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Después de más de quince años de dedicación docente, la autora ayuda a salir al paso de las dificultades que encuentran los alumnos cuando se enfrentan con la tarea de resolver un problema. A lo largo de estos cien problemas, desglosados paso a paso, expone con claridad lo que sería la línea de razonamientio, desde el punto de partida habitual y haciendo frente a los aspectos conflictivos o a las ideas ôoriginalesö que hay que tener en cuenta para resolverlos. Al final se incluyen unos esquemas teóricos muy breves, a modo de formulario, que puedan servir de recordatorio rápido de conceptos. En palabras de la autora: "Mi objetivo no ha sido proporcionar toda una colección de problemas para archivar en memoria sino enseñar la estrategia para resolverlos".

This book contains the papers developing out the presentations given at the International Conference organized by the Torino Academy of Sciences and the Department of Mathematics Giuseppe Peano of the Torino University to celebrate the 150th anniversary of G. Peano's birth - one of the greatest figures in modern mathematics and logic and the most important mathematical logician in Italy - a century after the publication of Formulario Mathematico, a great attempt to systematise Mathematics in symbolic form.

La obra cubre el tercer ciclo de Matemática y continúa el estudio del álgebra, productos notables, factorización algebraica, ecuaciones cuadráticas, solución de triángulos y técnicas de conteo. Está diseñada con el enfoque por competencias y se divide en cuatro unidades de

competencia y cinco módulos. Presenta interesantes ejercicios y ejemplos tomados de problemas reales de la vida cotidiana. Asimismo, la sección curiosidades matemáticas vincula diversas temáticas al desarrollo histórico de las matemáticas.

While many books have been written about Bertrand Russell's philosophy and some on his logic, I. Grattan-Guinness has written the first comprehensive history of the mathematical background, content, and impact of the mathematical logic and philosophy of mathematics that Russell developed with A. N. Whitehead in their Principia mathematica (1910-1913). ? This definitive history of a critical period in mathematics includes detailed accounts of the two principal influences upon Russell around 1900: the set theory of Cantor and the mathematical logic of Peano and his followers. Substantial surveys are provided of many related topics and figures of the late nineteenth century: the foundations of mathematical analysis under Weierstrass; the creation of algebraic logic by De Morgan, Boole, Peirce, Schröder, and Jevons; the contributions of Dedekind and Frege; the phenomenology of Husserl; and the proof theory of Hilbert. The many-sided story of the reception is recorded up to 1940, including the rise of logic in Poland and the impact on Vienna Circle philosophers Carnap and Gödel. A strong American theme runs though the story, beginning with the mathematician E. H. Moore and the philosopher Josiah Royce, and stretching through the emergence of Church and Quine, and the 1930s immigration of Carnap and Gödel. Grattan-Guinness draws on around fifty manuscript collections, including the Russell Archives, as well as many original reviews. The bibliography comprises around 1,900 items, bringing to light a wealth of primary materials. Written for mathematicians, logicians, historians, and philosophers--especially those interested in the historical interaction between these disciplines--this authoritative account tells an

important story from its most neglected point of view. Whitehead and Russell hoped to show that (much of) mathematics was expressible within their logic; they failed in various ways, but no definitive alternative position emerged then or since.

All students of mathematics know of Peano's postulates for the natural numbers and his famous space-filling curve, yet their knowledge often stops there. Part of the reason is that there has not until now been a full-scale study of his life and works. This must surely be surprising, when one realizes the length of his academic career (over 50 years) and the extent of his publica tions (over 200) in a wide variety of fields, many of which had immediate and long-term effects on the development of modern mathematics. A study of his life seems long overdue. It appeared to me that the most likely person to write a biography of Peano would be his devoted disciple Ugo Cassina, with whom I studied at the University of Milan in 1957-58. I wrote to Professor Cassina on 29 October, 1963, inquiring if he planned to write the biography, and I offered him my assistance, since I hoped to return to Italy for a year. He replied on 28 November, 1963, suggesting that we collaborate, meaning by this that I would write the biography, in English, using his material and advice. I gladly agreed to this suggestion, but work on the project had hardly begun when Professor Cassina died unexpectedly on 5 October, 1964. I then decided to continue the project on my own. I spent the academic year 1966-67 in Turin; completion of the book took ten years.

Esta obra esencial representa la fundamentación de la Ciencia de la Documentación. En ella Paul Olet le da objetivos, finalidad y método científico a la nueva ciencia, creando una rica y abundante terminología específica que indica el significado que Olet daba a cada concepto/término. El autor relaciona la Documentación con otras ciencias, humanas, sociales,

estadísticas, etc. siguiendo la tradición bibliográfica clásica de la época, concibe su Tratado como una gran enciclopedia del libro, de la bibliología de la documentación donde reúne los trabajos esenciales de toda una vida y expone las conceptualizaciones teóricas más significativas del conjunto de sus escritos. El Tratado de Documentación supone además una apuesta por la internacionalización de la información y del trabajo intelectual, tendencias tan en boga en este actual mundo global.

This book is a collection of essays on the reception of Leibniz's thinking in the sciences and in the philosophy of science in the 19th and 20th centuries. Authors studied include C.F. Gauss, Georg Cantor, Kurd Lasswitz, Bertrand Russell, Ernst Cassirer, Louis Couturat, Hans Reichenbach, Hermann Weyl, Kurt Gödel and Gregory Chaitin. In addition, we consider concepts and problems central to Leibniz's thought and that of the later authors: the continuum, space, identity, number, the infinite and the infinitely small, the projects of a universal language, a calculus of logic, a mathesis universalis etc. The book brings together two fields of research in the history of philosophy and of science (research on Leibniz, and the research concerned with some major developments in the 19th and 20th centuries); it describes how Leibniz's thought appears in the works of these authors, in order to better understand Leibniz's influence on contemporary science and philosophy; but it also assesses that reception critically, confronting it in particular with the current state of Leibniz research and with the various editions of his work.

el Departamento de Redacción y Diseño, para el Instituto Guatemalteco de Educación Radiofónica, IGER.

Formulario di matematicaAlpha TestNew Essays on Leibniz ReceptionIn Science and Philosophy of Science 1800-2000Springer Science & Business Media

Naturali estensioni del concetto di Insieme elaborato da George Cantor, le stanze quadratiche sono raggruppamenti di numeri naturali consecutivi disciplinati da un comune divisore che coincidono con i due intervalli, compresi fra ciascun quadrato perfetto e il suo successivo, individuati dal danese Oppermann, il quale nel 1882 congetturò al loro interno la costante presenza di almeno un numero primo. Senza cogliere alcuna relazione con essi, il polacco Stanislaw Ulam, nel 1963 elaborò una Spirale di numeri che partendo dal centro si estende in quattro direzioni formando infiniti lati (i cui elementi coincidono con gli intervalli di Oppermann) ricavando casualmente dei segmenti obliqui di numeri primi. Grazie alla recente individuazione del divisore Mm appartenente a tutti gli elementi di tali intervalli e alla ulteriore individuazione di particolari strutture matematiche da essi formati all'interno di tutte le stanze quadratiche, si ha conferma della validità della congettura di Oppermann e si risolve l'enigma della legge matematica che regola la distribuzione dei numeri primi mentre la Spirale di Ulam, indagata nella giusta direzione, si rivela formidabile supporter teorico.