Euclid Elements Archimedes Works Apollonius Conic Sections Nicomachus Arithmetic Great Books Of The Western World Vol 11

Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius of Perga, Nicomachus, V.11The 13 Books of Euclid's Elements, Works of Archimedes, On Conic Sections, Intro to ArithmeticThe Thirteen Books of Euclid's Elements. The Works of Archimedes Including The Method. On Conic Sections by Apollonius of Perga. Introduction to Arithmetic by Nicomachus of GerasaThe Thirteen Books of Euclid's ElementsThe Works of Archimedes, Including the Method - on Conic Sections, by Apollonius of Perga $.The Thirteen Books of Euclid's ElementsThe Works of Archimedes : on Conic Sections, by Apollonius of Perga : [and] Introductia to Arithmetic, by Nichoachus of GeresaThe thirteen books of Euclid's elements; The works of Archimedes including the methods; On conic sections by Apollonius of Perga; Introduction to Arithmetic by Nicomachus of GerasaGreat Books of the Western WorldThe thirteen books of Euclid's elements ; [and] The works of Archimedes including the method ; [and] On conic sections by Apollonius of Perga ; [and] Introduction to arithmetic by Nichomachus of GerasaThe Thirteen Books of Euclid's ElementsThe Works of Archimedes, Including The Method ; On Conic Sections, by Apollonius of Perga ; Introduction to Arithmetic, by Nichomachus of GerasaThe Thirteen Books of Euclid's Elements -- The Works of Archimedes, Including The Method -- On Conic Sections -- Introduction to ArithmeticThe Thirteen Books of Euclid's Elements. The Works of Archimedes Including The Method. Introduction to Arithmetic by NicomachusThe Mathematical Writings of Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius of Perga, Nicomachus of GerasaThe Thirteen Books of Euclid's ElementsThe Works of Archimedes Including the Method. On conic sections. Introduction to arithmetic

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of the ancient world find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated. A reader will discover, for instance, the most reliable introductions and overviews to the topic, and the most important publications on various areas of scholarly interest within this topic. In classics, as in other disciplines, researchers at all levels are drowning in potentially useful scholarly information, and this guide has been created as a tool for cutting through that material to find the exact source you need. This ebook is just one of many articles from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Classics, a continuously updated and growing online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through the scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of classics. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit www.aboutobo.com.

Among other things, Aaboe shows us how the Babylonians did calculations, how Euclid proved that there are infinitely many primes, how Ptolemy constructed a trigonometric table in his Almagest, and how Archimedes trisected the angle.

The seventh book of Pappus's Collection, his commentary on the Domain (or Treasury) of Analysis, figures prominently in the history of both ancient and modern mathematics: as our chief source of information concerning several lost works of the Greek geometers Euclid and Apollonius, and as a book that inspired later mathematicians, among them Viete, Newton, and Chasles, to original discoveries in their pursuit of the lost science of antiquity. This presentation of it is concerned solely with recovering what can be learned from Pappus about Greek mathematics. The main part of it comprises a new edition of Book 7; a literal translation; and a commentary on textual, historical, and mathematical aspects of the book. It proved to be convenient to divide the commentary into two parts, the notes to the text and translation, and essays about the lost works that Pappus discusses. The first function of an edition of this kind is, not to expose new discoveries, but to present a reliable text and organize the accumulated knowledge about it for the reader's convenience. Nevertheless there are novelties here. The text is based on a fresh transcription of Vat. gr. 218, the archetype of all extant manuscripts, and in it I have adopted numerous readings, on manuscript authority or by emendation, that differ from those of the old edition of Hultsch. Moreover, many difficult parts of the work have received little or no commentary hitherto.

The Origins of Infinitesimal Calculus focuses on the evolution, development, and applications of infinitesimal calculus. The publication first ponders on Greek mathematics, transition to Western Europe, and some center of gravity determinations in the later 16th century. Discussions focus on the growth of kinematics in the West, latitude of forms, influence of Aristotle, axiomatization of Greek mathematics, theory of proportion and means, method of exhaustion, discovery method of Archimedes, and curves, normals, tangents, and curvature. The manuscript then examines infinitesimals and indivisibles in the early 17th century and further advances in France and Italy. Topics include the link between differential and integral processes, concept of tangent, first investigations of the cycloid, and arithmetization of integration methods. The book reviews the infinitesimal methods in England and Low Countries and rectification of arcs. The publication is a vital source of information for historians, mathematicians, and researchers interested in infinitesimal calculus.

Excerpt from Short, but Yet Plain Elements of Geometry: Shewing How by a Brief an Easie Method, Most of What Is Necessary and Useful in Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, and Other Excellent Geometricians, Both Ancient and Moder, May Be Understood I lhall only add, That I am again glad of this Opportunity to fbew the ju? Efteem I have of your Merit. And the equal Regard I have for your Friendlhip. I am. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections

successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Each chapter of this accessible portrait of the evolution of mathematics examines the work of an individual — Archimedes, Descartes, Newton, Einstein, others — to explore the mathematics of his era. 1989 edition.

Completely revised and updated, the fourth edition of this established dictionary offers entries on all aspects of the classical world. With reception and anthropology as new focus areas and numerous new entries, it is an essential reference work for students, scholars, and teachers of classics and for anyone with an interest in the classical era.

