

Literatuur: zoeken en verwijzen

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Soorten literatuur

- ▶ primair: originele werken, evt in vertaling
- ▶ secundair: artikelen etc over originele werken
- ▶ tertiair: gebaseerd op secundaire of tertiaire literatuur (bijv: algemeen *History of Mathematics* boek)

Hoe verder van de bron af, hoe meer filters ertussen zitten.

Voorbeeld van een filter: Boyer over *Fangcheng*

was supposedly brought to man by a turtle from the River Lo in the days of the legendary Emperor Yü, reputed to be a hydraulic engineer.⁴ The concern for such patterns led the author of the *Nine Chapters* to solve the system of simultaneous linear equations

$$3x + 2y + z = 39$$

$$2x + 3y + z = 34$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 26$$

by performing column operations on the matrix

1	2	3
2	3	2
3	1	1
26	34	39

to reduce it to

0	0	3
0	5	2
36	1	1
99	24	39

The second form represented the equations $36z = 99$, $5y + z = 24$, and $3x + 2y + z = 39$, from which the values of z , y , and x are successively found with ease.

Literatuur zoeken

- ▶ internet (vaak onbetrouwbaar)
- ▶ Dictionary of Scientific Biography*
- ▶ Companion Encyclopedia of the History and Philosophy of the Mathematical Sciences*
- ▶ MathSciNet: database met wiskundeliteratuur
- ▶ Website van J.P. Hogendijk

* *aanwezig in de Wiskundebibliotheek (studiehoek) en de UB*

Naslagwerken bij Wiskunde



Case study: Blaise Pascal



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Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction

Help
About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

Tools

What links here
Related changes
Upload file
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Wikidata item

Not logged in - Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Article Talk

Read

View source

View history

Search Wikipedia



Blaise Pascal



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Blaise Pascal (/pæˈskæl, pɑːˈskɑːl/^[3] French: [blɛz paskal]; 19 June 1623 – 19 August 1662) was a French mathematician, physicist, inventor, writer and Catholic theologian. He was a child prodigy who was educated by his father, a tax collector in Rouen. Pascal's earliest work was in the natural and applied sciences where he made important contributions to the study of fluids, and clarified the concepts of pressure and vacuum by generalising the work of Evangelista Torricelli. Pascal also wrote in defence of the scientific method.

In 1642, while still a teenager, he started some pioneering work on calculating machines. After three years of effort and 50 prototypes,^[4] he built 20 finished machines, called Pascal's calculators and later Pascalines) over the following 10 years,^[5] establishing him as one of the first two inventors of the mechanical calculator.^{[6][7]}

Pascal was an important mathematician, helping create two major new areas of research: he wrote a significant treatise on the subject of projective geometry at the age of 16, and later corresponded with Pierre de Fermat on probability theory, strongly influencing the development of modern economics and social science. Following Galileo Galilei and Torricelli, in 1647, he rebutted Aristotle's followers who insisted that nature abhors a vacuum. Pascal's results caused many disputes before being accepted.

In 1646, he and his sister Jacqueline identified with the religious movement within Catholicism known by its detractors as Jansenism.^[8] Following a religious experience in late 1654, he began writing influential works on philosophy and theology. His two most famous works date from this period: the *Lettres provinciales* and the *Pensées*, the former set in the conflict between Jansenists and Jesuits. In

Blaise Pascal



Painting of Blaise Pascal made by François II Quesnel for Gérard Edelinck in 1691

Born	19 June 1623 Clermont-Ferrand, Auvergne, France
Died	19 August 1662 (aged 39)

Pascal in de *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*

...istry
... ed., 1966); *An
... Pascal Chemistry*, 4 vols. (London,
...), *A History of Greek Fire and Gunpowder*
(Cambridge, 1960); *The Life and Work of William Higgins,
Chemist (1763–1825)* (New York, 1960), written with
T. S. Wheeler; and *A History of Chemistry*, 4 vols.
(London–New York, 1961–1970).

II. SECONDARY LITERATURE. See the obituary notice in
The Times (11 Oct. 1965), p. 12.

HAROLD HARTLEY

PASCAL, BLAISE (*b.* Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, France, 19 June 1623; *d.* Paris, France, 19 August 1662), *mathematics, mechanical computation, physics, epistemology.*

Varied, original, and important, although often the subject of controversy, Pascal's scientific work was intimately linked with other aspects of his writings, with his personal life, and with the development of several areas of science. Consequently a proper understanding of his contribution requires a biographical framework offering as precise a chronology as possible.

Pascal's mother, Antoinette Begon, died when he was three; and the boy was brought up by his father, Étienne, who took complete charge of his education.

... AND THE FUNDATIONS
... projective geometry and of a unified theory of conic sections, Pascal became Desargues's principal disciple in geometry.

