Course guides
200241 - HM - History of Mathematics

Unit in charge: School of Mathematics and Statistics
Teaching unit: 749 - MAT - Department of Mathematics.
Degree: BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN MATHEMATICS (Syllabus 2009). (Optional subject).
Academic year: 2020 ECTS Credits: 6.0 Languages: Catalan

LECTURER
Coordinating lecturer: MARIA ROSA MASSA ESTEVE
Others: Segon quadrimestre:
MONICA BLANCO ABELLAN - M-A
MARIA ROSA MASSA ESTEVE - M-A

DEGREE COMPETENCES TO WHICH THE SUBJECT CONTRIBUTES

Specific:
3. CE-2. Solve problems in Mathematics, through basic calculation skills, taking in account tools availability and the constraints of time and resources.
4. CE-4. Have the ability to use computational tools as an aid to mathematical processes.
5. Ability to solve problems from academic, technical, financial and social fields through mathematical methods.

Generical:
1. CB-4. Have the ability to communicate their conclusions, and the knowledge and rationale underpinning these to specialist and non-specialist audiences clearly and unambiguously.
2. To have developed those learning skills necessary to undertake further interdisciplinary studies with a high degree of autonomy in scientific disciplines in which Mathematics have a significant role.
6. CG-1. Show knowledge and proficiency in the use of mathematical language.
7. CG-2. Construct rigorous proofs of some classical theorems in a variety of fields of Mathematics.
8. CG-3. Have the ability to define new mathematical objects in terms of others already know and ability to use these objects in different contexts.
9. CG-4. Translate into mathematical terms problems stated in non-mathematical language, and take advantage of this translation to solve them.
10. CG-6 Detect deficiencies in their own knowledge and pass them through critical reflection and choice of the best action to extend this knowledge.

Transversal:
11. EFFICIENT ORAL AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATION. Communicating verbally and in writing about learning outcomes, thought-building and decision-making. Taking part in debates about issues related to the own field of specialization.
12. SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING. Detecting gaps in one’s knowledge and overcoming them through critical self-appraisal. Choosing the best path for broadening one’s knowledge.
TEACHING METHODOLOGY

In the course we will try to work whenever possible with primary or secondary historical sources specialist. The course is located within the line of historical research that attempts to understand the formation processes of mathematical concepts in their own context, in terms of mathematical knowledge and intent with which they worked more in terms of what will happen then. The relationship between the contributions show the path. The themes are usually developed as part of a presentation and discussion of the topic of the session and one of explanation and introduction to the next topic. The exhibition, at times, for some students following a script of questions on the topic, in attempts to clarify the comments after the doubts and problems that may have emerged in the readings. We present the major periods of history (six are considered) and the rest of the sessions are structured based on monographic presentations, some, by students, the rest by the teacher. Most activities are related to any mathematical text of the period treated. A significant part of the course is final projects that must be submitted in writing and orally defend the final session. These works, on an author or a text chosen by the students, allow them to practice certain procedures and learn mathematical concepts from a different perspective.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THE SUBJECT

The aim of the course is to explore the past of mathematics showing how they emerged and how they developed over time concepts, theorems, and axiomatic methods that are exposed today in the texts under a pragmatic conception, logic and teaching often does not match the historical order in which they were invented or discovered. Through the course, students should develop an overview of the development of the mathematics. This aim is broken down into four specific objectives, which lay with different facets of this development:
1. Knowing the sources on which knowledge of mathematics in the past. This involves read and interpret a selection of classic texts in mathematics, and learn to locate and use the historical literature.
2. Recognize significant changes in the Mathematics discipline, which have affected the structure and classification, their methods, their concepts and their relationship to other sciences.
3. To reveal the cultural relations of mathematics (with politics, religion, philosophy, or culture, among other areas).
4. Get pupils to reflect on the development of mathematical thinking and transformation of natural philosophy.
The capabilities to acquire are deducted from these goals.

STUDY LOAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hours large group</td>
<td>30,0</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours small group</td>
<td>30,0</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study</td>
<td>90,0</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total learning time: 150 h

CONTENTS

Mathematics in the Antiquity

Description:

Full-or-part-time: 25h
Theory classes: 5h
Laboratory classes: 5h
Self study : 15h
From Arab science to the Renaissance

Description:

Full-or-part-time: 25h
Theoretical classes: 5h
Laboratory classes: 5h
Self study: 15h

The birth of Modern Mathematics.

Description:
François Viète (1540-1603) and the Analytic Art. The symbolic language and the first mathematical courses: Pierre Hérigone (1580-1643). The algebraization of mathematics René Descartes (1596-1650) and analytical geometry. The arithmetical triangle by Blaise Pascal (1623-1662). The birth of the logarithms. Harmonic series and the harmonic triangle by Pietro Mengoli (1627-1686).

Full-or-part-time: 25h
Theoretical classes: 5h
Laboratory classes: 5h
Self study: 15h

Contributions preceding calculus.

Description:
Quadraturas of Archimedes (about 250 BC). The theory of the indivisibles of Cavalieri (1635). Methods for tangents: Fermat (1629) and Descartes (1637).

Full-or-part-time: 25h
Theoretical classes: 5h
Laboratory classes: 5h
Self study: 15h

Conceptual development of calculus in the eighteenth century

Description:

Full-or-part-time: 25h
Theoretical classes: 5h
Laboratory classes: 5h
Self study: 15h
Aritmetization and rigorous formulation of calculus

Description:
Limit definitions in D'Alembert (1765) and Cauchy (1821). Definitions of continuity: Euler (1748), Bolzano (1817), Cauchy (1821). The mean value theorem. The functions derived from Lagrange (1797) and Cauchy (1823). The notation epsilon-delta. Introduction to the integration of reals functions of Euler (1768). Cauchy (1823) and the fundamental theorem of calculus.

Full-or-part-time: 25h
Theory classes: 5h
Laboratory classes: 5h
Self study: 15h

GRADING SYSTEM

The final grade is obtained, with the activities done in class and the final project of the year, broken down as follows. 50% from written or oral practice made each week. Each week, students develop an activity. The activity consists of playing a demo of some text, a dossier prepared to fill (from a text) or a short summary of a text prepared with questions. Can answer them in writing or orally, can be completed, reviewed, or annotating the text in class, during practice. It assesses the clarity of explanations and our understanding of mathematical activity.

50% from the review made of an article, book, or book chapter or analysis of a significant demonstration of the text or history of mathematics. In the review, they should clearly exhibit the main ideas of selected text and its significance for the history of mathematics. In the evaluation (written and oral presentation) will assess the clarity in the exposition of the ideas of the author chose, as well as the ability to connect with the text reviewed the history of mathematics that have been developed. In case of any demonstration will also analyze the level of mathematical understanding.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Basic:

Complementary: