1. Record Nr. UNINA9910250456003321

Autore	Hentschke, Reinhard
Titolo	Classical Mechanics : including an introduction to the theory of elasticity / Reinhard Hentschke
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : Springer, 2017
ISBN	978-3-319-48709-0
Descrizione fisica	X, 380 p. : ill. ; 23 cm
Collana	Undergraduate lecture notes in physics
Disciplina	531
Locazione	MA1
Collocazione	ST-113-2
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910254592503321

Autore	Dassonville Patrice F
Titolo	The Invention of Time and Space : Origins, Definitions, Nature, Properties / / by Patrice F. Dassonville
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2017
ISBN	3-319-46040-4
Edizione	[1st ed. 2017.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVII, 176 p. 46 illus., 3 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	530.01
Soggetti	Physics Philosophy and science Anthropology Ontology History, Ancient History and Philosophical Foundations of Physics Philosophy of Science Ancient History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- The Main Issues.- The Failure of Dialectics -- Reality, Concepts, and Models.- Origins of Time and Space.- Definitions and Nature of Time.- Definitions and Nature of Space.- Mathematical Properties of Time and Space.- Historical Overview of Time and Space. - First Consequences of Non-Existence -- Conclusion.- Specific Glossary.
Sommario/riassunto	This investigation of time and space is motivated by gaps in our current understanding: by the lack of definitions, by our failure to appreciate the nature of these entities, by our inability to pin down their properties. The author's approach is based on two key ideas: The first idea is to seek the geo-historical origins of time and space concepts. A thorough investigation of a diversified archaeological corpus, allows him to draft coherent definitions; it furthermore gives clues as to whether time and space were discovered or invented. The second idea is to define the units before trying to define space and time. The results

presented here are unexpected: Time and space were not discovered in nature, but they were invented; time is not a phenomenon and space has no materiality; they are only concepts. This runs contrary to the opinion of most scientific and the philosophical authorities, although one would seek in vain for a theoretical validation of the conventional position. This book will provide much food for thought for philosophers and scientists, as well as interested general readers.