

Contents



<i>Preface</i>	xi
1 Before Euclid	1
1.1 The Pythagorean Theorem	2
1.2 Pythagorean Triples	4
1.3 Irrationality	6
1.4 From Irrationals to Infinity	7
1.5 Fear of Infinity	10
1.6 Eudoxus	12
1.7 Remarks	15
2 Euclid	16
2.1 Definition, Theorem, and Proof	17
2.2 The Isosceles Triangle Theorem and SAS	20
2.3 Variants of the Parallel Axiom	22
2.4 The Pythagorean Theorem	25
2.5 Glimpses of Algebra	26
2.6 Number Theory and Induction	29
2.7 Geometric Series	32
2.8 Remarks	36
3 After Euclid	39
3.1 Incidence	40
3.2 Order	41
3.3 Congruence	44
3.4 Completeness	45
3.5 The Euclidean Plane	47
3.6 The Triangle Inequality	50
3.7 Projective Geometry	51
3.8 The Pappus and Desargues Theorems	55
3.9 Remarks	59
4 Algebra	61
4.1 Quadratic Equations	62
4.2 Cubic Equations	64

4.3	Algebra as “Universal Arithmetick”	68
4.4	Polynomials and Symmetric Functions	69
4.5	Modern Algebra: Groups	73
4.6	Modern Algebra: Fields and Rings	77
4.7	Linear Algebra	81
4.8	Modern Algebra: Vector Spaces	82
4.9	Remarks	85
5	Algebraic Geometry	92
5.1	Conic Sections	93
5.2	Fermat and Descartes	95
5.3	Algebraic Curves	97
5.4	Cubic Curves	100
5.5	Bézout’s Theorem	103
5.6	Linear Algebra and Geometry	105
5.7	Remarks	108
6	Calculus	110
6.1	From Leonardo to Harriot	111
6.2	Infinite Sums	113
6.3	Newton’s Binomial Series	117
6.4	Euler’s Solution of the Basel Problem	119
6.5	Rates of Change	122
6.6	Area and Volume	126
6.7	Infinitesimal Algebra and Geometry	130
6.8	The Calculus of Series	136
6.9	Algebraic Functions and Their Integrals	138
6.10	Remarks	142
7	Number Theory	145
7.1	Elementary Number Theory	146
7.2	Pythagorean Triples	150
7.3	Fermat’s Last Theorem	154
7.4	Geometry and Calculus in Number Theory	158
7.5	Gaussian Integers	164
7.6	Algebraic Number Theory	171
7.7	Algebraic Number Fields	174
7.8	Rings and Ideals	178
7.9	Divisibility and Prime Ideals	183
7.10	Remarks	186
8	The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra	191
8.1	The Theorem before Its Proof	192
8.2	Early “Proofs” of FTA and Their Gaps	194
8.3	Continuity and the Real Numbers	195

8.4	Dedekind's Definition of Real Numbers	197
8.5	The Algebraist's Fundamental Theorem	199
8.6	Remarks	201
9	Non-Euclidean Geometry	202
9.1	The Parallel Axiom	203
9.2	Spherical Geometry	204
9.3	A Planar Model of Spherical Geometry	207
9.4	Differential Geometry	210
9.5	Geometry of Constant Curvature	215
9.6	Beltrami's Models of Hyperbolic Geometry	219
9.7	Geometry of Complex Numbers	223
9.8	Remarks	226
10	Topology	228
10.1	Graphs	229
10.2	The Euler Polyhedron Formula	234
10.3	Euler Characteristic and Genus	239
10.4	Algebraic Curves as Surfaces	241
10.5	Topology of Surfaces	244
10.6	Curve Singularities and Knots	250
10.7	Reidemeister Moves	253
10.8	Simple Knot Invariants	256
10.9	Remarks	261
11	Arithmetization	263
11.1	The Completeness of \mathbb{R}	264
11.2	The Line, the Plane, and Space	265
11.3	Continuous Functions	266
11.4	Defining "Function" and "Integral"	268
11.5	Continuity and Differentiability	273
11.6	Uniformity	276
11.7	Compactness	279
11.8	Encoding Continuous Functions	284
11.9	Remarks	286
12	Set Theory	291
12.1	A Very Brief History of Infinity	292
12.2	Equinumerous Sets	294
12.3	Sets Equinumerous with \mathbb{R}	300
12.4	Ordinal Numbers	303
12.5	Realizing Ordinals by Sets	305
12.6	Ordering Sets by Rank	308
12.7	Inaccessibility	310
12.8	Paradoxes of the Infinite	311
12.9	Remarks	312

13 Axioms for Numbers, Geometry, and Sets	316
13.1 Peano Arithmetic	317
13.2 Geometry Axioms	320
13.3 Axioms for Real Numbers	322
13.4 Axioms for Set Theory	324
13.5 Remarks	327
14 The Axiom of Choice	329
14.1 AC and Infinity	330
14.2 AC and Graph Theory	331
14.3 AC and Analysis	332
14.4 AC and Measure Theory	334
14.5 AC and Set Theory	337
14.6 AC and Algebra	339
14.7 Weaker Axioms of Choice	342
14.8 Remarks	344
15 Logic and Computation	347
15.1 Propositional Logic	348
15.2 Axioms for Propositional Logic	351
15.3 Predicate Logic	355
15.4 Gödel's Completeness Theorem	357
15.5 Reducing Logic to Computation	361
15.6 Computably Enumerable Sets	363
15.7 Turing Machines	365
15.8 The Word Problem for Semigroups	371
15.9 Remarks	376
16 Incompleteness	381
16.1 From Unsolvability to Unprovability	382
16.2 The Arithmetization of Syntax	383
16.3 Gentzen's Consistency Proof for PA	386
16.4 Hidden Occurrences of ε_0 in Arithmetic	390
16.5 Constructivity	393
16.6 Arithmetic Comprehension	396
16.7 The Weak König Lemma	399
16.8 The Big Five	400
16.9 Remarks	403
<i>Bibliography</i>	405
<i>Index</i>	419

CHAPTER 1



Before Euclid

The signature theorem of mathematics is surely the **Pythagorean theorem**, which was discovered independently in several cultures long before Euclid made it the first major theorem in his *Elements* (book 1, proposition 47). All the early roads in mathematics led to the Pythagorean theorem, no doubt because it reflects both sides of basic mathematics: number and space, or arithmetic and geometry, or the discrete and the continuous.

