"In speculativis una A dialectica inquisitiva de omnibres..." I = 57, a 6, ad 3; I = 51, 4, ad 2.

Aun: I [51, a 2, ad 3.

Principles of Flothematics

A. N. Whitehead

B. Russell

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Casalridge huiv. Pars.

The Foundations of Mathematics

F. P. Ramsay

New York, Harcom, Made Play

Amder, Kegan Paul

B. Russell

Trinciples of Flothematics

Horson, N. y. mimpressin 1938 Hans Reichenbrach Experience of Prediction Min. of Chicago Para 1938

La question du findement des mattem. Diff entre hath Junes et huthem ordin (ch. Bertran'd Rursel, init.) Kunecker. Ind! = l'êli dialectique In charche de premien sincips. Trans habe! humogue. I quantitas interminata - matien premien

Mat. dist. rejett, para que minis voro se Anfit into a mothem. Signed partharitain. Addition me preme? difficultés considérables. みされニケ

ni faux, amment se fait l'égé il est mei de dire que deux chimon + deux mips-& Lommes. Il sommes + 2 hommes = 4 hommes? mont avons ajouté'à la pune alation Main, les qui st plus grave, la prédication fait nième put i nave makementipo et l'est que la dernière proposition of prédientionnelle: skrif de 272-4. sevenument medication. In exellerait ains separt have predication. In exellections of Mai: 1.e. que l'opéraire prouve la d'égalité n'est pas elle même une robotion Mu prédiquers dons cette proportion me dielection: elle-ci devendecient réalists. Print! 2 R+2K=4h, que R+2=4 proproision predicationnelle. la espule "it": d'expression source servit. devindrait the pulse relation, on a relation égettét éllation d'égalité! mais la rélation lette asuception enhain didemment des Pay, to Std=4 n's manioni He la on touseit concluse It powhail the know de concluse de la lette conclusion supprimenant par le 2 k + 1 kommis pout égant à 4 hommes:

Voici diffic dans Rumell

Font pagastra de mathem. June
Mais son analgement d'ide de l'élà
infint indeterminée.
d'opénieur vient limités
De n'A ce pui l'opén.
Font axiome a un contr.
Math's soc is which we never teur wher.

La perfection de cette minique. For hin té. La nécessité. - seple. : res

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Mon se. mat

Periore.

L'huite de la dialectique rainique transcend. In rétern. Nichtedriju austronne vers écel

Makedy in authorne vers ell Jonis de Warte Jonis de Warte - & rattacks ma tits m - alle en sur pur.

ma II 54, 6, ad 3.

Topositions relationnelle et arguments relationnels. un logique mathem : élément spentiel de la proposition : la relation des bermes. des propos. out seent relationnelles. Les propos. d'inhérence ou prédicat. (Homo et mortelis) ne constituent qu'une spèce dirie. PM nous, la proposition et est prédicationnelle: "4) est encutiel: exprime jugeme Zx. Pierre > Gean: ever dit -ou: "Piene plus grand que Jean, - ceci: ou: désignation d'une relation. Lou: phrase imparfait. - ou: "Pierre et plus grand que Jean? Y. e. nous attribuses «plus grand que Jean, à Piene. Mais il y a plus. Oh plut considérer la proportion êter: [reclationadina at missionale en la plus entre signato en encert une lelation entre S et P. # V af Que pour du signific alors on encert une lelation entre S et P. # V OST. C.Phil. 1 Ju Ternima 4.89 msl. exprime line identité du S. et du P. Hans est distin chons, "Socrate mortel" et "Socrate si mortel" peraceut identiques: donc identité entre per et se opén de l'éprit. the Enk (4/1.76) la relation des propositions relationnelles: mais pour mous ce n'et pas en ela que consiste formellement la proposition. Cependant, Karage agant il faux admettre l'usage: au peut d'abrès admetter que mais il faut préciser qu'il s'agit de propositions relationnelses. Route projection disketique porticipa garetire a quelque R, une propos dist. n'et pas "judicatia", mais interrogativa! Elle n's "proposito" gullen tant qu'elle demande l'identité. Al plus: la dist. n'atteint ni adéquatement le réel, ni adégt le logique. Done, il este dans the ses propos. une certains indifférence. Some, l'élémons le plus formillement agrimé c'et la redation : celle-ci at établie: hous demandons seult or nous pouvous fasses. a' la prédication.

Arne, une proposition relation relle n'ex ni vaie ni facere. (par "ex.)
Arne, une proposition dist. ne peut être ni vaie ni facere. Elle sond vers -> voivé!

Justification de la logique mathématique.

1. La quantité mathématique.

moshein Jures

- D'Exemple de géométrie pour montrer le caractère hypothétice déductif des mothé uniques 7pp. (voir p.7) CDK.
- (2) mathematical Induction 1 p. ?

