[03 LECTURE, [03 ΔΙΑΛΕΞΙΣ,

 ΔΕΝ υπαρχει αντιστοιχο βιντεο για την ΔΙΑΛΕΞΗ 03, ΠΡΟΚΑΤΑΡΚΤΙΚΑ,

 Υπενθυμισης 1001, 1007, την ΤΡΙΤΗ

 ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΨΙΣ από Perspective In Ancient Greece,

 ΞΕΚΙΝΑΜΕ τις ΔΙΑΛΕΞΕΙΣ με σημαντικα εκ του προηγουμενου

#####  ΓΙΑΤΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΠΟΥΔΑΙΟΣ ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ ?

 Διευθυντησ της Εθνικής Πινακοθήκης,

 Deeper Meanings of the Painting, για τον ΔΥΤΙΚΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟ,

 Deeper Meanings of the Painting.

Projection of Ancient Greece to the Christian world, και είναι προταση του ΠΑΠΑ,

Pope Julius II (Latin: Iulius II; Italian: Giulio II; born Giuliano della Rovere; 5 **December 1443 – 21 February 1513**) was head of the Catholic Church and ruler of the Papal States from 1503 to his death in February 1513.

 ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ,

Ηρεμη συζητηση

αναγκαιοτησ της επιστημης.

Η κλασσικη αρχαια ελλαδα είναι αξια

 <https://gogeometry.com/geometric_art/school_athens_perspective.html>,

Antonio Gutierrez, geometry,

Overall, "The School of Athens" is a masterpiece of Renaissance art that showcases the technical skill, intellectual depth, and cultural ideals of the time. Through the use of perspective and geometry, Raphael created a powerful image that reflects the humanist values of balance, harmony, and rationality, which were at the heart of Renaissance

Humanistic Values, Τι είναι, ?

###  Burton David M. The History of Mathematics. AN INTRODUCTION. 7th Edition

Στις ΗΠΑ είναι το πλεον ευπωλητον.

###  Carl B. Boyer (Author), Uta C. Merzbach (Author), A History of Mathematics 3rd Edition,

 From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Carl Benjamin Boyer

Born November 3, 1906

Hellertown, Pennsylvania, U.S.[1]

Died April 26, 1976 (aged 69)

New York City

Nationality American

Occupation Historian of mathematics

Carl Benjamin Boyer (November 3, 1906 – April 26, 1976) was an American historian of sciences, and especially mathematics. **Novelist David Foster Wallace called him the "Gibbon of math history"**.[2] It has been written that he was one of few historians of mathematics of his time to "keep open links with contemporary history of science."[3] )from GEREMY GRAY.

###  WIKIPEDIA

 Καλη πηγη **με τις αναφορες** που δινει

###  MacTutor History of Mathematics Archive

 <https://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/Biographies/>,

 Καλη πηγη με τις αναφορες που δινει

Τοπος γεννησεως, μαθηματικων καπως «ασυνηθης»,

 Αξιολογο,

###  ΒΙΚΙΠΑΙΔΙΑ,

 **ΟΧΙ ΑΞΙΟΠΙΣΤΗ**

####  Μαθηματικά

<https://el.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CE%9C%CE%B1%CE%B8%CE%B7%CE%BC%CE%B1%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%AC>,

Τα μαθηματικά είναι η επιστήμη που μελετά θέματα που αφορούν την ποσότητα (αριθμούς),[2] **τη δομή (γεωμετρικά σχήματα),[**3] ???το χώρο,[2] τη μεταβολή,[4][5] τις σχέσεις όλων των μετρήσιμων αντικειμένων της **πραγματικότητας και της φαντασίας μας**, καθώς επίσης, **σύμφωνα με ορισμένους ερευνητές, και μερικά άλλα που δεν είναι γενικώς δεκτά ότι πρέπει να περιλαμβάνονται στον ορισμό των μαθηματικών**.[6][7][8]

 MATHEMATICS, Wikipedia,

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

Mathematics is an area of knowledge that includes the topics of numbers, formulas and related structures, shapes and the spaces in which they are contained, and quantities and their changes. These topics are represented in modern mathematics with the major subdisciplines of number theory,[1] algebra,[2] geometry,[1] and analysis,[3] respectively. **There is no general consensus among mathematicians about a common definition for their academic discipline**.

###  Eric Temple Bell, Men of Mathematics,

Ο ιστορικος των μαθηματικων Grattan-Guinness: Perhaps the **most widely read modern book on the history of mathematics**. **As it is also one of the worst, it can be said to have done a considerable disservice to the professio**n

 DEN eχει ΑΝΑΦΟΡΕΣ,

##  ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΑ ΣΗΜΕΙΑ,

 Η βιβλιογραφια θελει **πολυ** προσοχη. Π.χ. ΒΙΚΙΠΑΙΔΕΙΑ, ERIC BELL, κλπ

 Η ΣΧΟΛΗ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ,