

Ιστορία νεότερων Μαθηματικών

Ενότητα 3: Μαθηματικά στη Μεσαιωνική Ευρώπη

Παπασταυρίδης Σταύρος Σχολή Θετικών Επιστημών Τμήμα Μαθηματικών

Περιγραφή Ενότητας

Σκιαγραφία της Ευρώπης 1000-1500 μ.Χ. Συνδυαστική στον Μεσαίωνα. Άλγεβρα στον Μεσαίωνα.



Περιεχόμενα Υποενότητας

- Συνδυαστική, πρόλογος
- Abraham Ibn Ezra, Lomonosov, Gauss
- Συνδυασμοί ν ανά κ, Διατάξεις ν ανά κ
- Επαγωγή, Θεώρημα Καλής Διάταξης



Μαθηματικά στην Μεσαιωνική Ευρώπη

Συνδυαστική στον Μεσαίωνα

Henri Poincaré (1854 - 1912)

- "Mathematics is the art of giving the same name to different things." Henri Poincaré.
- (This was in response to "Poetry is the art of giving different names to the same thing."),
 π.χ. http://www-history.mcs.st-
 and.ac.uk/Quotations/Poincare.html



Ερώτηση Lomonosov (1/3)

- Λομονόσοφ: Οι απαρχές των ρωσικών επιστημών
- Ο Μιχαήλ Λομονόσοφ (1711-1765), επιστήμονας, ποιητής, διαφωτιστής, είναι μια προσωπικότητα τεράστιας εμβέλειας. Είχε την πρωτιά στη Φυσική, στη Φιλοσοφία, στη Λογοτεχνία. Απ' αυτόν ξεκίνησε η ρωσικός πολιτισμός με τη σύγχρονη έννοια αυτής της λέξης.
- Από απόψεως εμβέλειας ως προσωπικότητα, και ως συμβολή στο σύγχρονο ρωσικό πολιτισμό, τον σύγκριναν με τον Μεγάλο Πέτρο. Μάλιστα, φημολογούταν ότι ήταν εξώγαμος γιος του. Όντως, ο Πέτρος είχε ταξιδέψει στη Λευκή Θάλασσα, όπου και γεννήθηκε ο Λομονόσοφ, για να εργαστεί εκεί σε ναυπηγείο. Θεωρητικά, ενδέχεται να ήταν όντως.



Ερώτηση Lomonosov (2/3)

- Ο βίος του Λομονόσοφ υπήρξε αινιγματικός. Ο πατέρας του ήταν ευκατάστατος. Είχε ένα μεγάλο κτήμα, ένα καράβι, αλλά ο γιος έφυγε με μια αποστολή αλιευμάτων για τη Μόσχα, και ζούσε εκεί σε ένδεια. Ένας μοσχοβίτης αξιωματικός του είχε εξηγήσει ότι για να "κατακτήσεις τη γνώση πρέπει να μάθεις λατινικά, κι αυτό μπορείς να το πετύχεις μόνο στη Μόσχα".
- … Ήταν ιδιαίτερα δυσαρεστημένος με τον ιστορικό Μίλλερ. Ο Μίλλερ θεωρούσε ότι η ιστορία είναι καθαρή επιστήμη. Όπως συνέβησαν τα πράγματα, έτσι πρέπει και να καταγράφονται. Ενώ ο Λομονόσοφ υποστήριζε, ότι πριν εξουσιοδοτηθεί κάποιος να ασχοληθεί με την ιστορία, πρέπει να δώσει όρκο ότι θα γράψει μόνον αυτά που θα δοξάσουν την Πατρίδα. Και να μην ασχολείται με σκοτεινές πλευρές της ιστορίας. Και γενικότερα, ο ρώσος ιστορικός πρέπει να είναι πάνω απ' όλα Ρώσος.



Ερώτηση Lomonosov (3/3)

- Wikipedia. The principle of conservation of mass was first outlined by Mikhail Lomonosov (1711–1765) in 1748. He proved it by experiments—though this is sometimes challenged. Antoine Lavoisier (1743–1794) had expressed these ideas in 1774. Others whose ideas pre-dated the work of Lavoisier include Joseph Black (1728–1799), Henry Cavendish (1731–1810), and Jean Rey (1583–1645).
- [9] Pomper, Philip (October 1962). "Lomonosov and the Discovery of the Law of the Conservation of Matter in Chemical Transformations". Ambix 10 (3): 119–127



Steven A. Usitalo The Invention of Mikhail Lomonosov: A Russian National Myth, Academic Studies Press, 2013 (1/2)

- This study explores the evolution of Lomonosov's imposing stature in Russian thought from the middle of the eighteenth century to the closing years of the Soviet period.
- It reveals much about the intersection in Russian culture of attitudes towards the meaning and significance of science, as well as about the rise of a Russian national identity, of which Lomonosov became an outstanding symbol.
- Idealized depictions of Lomonosov were employed by Russian scientists, historians, and poets, among others, in efforts to affirm to their countrymen and to the state the pragmatic advantages of science to a modernizing nation.