The arithmetic side of the Pythagorean theorem was observed in remarkable depth as early as 1800 BCE, when Babylonian mathematicians found many triples $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ of natural numbers such that $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. Whether they viewed each triple a, b, c as sides of a right-angled triangle has been questioned; however, the connection was not missed in ancient India and China, where there were also geometric demonstrations of particular cases of the theorem.

Nevertheless, the Pythagoreans are rightly associated with the theorem because of their discovery that $\sqrt{2}$, the hypotenuse of the triangle with unit sides, is **irrational**. This discovery was a turning point in Greek mathematics, even a “crisis of foundations,” because it forced a reckoning with *infinity* and, with it, the need for *proof*. In India and China, where irrationality was overlooked, there was no “crisis,” hence no perceived need to develop mathematics in a deductive manner from self-evident axioms.

The nature of irrational numbers, as we will see, is a deep problem that has stimulated mathematicians for millennia. Even in antiquity, with Eudoxus’s theory of proportions, the Greeks took the first step from the discrete toward the continuous.

1.1 THE PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM

For many people, the Pythagorean theorem is where geometry begins, and it is where proof begins too. Figure 1.1 shows the pure geometric form of the theorem: for a right-angled triangle (white), the square on the hypotenuse (gray) is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides (black).

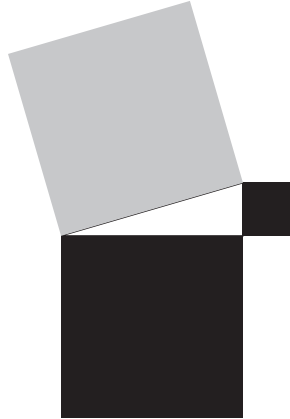


Figure 1.1 : The Pythagorean theorem

What “equality” and “sum” mean in this context can be explained immediately with the help of figure 1.2. Each half of the picture shows a large square with four copies of the triangle inside it. On the left, the large square minus the four triangles is identical with the square on the hypotenuse. On the right, the large square minus four triangles is identical with the squares on the other two sides. Therefore, the square on the hypotenuse *equals* the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

Thus we are implicitly assuming some “common notions,” as Euclid called them:

1. Identical figures are equal.
2. Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other.
3. If equals are added to equals the sums are equal.
4. If equals are subtracted from equals the differences are equal.

These assumptions sound a little like algebra, and they are obviously true for numbers, but here they are being applied to geometric objects.

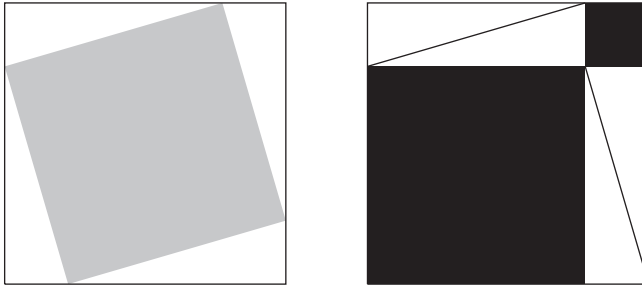


Figure 1.2 : Seeing the Pythagorean theorem

In that sense we have a purely geometric proof of a geometric theorem. The reasons why the Pythagoreans wanted to keep geometry pure will emerge in section 1.3 below.

Although figure 1.2 is as convincing as a picture can be, some might quibble that we have not really explained why the gray and black regions are squares. The Greeks who came after Pythagoras did indeed quibble about details like this, due to concerns about the nature of geometric objects that will also emerge in section 1.3. The result was Euclid's *Elements*, produced around 300 BCE, a system of proof that placed geometry on a firm (but wordy) logical foundation. Chapter 2 expands figure 1.2 into a proof in the style of Euclid. We will see that the saying “a picture is worth a thousand words” is pretty close to the mark.

Origins of the Pythagorean Theorem

As noted above, the Pythagorean theorem was discovered independently in several ancient cultures, probably earlier than Pythagoras himself. Special cases of it occur in ancient India and China, and perhaps earliest of all in Babylonia (part of modern Iraq). Thus the theorem is a fine example of the universality of mathematics. As we will see in later chapters, it recurs in different guises throughout the history of geometry, and also in number theory.

It is not known how it was first proved. The proof above is one suggestion, given by Heath (1925, 1:354) in his edition of the *Elements*. The Chinese and Indian mathematicians were more interested in triangles whose sides had particular numerical values, such as 3, 4, 5 or 5, 12, 13.

As we will see in the next section, the Babylonians developed the theory of numerical right-angled triangles to an extraordinarily high level.

1.2 PYTHAGOREAN TRIPLES

If the sides of a right-angled triangle are a , b , c , with c the hypotenuse, then the Pythagorean theorem is expressed by the equation

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2,$$

in the algebraic notation of today. Indeed, we call a^2 “ a squared” in memory of the fact that a^2 represents a square of side a . We also understand that a^2 is found by multiplying a by itself, and the Pythagoreans would have agreed with us when a is a whole number. What made the Pythagorean theorem interesting to them are the whole-number triples $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ satisfying the equation above. Today, such triples are known as **Pythagorean triples**. The simplest example is of course $\langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle$, because

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25 = 5^2,$$

but there are infinitely many Pythagorean triples. In fact, the right-angled triangles whose sides are Pythagorean triples come in infinitely many shapes because the slopes b/a of their hypotenuses can take infinitely many values.