Presents a survey of the history and evolution of the branch of mathematics labeled geometry, including useful applications and notable mathematicians in this area.

The primary objective of the course presented here is orientation for those interested in applying mathematics, but the course should also be of value or in using math to those interested in mathematical research and teaching ematics in some other professional context. The course should be suitable for college seniors and graduate students, as well as for college juniors who have had mathematics beyond the basic calculus sequence. Maturity is more significant than any formal prerequisite. The presentation involves a number of topics that are significant for applied mathematics but that normally do not appear in the curriculum or are depicted from an entirely different point of view. These topics include engineering simulations, the experience patterns of the exact sciences, the conceptual nature of pure mathematics and its relation to applied mathe matics, the historical development of mathematics, the associated conceptual aspects of the exact sciences, and the metaphysical implications of mathe matical scientific theories. We will associate topics in mathematics with areas of application. This presentation corresponds to a certain logical structure. But there is an enormous wealth of intellectual development available, and this permits considerable flexibility for the instructor in curricula and emphasis. The prime objective is to encourage the student to contact and utilize this rich heritage. Thus, the student's activity is critical, and it is also critical that this activity be precisely formulated and communicated.

The thirteen books of Euclid's Elements. [Translated by Sir Thomas Health] -- The works of archimedes, including the method. [Translated by Sir Thomas L. Health] -- On conic sections, by apollonius of Perga. [Translated by R. Catesby Taliaferro] -- Introduction to arithmetic, by Nichomachus of Gerasa. [Translated by Martin L. D'Ooge].

Mark Peterson makes an extraordinary claim in this fascinating book focused around the life and thought of Galileo: it was the mathematics of Renaissance arts, not Renaissance sciences, that became modern science. Painters, poets, musicians, and architects brought about a scientific revolution that eluded the philosopher-scientists of the day.

Greek traditions relating to both the arts and sciences of life and health and those regarding the systematic development of theories of measurement and quantification enjoyed an incredibly long reputation and showed a kind of versatility that challenges any simplistic, dogmatic or a priori viewpoint about the meaning and social function of systematic knowledge. In this sense, they allow us to focus on very specific traits of the multiple processes of production, textual arrangement and transmission of the sciences. Greek Science in the Long Run: Essays on the Greek Scientific Tradition (4th c. BCE–17th c. CE) offers a collection of essays in which renowned international experts in ancient, medieval and early modern history and culture and the history of science, together with young researchers in these same fields, reflect upon different aspects of this long-standing prominence of Greek models and traditions in the changing configuration of the sciences. The main aim of the volume is to revisit the different processes by which such doctrinal traditions originated, were transmitted and received within diverse socio-cultural contexts and frameworks. The specialized scholars and academics contributing to the volume embrace advanced standpoints regarding these issues and ensure a successful and substantial contribution to one of the lines of research that has recently attracted the most attention within the field of humanities: the interdisciplinary project of a historical epistemology seriously informed by an advanced history of epistemology or the sciences.

Historian David E. Rowe captures the rich tapestry of mathematical creativity in this collection of essays from the “Years Ago” column of The Mathematical Intelligencer. With topics ranging from ancient Greek mathematics to modern relativistic cosmology, this collection conveys the impetus and spirit of Rowe’s various and many-faceted contributions to the history of mathematics. Centered on the Göttingen mathematical tradition, these stories illuminate important facets of mathematical activity often overlooked in other accounts. Six sections place the essays in chronological and thematic order, beginning with new introductions that contextualize each section. The essays that follow recount episodes relating to the section’s overall theme. All of the essays in this collection, with the exception of two, appeared over the course of more than 30 years in The Mathematical Intelligencer.

Based largely on archival and primary sources, these vignettes offer unusual insights into behind-the-scenes events. Taken together, they aim to show how Göttingen managed to attract an extraordinary array of talented individuals, several of whom contributed to the development of a new mathematical culture during the first decades of the twentieth century.

There is an ever-growing interest in control problems today, con nected with the urgent problems of the effective use of natural resources, manpower, materials, and technology. When referring to the most important achievements of science and technology in the 20th Century, one usually mentions the splitting of the atom, the exploration of space, and computer engineering. Achievements in control theory seem less spectacular when viewed against this background, but the applications of control theory are playing an important role in the development of modern civilization, and there is every reason to believe that this role will be even more signifi cant in the future. Wherever there is active human participation, the problem arises of finding the best, or optimal, means of control. The demands of economics and technology have given birth to optimization problems which, in turn, have created new branches of mathematics. In the Forties, the investigation of problems of economics gave rise to a new branch of mathematical analysis called linear and convex program ming. At that time, problems of controlling flying vehicles and technolog ical processes of complex structures became important. A mathematical theory was formulated in the mid-Fifties known as optimal control theory. Here the maximum principle of L. S. Pontryagin played a pivotal role. Op timal control theory synthesized the concepts and methods of investigation using the classical methods of the calculus of variations and the methods of contemporary mathematics, for which Soviet mathematicians made valuable contributions.

"Enthralling ... After reading it, we cannot see the past in the same comforting haze of age-old stories, faithfully and uncritically retold from teacher to pupil down the years ... Invaluable for mathematics teachers at all levels."--New Scientist.

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