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Titolo	Springs of scientific creativity [[electronic resource]] : essays on founders of modern science // Rutherford Aris, H. Ted Davis, Roger H. Stuewer, editors
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Altri autori (Persone)	ArisRutherford DavisH. Ted (Howard Ted) StuewerRoger H
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preface; Contents; Chapter 1. Galileo and Early Experimentation; Chapter 2. Newton's Development of the Principia; Chapter 3. The Origins and Consequences of Certain of J. P. Joule's Scientific Ideas; Chapter 4. Maxwell's Scientific Creativity; Chapter 5. The Scientific Style of Josiah Willard Gibbs; Chapter 6. Principal Scientific Contributions of John William Strutt, Third Baron Rayleigh; Chapter 7. Elmer Sperry and Adrian Leverkuhn: A Comparison of Creative Styles; Chapter 8. Walther Nernst and the Application of Physics to Chemistry Chapter 9. Albert Einstein and the Creative Act: The Case of Special RelativityChapter 10. Erwin Schrodinger and the Descriptive Tradition; Chapter 11. Michael Polanyi's Creativity in Chemistry; Chapter 12. The Role of John von Neumann in the Computer Field; Contributors; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Springs of Scientific Creativity was first published in 1983. Mathematician Henri Poincare was boarding a bus when he realized that the transformations of non-Euclidian geometry were just those he needed in his research on the theory of functions. He did not have to

interrupt his conversation, still less to verify the equation in detail; his insight was complete at that point. Poincare's insight into his own creativity -- his awareness that preliminary cogitation and the working of the subconscious had prepared his mind for an intuitive flash of recognition -- is just one of many possible anal