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Συνδυαστική, Πρόλογος (1/2)

 KATZ p. 337. The earliest Jewish source on this topic seems to be the mystical work Sefer Yetsirah (Book of Creation), written sometime before the eighth century and perhaps as early as the second century. In it the unknown author calculated the various ways in which the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet can be arranged. He was interested in this calculation because the Jewish mystics believed that God had created the world and everything in it by naming these things (in Hebrew, of course): "God drew them, combined them, weighed them, interchanged them, and through them produced the whole creation and everything that is destined to be created. . .



Συνδυαστική, Πρόλογος (2/2)

 Two stones [letters] build two houses [words], three build six houses, four build twenty-four houses, five build one hundred and twenty houses, six build seven hundred and twenty houses, seven build five thousand and forty houses." Evidently, the author understood that the number of possible arrangements of n letters was n!. (Είναι έτσι?)



Συνδυαστική, Πρόλογος, Sefer Yetzirah

- Word And Image In Medieval Kabbalah the texts, commentaries, and diagrams of the Sefer Yetsirah, Marla Segol, p. 24
- "The Seven Doubles, how does one permute them? Two stones build two houses, three build six houses, four build 24 houses, five build 120 houses, six build 720 houses, and seven build 5040 houses. From there on go out and calculate that which the mouth cannot speak and the ear cannot hear".
- (συνεχίζει),
- These are the 7 planets in the universe: Sun, ... The seven days of creation. And the seven gates in the Soul. ... Seven is therefore beloved for every desire under heaven.
- (Σχόλιο. 7 ημέρες της εβδομάδας)



Συνδυαστική, Πρόλογος, Shabbetai Donnolo

 An Italian rabbi, Shabbetai Donnolo (913–970), derived this factorial rule very explicitly in a commentary on the Sefer Yetsirah: The first letter of a two-letter word can be interchanged twice, and for each initial letter of a threeletter word the other letters can be interchanged to form two two-letter words—for each of three times. And all the arrangements there are of three-letter words correspond to each one of the four letters that can be placed first in a four-letter word: a three-letter word can be formed in six ways, and so for every initial letter of a four-letter word there are six ways—altogether making twenty-four words, and so on.



Συνδυαστική, Πρόλογος, Διδακτική Πρόταση

- Πολλαπλασιαστική Αρχή
- και η προσθετική αρχή βέβαια



The Work of Abraham Ibn Ezra (1/5)

- Rabbi Abraham Ben Meir Ibn Ezra (<u>Hebrew</u>: אברהם אבן עזרא <u>Arabic</u> (אב"ע, בישול בלען; אב"ע, also known as *Abenezra*) (1089–1164) was born at <u>Tudela</u>, <u>Navarre</u> (now in Spain^[1]) in 1089, and died c. 1167, apparently in <u>Calahorra</u>. He was one of the most distinguished <u>Jewish</u> men of letters and writers of the <u>Middle Ages</u>.
- Ibn Ezra excelled in <u>philosophy</u>, <u>astronomy</u>/<u>astrology</u>, mathematics, <u>poetry</u>, <u>linguistics</u>, and <u>exegesis</u>; he was called <u>The</u> Wise, The Great and The Admirable Doctor.
- It was in an astrological text that ibn Ezra discussed the number of possible conjunctions of the seven "planets" (including the sun and the moon). It was believed that these conjunctions would have a powerful influence on human life.



Rabbi Ben Ezra on Permutations And Combinations

- Author(s): Jekuthiel Ginsburg and David Eugene Smith
- Source: The Mathematics Teacher, Vol. 15, No. 6 (October, 1922), pp. 347-356Published by National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
- cerning it. In studying some unpublished manuscripts of Rabbi Ben Ezra (the learned Hebrew scholar of the 12th century, who is the subject of one of Browning's poems), Mr. Ginsburg found a curious motive leading to the study of combinations, namely, the desire of the astrologers to find the number of ways in which the planets could come into conjunction, this having an important bearing upon astrological predictions. The treatment is entirely distinct from any now in use, and it has been set forth in print only in the



The Work of Abraham Ibn Ezra (2/5)

- C(n,k) είναι το πλήθος των συνδυασμών ν ανά κ
- Θεώρημα. $C(n,k) = C(n-1,k-1) + C(n-2,k-1) + C(n-3,k-1) + \cdots + C(k,k-1) + C(k-1,k-1)$
- Απόδειξη:
- C(n,k) = C(n-1,k-1) + C(n-1,k)
- (δια επαναληπτικής εφαρμογής του παραπάνω) = C(n-1,k-1) + C(n-2,k-1) + C(n-2,k) $= \cdots$



