1. Record Nr. UNINA990010002020403321

Autore	Stoedtner, Franz <1870-1944>
Titolo	Alte Wacholder am Wilseder Berg, Lüneburger Heide [Risorsa grafica] / Franz Stoedtner
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin : Franz Stoedtner, [192.]
Descrizione fisica	1 diapositiva su vetro : b/n ; 80 x 54 mm su supporto 84 x 96 mm
Locazione	ILFGE
Collocazione	Scat. Stoe. 11(005)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Grafica
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Tit. aggiunto in ital. rilevato dagli archivi dell'ex Ist. di Geografia dell'Università di Napoli

2. Record Nr. UNISA996392212303316

Titolo	A necessary and seasonable testimony against toleration and the present proceedings of sectaries and their abettors in England in reference to religion and government [[electronic resource]] : with an admonition and exhortation unto their brethren there, from the Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland. As also the return of the Estates of the Parliament of Scotland thereupon, concurring with the said testimony, and manifesting, that all the members of Parliament have upon their solemn oath disclaimed the knowledge of, or accession to the proceedings of the English army, against his Majesty or the members of Parliament in England, Jan. 18. 1648[/]9. Together also with a letter from the said Commissioners to the ministers in the Province of London, of the same date. Allowed of and entred according to order
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed by A.M. for Tho Underhill at the Bible in Woodstreet, 1649
Descrizione fisica	[2], 22 p
Altri autori (Persone)	KerA
Soggetti	Freedom of religion - England Scotland Church history 17th century

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	P. 13 signed: A. Ker. Annotations on Thomason copy: "Jan. 18 1648"; the "9" in the imprint has been crossed out. Reproduction of the original in the British Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910154754203321

Autore	Gödel Kurt
Titolo	Consistency of the Continuum Hypothesis. (AM-3), Volume 3 / / Kurt Gödel
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, NJ : , : Princeton University Press, , [2016] ©1941
ISBN	1-4008-8163-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (81 pages)
Collana	Annals of Mathematics Studies ; ; 264
Disciplina	510.1
Soggetti	Mathematics - Philosophy Logic, Symbolic and mathematical
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- CONTENTS -- INTRODUCTION -- CHAPTER I. THE AXIOMS OF ABSTRACT SET THEORY -- CHAPTER II. EXISTENCE OF CLASSES AND SETS -- CHAPTER III. ORDINAL NUMBERS -- CHAPTER IV. CARDINAL NUMBERS -- CHAPTER V. THE MODEL -- CHAPTER VI. PROOF OF THE AXIOMS OF GROUPS A-D FOR THE MODEL -- CHAPTER VII. PROOF THAT V = L HOLDS IN THE MODEL -- CHAPTER VIII. PROOF THAT V = L IMPLIES THE AXIOM OF CHOICE AND THE GENERALISED CONTINTUUM-HYPOTHESIS -- APPENDIX -- INDEX -- Notes Added to the Second Printing -- BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sommario/riassunto

Kurt Gödel, mathematician and logician, was one of the most influential thinkers of the twentieth century. Gödel fled Nazi Germany, fearing for his Jewish wife and fed up with Nazi interference in the affairs of the mathematics institute at the University of Göttingen. In 1933 he settled at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, where he joined the group of world-famous mathematicians who made up its original faculty. His 1940 book, better known by its short title, The Consistency of the Continuum Hypothesis, is a classic of modern mathematics. The continuum hypothesis, introduced by mathematician George Cantor in 1877, states that there is no set of numbers between the integers and real numbers. It was later included as the first of mathematician David Hilbert's twenty-three unsolved math problems, famously delivered as a manifesto to the field of mathematics at the International Congress of Mathematicians in Paris in 1900. In The Consistency of the Continuum Hypothesis Gödel set forth his proof for this problem. In 1999, Time magazine ranked him higher than fellow scientists Edwin Hubble, Enrico Fermi, John Maynard Keynes, James Watson, Francis Crick, and Jonas Salk. He is most renowned for his proof in 1931 of the 'incompleteness theorem,' in which he demonstrated that there are problems that cannot be solved by any set of rules or procedures. His proof wrought fruitful havoc in mathematics, logic, and beyond.