 (3) a demonstration in Geometry ... 4 pp mine 09.

propertie

- I. Si Aet B sont des points distincts sur un plan, il y a au moins une ligne contenant à la fois A et B.
- II. Si A et B sont des points distincts sur un plan, il n'y a pas plus qu'une ligne contenant à la fois A et B.
- III. Deux lignes quelconque d'un plan ont au moins un point du plan en commun.
- IV. Il y a au moins une ligne sur un plan.
- V. Toute ligne contient au moins trois points sur un plan.
- VI. Tous les points surd'un plan n'appartiennent pas à la même ligne.

VII.AAcune ligne nu contient plus que trois points du plam.

des formts, lignes, et plan denvert ille stimpate quoi

des entités guelernques, indéterminées sinon par

les relations énoncées dons les postulats.

Nons princes olors distributes touts réprence à

des points, lignes et à fair plans, éliminant

airesi tout appel à l'induition spatiale dans

la dérivation de plusieurs théorèmes à partir de

ces postulats.

Remplacons les lettre suivants par les symbolis suis.:

plan = S (ensemble de points)

point = iliment de S

lingue = dasse l (classe de points, ou sous-classe

le S!)

I Si A et B sont des éléments distincts de S, il y a au moins me classe-l'eontenant à la fois A et B.

I' fi A et B sont des éléments distincts de S, il n'y applies g'une classer l'contenant à la fois A et B.

I'' deux classes-l'quelonques ont au moins un element de S en commun.

IV' Il vite au moins un classe-l'en S.

V' boute classe-l'eontient au moins trois éléments de S.

Vi lous les éléments de 8 n'appartiement pas à la même classe-l.

VII Aucune classe l'contrint plus que trois céléments de S.

In tout cela, plus de reference à dispospriés Epatiels. Accent des axiones mai on fonge. Ides symbols S, classe-l, A, B, Sont des variables: des fonctions de proposition, et non de propositions, à moins qu'à leur arrique une volun specifique. des fortulats sort des relations entre des termes sont les termes derweit drigner a'importe quois provere que ce qui est désigné se conforme aux relation entre elle. Vous voyog isi la diff entre celle freen de Horade at celle d'Enclish que déprisonit explicitement les point, lyres et -

Noici maintenan une démonstration de six thénèmes, dont certains me seemt par de sulpains conséquences des portulats: I si A et B pont des éléments distincts de S, il y une et une seule classe-l consenant à la fois A et B. Appelons la classe-l AB. Consép, disseméd. des postulat. I et I. I Duy classes-l distincts pulconques out un et un seul ilément de S en aommun. Consey, des probabets II et III. I Il siste trois éléments de S qui ou sont pas tous dans la même classe. l. Consy. imméd. de II', I', et VI''. Il Ponte classe-l'en S'écontient que trois élément de S. Consig. de V'et VII'. V hue classe S quelconque qui st sujet aux postules I'à VI' in cluriveums, contient our moins sept ilement. Preuve:

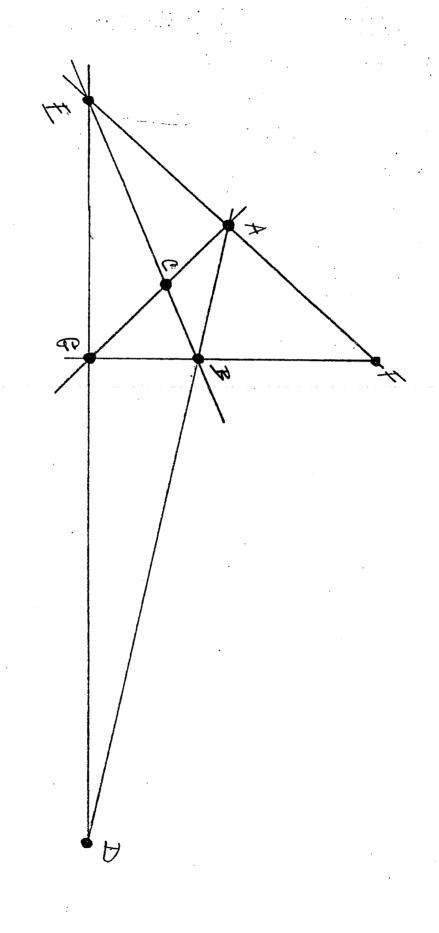
4.