The most impressive evidence for this fact appears on a Babylonian clay tablet from around 1800 BCE. The tablet, known as Plimpton 322 (its catalog number in a collection at Columbia University), contains columns of numbers that Neugebauer and Sachs (1945) interpreted as values of b and c in a table of Pythagorean triples. Part of the tablet is broken off, so what remains are pairs $\langle b, c \rangle$ rather than triples. Some have questioned whether the Babylonian compiler of the tablet really had right-angled triangles in mind. In my opinion, yes, because all the values $c^2 - b^2$ are perfect squares *and* the pairs $\langle b, c \rangle$ are listed in order of the values b/a —the slopes of the corresponding hypotenuses. Figure 1.3 is a completed table that includes the values of a and b/a and also a fraction x that I explain below.

The column of a values reveals something else interesting. These values are all divisible only by powers of 2, 3, and 5, which makes them particularly “round” numbers in the Babylonian system, which was based on the number 60 (some of their system survives today, with 60 minutes in a hour and 60 seconds in a minute).

We do not know how the Babylonians discovered these triples. However, the amazingly complex values of b and c can be generated from the

a	b	c	b/a	x
120	119	169	0.9917	12/5
3456	3367	4825	0.9742	64/27
4800	4601	6649	0.9585	75/32
13500	12709	18541	0.9414	125/54
72	65	97	0.9028	9/4
360	319	481	0.8861	20/9
2700	2291	3541	0.8485	54/25
960	799	1249	0.8323	32/15
600	481	769	0.8017	25/12
6480	4961	8161	0.7656	81/40
60	45	75	0.7500	2
2400	1679	2929	0.6996	48/25
240	161	289	0.6708	15/8
2700	1771	3229	0.6559	50/27
90	56	106	0.6222	9/5

Figure 1.3 : Pythagorean triples in Plimpton 322

fractions x , which are fairly simple combinations of powers of 2, 3, and 5. In terms of x , the whole numbers a , b , and c are denominator and numerators of the fractions

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

For example, with $x = 12/5$ we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{12}{5} - \frac{5}{12} \right) = \frac{119}{120} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{12}{5} + \frac{5}{12} \right) = \frac{169}{120}.$$

The huge triple $\langle 13500, 12709, 18541 \rangle$ is similarly generated from the fraction $125/54 = 5^3/2 \cdot 3^3$, which has roughly the same complexity as $13500 = 2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3$. Thus, it is plausible that the Babylonians could have generated complex Pythagorean triples by relatively simple arithmetic. At the same time, the link with geometry is hard to deny when the triples are seen to be arranged in order of the slopes b/a —an order that could not be guessed from the arrangement of a , b , c , or x values! And when one sees that these slopes cover a range of angles, roughly equally spaced, between 30° and 45° (figure 1.4), it looks as though the Babylonians were collecting triangles of different shapes.

It is also conspicuous which shape is *missing* from this collection of triangles: the one with equal sides a and b , shown in red in figure 1.4.

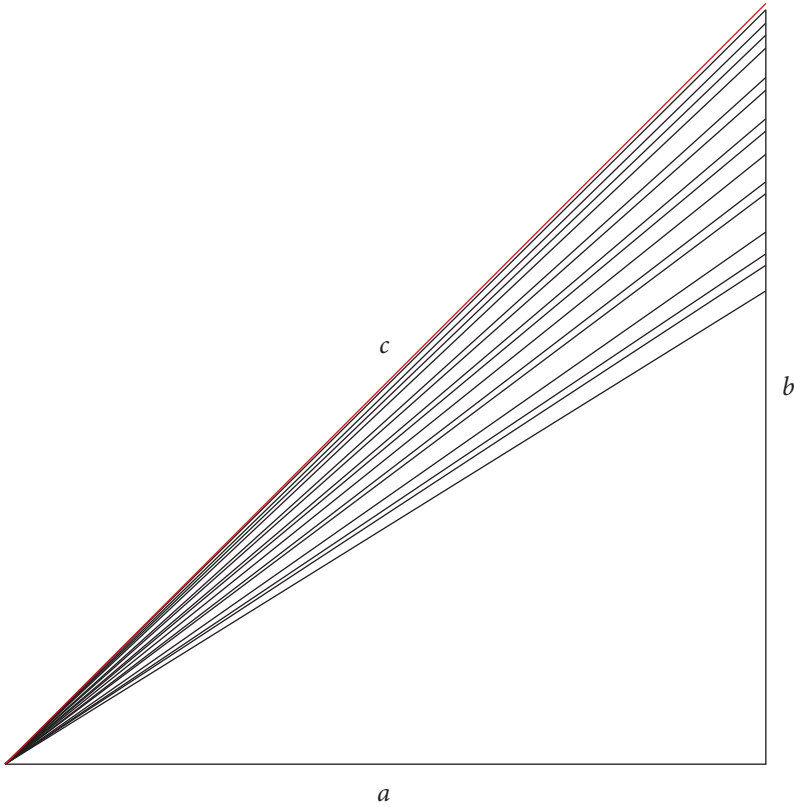


Figure 1.4 : Slopes derived from Plimpton 322

As we now know, because the Pythagoreans discovered it, this shape is missing because the hypotenuse of this triangle is *irrational*.

