

Editorial

The recent increased penetration of numerical mathematics and stochastics into other disciplines, particularly chemistry and medicine, is best highlighted by this year's assignments of the Nobel prizes in these two disciplines. Indeed computer models mirroring real life have become crucial for most advances in chemistry today. The 2013 Nobel laureates in chemistry, namely M. Karplus, M. Levitt and A. Warshel (computational biologist), are noted for their development of multiscale computer models for complex chemical processes from purification of exhaust fumes to photosynthesis. J. Rothman, R. Schekman and T. Suedhof received the 2013 Noble medicine prize for discovering the molecular principle that governs how the cell cargo is delivered to the right place at the right time in the cell. A discovery that involved computational plotting of how cells transfer vital materials such as hormones and brain chemicals to other cells. Moreover, even in fundamental physics, stochastic reasoning has recently been shown in

Haidar, N. H. S. Venn diagram approach to Heisenberg inequalities, *Appl. Phys. Res.* 4(2), 253-257, 2012, which is downloadable free at

<http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/apr/article/view/16785/11318> ,

to provide for a new insight into the foundational Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle.

The 5-th issue of *JNM@S* compiles a number of new contributions, from various corners of the world, stretching from Asia to Africa and from Europe to America, to numerical mathematics and stochastics. At the end of this year, I wish to cease the opportunity to send Happy 2014 New Year greetings to each author, referee and editor of this issue of *JNM@S*.

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