Presence de Th. V: Que A, B, et C soient trois élément de S non pas dons la mine classe-l. [leci possible por /Th. II) Hdors y ami alors 3 claves-l distincts, contenant AB, BC, et CA, Am le Th. I. It plus, chacum de es classes. C doit avri 'en ilement additional, fraste fostilat It ces ilements additionals downt the distinct les uns des autrs, et de A, B, C, fran léprobular TI désignons ces éléments additionnels par D, E, I G, de sorte que ABD, BCE, et CAG fromvest constituent les différentes classes - l'omentionnées. a, AE et BG déterminent auroi des classes-l, qui doivent être distinctes de n'importe quelles classes-l deja mentionnées, par le postulat I': EL ils doivent auri un element de San commun for the portulat IV, gui distinct de n'importe quel element enumeré dija, par le protrilat II'. Appelons le F, de sorte que AEF et BFG First des classes-l. Dreil ga an mois & ilement the S.

Ekénime VI da clarse S, sujet au sept forhilat, he content par plus per sept iliments Trenve: Inproons qu'il y ait un se élément T. Moss, la classe-l'déterminée par AT et BFG devait avoir un element en commun, par le postulet III'. Mais est élément de pout Etre B; car les élément AB déterminent la classe-l'dont les éléments sont ABD, de soti que ABTD devraient apparteur à cette memi classe-l; ce pui A improsible pour le postulat VII. - Cet élément su pent pos nor plus eta F, puis gen AFTE dissient don apparteur à la classe-lAET; mi 6, car AGTC devrait apportent à la classe-l AGC. les résultats sont épalements improsible par le postulet VII. Var conséquent, puisque l'extera d'en 8° ilement ferail in contradiction and h port. VII, pareil ilement av great & Ar.

Hono voyz par et velight en gen consiste le caracter hypothéties- l'éducif des mathematiques. lette déclacher n'a par de récomo mi à l'expérience on l'observation, m' à de ilément sensible.

M'a-t-il quelque choon pair répondr à cela dons la réalité! le m'est gross au mobbenation de le dire.



We shall show, by means of an example, that mathematical induction is a deduction.

To show that $1+2+3+4+...+n = \frac{n(n+i)}{2}$ where n may be any number.

It is evident that when n=1, we have $1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} = 1$

and so the general formula is true when applied to this case.

It is also evident that when n=2, we have $l+2=\frac{2(2+1)}{2}$

or 3 = 3, and so the general formula is true when applied to this case.

Again, when n = 3, we have $1+2+3 = \frac{3(3+1)}{2}$,

or 6=6, and so the general formula is true when applied to this case.

If we proceed this way, proving for each case, we shall never be able to finish all the numbers because they are infinite, and consequently, we shall not be able to prove the general formula. And if the numbers were finite, even then, by proving for each number till they are exhausted, we would have a proof by a complete induction, i.e. by an enumeration of all cases, and such a proof would not be a proof depending upon the nature of a number. We shall seek, then, a proof which depends upon the nature of a number.

Since a number (i.e. any number) is finite and discrete, it is numerable, that is, it can be exhausted if the units are taken from it one by one. If we arrange the numbers in a sequence thus, 1,2,3,4,...,n,..., it is evident that any number, let us say n, can be reached by starting from 1, since the numbers up to n are as many as the units of n and since the units of n can be exhausted as we said before. If now the general formula is not true for any number, there is a number for which it is not true. Let us call this number m. This number m, either is the smallest number for which the general formula is not true or is not the smallest. If it is not the smallest, then there is another number, smaller than m, for which the general formula is not true. Let it be k. Again, k is either the smallest for which the general formula is not true or is not. If it is not, there is a smaller one, say j. Since, starting from m, and goi towards l, we traverse a finite number of steps, it is evident that there must be a smallest number for which the general formula is not true, for if there were no smallest number, we would be retreating towards I without ever reaching it. Let then the smallest number, or first number, for which the general formula is not true, be called b. It is evident, then, that the general formula is true for each number up to and including b-1. Thus, on the hypothesis that the general formula does not hold for each number, we must have the following:

(A)
$$1+2+3+4+...(b-1)+b \neq \frac{b(b+1)}{2}$$

(B)
$$1+2+3+4+\cdots+(b-1) = (6-1)(6)$$

Now the parts of (A) are unequal, and those of (B) are equal. Since equals subtracted from unequals the results are unequal, subtracting the parts of (B) from the parts of (A), we must have

But
$$\frac{b(b+1)}{2} = \frac{b(b+1) - (b-1)b}{2} = \frac{b^2 + b - b^2 + b}{2} = \frac{2b}{2} = b$$

Therefore $b \neq b$ This being impossible, it is false to say that the general formula is not true for ALL every number. Thus, the general formula must be true for any number. (for this proof we have used properties of, and principles about number.

There is an apparent discrepancy between St. Thomas's teaching on naming by analogy in Metaph. V, lect. 8, De Veritate II, lect. 11, De Potentia 7, a. 7, and Ia Pars, XIII, a. 5.

