TokyoTech (Tokyo Institute of Technology), HMA (History of Mathematics and Astronomy)

Lecture note 8: (2019)

(Development of modern mathematics and astronomy; Conclusion)

Lecturer: Yukio Ôhashi (大橋由紀夫)
3-5-26, Hiroo, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, 150-0012, JAPAN.
(日本、150-0012、東京都渋谷区広尾 3-5-26)
E-mail: yukio-ohashi@chorus.ocn.ne.jp

Mathematics and astronomy in Medieval Europe

See my Lecture note 7

As I could not explain this section in the last lecture, I would like to use this part in my Lecture note 7 for my last lecture.

Errata

Lecture note 7, p.18, the title of the reference;

For 『グレゴリア聖歌選集』, read 『グレゴリオ聖歌選集』.

Development of modern mathematics and astronomy

Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 – 1543)

Tycho Brahe (1546 – 1601)

Simon Stevin (1548 – 1620)

John Napier (1550 – 1617)

Francis Bacon (1561 – 1626)

Galileo Galilei (1564 – 1642)

Johannes Kepler (1571 – 1630)

René Descartes (1596 – 1650)

Blaise Pascal (1623 – 1662)

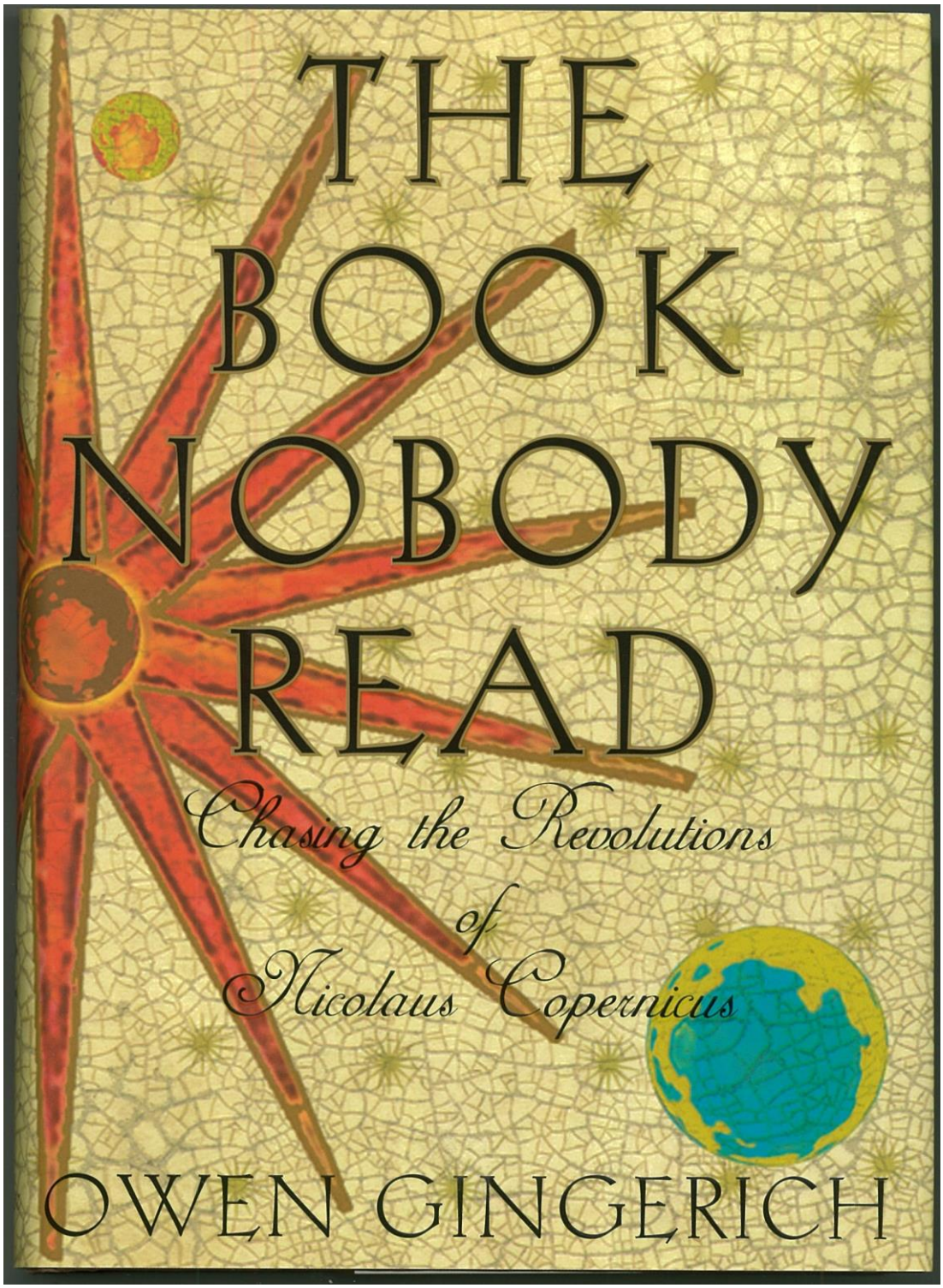
Christiaan Huygens (1629 – 1695)

