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8.1 Descartes' new approach to numbers and equations; 8.2 Wallis and the primacy of algebra; 8.3 Barrow and the opposition to the primacy of algebra; 8.4 Newton's Universal Arithmetick; Appendix 8.1 The quadratic equation. Descartes' geometric solution; Appendix 8.2 Between geometry and algebra in the seventeenth century: The case of Euclid's Elements; 9 New Definitions of Complex Numbers in the Early Nineteenth Century; 9.1 Numbers and ratios: giving up metaphysics; 9.2 Euler, Gauss and the ubiquity of complex numbers; 9.3 Geometric interpretations of the complex numbers; 9.4 Hamilton's formal definition of complex numbers

Sommario/riassunto

The world around us is saturated with numbers. They are a fundamental pillar of our modern society, and accepted and used with hardly a second thought. But how did this state of affairs come to be? In this book, Leo Corry tells the story behind the idea of number from the early days of the Pythagoreans, up until the turn of the twentieth century. He presents an overview of how numbers were handled and conceived in classical Greek mathematics, in the mathematics of Islam, in European mathematics of the middle ages and the Renaissance, during the scientific revolution, all the way through to the
