1. Record Nr. UNISALENTO991001979899707536

Autore	Xepapadeas, Anastasios
Titolo	Optimal management of the international commons : resource use and pollution control / Anastasios Xepapadeas
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Fondazione ENI Enrico Mattei, 1994
Descrizione fisica	36 p. ; 21 cm
Collana	Note di lavoro della Fondazione ENI Enrico Mattei ; 4.94
Disciplina	363.7
Soggetti	Politica ambientale Inquinamento
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910780811903321

Autore	Gray Jeremy <1947->
Titolo	Plato's ghost [[electronic resource]] : the modernist transformation of mathematics / / Jeremy Gray
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, N.J., : Princeton University Press, c2008
ISBN	1-282-45835-3 9786612458354 1-4008-2904-6
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (526 p.)
Classificazione	SG 500
Disciplina	510.9/034
Soggetti	Mathematics - History - 19th century Mathematics - Philosophy Aesthetics, Modern - 19th century
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 index.

Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- CONTENTS -- INTRODUCTION -- 1 MODERNISM AND MATHEMATICS -- 2 BEFORE MODERNISM -- 3 MATHEMATICAL MODERNISM ARRIVES -- 4 MODERNISM AVOWED -- 5 FACES OF MATHEMATICS -- 6 MATHEMATICS, LANGUAGE, AND PSYCHOLOGY -- 7 AFTER THE WAR -- Appendix: Four Theorems in Projective Geometry -- Glossary -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Plato's Ghost is the first book to examine the development of mathematics from 1880 to 1920 as a modernist transformation similar to those in art, literature, and music. Jeremy Gray traces the growth of mathematical modernism from its roots in problem solving and theory to its interactions with physics, philosophy, theology, psychology, and ideas about real and artificial languages. He shows how mathematics was popularized, and explains how mathematical modernism not only gave expression to the work of mathematicians and the professional image they sought to create for themselves, but how modernism also introduced deeper and ultimately unanswerable questions. Plato's Ghost evokes Yeats's lament that any claim to worldly perfection inevitably is proven wrong by the philosopher's ghost; Gray demonstrates how modernist mathematicians believed they had advanced further than anyone before them, only to make more profound mistakes. He tells for the first time the story of these ambitious and brilliant mathematicians, including Richard Dedekind, Henri Lebesgue, Henri Poincaré, and many others. He describes the lively debates surrounding novel objects, definitions, and proofs in mathematics arising from the use of naïve set theory and the revived axiomatic method--debates that spilled over into contemporary arguments in philosophy and the sciences and drove an upsurge of popular writing on mathematics. And he looks at mathematics after World War I, including the foundational crisis and mathematical Platonism. Plato's Ghost is essential reading for mathematicians and historians, and will appeal to anyone interested in the development of modern mathematics.