103 μαθημα, τεταρτη 03-05-2023,

 Webex meeting recording: 103 WEDNESDAY INM-20230503 0913-1

Password: JmNrJfe3

Recording link: <https://uoa.webex.com/uoa/ldr.php?RCID=e75eead27b7b437dd966f398a49ac3d3>,

 **ΣΧΕΔΙΑΣΜΟΣ,**

 ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ 23,

 Μικρη συνοψις προτερων, . ΕΞΟΡΜΙΣΗΣ ΑΠ 1000, ΑΝΑΓΕΝΝΗΣΗ,

 Υπενθυμιση 19.2.5 ΕΞΕΡΕΥΝΗΣΕΙΣ,

##  SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION, ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΗ, ΕΕ, (1500-1700),

###  ΒΙΒΛΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ,

 The Invention of Science: A New History of the Scientific Revolution

Author(s): David Wootton

Publisher: HarperCollins Publishers, Year: 2015

ISBN: 006175952X, 9780061759529

 The SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

STEVEN SHAPIN, To exo

###  “ΕΝΑΡΞΗ»: τρεις ανακαλυψεις,

####  Nicolaus Copernicus

 (/koʊˈpɜːrnɪkəs, kə-/;[2][3][4] Polish: Mikołaj Kopernik;[b] Middle Low German: Niklas Koppernigk, German: Nikolaus Kopernikus; **19 February 1473 – 24 May 1543)** was a Renaissance polymath, active as a mathematician, astronomer, and Catholic canon, who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than Earth at its center. In all likelihood, Copernicus developed his model independently of Aristarchus of Samos, an ancient Greek astronomer who had formulated such a model some eighteen centuries earlier.[5][c][d][e]

The publication of Copernicus's model in his book **De revolutionibus orbium coelestium (On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres),** just before his death in **1543**, was a major event in the history of science, triggering the Copernican Revolution and making a pioneering contribution to the Scientific Revolution.[7]

####  Andreas Vesalius

(Latinized from Andries van Wezel)

(/vɪˈseɪliəs/;[2] 31 **December 1514 – 15 October 1564**) was a 16th-century anatomist, physician, and author of one of the most influential books on human anatomy,

**De Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri Septem** (On the fabric of the human body in seven books), (**1543**), a major advance over the long-dominant work of Galen. Vesalius is often referred to as the founder of modern human anatomy. He was born in Brussels, which was then part of the Habsburg Netherlands. He was a professor at the **University of Padua** (1537–1542) and later became Imperial physician at the court of Emperor Charles V.

###### De Humani Corporis Fabrica

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andreas_Vesalius#De_Humani_Corporis_Fabrica>,

In 1543, Vesalius asked Johannes Oporinus to publish the book De humani corporis fabrica (On the fabric of the human body), a groundbreaking work of human anatomy he dedicated to Charles V and which many believe was illustrated by Titian's pupil Jan Stephen van Calcar.

####  Gerolamo Cardano

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerolamo_Cardano>,

(Italian: [dʒeˈrɔːlamo karˈdaːno]; also Girolamo[3] or Geronimo;[4] French: Jérôme Cardan; Latin: Hieronymus Cardanus; 24 **September 1501– 21 September 1576)** was an Italian polymath, whose interests and proficiencies ranged through those of mathematician, physician, biologist, physicist, chemist, astrologer, astronomer, philosopher, writer, and gambler.[5] He was one of the most influential mathematicians of the Renaissance, and was one of the key figures in the foundation of probability and the earliest introducer of the binomial coefficients and the binomial theorem in the Western world. He wrote more than 200 works on science.[6].

ABSENCE of 3rd 4th degree equations !!!

Today, he is well known for his achievements in algebra. In his **1545 book Ars Magna**, he made the first systematic use of ??? negative numbers in Europe, published with attribution the solutions of other mathematicians for the cubic and quartic equations, and acknowledged the existence of imaginary numbers. [suggested edit: French Nicholas Chiquet in his text, Triparty en la science des nombres, discussed negative numbers, and thus this credit to Cardano might not be applicable. Source: A History of Mathematics 3rd edition by Merzbach and Boyer pages 249 and 250.]

## ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΕΙΣ,

Θα εξετάσουμε τα Μαθηματικά της Δ. ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ, της περιόδου 1500-1700 (ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΗ)

 Η εξέταση αυτή περιλαμβάνει εν περιλήψει την ιστορία της εποχής και των εποχών που προηγήθηκαν.