Isaac Newton (1642 – 1727)

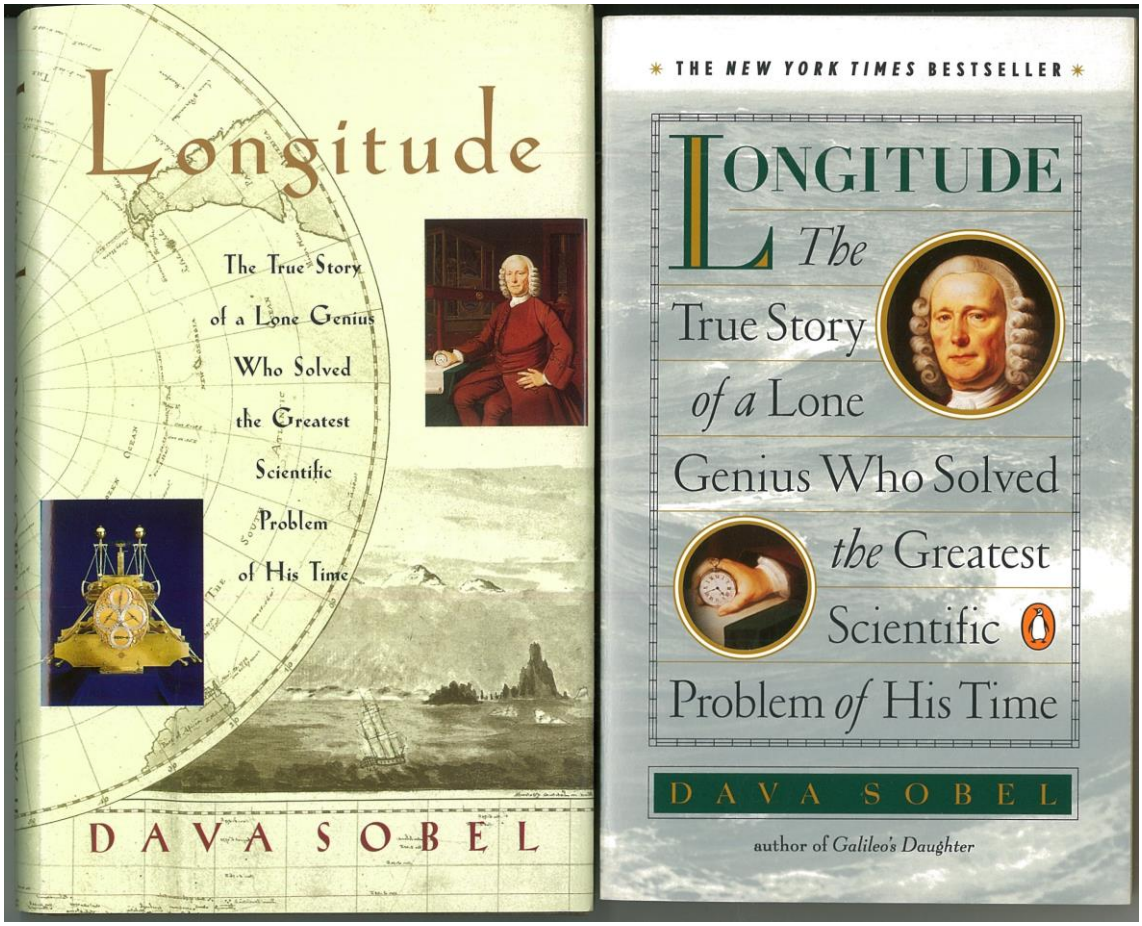
Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646 – 1716)

And many more.

I would like to recommend two interesting books.



Published by Walker & Company, New York, 2004.
(Japanese translation: オーウェン・ギンガリッチ（柴田訳）『誰も読まなかったコペルニクス』、早川書房, 2005.)



(Left:) Published by Walker and Company, New York, 1995.
(Right:) Published by Penguin Books, London, 1996.
(Japanese translation: デーヴァ・ソベル（藤井訳）『経度への挑戦』、角川文庫, 2010.)

Additional readings

(Japanese mini lecture 5): 大橋由紀夫「科学史ミニ講義(5), 地動説から古典力学へ」、『科学史通信』No.399, 2010.

(Japanese mini lecture 6): 大橋由紀夫「科学史ミニ講義(6), 電気力学と熱力学はなぜ「力学」なのか」、『科学史通信』No.400, 2010.