1.3 IRRATIONALITY

Irrationality follows naturally from the Pythagorean theorem, but apparently it was found by the Pythagoreans alone. Like other discoverers of the theorem, the Pythagoreans knew special cases with whole-number values of a , b , c . But, apparently they were the only ones to ask, Why do we find no such triples with $a = b$? The question points to its own answer: *it is contradictory to suppose there are whole numbers a and c such that $c^2 = 2a^2$.*

The argument of the Pythagoreans is not known, but the result must have been common knowledge by the time of Aristotle (384–322 BCE),

as he apparently assumes his readers will understand the following brief hint:

The diagonal of the square is incommensurable with the side, because odd numbers are equal to evens if it is supposed commensurable.

(Aristotle, *Prior Analytics*, bk. 1, chap. 23)

Here “commensurable” means being a whole number multiple of a common unit of measure, so we are supposing that $c^2 = 2a^2$, where the side of the square is a units and its diagonal is c units. We reach the contradiction “odd = even” as follows.

First, by choosing the unit of measure as large as possible, we can assume that the whole numbers c and a have no common divisor (except 1). In particular, at most one of them can be even.

Now $c^2 = 2a^2$ implies that the number c^2 is even. Since the square of an odd number is odd, c must also be even, say $c = 2d$. Substituting $2d$ for c gives

$$(2d)^2 = 2a^2 \quad \text{so} \quad 2d^2 = a^2.$$

But then a similar argument shows a is even, which is a contradiction.

So it is wrong to suppose there are whole numbers a and c with $c^2 = 2a^2$.

The usual way to express this fact today is that *there are no natural numbers c and a such that $\sqrt{2} = c/a$* or, more simply, that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

1.4 FROM IRRATIONALS TO INFINITY

The argument for irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$ is very short and transparent in modern algebraic symbolism. Judging by the excerpt from Aristotle, it was also comprehensible enough when equations were written out in words, as the ancient Greeks did.

But there was also a geometric approach to incommensurable quantities that the Greeks called *anthyphaeresis*. It gives a different and deeper insight into the nature of $\sqrt{2}$ and, indeed, a different proof that it is irrational. Anthyphaeresis is a process that can be applied to two quantities, such as lengths or natural numbers, by repeatedly subtracting the smaller from the larger. Since it was later used to great effect by Euclid, it is today called the **Euclidean algorithm**.

More formally, given two quantities a_1 and b_1 with $a_1 > b_1$, one forms the new pair of quantities b_1 and $a_1 - b_1$ and calls the greater of them a_2

and the lesser b_2 . Then one does the same with the pair a_2, b_2 , and so on. For example, if $a_1 = 5, b_1 = 3$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle &= \langle 5, 3 \rangle \\ \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle &= \langle 3, 2 \rangle \\ \langle a_3, b_3 \rangle &= \langle 2, 1 \rangle \\ \langle a_4, b_4 \rangle &= \langle 1, 1 \rangle,\end{aligned}$$

at which point the algorithm terminates because $a_4 = b_4$. The Euclidean algorithm always terminates when a_1 and b_1 are natural numbers, because subtraction produces smaller natural numbers and natural numbers cannot decrease forever. Conversely, *a ratio for which the Euclidean algorithm runs forever is irrational.*

In section 2.6 we will see the consequences of the Euclidean algorithm for natural numbers, but for the Greeks before Euclid the process of anthyphaeresis was most revealing for pairs of incommensurable quantities, such as $a_1 = \sqrt{2}$ and $b_1 = 1$. In this case the numbers a_n, b_n can and do decrease forever. In fact, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle &= \langle \sqrt{2}, 1 \rangle \\ \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle &= \langle 1, \sqrt{2} - 1 \rangle \\ \langle a_3, b_3 \rangle &= \langle 2 - \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2} - 1 \rangle = \langle (\sqrt{2} - 1)\sqrt{2}, (\sqrt{2} - 1)1 \rangle,\end{aligned}$$

so $\langle a_3, b_3 \rangle$ is the same as $\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$, just scaled down by the factor $\sqrt{2} - 1$. Two more steps will give $\langle a_5, b_5 \rangle$, again the same as $\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$ but scaled down by the factor $(\sqrt{2} - 1)^2$, and so on. Thus the numbers $\langle a_n, b_n \rangle$ decrease forever, but they return to the same ratio every other step.

Since this cannot happen for any pair $\langle a, b \rangle$ of natural numbers, it follows that $\sqrt{2}$ and 1 are not in a natural number ratio; that is, $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational. Moreover, we have discovered that the pair $\langle \sqrt{2}, 1 \rangle$ behaves *periodically* under anthyphaeresis, producing pairs in the same ratio every other step. It turns out, though this was not understood until algebra was better developed, that periodicity is a special phenomenon occurring with square roots of natural numbers.

Visual Form of the Euclidean Algorithm

If a and b are lengths, we can represent the pair $\{a, b\}$ by the rectangle with adjacent sides a and b . If, say, $a > b$, then the pair $\{b, a - b\}$ is represented by the rectangle obtained by cutting a square of side b from the

original rectangle, shown in light gray in figure 1.5. The algorithm then repeats the process of cutting off a square in the light gray rectangle, and so on.

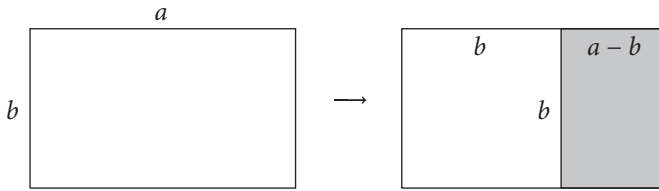


Figure 1.5 : First step of the Euclidean algorithm

When $a = \sqrt{2}$ and $b = 1$, two steps of the algorithm give the light gray rectangle shown in figure 1.6, which is the *same shape* as the original rectangle. This is because its sides are again in the ratio $\sqrt{2} : 1$, as we saw in the calculation above. Since the new rectangle is the same shape as the old, it is clear that the process of cutting off a square will continue forever.