Projective Geometry. Grasping the significance of Desargues's new conception of conics, Pascal adopted the basic ideas of the *Brouillon project*: the introduction of elements at infinity; the definition of a conic as any plane section of a cone with a circular base; the study of conics as perspectives of circles; and the involution determined on any straight line by a conic and the opposite sides of an inscribed quadrilateral. As early as June 1639 Pascal made his first great discovery, that of a property equivalent to the theorem now known as Pascal's "mystic hexagram"; according to it, the three points of intersection of the pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic are collinear.¹ He also soon saw the possibility of basing a comprehensive projective study of conics on this property. (The property amounts to an elegant formulation, in geometric language, of the condition under which six points of one plane belong to a single conic.) Next he wrote *Essay pour les coniques* (February 1640), a pamphlet, of which only a few copies were published [1].² A plan for further research, illustrated with statements of several typical propositions that he had already discovered, the *Essay* constituted the outline of a great treatise on conics that he had just conceived and begun to prepare.

... let op de auteur en de bibliografie!

PASCAL

37. "In the case of a continuous magnitude (*grandeur continue*), magnitudes of any type (*genre*), when added in any manner desired to a magnitude of higher type, do not increase it at all. Thus, points add nothing to lines, [no]r lines to surfaces, [no]r surfaces to solids, or, to use the language of numbers in a treatise devoted to numbers, roots do not count with respect to squares, [no]r squares with respect to cubes . . . Therefore, lower degrees should be neglected as possessing no value" (Mesnard, II, 1271–1272).
38. The cycloid is the curve generated by a point M of the circumference of a circle (C) that rolls without sliding on a straight line D, AB , the base of the cycloid, is equal to $2\pi r$ (where r is the radius of the circle C). Derived curves are obtained by the displacement of a point M' situated on the interior (curtate cycloid) or M'' on the exterior (prolate cycloid) of the moving circle. Defined by Roberval in 1637,

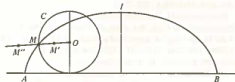


FIGURE 1

Roberval's explanation appears that he had only a very imperfect knowledge of prior work on this subject.

The practice of setting up a contest was very common at the time. A similar contest, initiated by Fermat in January 1657 on questions of number theory, continued to set Fermat against some of the participants, notably Wallis. See O. Becker and J. E. Hoffmann, *Geschichte der Mathematik* (Bonn, 1951), 192–194.

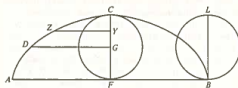


FIGURE 2

PASCAL

The contest problem was the following: Given an arch of the cycloid of base AB and of axis CF , one considers the semicircular surface CZY defined by the curve, the axis, and a semichord ZY parallel to the base. The problem is to find (1) the area of CZY and its center of gravity; (2) the volumes of the solids V_1 and V_2 generated by the revolution of CZY about CF and about ZY , as well as their centers of gravity; and (3) the centers of gravity of the semisolds obtained by cutting V_1 and V_2 by midplanes.

39. In his *Histoire de la roulette* [20b], Pascal mentions the results sent to him by these four authors and notes, in particular, the rectification of the arch of the cycloid communicated to him by Wren. He points out that he has extended this operation to an arbitrary arc AZ originating at the summit of the cycloid and that he has determined the center of gravity of this arc AZ , as well as the areas and centers of gravity of the surfaces of revolution generated by the rotation of AZ about the base or about the axis of the cycloid. Carcavi, the president of the jury, also mentioned the results sent by Fermat, particularly those on the areas of the surfaces of revolution.

40. See A. Lalouère, *Veterum geometria promissa in septem de cycloide libris* (Toulouse, 1660); and J. Wallis, *Tractatus duo, prior de cycloide, posterior de cissoida* (Oxford, 1659). On the latter publication see K. Hara, "Pascal et Wallis au sujet de la cycloïde," in two parts: the first in *Annals of the Japanese Association for the Philosophy of Science*, 3, no. 4 (1971), 36–57, and the second in *Gallia* (Osaka), nos. 10–11 (1971), 231–34.

DECEMBER 1971

41. See also the letter of Fermat to Pascal, *parabolas de longueur dx*, its parallel to the tangent to the curve (C) at M .

46. See a letter from Leibniz to Jakob I Bernoulli of Apr. 1703, in Leibniz, *Mathematische Schriften*, C. I. Gerhardt, ed., III (Halle, 1856), 72–73. This letter is reproduced by J. Iard in *Histoire générale des sciences*, 2nd ed., II (Paris, 1969), 245–246. For other statements by Leibniz concerning his knowledge of Pascal's writings, see P. Costabel, in *L'oeuvre scientifique de Pascal*, 201–205.

