

## 27039 - History of Mathematics

#### Información del Plan Docente

Academic Year 2016/17

**Academic center** 100 - Facultad de Ciencias

**Degree** 453 - Degree in Mathematics

ECTS 6.0
Course 4

Period Second semester

Subject Type Optional

Module ---

- 1.Basic info
- 1.1.Recommendations to take this course
- 1.2. Activities and key dates for the course
- 2.Initiation
- 2.1.Learning outcomes that define the subject
- 2.2.Introduction
- 3.Context and competences
- 3.1.Goals
- 3.2. Context and meaning of the subject in the degree
- 3.3.Competences
- 3.4.Importance of learning outcomes
- 4.Evaluation
- 5. Activities and resources

### 5.1.General methodological presentation

This course has a value of 6 ECTS. It is focused on the application of basic knowledge on historical development of mathematics to case studies based on primary sources.

#### 5.2.Learning activities

- 1. Master lectures on history of mathematics, and problem-solving seminars based on original sources (60 hours).
- 2. Teacher-guided case studies based on historical mathematical texts: writing a team-based assignment (2-3 students/team) explaining events, procedures, ideas, and concepts in a historical mathematical text.



# 27039 - History of Mathematics

### 5.3.Program

- 1. Introduction, objectives and methodology. The origins of mathematics (Prehistory)
- 2. Mathematics in Antiquity: The Bronze Age (Egypt and Mesopotamia) and the Iron Age (Ionian awakening, Classic and Hellenistic Periods)
- 3. Medieval Mathematics: Far East Asia (China and India), Arabic mathematics, the Latin West.
- 4. Renaissance mathematics: Trigonometry, Calculation methods and Algebra.
- 5. The Scientific Revolution: Analytic Geometry and Infinitesimal Calculus.
- 6. The Enlightenment: The development of infinitesimal methods and applications.
- 7. The Industrial Revolution (18th-19th centuries): Descriptive Geometry, Algebraic equations, Probability Calculus, Foundations of Analysis, Numerical systems, Function Theory.
- 8. The Industrial Revolution (19th century): Applied mathematics (Analytical Mechanics and Mathematical physics) and Algebra (Theory of Determinants and Matrices, Quaternions and Vector Algebra, Structural Algebra).
- 9. The Industrial Revolution (19th century): Higher Geometry and Set theory.
- 10. The 20th Century: Mathematical Logic and Modern Algebra, Functional Analysis, Probability Theory, Linear Optimization and Computation.

## 5.4. Planning and scheduling

### 5.5.Bibliography and recomended resources

BB

Katz, Victor J. (1993) A history of mathematics: an introduction. New York: Harper Collins.

Eves, Howard (1980) <u>Great moments in mathematics, before 1650 / by Howard Eves</u>. United States of America: The Mathematical Association of America.

Eves, Howard (1981) <u>Great moments in mathematics, after 1650</u>. United States of America: The Mathematical Association of America.

Biografías de grandes matemáticos / H.
Wussing, W. Arnold; [versión castellana
de Mariano Hormigón (director), Luis
Floría, Elena Ausejo, María Angeles
Velamazán ... et al.] Zaragoza:
Universidad de Zaragoza, 1989.

Wussing, Hans. Lecciones de historia de las matemáticas / H. Wussing; en colaboración con S. Brentjes...[et al.]; traducción Elena Ausejo...[et al.] . - 1a ed. en castellano Madrid : Siglo XXI de

España Editores, 1998.