1. Record Nr. UNINA9910462287003321

Autore	Gray Jeremy <1947->
Titolo	Henri Poincar [[electronic resource]] : a scientific biography / / Jeremy Gray
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, N.J., : Princeton University Press, 2013
ISBN	1-283-83375-1 1-4008-4479-7
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (609 p.)
Disciplina	509.2 B
Soggetti	Scientists - France Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- List of Figures -- Preface -- Introduction -- 1. The Essayist -- 2. Poincaré's Career -- 3. The Prize Competition of 1880 -- 4. The Three Body Problem -- 5. Cosmogony -- 6. Physics -- 7. Theory of Functions and Mathematical Physics -- 8. Topology -- 9. Interventions in Pure Mathematics -- 10. Poincaré as a Professional Physicist -- 11. Poincaré and the Philosophy of Science -- 12. Appendixes -- References -- Name Index -- Subject Index
Sommario/riassunto	"Henri Poincare (1854-1912) was not just one of the most inventive, versatile, and productive mathematicians of all time--he was also a leading physicist who almost won a Nobel Prize for physics and a prominent philosopher of science whose fresh and surprising essays are still in print a century later. The first in-depth and comprehensive look at his many accomplishments, Henri Poincare explores all the fields that Poincare touched, the debates sparked by his original investigations, and how his discoveries still contribute to society today. Math historian Jeremy Gray shows that Poincare's influence was wide-ranging and permanent. His novel interpretation of non-Euclidean geometry challenged contemporary ideas about space, stirred heated discussion, and led to flourishing research. His work in topology began the modern study of the subject, recently highlighted by the successful

	resolution of the famous Poincare conjecture. And Poincare's reformulation of celestial mechanics and discovery of chaotic motion started the modern theory of dynamical systems. In physics, his insights on the Lorentz group preceded Einstein's, and he was the first to indicate that space and time might be fundamentally atomic. Poincare the public intellectual did not shy away from scientific controversy, and he defended mathematics against the attacks of logicians such as Bertrand Russell, opposed the views of Catholic apologists, and served as an expert witness in probability for the notorious Dreyfus case that polarized France. Richly informed by letters and documents, Henri Poincare demonstrates how one man's work revolutionized math, science, and the greater world"--

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Record Nr.	UNISA996385846603316
Autore	Rawlet John <1642-1686.>
Titolo	A dialogue bbetwixt [sic] two Protestants (in answer to a popish catechism called A short catechism against all sectaries) [[electronic resource]] : in two parts : plainly shewing that the members of the Church of England are no sectaries, but true Catholicks, and that our Church is a sound part of Christ's Holy Catholick Church, in whose communion therefore the people of this nation are more strickly bound in conscience to remain
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed for Samuel Manship ..., 1691
Descrizione fisica	[23], 247 p
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Attributed to Rawlet by Wing and NUC pre-1956 imprints. Reproduction of original in the Cambridge University Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0021