Figure 1.6 : After two steps of the algorithm on $\sqrt{2}$ and 1

The Greeks were fascinated by geometric constructions in which the original figure reappears at a reduced size. The simplest example is the so-called *golden rectangle* (see figure 1.7), in which removal of a square leaves a rectangle the same shape as the original. It follows that the Euclidean algorithm runs forever on the sides a and b of the golden rectangle, and hence these sides are in irrational ratio. This particular ratio is called the **golden ratio**.

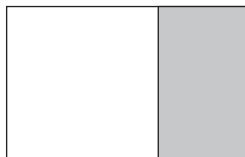


Figure 1.7 : The golden rectangle

The golden ratio is also the ratio of the diagonal to the side of the regular pentagon, where the recurrence of the original figure at reduced size can be seen in figure 1.8.

It is believed that the study of the golden ratio and the regular pentagon may go back to the Pythagoreans, in which case they were probably aware of the irrationality of the golden ratio as well as that of $\sqrt{2}$.

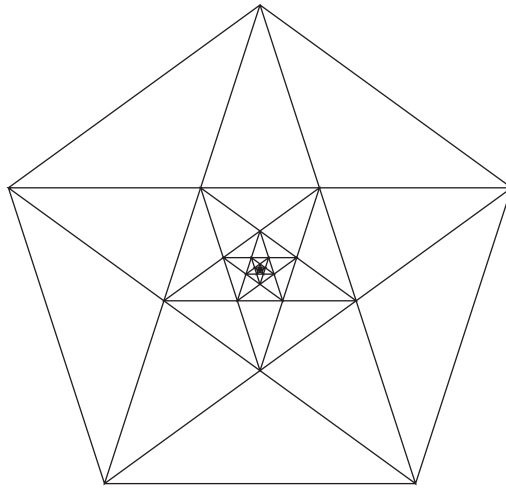


Figure 1.8 : Infinite series of pentagrams

1.5 FEAR OF INFINITY

As we have just seen, irrationality brings infinite processes to the attention of mathematicians, albeit processes of a simple and repetitive kind. At an even more primitive level, the natural numbers $0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ themselves represent the kind of infinity where a simple process—in this case, adding 1—is repeated without end. An infinity that involves endless repetition was called by the Greeks a *potential infinity*. They contrasted it with *actual infinity*—a somehow completed infinite totality—which was considered unacceptable or downright contradictory.

The legendary opponent of infinity was Zeno of Elea, who lived around 450 BCE. Zeno posed certain “paradoxes of the infinite,” which we know only from Aristotle, who described the paradoxes only to debunk them, so we do not really know what Zeno meant by them or how they

were originally stated. It will become clear, however, that Zeno accepted potential infinity while rejecting actual infinity.

A typical Zeno paradox is his first, the *paradox of the dichotomy*, in which he argues that motion is impossible because

before any distance can be traversed, half the distance must be traversed [and so on], that these half distances are infinite in number, and that it is impossible to traverse distances infinite in number. (Aristotle, *Physics*, bk. 8, chap. 8, 263a)

Apparently, Zeno is arguing that the infinite sequence of events

reaching 1/2 way
reaching 1/4 way
reaching 1/8 way
...

cannot be completed. Aristotle answers, a few lines below this statement, that

the element of infinity is present in the time no less than in the distance.

In other words, if one can conceive an infinite sequence of places

1/2 way, 1/4 way, 1/8 way,

then one can conceive an infinite sequence of times at which

1/2 way is reached, 1/4 way is reached, 1/8 way is reached,

Thus if Zeno is willing to admit the potential infinity of places, he has to admit the potential infinity of times. It is not a question of *completing* an infinity but only of correlating one potential infinity with another. We claim only that each of the places can be reached at a certain time; we do not have to consider the totality of places or the totality of times.

At any rate, after Zeno, Greek mathematicians handled questions about infinity by this style of argument—dealing with members of a potential infinity one by one rather than in their totality. The “actual infinity scare” was nevertheless productive, because it led to a very subtle understanding of the relation between the continuous and the discrete.

1.6 EUDOXUS

Eudoxus of Cnidus, who lived from approximately 390 BCE to 330 BCE, was a student of Plato and is believed to have taught Aristotle. His most important accomplishments are the **theory of proportions** and the **method of exhaustion**. Together, they form the summit of the Greek treatment of infinity, and they come down to us mainly through the exposition in book 5 of Euclid's *Elements*. In particular, the theory of proportions was the best treatment of rational and irrational quantities available until the nineteenth century. Indeed, it is probably the best treatment possible as long as one rejects actual infinity, which most mathematicians did until the 1870s.

The theory of proportions deals with “magnitudes” (typically lengths) and their relation to “numbers,” which are natural numbers. It thereby builds a bridge between the two worlds separated by the Pythagoreans: the world of magnitudes, which vary *continuously*, and the world of counting, where numbers jump *discretely* from each number to its successor.