The Work of Abraham Ibn Ezra, Προσθετική Αρχή

- Διδακτική Πρόταση: Προσθετική Αρχή
- **Ορισμός**. Αν Χ ένα πεπερασμένο σύνολο, τότε το πλήθος των στοιχείων του συμβολίζεται με ΙΧΙ
- Θεώρημα (Προσθετική Αρχή). Αν Χ, Υ σύνολα πεπερασμένα και ξένα μεταξύ τους, τότε ΙΧ*U*ΥΙ
 = ΙΧΙ + ΙΥΙ
- Θεώρημα. Αν X_1 , X_2 , ... $X_{\kappa-1}$ X_{κ} είναι κ σύνολα ανά δύο ξένα μεταξύ τους, τότε
- $I X_1 U X_2 U \dots U X_{\kappa-1} U X_{\kappa} I = I X_1 I + I X_2 I + \dots + I X_{\kappa-1} I + I X_{\kappa} I$



Συνδυασμοί ν ανά κ

- Συνδυασμοί ν ανά κ, όπου ν και κ θετικοί ακέραιοι.
- Έστω σύνολο Α, ν στοιχείων. Ένα υποσύνολο του κ στοιχείων είναι ένας συνδυασμός ν ανά κ του Α



The Work of Abraham Ibn Ezra (3/5)

- Μία άλλη, παρεμφερής, αλλά πιο διεισδυτική απόδειξη του προηγουμένου θεωρήματος
- Θεώρημα. C(n,k) = C(n-1,k-1) + C(n-2,k-1) + C(n-3,k-1) + C(n-3,k-1) + C(k,k-1) + C(k-1,k-1)
- Περιγράφεται παρακάτω.



The Work of Abraham Ibn Ezra (4/5)

$$A = \left\{ a_{1}, a_{2}, \dots, a_{h} \right\} \quad \text{Evey}$$

$$Guvolo \quad h \quad av 7111 \text{Expersion}.$$

$$A_{i} \quad \text{Eivan of } Guvola 6 \text{ pol } h \quad \text{avak}$$

$$\text{Nou } \quad \text{Neplexouv} \quad \text{20} \quad a_{i} \quad \text{uan}$$

$$\text{AEN } \quad \text{neplexouv} \quad \text{2a} \quad a_{1}, a_{2}, \dots, a_{i-1}.$$

$$\text{Toze } \quad \text{oloi } \quad \text{of } \text{Guvola 6 pol } h \quad \text{avak}$$

$$\text{Eivan } \quad A_{1} \cup A_{2} \cup \dots \cup A_{h-k+1}$$

$$\text{Ta } \quad A_{1}, A_{2}, \dots, A_{h-k+1} \quad \text{Eivan } \quad \text{SeVa ava ouo}$$



The Work of Abraham Ibn Ezra (5/5)

$$|A_{1}| = C(n-1, k-1)$$

$$|A_{2}| = C(n-2, k-1)$$

$$|A_{i}| = C(n-i, k-1)$$



Σχολιασμός των δύο Αποδείξεων

- Η Πρώτη: Αλγεβρική, Απλή, Αλγεβρική Ικανότητα
- Η Δεύτερη: περισσότερη κατανόηση



Levi Ben Gerson or Gersonides

- Levi ben Gershon (1288–1344), better known by his Latinised name as Gersonides or the abbreviation of first letters as RaLBaG,[1] was a philosopher, Talmudist, mathematician and astronomer/astrologer. He was born at Bagnols in Languedoc, France. According to Abraham Zacuto and others, he was the son of Gerson ben Solomon Catalan.
- Early in the fourteenth century, Levi ben Gerson gave careful, rigorous proofs of various combinatorial formulas in a major work, the Maasei Hoshev (The Art of the Calculator)
- Of course, as in any mathematical work, the reader must know the prerequisites, in this case Books VII, VIII, and IX of Euclid's *Elements, "since it is not our intention in this book* to repeat [Euclid's] words."



Levi Ben Gerson

 Early in the fourteenth century, Levi ben Gerson gave careful, rigorous proofs of various combinatorial formulas in a major work, the Maasei Hoshev (The Art of the Calculator) (1321). Levi's text is divided into two parts, a first theoretical part in which every theorem receives a detailed proof, and a second "applied" part in which explicit instructions are given for performing various types of calculation. (Levi used ibn Ezra's "Hebrew" place-value system in this part.) Levi's theoretical first section begins with a quite modern justification for considering theory at all:



Levi Ben Gerson, Θεωρία vs. Πράξις (1/2)

- Because the true perfection of a practical occupation consists not only in knowing the actual performance of the occupation but also in its explanation, why the work is done in a particular way, and because the art of calculating is a practical occupation, it is clear that it is pertinent to concern oneself with its theory.
- There is also a second reason to inquire about the theory in this field. Namely, it is clear that this field contains many types of operations, and each type itself concerns so many different types of material that one could believe that they cannot all belong to the same subject.



Levi Ben Gerson, Θεωρία vs. Πράξις (2/2)

- Therefore, it is only with the greatest difficulty that one can achieve belong to the same subject. Therefore, it is only with the greatest difficulty that one can achieve understanding of the art of calculating, if one does not know the theory. With the knowledge of the theory, however, complete mastery is easy.
- One who knows it will understand how to apply it in the various cases which depend on the same foundation. If one is ignorant of the theory, one must learn each kind of calculation separately, even if two are really one and the same.