### MODERNITY,

 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernity

 **Modernity**, a topic in the [humanities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities) and [social sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science), is both a [historical period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_period) (the [modern era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_era)) and the ensemble of particular [socio-cultural](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Socio-cultural&action=edit&redlink=1) [norms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norm_%28social%29), attitudes and **practices that arose in the wake of the** [**Renaissance**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance)**—in the "**[**Age of Reason**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment)**" of 17th-century thought and the 18th-century "**[**Enlightenment**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment)**".** Some[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed%22%20%5Co%20%22Wikipedia%3ACitation%20needed)*] commentators consider the **era of modernity to have ended by 1930,** with [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) in 1945, or the 1980s or 1990s; the following era is called [postmodernity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmodernity). The term "[contemporary history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contemporary_history)" is also used to refer to the post-1945 timeframe, without assigning it to either the modern or postmodern era. (Thus "modern" may be used as a name of a particular era in the past, as opposed to meaning "the current era".)

### POSTMODERNITY,

 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmodernity

 **Postmodernity** (**post-modernity** or the **postmodern condition**) is the economic or cultural state or condition of society which is said to exist *after* [modernity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernity).[[nb 1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmodernity#cite_note-1) Some schools of thought hold that modernity ended in the late 20th century – **in the 1980s or early 1990s –** and that it was replaced by postmodernity, and still others would extend modernity to cover the developments denoted by postmodernity. The idea of the postmodern condition is sometimes characterized as a culture stripped of its capacity to function in any linear or autonomous state like regressive isolationism, as opposed to the progressive mind state of [modernism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernism).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmodernity#cite_note-2)

# ΠΡΟΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ τησ ΕΕ (ΕΠΙΣ. ΕΠΑΝΑΣ.),

##  ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΙΚΟΙ ΟΡΙΣΜΟΙ ΜΙΓΑΔΙΚΩΝ, (ως εχουν σημερα)

 ΣΥΣΤΑΣΗΣ, MerkourakhsSΣημειώσειςΜιγαδικήςΑνάλυσης.pdf

 Κεφαλαιο 1.

 Εντρυφηστε το ανωτερω, η ότι άλλο βιβλιο σας αρεσει.

##  (s+t)3 -3st(s+t) –(s3 +t3) =0

Να αποδειχθη η ανωτερω ταυτοτητα.

 GEOMETRIC PROOF,

<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/299489443969463718/>,

 A visual proof of the cubic binomial formula

(p + q)³= p³ + 3pq² + 3p²q + q³

 

 ΣΗΜ. Η αλγεβρικη αποδειξη υπαρχει στην ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ 41,

##  Fibonacci

 See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibonacci>,

Fibonacci (/ˌfɪbəˈnɑːtʃi/;[3] also US: /ˌfiːb-/,[4][5] Italian: [fiboˈnattʃi]; **c. 1170 – c. 1240–50),[**6] also known as **Leonardo Bonacci**, Leonardo of Pisa, or Leonardo Bigollo Pisano ('Leonardo the Traveller from Pisa'[7]), was an Italian mathematician from the Republic of Pisa, considered to be "the most talented Western mathematician of the Middle Ages".[8]

 REMARK

[8]. Eves, Howard. An Introduction to the History of Mathematics. Brooks Cole, 1990: ISBN 0-03-029558-0 (6th ed.), p. 261.

Oxi den leei kati tetoio,

**The name he is commonly called, Fibonacci, was made up in 1838 by the Franco-Italian historian Guillaume Libri[9][10]** and is short for filius Bonacci ('son of Bonacci').[11][b] However, even earlier in 1506 a notary of the Holy Roman Empire, Perizolo mentions Leonardo as "Lionardo Fibonacci".[12]

Fibonacci popularized the Indo–Arabic numeral system in the Western world primarily through his composition in **1202** of **Liber Abaci (Book of Calculation).[**13][14]

 REMARK.

**OXI “ΒΙΒΛΙΟ του ΑΒΑΚΑ”,**

He also introduced Europe to the sequence of Fibonacci numbers, which he used as an example in Liber Abaci.[15]

 See KATZ, p. 336

###  SEE DevlinFibonacciManNumbers.pdf, p. 68pdf