The theory is complicated somewhat because the Greeks thought in terms of ratios of magnitudes and ratios of numbers, without having the algebraic machinery of fractions that makes ratios easy to handle. We can understand the ratio of natural numbers m and n as the fraction m/n , so we will write the ratio of lengths a and b as the fraction a/b .¹ The key idea of Eudoxus is that ratios of lengths, a/b and c/d , are equal if and only if, for *each* natural number ratio m/n ,

$$\frac{m}{n} < \frac{a}{b} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \frac{m}{n} < \frac{c}{d}.$$

Equivalently (and this is how Eudoxus put it), for each natural number pair m and n ,

$$mb < na \quad \text{if and only if} \quad md < nc.$$

Thus the infinity of natural number pairs m, n is behind the definition of equality of length ratios, but only potentially so, because equality

1. It may seem unwieldy to work with ratios of lengths rather than just lengths, but in fact length is a *relative* concept and only the ratio of lengths is absolute. When we say length $a = 3$, for example, we really mean that 3 is the ratio of a to the unit length. In chapter 9 we will see that the relative concept of length is a specific characteristic of Euclidean geometry.

depends on a single (though arbitrary) pair m, n . In defining unequal length ratios, infinity can be avoided completely, because one *particular* pair can witness inequality. Namely, if $a/b < c/d$ then there is a particular m/n such that

$$\frac{a}{b} < \frac{m}{n} < \frac{c}{d},$$

and likewise, if $c/d < a/b$ then there is a particular m/n between c/d and a/b . Today we would say that ratios of lengths are *separable* by ratios of natural numbers.

The Archimedean Axiom

The assumption that natural number ratios separate ratios of lengths is equivalent to a property later called the *Archimedean property*: if $a/b > 0$ then $a/b > m/n > 0$ for some natural numbers m and n . It follows, obviously, that in fact $a/b > 1/n$, so $na > b$. This gives the usual statement of the **Archimedean axiom**: *if a and b are any nonzero lengths, then there is a natural number n such that $na > b$.*

Another statement of the Archimedean axiom is: *there is no ratio a/b so small that $0 < a/b < 1/n$ for each natural number n , or more concisely, there are no infinitesimals.* This property was assumed by Euclid and Archimedes (hence the name), but some later mathematicians, such as Leibniz, thought that infinitesimals exist. We will see in chapter 4 that the existence of infinitesimals was a big issue in the development of calculus.

Mathematical practice today has translated Eudoxus's theory into our concept of the **real number system** \mathbb{R} . The ratios of lengths are the non-negative real numbers, and among them lie the nonnegative **rational numbers**, which are the ratios m/n of natural numbers. Any two distinct real numbers are separated by a rational number, so there are no infinitesimals in \mathbb{R} . Conversely, each real number is determined by the rational numbers less than it and the rational numbers greater than it. Exactly how this came about, and what the real numbers *are*, is explained in chapter 11. It turns out that separation by rational numbers is the key to answering this question.

The Method of Exhaustion

We discuss the method of exhaustion only briefly here, because it is a generalization of the theory of proportions. Also, the best examples of the method occur in the work of Euclid and Archimedes, discussed in

chapter 2. The basic idea is to approximate an “unknown quantity,” such as the area or volume of a curved region, by “known quantities” such as areas of triangles or volumes of prisms. This generalizes the idea of approximating a ratio of lengths by ratios of natural numbers. Generally, there is a potential infinity of approximating objects, but as long as they come “arbitrarily close” to the unknown quantity it is possible to draw conclusions without appealing to actual infinity.

An example is approximation of the circle by polygons, shown in figure 1.9, which allows us to draw the conclusion that the area of the circle is proportional to the square of its radius.

Figure 1.9 shows polygons approximating the circle from inside and outside. Only the first two approximations are shown, but one can imagine a continuation of the sequence by repeatedly doubling the number of sides. It is clear that the area of the gap between inner and outer polygons becomes arbitrarily small in the process, and hence both inner and outer polygons come arbitrarily close to the circle in area.

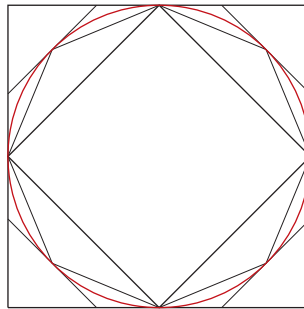


Figure 1.9 : Approximating the circle by polygons

Also, the area of each polygon P_n is a sum of triangles, whose area $P_n(R)$ for radius R is known and proportional to R^2 . Now comes a typical example of reasoning “by exhaustion”: suppose that the area $C(R)$ of the circle of radius R is *not* proportional to R^2 . Thus, if we compare circles of radius R and R' we have either

$$C(R)/C(R') < R^2/R'^2$$

or

$$C(R)/C(R') > R^2/R'^2.$$

If $C(R)/C(R') < R^2/R'^2$, then by choosing n so that $P_n(R)$ is sufficiently close to $C(R)$ and $P_n(R')$ is sufficiently close to $C(R')$, we will get

$$P_n(R)/P_n(R') < R^2/R'^2,$$

which is a contradiction. If $C(R)/C(R') < R^2/R'^2$ we get a similar contradiction. Therefore *the only possibility is that* $C(R)/C(R') = R^2/R'^2$.

We have established what we want by *exhausting* all other possibilities. This is what “exhaustion” means in the method of exhaustion. Notice also that we used only the potential infinity of polygons by going only far enough to contradict a given inequality. This is typical of the method.

1.7 REMARKS

We have seen in the development of Greek mathematics many topics considered tricky in undergraduate mathematics today, such as proof by contradiction, the use of infinity, and the idea of choosing a “sufficiently close” approximation. This just goes to show, in my opinion, that ancient mathematics is good training in the art of proof.

At the same time, we have seen that ancient arguments can often be streamlined by the use of algebraic symbolism, and the art of algebra was missing in ancient times.

The other thing missing, in what we know of this early stage, was the systematic deduction of theorems from axioms. The art of **axiomatics** also began in ancient times, as we will see in the next chapter.