I.In Metaph.V, 8, he says that those things are one in proportion or analogy such that this is to that as one thing is to another. Then he goes on to distinguish two modes of proportion:

- (a) there is the case where two things are related differently to something one: thus healthy is said of urine signifies the relation of sign of health (habitudinem signi sanitatis); it is said of medicine because medicine signifies the relation of cause of health. Both relate to the same thing, which a third, namely health which is in the animal, and not either in sign or cause.
- (b) there is a different case, where them proportion is that of two things to diverse things, such as the stillness of the sea to the serenity of the air. For stillness is the quiet of the sea, and serenity the quiet of the airm. ((Note, here, that the name which is said analogically is 'quiet.'))
- II. In de Veritate, II, 11, he distinguishes a twofold convenientia according to proportion, and accordingly of analogical community.

 - (b) But there can also be a convenientia of two things one

to the other between which there is no proportion, but rather a similitude of two proportions one to the other, in the way that the number six resembles the number four inasmuch as six is three twice over, and four twice two.

Notice now that he calls the first a 'convenientia proportionis,'
. the sedond 'convenientia proportionalitatis.'

- (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{AS} an instance of the first, where something is said analogically of two things, one of which is related to the other, he cites 'being' as said of substance, and of accident, because of the relation of one to the other; and in this way 'healthy' was said of urine and of the animal, because urine has a certain similatede with the health of the animal.
- (b) The second kind of proportion is illustrated by the name 'sight' the way which is said of eyesight and of understanding, because/sight is in the eye, so is understanding in the intellerz mind.
- But in the second mode of proportion, which he had called proportionalit no determinate 'habitudo' between those things which have something in common by way of proportion; hence, according to this mode, a name may be saids analogically of God and of creature.

 ((Note how he explained this in the ad 4m.))
- III. The <u>De Potentia</u>, VII, 7, appears to offer a different doctrine. St. Thomas there distinguishes two kindring modes of analogical predication:
 - (a) One in which something is predicated of two things with respect to a third, in the way being is said of quality

is
(b) Then there/another mode, according to which something
is predicated of two thing things one with respect to
the other.((There is not third here.)) In this way, being'
is said of substance and quantity.

(3)

The St. Thomas applies this distinction to the case in point.

- (a) He excludes the first ('ens de quakitate et quantitate per respectum ad substantiam', or's anum de medicina et urina per respectum ad animal). The reason is that in this case there must be a third that is prior to the two things of which semthing is said tith respect to that third. And so there would have to be something prior to God.
- (b) But according to the second mode, no third thing is implied; what is implied is that one of the two things of which someth is said by analogy is prior to othe other, as substance is prior to accident, and health in the animal prior to that which we predicate of medicine.

((Notice, then, that St. Thomas here seems to concede the property mode which he reliects in the De Veritate.))

- IV. Now the <u>Ia Pars</u>, XIII, 5.St. Thomas makes the following distinction: In the case of naming, to be said by analogy occurs in two ways:
 - (a) Either when many things have a proportion to one thing, in the way that health is said of madicine and urine inasmuch as they have an order and proportion to the health of the animal. ((Think of the other instance: quality and quantity are called being with respect to substance. Hence, this is the case where a third, prior, term is implied, so that it will not be true of divine naming.))
 - (b) But there is also the case where one thing is in proportion to another, in the way health is said of animal and medicine,

((of substance and of accident)). And in this way some things are said of God and creature. ((Notice that this was excluded in De Potentia, VII, %, because of the 'determinata distantia'.)
The reason why this applies herei is that we cannot name God except from creatures, namely according to an order from creature to God as principle and cause of the creture.

Now, St. Thomas adds, a name which is thus said in many ways, signifies different proportions to something one. in the way 'healthiy' said of urine signifies a sign of in the animal health, and, said of medicine, it signifies a cause of kealthy that same health, namely that of the animal. ((So, here we appear to have a'tertium quid' which was excluded above. But the point is that the tertium quide is precisely God. A.v., 'ens,' 'bonum,' and 'vivens' are not daid of God and creature with remspect to a third something that is neither, in the way health is said of medicine and urine with respect to the animal, or 'being' of qualitity and quantity No. 'Being' will be said of God first, somewhat in the way in which it is said first of substance, but not quite in this way: the order of 'prius' and 'posterius' is right, but the determinata distantia is wrong. This distance is excluded by 'proportionality.' It must be excluded because the 'ratio deitatis' is not included in the 'ratio creaturae', which was the case of accident including the ratio substantiae as that in which the accident inhere and without which the accident cannot be defined. This was brought out in De Veritate II,11,ad 4m.))

Urum mathematica counderatio sit sine motre et materia. In Boethium, De Trui, g.5. , a 3.

> Sp. dactyl. Sp. mineog.

18. un les des dantois propres auf sciences

travail pur les 3 degrés d'abstraction - autur? pur les 21 pp.