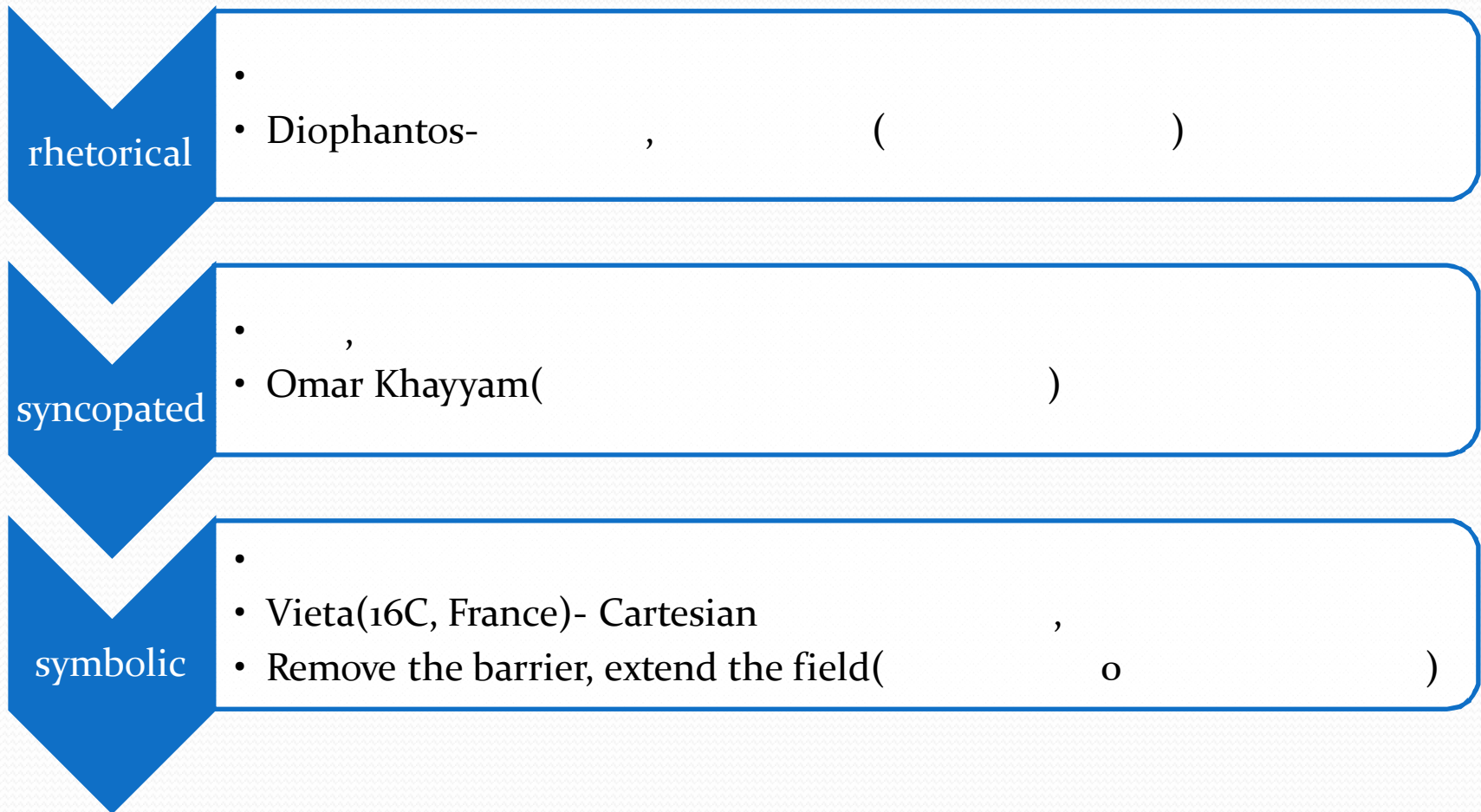


Brown Bag Seminar  
2010. 12. 9

# 수의 역사 II

# Symbol



# Irrational Number

- -Theon:  $x^2 = 1$

- Euclid – proof of irrational
- 가 (  $\pi$  )
- Real line

- 2 ( )
- 3, 4, 5 - Abel, Galois 가 (fundamental theorem of algebra)

## Transcendental numbers

name

$\pi$

e

sine

# Domain of Number

- -Cardan(1545),  $a+b=10$ ,  $ab=40$ ; need symbolic existence
- - Bombelli(1572), conjugate complex, commutative, associative, and distributive operations=> complex number domain
- Thomas Harriot(1631)-'Fundamental theorem of algebra': basis of the theory of functions of a complex variable

- 7C, - "fortunes," zero "a cipher," "debts.
- 17C ( )
- 18C , 19C Cartesian axis:

# Invention of Decartes(17C)

- Descartes was the first to use the term “imaginary” number in 1637
- ,
- Cartesian axis: To solve the problems
  1. the trisection of an angle
  2. the duplication of the cube --> conic sections
  3. the squaring of the circle (ellipse, hyperbola, parabola)
- Gauss(1831)-

The Gauss-Argand Diagram

# Infinitesimal

- (Zenon) - recorded by Aristotele at Physica

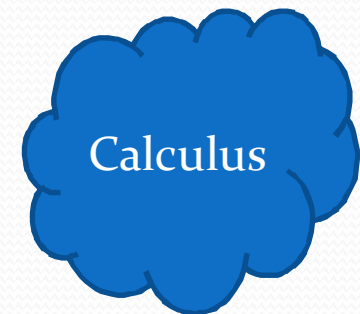
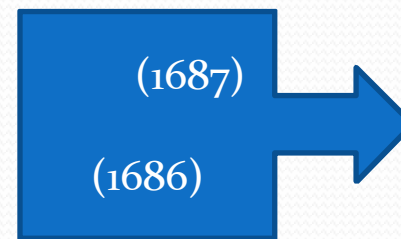
Dichotomy