Index



- 3-sphere, 253
- A_n *see* alternating group
- abacus, 64
- Abel's theorem, 243
- Abel, Niels Henrik, 160
 - introduced genus concept, 187
 - in integral calculus, 243
- AC *see* axiom of choice
- ACA_0 , 397
 - minimal model, 397
- accumulation point, 332
- Adams, John, 125
- Adams, John Quincy, 125
- addition formula for sine, 116
- adequacy, 125
- al-Haytham, Hasan ibn, 129, 203
- al-Khwārizmī, Muḥammad ibn Mūsā, 63
- al-Qūhī, Abū Sahl Wayjan ibn Rustam, 107
- Alberti, Leon Battista, 52
 - method of perspective drawing, 52
- alephs, 313
- Alexander, James, 256
- algebra, 61
 - and AC, 339
 - as “universal arithmetick,” 68
 - as method of proof, 68
 - axioms, 69
 - Boolean, 347
 - fundamental theorem, 70, 73, 191
 - needed for Bézout's theorem, 104
 - homological, 261
 - in Euclid's common notions, 19
 - invaded by continuum, 191
 - linear, 81
 - modern, 73
 - of logic, 347
 - origin of word, 63
 - powered calculus, 110
 - real fundamental theorem, 192
- algebraic
 - axioms, 317
 - closure, 329
 - curve, 92, 97
 - as Riemann surface, 240, 241
 - tangent, 98
 - function, 138
 - Dedekind-Weber theory, 187, 262
 - field, 187
 - integral of, 244
 - with nonelementary integral, 139
- geometry, 85, 92
- integer, 81, 178
 - definition, 178
 - number, 61, 81, 164
 - definition, 175
 - field, 174, 177
 - minimal polynomial, 175
 - number theory, 84, 171
 - structure
 - from incidence axioms, 40, 59
 - topology, 261
- algorithm
 - defined by Post, 361
 - Dehn's, 250
 - Euclidean, 7, 29
 - origin of word, 63
- alternating group, 88
- alternative field, 91
- altitude concurrence theorem, 107
- analysis
 - and AC, 332
 - arithmetization of, 263
 - as second-order arithmetic, 393
 - commonality with logic, 380
 - constructive, 393, 395
 - foundations of, 263
 - nonstandard, 328
 - tree arguments in, 358

- angle
 - equality, 44
 - in spherical geometry, 204
 - measure, 48
- anthyphaeresis, 7
- antiderivative, 133
- Apollonius of Perga, 93
- arc length, 97
 - by calculus, 133
 - formula, 134
 - of cubic curves, 135
 - of ellipse
 - as elliptic integral, 140
 - of equiangular spiral, 97, 112
 - of hyperbola
 - as elliptic integral, 140
 - of lemniscate, 141, 160
- Archimedean axiom, 13, 45
 - implies no infinitesimals, 13, 45
- Archimedes, 13
 - area of parabolic segment, 126
 - by rectangle approximation, 129
 - Method*, 143
 - volume of sphere, 126
 - by comparing with cylinder, 127
- area, 27
 - by rectangle approximation, 128, 269
 - equality, 27
 - of parabolic segment, 126
 - via geometric series, 126
 - of spherical triangle, 204
 - and angle sum, 205
 - of triangle, 28
- Argand, Jean-Robert, 194
- Aristotle, 10, 12
- arithmetic
 - comprehension, 396, 397
 - not constructive, 397
 - not provable in RCA_0 , 397
 - mod 2, 347, 349
 - of cardinal numbers, 312
 - second order, 393
 - transfinite recursion, 402
- arithmetization, 263
 - of analysis, 263
 - depends on sets, 291
 - of continuity, 263
 - of geometry, 263, 266
 - of syntax, 327, 383
- Artin, Emil, 250
- Aryabhata, 122
- Aryabhata II, 147
- ASA, 21
- associative law, 76
 - for addition, 77
 - for multiplication, 77
- asymptotic lines, 203
- ATR_0 , 401
- Aubrey, John, 25
- automorphism, 176
- axiom *see also* axioms
 - Archimedean, 13, 45
 - arithmetic comprehension, 397
 - countable choice, 342
 - Dedekind, 46
 - dependent choice, 343
 - empty set, 324
 - extensionality, 324
 - first order, 319
 - foundation, 324, 325
 - induction, 186
 - in PA, 317
 - of choice, 231, 313, 329
 - of infinity, 294, 310, 324, 325
 - pairing, 324
 - parallel, 18, 22, 203
 - and non-Euclidean geometry, 39
 - equivalents, 203
 - Pasch's, 41, 42
 - Playfair's, 19, 24, 25
 - power set, 310, 325
 - recursive comprehension, 396
 - replacement, 310, 325
 - due to Fraenkel, 325
 - SAS, 20
 - second order, 319
 - union, 324
- axiom of choice, 231, 313, 329
 - and algebra, 339
 - and analysis, 332
 - and existence
 - of spanning tree, 234, 331
 - and graph theory, 331
 - and infinity, 330
 - and measure theory, 334
 - and set theory, 337
 - equivalent to
 - existence of basis, 340
 - existence of spanning tree, 331
 - well-ordering theorem, 337
 - Zorn's lemma, 339
 - gives nonmeasurable set, 329
 - introduced by Zermelo, 329
 - orders sets by cardinality, 329
- axiomatics, 15

