered by Fisher and Philip in 1936. This paper is a tribute to M.F. Fisher and J.H.L. Philip, since the paper represents their first official publication. In their 1936 paper, Fisher and Philip derived a set of po 4bc0debe42

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