Γινόμενο Παραγόντων

In modern notation, the first result states that a(bc) = b(ac) = c(ab), while the second extends that result to four factors. The proof of Proposition 9 simply involves counting the number of times the various factors of the product appear in that product. In the proof of Proposition 10, Levi noted that a(bcd) contains bcd a times. Since by Proposition 9, bcd can be thought of as b(cd), it follows that the product a(bcd) contains acd b times, or, a(bcd) = b(acd), as desired. Levi then generalized these two results to any number of factors: "By the process of rising step by step without end, this is proved; that is, if one multiplies a number which is the product of four numbers by a fifth number, the result is the same as when one multiplies the product of any four of these by the other number. Therefore,



Φυσικοί Αριθμοί, Ν, Αξιώματα του Peano (1858 –1932)

- Αξιώματα του Peano
- Υπάρχει στοιχείο 1,
- έχει $S: N \rightarrow N$, συνάρτηση που λέγεται ο επόμενος, (Successor), που είναι ένα προς ένα και το 1 δεν είναι εικόνα του.
- Αξίωμα της Επαγωγής. Έστω Α υποσύνολο του Ν που περιέχει το 1 και τον επόμενο κάθε στοιχείου του (δηλ. $x \in A$, έπεται $S(x) \in A$).
- Τότε A = N.



Α' Κατασκευή των Φυσικών, John von Neumann Integer

- 1={Ø}
- $2 = \{\emptyset, 1\}$
- $3 = \{\emptyset, 1, 2\} \dots$
- n= {Ø και όλα τα προηγούμενα} ...
- S(n)={n} Ø n

- •-1={∅}¶
- •-2=·{∅,·1·}¶
- •-3=·{Ø,·1,·2}·...·¶
- •-n=·{Ø··και·ολα·τα·προηγουμενα}·...¶
- $\bullet -S(n)=\{n\}\cdot \cup n\cdot \P$

Β' Κατασκευή των Φυσικών

- $1=\{\emptyset\}$
- 2={1}
- 3={2} ...
- $S(n)=\{n\}$

- •-1={∅}·¶
- •-2={1}¶
- •-3={2}·...¶
- •-S(n)={n}·κλπ¶

Επαγωγικές Ιδέες στον Ευκλείδη

"Απας σύνθεντος άριθμός ύπό πρώτου τινός άριθμοῦ μετρεῖται.

"Εστω σύνθεντος ἀριθμὸς ὁ Α΄ λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Α ὑπὸ πρώτου τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μετρεῖται.

Έπεὶ γὰρ σύνθετός ἐστιν ὁ Α, μετρήσει τις αὐτὸν ἀριθμός. μετρείτω, καὶ ἔστω ὁ Β. καὶ εἰ μὲν πρῶτός ἐστιν ὁ Β, γεγονὸς ἂν εἴη τὸ ἐπιταχθέν. εἰ δὲ σύνθετος, μετρήσει τις αὐτὸν ἀριθμός. μετρείτω, καὶ ἔστω ὁ Γ. καὶ ἐπεὶ ὁ Γ τὸν Β μετρεῖ, ὁ δὲ Β τὸν Α μετρεῖ, καὶ ὁ Γ ἄρα τὸν Α μετρεῖ. καὶ εἰ μὲν πρῶτός ἐστιν ὁ Γ, γεγονὸς ἂν εἴη τὸ ἐπιταχθέν. εἰ δὲ σύνθετος, μετρήσει τις αὐτὸν ἀριθμός. τοιαύτης δὴ γινομένης ἐπισκέψεως ληφθήσεταί τις πρῶτος ἀριθμός, ὃς μετρήσει. εἰ γὰρ οὐ ληφθήσεται, μετρήσουσι τὸν Α ἀριθμὸν ἄπειροι ἀριθμοί, ὧν ἕτερος ἑτέρου ἐλάσσων ἐστίν ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον ἐν ἀριθμοῖς. ληφθήσεταί τις ἄρα πρῶτος ἀριθμός, ὃς μετρήσει τὸν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ, ὃς καὶ τὸν Α μετρήσει.

"Απας ἄρα σύνθεντος ἀριθμὸς ὑπὸ πρώτου τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μετρεῖται" ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.



Μύχιος υπόθεση του Ευκλείδη

- Οι φυσικοί αριθμοί που είναι μικρότεροι κάποιου δεδομένου φυσικού αριθμού είναι πεπερασμένου πλήθους.
- Αξιώματα Ευκλείδη για φυσικούς.



Τόγκα, Πασσά, Νικολάου, Αριθμητική, διά τας κατωτέρας τάξεις των γυμνασίων, σελ. 112

§ 147. Δεύτερος διαιρέτης. 'Ο ἀριθμὸς 8 ἔχει διαιρέτας τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς 1, 2, 4, 8. 'Ο 15 ἔχει διαιρέτας 1, 3, 5, 15.

Βλέπομεν ότι πρώτος διαιρέτης, δηλ. μικρότερος άπὸ τοὺς διαιρέτας κάθε άριθμοῦ, εἶναι ὁ 1.

Δεύτερος μετ' αὐτὸν διαιρέτης τοῦ 8 εἶναι ὁ 2, τοῦ 15 ὁ 3. 'Ομοίως δεύτερος διαιρέτης τοῦ 49 εἶναι ὁ 7.

'Από τά παραδείγματα αὐτά βλέπομεν ότι:

Ο δεύτερος διαιρέτης παντός άριθμοῦ είναι πρῶτος άριθμός.



Method of Generalized Example

- Τίθεται προς απόδειξη θεώρημα που περιέχει στην εκφώνηση, μεταξύ άλλων, φυσικό αριθμό ν.
- Λοιπόν υποθέτουμε την ειδική περίπτωση v=3 η 4 η 5 κλπ., και προχωρούμε στην απόδειξη
- Εν συνεχεία αναγγέλλουμε στόμφο, «ομοίως και για κάθε ν»!
- Διδακτικές σκοπιμότητες



Στοιχεία 9.20, Οι Πρώτοι είναι Άπειροι

Οἱ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ πλείους εἰσὶ παντὸς τοῦ προτεθέντος πλήθους πρώτων ἀριθμῶν.

"Εστωσαν οἱ προτεθέντες πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ οἱ A, B, Γ λέγω, ὅτι τῶν A, B, Γ πλείους εἰσὶ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοί.

Εἰλήφθω γὰρ ὁ ὑπὸ τῶν A, B, Γ ἐλάχιστος μετρούμενος καὶ ἔστω ΔE , καὶ προσκείσθω τῷ ΔE μονὰς ἡ ΔZ . ὁ δὴ EZ ἤτοι πρῶτός ἐστιν ἢ οὕ. ἔστω πρότερον πρῶτος εὐρημένοι ἄρα εἰσὶ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ οἱ A, B, Γ , EZ πλείους τῶν A, B, Γ .

'Αλλὰ δὴ μὴ ἔστω ὁ ΕΖ πρῶτος' ὑπὸ πρώτου ἄρα τινὸς ἀριθμοῦ μετρεῖται. μετρείσθω ὑπὸ πρώτου τοῦ Η' λέγω, ὅτι ὁ Η οὐδενὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός. εἰ γὰρ δυνατόν, ἔστω. οἱ δὲ Α, Β, Γ τὸν ΔΕ μετροῦσιν' καὶ ὁ Η ἄρα τὸν ΔΕ μετρήσει. μετρεῖ δὲ καὶ τὸν ΕΖ' καὶ λοιπὴν τὴν ΔΖ μονάδα μετρήσει ὁ Η ἀριθμὸς ὤν' ὅπερ ἄτοπον. οὐκ ἄρα ὁ Η ἑνὶ τῶν Α, Β, Γ ἐστιν ὁ αὐτός. καὶ ὑπόκειται πρῶτος. εὑρημένοι ἄρα εἰσὶ πρῶτοι ἀριθμοὶ πλείους τοῦ προτεθέντος πλήθους τῶν Α, Β, Γ οἱ Α, Β, Γ, Η' ὅπερ ἔδει δεῖξαι.



Θεώρημα Καλής Διάταξης

• Κάθε μη κενό υποσύνολο των φυσικών, έχει ένα ελάχιστο στοιχείο.



Απόδειξη (1/2)

AMODEIEH. EGZW ACKI, A+ Ø. EGUN OU TO A DEN EXEL EL aXI620V (en Azono Anaguja) Form X= {yEN: y=a ya a EA } Rpogarus 1ex. Oa Seifoupe ou KEX⇒(K+1)EX, onoze (Enagurn) X=N, azonov.



Απόδειξη (2/2)

```
E6 2m Loinor ou unapx & m (M+1) & X
Cen veor en alono anaguja)
A gou (m+1) & X suprouver or
unapxer BEX vai B<(m+1).
Opuis mEX, apa m EB, apa B=m
Englan 021 20 6 Even 20 Elax1620
 6 Zoix Elo Zou A, (azonov)
```



Επαγωγή: Μέθοδος Απόδειξης

- (Απλή) Επαγωγή
- Πρόταση P(n)
 - a) P(1) αληθής
 - b) $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1) \alpha \lambda \eta \theta \dot{\eta} \varsigma$
- Τότε Η P(n) είναι αληθής

- •-(ΑΠΛΗ)·ΕΠΑΓΩΓΗ¶
- •-ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ·P(n)·¶
- •-a)·P(1)··αληθης·¶
- •-b)·P(k)·· \Rightarrow ·P(k+1)· α λ $\eta\theta\eta\varsigma$ ¶
- •-TOTE·H·P(n)··είναι·αληθής¶



Επαγωγή Καλής Διάταξης

- a) P(1)
- b) P(i) for $i < k+1 \rightarrow P(k+1)$

- •-ΕΠΑΓΩΓΗ·ΚΑΛΗΣ·ΔΙΑΤΑΞΗΣ¶
- •-a)•P(1)¶
- •-b)·P(i)·for·i<k+1·· \Rightarrow ·P(k+1)·¶

Θεμελιώδες Θεώρημα της Αριθμοθεωρίας 50%

• **Θεώρημα**. Κάθε φυσικός αριθμός είναι γινόμενο πρώτων.



