



Questão 1. No capítulo “The ‘Mathematization of Nature’: The Making of a Concept, and How It Has Fared in Later Years”, H. Floris Cohen cita uma passagem da obra de Alexandre Koyré na qual este resume a ideia de “matematização da natureza” (p. 149):

I shall therefore characterize this revolution by two closely connected and even complementary features: (a) the destruction of the cosmos, and therefore the disappearance from science—at least in principle, if not always in fact—of all considerations based on this concept, and (b) the geometrization of space, that is, the substitution of the homogeneous and abstract—however now considered as real—dimension space of Euclidean geometry for the concrete and differentiated place-continuum of pre-Galilean physics and astronomy.

As a matter of fact, this characterization is very nearly equivalent to the mathematization (geometrization) of nature and therefore the mathematization (geometrization) of science.

*The disappearance—or destruction—of the cosmos means that the world of science, the real world, is no more seen, or conceived, as a finite and hierarchically ordered, therefore qualitatively and ontologically differentiated, whole, but as an open, indefinite, and even infinite universe, united not by its immanent structure but only by the identity of its fundamental contents and laws; a universe in which, in contradistinction to the traditional conception with its separation and opposition of the two worlds of becoming and being, that is, of the heavens and the earth, all its components appear as placed on the same ontological level; a universe in which the *physica coelestis* and *physica terrestris* are identified and unified, in which astronomy and physics become interdependent and united because of their common subjection to geometry.*

This, in turn, implies the disappearance—or the violent expulsion—from scientific thought of all considerations based on value, perfection, harmony, meaning, and aim, because these concepts, from now on merely subjective, cannot have a place in the new ontology.

Levando em conta esta passagem da obra de Alexandre Koyré, a sua leitura do capítulo de H. Floris Cohen e os seus estudos sobre História da Matemática, responda às questões abaixo:

- Explique como essa perspectiva de Koyré pôde explicar o desenvolvimento da mecânica no século XVII e, em particular, das obras de Kepler, Galileu, Descartes e Newton.
- Analise como essas teses de Koyré foram nuançadas e relativizadas na década 1950 por Herbert Butterfield, Marie Boas Hall e Rupert Hall.
- Ao final do capítulo, H. Floris Cohen apresenta a sua própria perspectiva acerca da questão da matematização da Natureza. Explique, com as suas próprias palavras, esta perspectiva e discuta a sua pertinência.

Questão 2. Responda as questões abaixo sobre o artigo “The mathematics of the past: distinguishing its history from our heritage” de Ivor Grattan-Guinness:

- (a) Explique a distinção que o autor estabelece entre as noções de História (*History*) e Herança (*Heritage*) na abordagem aos textos matemáticos do passado.
- (b) Por meio de uma análise de exemplos de conceitos matemáticos e/ou de teorias matemáticas do passado, discuta a pertinência dessas duas noções.

Questão 3. No artigo “Axiomatisches Denken” (traduzido por “Axiomatic Thought”), Hilbert destaca a importância da independência dos axiomas (pp. 407–408 do artigo original ou p. 1109 da tradução para a língua inglesa):

Let us first consider the independence or dependence of the axioms. The axiom of parallels in geometry is the classical example of the independence of an axiom. When he placed the parallel postulate among the axioms, Euclid thereby denied that the proposition of parallels is implied by the other axioms. Euclid's method of investigation became the paradigm for axiomatic research, and since Euclid geometry has been the prime example of an axiomatic science.

- (a) Explique de que modo a elaboração das geometrias não-euclidianas no século XIX possibilitou levantar e problematizar a questão da independência de axiomas.
- (b) Dê alguns exemplos de axiomatização de teorias matemáticas no período 1880–1900.