Achilles and the  
Tortoise

The arrow

The stadium

- (theory of infinite processes)



- Infinity symbol

# Infinite Processes

## Continuum

- \_\_\_\_\_,

## Continued fraction(Bombelli, 1572)

- simple , periodic continued fraction      irrationality

- Infinite process

- Filling the gap- Cantor (1882) and Dedekind(1872)

## Abel, Jacobi, Cauchy, Gauss, Dedekind, Cantor,...

- \_\_\_\_\_,

# Rational domain of numbers

- Principle of permanence(Hanckel, 1867)
  - $\mathbb{N}$  is closed under addition and multiplication.
  - $\mathbb{N}$  is not closed under subtraction. (Criteria of rank)
  - $\mathbb{N}$  is not closed under division.
- Rational Domain of Numbers
  - Closed in the fundamental operations of arithmetic
  - First steps in a historical process called the arithmetization of mathematics



# Domain of real number

## Theory of irrational (George Cantor)

- Sequence- rational, infinite, evanescent, geometrical
- Self-asymptotic nature- real number( , )
- $(A)=a, (B)=b$  are equal  $(A-B)$  is evanescent
- Principle of permanence domain of real numbers

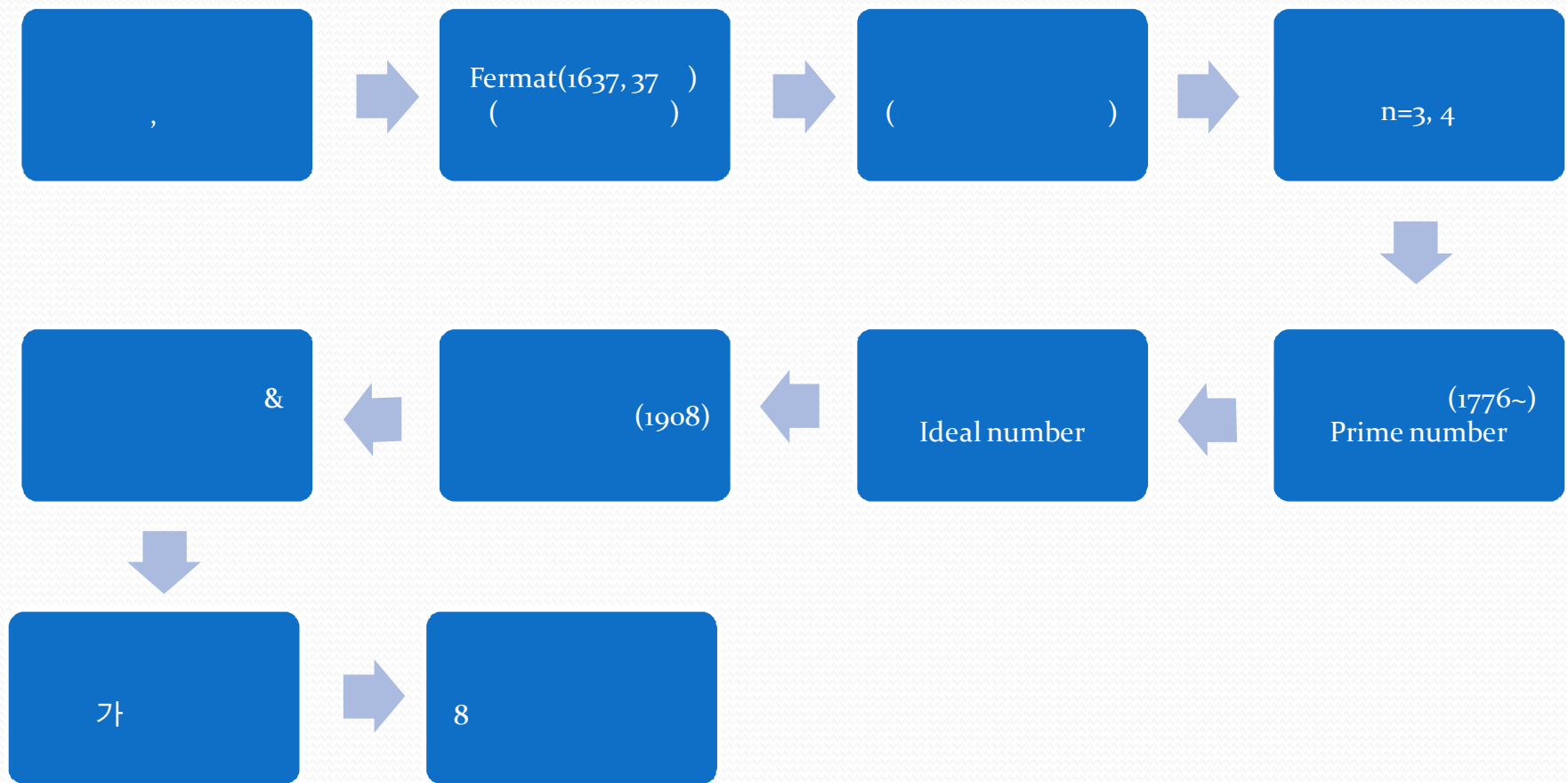
## (Dedekind, 1872)

- "If all points of a straight line fall into two classes, so that every point of the first class lies to the left of every point of the second class, then there exists one and only one point which produces this division of all points into two classes, this severing of the straight line into two portions."
- Partition – principle of permanence

## Complete theory

- The domain of real numbers is closed with respect to infinite processes

# History of Fermat's Last Theorem





Thank you!!

History of mathematics will be continued...