Απόδειξη (1/2)

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Απόδειξη (2/2)

Av on Sev Ervou Mpw 205

NOTE UNAPXOUV QUEILLEN a, B < h

ME h=a.B

Opus or a, B Evay propero

Rewlin, (vala Unv Enapyrus uno Bern)

opa uon o n=a.b Ervan propero Newly



Διδακτική Πρόταση

 Να διδάσκουμε στο Λύκειο, απ' ευθείας την επαγωγή της καλής διάταξης, (και να παραλείπουμε την «απλή» επαγωγή)



Επάνοδος, Γινόμενο Παραγόντων

In modern notation, the first result states that a(bc) = b(ac) = c(ab), while the second extends that result to four factors. The proof of Proposition 9 simply involves counting the number of times the various factors of the product appear in that product. In the proof of Proposition 10, Levi noted that a(bcd) contains bcd a times. Since by Proposition 9, bcd can be thought of as b(cd), it follows that the product a(bcd) contains acd b times, or, a(bcd) = b(acd), as desired. Levi then generalized these two results to any number of factors: "By the process of rising step by step without end, this is proved; that is, if one multiplies a number which is the product of four numbers by a fifth number, the result is the same as when one multiplies the product of any four of these by the other number. Therefore,



Σχολιασμός

- Χρησιμοποιεί, αντιμεταθετικότητα και ότι για ακεραίους αβ ισούται με «α φορές το β».
- Επίσης η γενική διατύπωση αυτή καθ' εαυτή έχει δυσκολίες
- Έχει αξία ότι το σκέφτηκε ότι αυτός ο ισχυρισμός έχει ανάγκη απόδειξης.
- Τι θα λέμε στο σχολείο



Επαγωγή: Αν δεν ξέρουμε το Συμπέρασμα?

•
$$1+2+3+4+...+\nu = (\nu(\nu+1))/2$$

- Επαγωγή
- $1 + \nu = 2 + (\nu 1) = 3 + (\nu 3) = \kappa \lambda \pi$.



Σχόλιο Katz, σελ. 304

- Levi is certainly not consistent about applying his induction principle. The middle of the text contains many theorems dealing with sums of various sequences of integers, theorems that could be proved by induction. But for many of these, Levi uses other methods.
- For example, in proving that the sum of the first n integers equals n(n + 1)/2 (where n is even), he uses the idea that the sums of the first and last integers, the second and next to last, and so on, are each equal to n + 1. The same result when n is odd is proved by noting that those same sums are equal to twice the middle integer.
- In his proof of the formula for the sum of the first n integral cubes, however, he does use induction, in a way reminiscent of al-Karajl's proof of the same result. The basic inductive step is PROPOSITION 41 The square of the sum of the natural numbers



Άθροισμα των Κύβων = Τετράγωνο Αθροίσματος

PROPOSITION 42 The square of the sum of the natural numbers from 1 up to a given number is equal to the sum of the cubes of the numbers from 1 up to the given number.



Άθροισμα των Κύβων: Λήμμα

PROPOSITION 41 The square of the sum of the natural numbers from 1 up to a given number is equal to the cube of the given number added to the square of the sum of the natural numbers from 1 up to one less than the given number. [In modern notation, the theorem says that $(1+2+\cdots+n)^2=n^3+(1+2+\cdots+(n-1))^2$.]



Σχόλιο Katz (1/2)

Levi's proof is not quite what we would expect of a proof by induction. Instead of arguing from n to n+1, he argued, as did al-Karaji, from n to n-1. He noted that, first of all, $(1+2+\cdots+n)^2=n^3+(1+2+\cdots+(n-1))^2$. The final summand is, also by the previous proposition, equal to $(n-1)^3+(1+2+\cdots+(n-2))^2$. Continuing in this way, Levi eventually reached $1^2=1^3$, and the result is proved. We note further that, although

Σχόλιο Katz (2/2)

me provides proposition, equal to (ii) + (1 + = + + (ii =)) + community in an

way, Levi eventually reached $1^2 = 1^3$, and the result is proved. We note further that, although the proposition is stated in terms of an arbitrary natural number, in his proof Levi wrote only a sum of five numbers in his first step rather than the n used in our adaptation. The five are represented by the five initial letters of the Hebrew alphabet. Like many of his predecessors, Levi had no way of writing the sum of arbitrarily many integers and so used the method of generalizable example. Nevertheless, the idea of a proof by induction is evident in Levi's demonstration.



Σχολιασμός για το Άθροισμα Κύβων

- $n^3 = an an_{-1}$, όπου a_n κατάλληλη ακολουθία
- Πως βρίσκουμε την a_n ?
- $a_n = (1 + \dots + n)2$
- Τότε $\Sigma k^3 = a_n$
- Πως μάντεψε το a_n ?
- Γιατί Δεν Βρήκε Το Σk^2 ?