47. Pascal wrote again to Fermat (10 Aug. 1660), met Huygens (5 and 13 Dec. 1660), and conversed with the duke of Roanox on the force of rarefied air and on flying. These are the few indications that we have regarding Pascal's scientific activity during the last three years of his life.

48. See M. Ducloux, *Les carrosses à cinq sols* (Paris, 1950).

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PASCAL

328; physics, 349, 459, 513, 675–676, 777, 804, 1040; miscellaneous, 1031.

Two general studies in particular should be mentioned: P. Humbert, *L'oeuvre scientifique de Pascal* (Paris, 1947), a survey written for a broad audience; and *L'oeuvre scientifique de Pascal* (Paris, 1964), a joint effort that restates the main aspects of Pascal's career and scientific work (with the exception of the theory of combinations and the calculus of probability). Other recent studies worth consulting are A. Koyré, "Pascal savant," in *Blaise Pascal, l'homme et l'oeuvre* (Paris, 1956), pp. 259–285; K. Hara, "Examen des textes mathématiques dans les oeuvres complètes de Pascal d'après les Grands Écrivains de la France," in *Gallia* (Osaka), no. 6 (1961); "Quelques additions à l'examen des textes mathématiques de Pascal," *ibid.*, no. 7 (1962); and "Pascal et Wallis au sujet de la cycloïde, I," in *Annals of the Japan Association for Philosophy of Science*, 3, no. 4 (1969), 166–187; "Pascal et Wallis . . . II," in *Gallia*, nos. 10–11 (1971), 231–249; and "Pascal et Wallis . . . III," in *Japanese Studies in the History of Science*, no. 10 (1971), 95–112; N. Bourbaki, *Éléments d'histoire des mathématiques*, 2nd ed. (Paris, 1969), see index; M. E. Baron, *The Origins of the Infinitesimal Calculus* (London, 1969), esp. 196–205; and E. Coumet, "La théorie du hasard est-elle née par hasard?" in *Annales. Economie, sociétés, civilisations*, 5 (May–June 1970), 574–598.

RENÉ TATON

Ook hier: let op auteur en bibliografie!

7.6

Projective geometry

J. J. GRAY

1 INTRODUCTION

Projective geometry is the study of geometric figures and their transformations under projection. For example, the shadow of a figure in a plane cast onto a screen by a point source of light may be thought of as a projective transformation of the figure, called a 'perspectivity' (Figure 10). The original figure and its image are said to be in perspective, or to be perspective images of each other; older books speak of 'transformation by projection and section'. A sequence of perspectivities is called a projective transformation. If the direction of the light is reversed, and the source of light replaced by an (idealized or simplified) eye, it is apparent that a figure and its perspective image can look exactly alike (Figure 10b). The precise appearance is dependent on the correct positioning of the eye, which compensates for some distortions but not others. For an account of the relationships between perspective theory, art and descriptive geometry, see §12.6 and §7.5.

A connection between optics and geometry had been appreciated by Greek mathematicians (§1.5). In Euclid's *Optics* the apparent sizes of objects is discussed; properties of reflection were discussed in his *Catoptrics*. Several theorems in the *Collection* of the later commentator and mathematician, Pappus, were devoted to reconstructing a lost book by Apollonius called *Determinate Section*. Pappus also discovered this result, later to become central in the theory of projective geometry (Figure 2); three points, A, B and C, lie on one line, and three more points, A', B' and C', lie on another. Let the lines AB' and A'B meet at R, the lines BC' and B'C at P, and the lines CA' and C'A at Q; then the points P, Q and R lie on a line. Modern commentators from Michel Chasles 1837 to B. L. van der Waerden 1961 have indicated how probably these theorems can be seen as part of projective geometry; but it is unlikely that they were so regarded in Classical times.

897

PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY

874

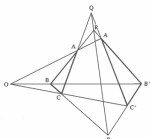


Figure 2 Desargues's theorem

written in an opaque style and marred by misprints. Even René Desargues, a friend of Desargues, found it hard to read, and its impact was probably less than its author hoped for. But impact it had. The gifted young Blaise Pascal read it when only 16, and produced his wonderful theorem about a hexagon inscribed in a conic: if A, B, C, D, E and F are six points on a conic, and the lines AB and DE, BC and EF, and CD and FA meet at the points P, Q and R, respectively, then the points P, Q and R lie on a straight line (Figure 4). In Pascal's original presentation the special case of a circle



Figure 4 Pascal's theorem

901

PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY

874

interest. It is now used in most areas of pure mathematics to give an axiomatic description of the basic entities. As for projective geometry, the techniques of modern algebraic geometry have given it a new lease of life. There is much interest in the study of such objects as the space of all curves of a given genus, or of all surfaces of a given kind. Such collections often form subspaces of a projective space, and so invite one to parametrize them algebraically. While the techniques are formidable, the problems addressed are once again in the mainstream of nineteenth-century geometry, and many questions once treated only intuitively have recently yielded to modern investigations.

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907

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4. MathSciNet

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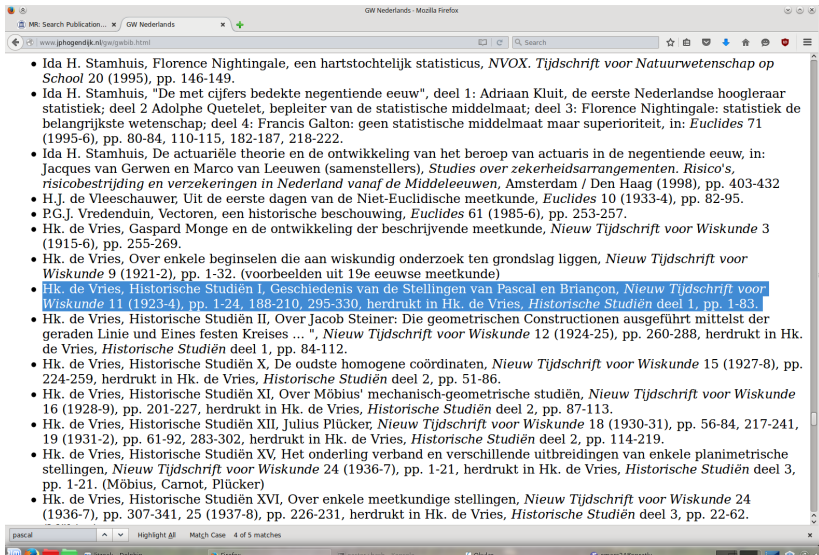
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pascal Highlight All Match Case 4 of 5 matches

Verwijzen

- ▶ waarom
- ▶ wanneer
- ▶ hoe

Waarom verwijzen

- ▶ Integriteit:
wetenschappelijk onderzoek moet verifieerbaar zijn.
- ▶ Je laat zien op welke bronnen je je baseert.
- ▶ De lezer moet dat kunnen controleren.
- ▶ Je vertelt de lezer waar hij meer kan vinden.

Wanneer verwijzen

- ▶ Als je je baseert op anderen: verwijzen

Wanneer verwijzen

- ▶ Als je je baseert op anderen: verwijzen
- ▶ Bij elk citaat moet een heel precieze verwijzing (pagnr!)

Wanneer verwijzen

- ▶ Als je je baseert op anderen: verwijzen
- ▶ Bij elk citaat moet een heel precieze verwijzing (pagnr!)
- ▶ Maak altijd duidelijk *wie* is er aan het woord is:
 - ▶ geef je informatie van anderen door (citeren, parafraseren)?
 - ▶ voeg je zelf iets toe (nieuwe feiten, interpretatie, . . .)?

Wanneer verwijzen

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 - ▶ voeg je zelf iets toe (nieuwe feiten, interpretatie, . . .)?
- ▶ Als je zelf iets toevoegt, wijs daar dan nadrukkelijk op!

Wanneer verwijzen

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 - ▶ geef je informatie van anderen door (citeren, parafraseren)?
 - ▶ voeg je zelf iets toe (nieuwe feiten, interpretatie, . . .)?
- ▶ Als je zelf iets toevoegt, wijs daar dan nadrukkelijk op!
- ▶ Basisfeiten en algemene kennis hoef je niet te verantwoorden:
*De Dom is de grootste kerk van Utrecht,
Blaise Pascal was een belangrijke Franse wiskundige en
filosoof uit de 17e eeuw.*

Hoe verwijzen

- ▶ In je tekst (of in voetnoot) staat een **verwijzing naar de bibliografie**. Hier moet bijna altijd een pagina- of hoofdstuknr bij.
- ▶ Alle bibliografische informatie staat aan het eind van je essay in een bibliografie.

Verwijzen: voorbeeld

Lorem ipsum. Tekst over de stelling van Pascal, meer tekst over de stelling van Pascal. Nog meer tekst over de stelling van Pascal.

De Vries formuleert de Stelling van Pascal als volgt:

Liggen 6 punten op een kegelsnede, dan vormen zij, in welke volgorde ook genomen, de hoekpunten van een ingeschreven zeshoek, met 3 paar overstaande zijden; de snijpunten van deze laatste liggen op een rechte lijn. [6, p. 3]

Trouwens, nu we het toch over de stelling van Pascal hebben, wil ik ook graag nog even opmerken dat de stelling van Pascal voor het eerst bij Pascal voorkomt in een pamflet uit ca. 1640.

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