Gauss: Wunderkind, 1+2+3+...+100 = 5050

- Johann Carl Friedrich
 - Gauss (/gaʊs/; German: Gauß, pronounced [gaʊs] (listen); Latin: Carolus Fridericus Gauss) (30 April 1777 23 February 1855) was a German mathematician who contributed significantly to many fields, including number theory, algebra, statistics, analysis, differential geometry, geodesy, geophysics, mechanics, electrostatics, astronomy, matrix theory, and optics.
- Gauss was a <u>child prodigy</u>. There are many anecdotes about his precocity while a toddler, and he made his first groundbreaking mathematical discoveries while still a teenager.
- The preserved brain of the Prince of Mathematicians



Gauss (1777 – 1855) (1/2)

- Gauss's intellectual abilities attracted the attention of the Duke of Brunswick, [2] who sent him to the Collegium Carolinum (nowBraunschweig University of Technology), which he attended from 1792 to 1795, and to the University of Göttingen from 1795 to 1798. While at university, Gauss independently rediscovered several important theorems; 6 his breakthrough occurred in 1796 when he showed that any regular polygon with a number of sides which is a Fermat prime (and, consequently, those polygons with any number of sides which is the product of distinct Fermat primes and a power of 2) can be constructed by compass and straightedge.
- Σχόλιο. Το 1796 το απέδειξε μόνον για 17-γωνο.



Gauss (1777 – 1855) (2/2)

- This was a major discovery in an important field of mathematics; construction problems had occupied mathematicians since the days of the <u>Ancient Greeks</u>, and the discovery ultimately led Gauss to choose mathematics instead of <u>philology</u> as a career. Gauss was so pleased by this result that he requested that a regular <u>heptadecagon</u> be inscribed on his tombstone.
 The <u>stonemason</u> declined, stating that the difficult construction would essentially look like a circle.
- The year 1796 was most productive for both Gauss and number theory. He discovered a construction of the heptadecagon on 30 March. He further advanced modular arithmetic, greatly simplifying manipulations in number theory. Citation needed On 8 April he became the first to prove the quadratic reciprocity law.

Quadratic reciprocity

- Εξισώσεις 2^{ου} βαθμου modp
- The theorem was conjectured by <u>Euler</u> and <u>Legendre</u> and first proven by <u>Gauss</u>. [1] He refers to it as the "fundamental theorem" in the <u>Disquisitiones Arithmeticae</u> and his papers, writing
- The fundamental theorem must certainly be regarded as one of the most elegant of its type. (Art. 151)Privately he referred to it as the "golden theorem." He published six proofs, and two more were found in his posthumous papers. There are now over 200 published proofs. [3]



Wikipedia

- In his 1799 doctorate in absentia, A new proof of the theorem that every integral rational algebraic function of one variable can be resolved into real factors of the first or second degree, Gauss proved the fundamental theorem of algebra which states that every non-constant single-variable polynomial with complex coefficients has at least one complex root.
- Mathematicians including <u>Jean le Rond d'Alembert</u> had produced false proofs before him, and Gauss's dissertation contains a critique of d'Alembert's work. Ironically, by today's standard, Gauss's own attempt is not acceptable, owing to implicit use of the <u>Jordan curve theorem</u>. However, he subsequently produced three other proofs, the last one in 1849 being generally rigorous. His attempts clarified the concept of complex numbers considerably along the way.



Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (1735 – 1806)

- Charles William Ferdinand (German: Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Fürst und Herzog von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel) (October 9, 1735 November 10, 1806), Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, was a sovereign prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and a professional soldier who served as a Generalfeldmarschall of the Kingdom of Prussia. Born in Wolfenbüttel, Germany, he was duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel from 1780 until his death. He is a recognized master of the modern warfare of the mid-18th century, a cultured and benevolent despot in the model of Frederick the Great,
- Πρωτοστατησε στους πολεμους κατα της Γαλλικης Επαναστασης, ("<u>Brunswick Proclamation</u>, 1792 Valmy, 1806 lena)



Gauss: Wunderkind, E. T. Bell, 1+2+...+100 = 5050

- E T Bell, Men of Mathematics.
- P.242. Shortly after his seventh birthday Gauss entered his first school, a squalid relic of the Middle Ages run by a virile brute, one Biittner, whose idea of teaching the hundred or so boys in his charge was to thrash them into such a state of terrified stupidity that they forgot their own names. More of the good old days for which sentimental reactionaries long. It was in this hell-hole that Gauss found his fortune.
- Nothing extraordinary happened during the first two years. (Σχόλιο. Πως το ξέρει)



E. T. Bell, 1+2+...+100 = 5050

- P.242. Then, in his tenth year, Gauss was admitted to the class in arithmetic. As it was the beginning class none of the boys had ever heard of an arithmetical progression.
- It was easy then for the heroic Buttner to give out a long problem in addition whose answer he could find by a formula in a few seconds. The problem was of the following sort, 81297 + 81495+ 81693 + ... + 100899, where the step from one number to the next is the same all along (here 198), and a given number of terms (here 100) are to be added. ...
- ... To the end of his days Gauss loved to tell how the one number he had written was the correct answer and how all the others were wrong. Gauss had not been shown the trick for doing such problems rapidly.



Wolfgang Sartorius <u>Freiherr</u> von Waltershausen (1809 – 1876) was a German geologist.

- Gauss zum Gedächtnis (In memory of GAUSS)
- Waltershausen was also the author of *Gauss zum Gedächtnis*, in 1856. This biography, published upon the death of <u>Carl Friedrich Gauss</u>, is viewed as Gauss's biography as Gauss wished it to be told. It is also the source of one of the most famous mathematical quotes: *Mathematics is the queen of the sciences*. [3] and the famous story of Gauss as a young boy quickly finding the sum of a long string of consecutive numbers [4]
- When Gauss died in Göttingen, two individuals gave eulogies at his funeral: Gauss's son-in-law <u>Heinrich Ewald</u>, and Waltershausen who represented the faculty in Göttingen.



Στην μνήμη του Gauss, 1, ..., 100: Είναι αλήθεια? (1/3)

- Discussion of Waltershausen as source on Gauss numbers story including partial translation of Waltershausen book on Gauss [American Scientist online Volume 94 Number: 3, Page 200, Gauss's Day of Reckoning: A famous story about the boy wonder of mathematics has taken on a life of its own, Brian Hayes], http://www.americanscientist.org/issues/pub/gausss-day-ofreckoning/2
- What's most remarkable about the telling of the story is not what's there but what's absent. There is no mention of the numbers from 1 to 100, or any other specific arithmetic progression. And there is no hint of the trick or technique that Gauss invented to solve the problem; the idea of combining the numbers in pairs is not discussed, nor is the formula for summing a series. Perhaps Sartorius thought the procedure was so obvious it needed no explanation.



Στην μνήμη του Gauss, 1, ..., 100: Είναι αλήθεια? (2/3)

- Incidental details from this account reappear over and over in later tellings of the story. The ritual of piling up the slates is one such feature. (It must have been quite a teetering heap by the time the hundredth slate was added!)
- Büttner's switch (or cane, or whip) also made frequent appearances until the 1970s but is less common now; we have grown squeamish about mentioning such barbarities.



Στην μνήμη του Gauss, 1, ..., 100: Είναι αλήθεια? (3/3)

- A word about the bracketed phrases:
- Strange to report, the Helen Worthington Gauss (1881 1970)
- Translation does mention the first 100 integers. Where Sartorius writes simply "eine arithmetischen Reihe," Worthington Gauss inserts "a series of numbers from 1 to 100." I cannot account for this interpolation. I can only guess that Worthington Gauss, under the influence of later works that discuss the 1-to-100 example, was trying to help out Sartorius by filling in an omission.
- The second bracketed passage marks an elision in the translation:
 Where Sartorius has the pupils "rechnen, multiplizieren und
 addieren," Worthington Gauss writes just "adding." I'll have more to
 say on this point below.



Διδακτικές προτάσεις για το 1+2+3+4+...+

- «Ιστοριούλες» στην τάξη
- Τα μαθηματικά ... θέλουν δουλειά!
- Στο χώρο των μαθηματικών υπάρχει πεδίο και για όσους **δεν** είναι Gauss



Συνέχεια με Γκερσονίδη, Μεταθέσεις

Symbolically, the proposition states that $P_{n+1} = (n+1)P_n$ (where P_k stands for the number of permutations of a set of k elements). This result provides the inductive step in the proof of the proposition $P_n = n!$, although Levi did not mention that result until the end. His proof of proposition 63 was very detailed. Given a permutation, say, abcde, of



Διατάξεις n ανά k, P(n,k)

- P(n, j + 1) = (n j)P(n, j) = (n j)(n j)j + 1)P(n, j - 1) = ...
- $P(n,j) = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-j+1)$



Απόδειξη Δια Επαγωγής

- (Απλή) Επαγωγή
- Επαγωγή Καλής Διάταξης
- Διδακτική Πρόταση: Επαγωγή Καλής Διάταξης



Ανακάλυψη Δια Επαγωγής

- Μεταθέσεις M(n)=nM(n-1)
- Διατάξεις ν ανά κ, P(n, j+1)=(n-j)P(n, j)
- Συνδυασμοί, C(n, k)=C(n-1, k-1) +C(n-1, k)
- Διδακτική άποψη: ανάγκη σοβαρού τονισμού



Ανακάλυψη -> Απόδειξη

- Απόδειξη γνωστής πρότασης
- Ανακάλυψη
- Διδακτική πρόταση: οι μαθητές να ζητείται να βρουν το συμπέρασμα



Βασικές Αρχές Συνδυαστικής

- Προσθετικό Θεώρημα (Αρχή)
- Πολλαπλασιαστική Αρχή



Τέλος Υποενότητας

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- που δεν περιλαμβάνει οικονομική συναλλαγή ως προϋπόθεση για τη χρήση ή πρόσβαση στο έργο
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- το Σημείωμα Αναφοράς
- το Σημείωμα Αδειοδότησης
- τη δήλωση Διατήρησης Σημειωμάτων
- το Σημείωμα Χρήσης Έργων Τρίτων (εφόσον υπάρχει)

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