- axioms
 - congruence, 44
 - define structure, 226
 - field, 40
 - for arithmetic, 316
 - for geometry, 320
 - for open sets, 289
 - for predicate logic, 347
 - for probability theory, 144
 - for propositional logic, 351
 - formerly theorems, 80
 - group, 76
 - incidence, 39, 40
 - linear order, 41
 - models of, 226
 - of algebra, 69
 - of equality, 77
 - of Euclid, 17
 - gaps, 39
 - of predicate logic, 357
 - of weaker choice, 330, 342
 - ordered field, 41
 - Peano arithmetic, 317
 - projective plane, 57
 - ring, 80
 - set existence, 393
 - set theory, 316, 324
 - vector space, 83
 - Zermelo-Fraenkel, 324
 - ZF minus infinity, 326
- Banach, Stefan, 329
- Banach-Tarski paradox, 329, 336
- Basel problem, 120
- basis
 - Hamel, 340
 - of vector space, 83, 187, 329
 - by Zorn's lemma, 340
- Beltrami, Eugenio, 202
 - conformal models, 221
 - mapped surfaces to plane, 217
 - models of non-Euclidean geometry, 219, 316
 - in ordinary mathematics, 220
 - projective disk model, 222
 - validity of non-Euclidean geometry, 220
- Berkeley, George, 110
 - ghosts of departed quantities, 130
- Bernoulli, Daniel, 268
 - on modes of vibration, 268
- Bernoulli, Jakob, 120
 - arc length of lemniscate, 141, 160
 - integral for π , 138
 - posed catenary problem, 211
 - related integration to Diophantus, 142
 - thought $\sqrt{1-x^4}$ cannot be rationalized, 156
- Bernoulli, Johann, 120
 - solved catenary problem, 211
- Bézout's theorem, 103
 - concepts required, 104
- big five, 400
- binary tree, 301, 380
 - in analysis, 399
 - in weak König lemma, 358, 380
- binomial
 - coefficient, 118
 - series, 117, 119
 - theorem, 117
 - for fractional exponent, 119
- Bolyai, Farkas, 203
- Bolyai, Janos, 202
 - published hyperbolic geometry, 219
- Bolzano, Bernard, 191
 - and foundations of calculus, 201
 - continuous nondifferentiable function, 274
 - definition of continuity, 196
 - noticed intermediate value theorem, 196
 - Paradoxes of the Infinite*, 311
- Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem
 - provable in ACA_0 , 398
 - unprovable in constructive analysis, 393
- Bombelli, Rafael, 61, 67, 68
 - and equation $x^3 = 15x + 4$, 67
 - calculated with i , 68
- Boole, George, 347
- Boolean algebra, 347, 349
- Boolean function, 348
- Borel, Émile, 280
 - encoded continuous functions by reals, 286
- Bosse, Abraham, 55
 - frontispiece to Hobbes's *Leviathan*, 293
- Brahmagupta, 64
- branch point, 241
 - picture, 242
- Bring, Erland, 193
- Brouwer, Luitzen Egbertus Jan, 303
 - fixed point theorem, 394
 - intuitionism, 394
 - invariance of dimension, 303, 315, 394
 - invariance of domain, 394

- Brouwer, Luitzen Egbertus Jan (*continued*)
 rejected existence without construction, 394
 rejected own fixed point theorem, 394
 rejected standard theorems of analysis, 394
 topological theorems
 equivalent to weak König lemma, 400
 are nonconstructive, 400
- ℂ *see* complex numbers
- calculus, 110
 and infinitesimals, 13
 foundations of, 201
 fundamental theorem, 132
 infinitesimal, 130
 of series, 136
- Calcut, Jack, 170
- Cantor, Georg
 assumed well-ordering of every set, 313
 continuum hypothesis, 313
 discovered there is no largest set, 291
 discovered uncountability, 291
 downplayed uncountability at first, 296
 generalized the diagonal argument, 299
 introduced ordinal numbers, 303
 new way to transcendental numbers, 296
 theorems about closed and perfect sets, 401
- Cantor-Bendixson theorem, 401
 not provable in ATR_0 , 402
 provable in $\Pi_1^1-CA_0$, 401
- Cantor-Bernstein theorem, 314
- Cardano, Gerolamo
 Ars magna, 65
 formula, 66
- cardinal number, 312
 arithmetic, 312
- cardinality, 294, 329
 of unit square, 301
- Cartesian product, 313
- casting out nines, 147
- category theory, 261, 311
- catenary, 210
- Cauchy convergence criterion
 provable in ACA_0 , 398
- Cauchy, Augustin-Louis
 and foundations of calculus, 201
 convergence criterion, 265
 definition of limit, 268
 mistake about continuity, 276
- Cavalieri, Bonaventura, 127
- Cayley, Arthur
 groups as permutation groups, 76
 projective maps of the disk, 221
- Ceitin, G. S., 376
- cellular automaton, 377
- central projection, 217
- CH *see* continuum hypothesis
- chord construction, 152
- Church, Alonzo
 defined computability, 367
 system of propositional logic, 351
 unsolved *Entscheidungsproblem*, 371
- Church-Turing thesis, 367, 383
- circle
 division by rational points, 170
 parametric equations, 153
 rational points on, 151
- circumference on the sphere, 216
- Clebsch, Alfred, 163
- closed path, 231
- closed set, 288, 401
- Cohen, Paul
 invented forcing, 345
 model of $ZF+AC$ but not CH, 345
 models of ZF, 331
- combinatorics, 146
- commutative law
 for Euclid's product, 28
 of multiplication, 78
- compactness, 279
 defined by Heine-Borel property, 280
 in topological space, 290
 definition, 281
- completeness
 as convergence property, 264
 as least upper bound property, 198, 264
 as nested interval property, 264
 of line, 45
 of predicate logic
 proved by Gödel, 357
 of propositional logic
 proved by Post, 352
 of real numbers, 198
- completing the square, 62
- complex numbers, 78
 are noncontradictory, 78
 geometry of, 165, 223
 Hamilton definition, 78
- comprehension
 arithmetic, 396
 Π_1^1 , 402
 recursive, 396

- computable function, 369
 - unrecognizability, 369
- computable set, 364
- computably enumerable induction, 395
- computably enumerable set, 363
 - but not computable, 364
- computation, 347
- Con(PA)
 - expressible in PA, 386
 - not provable in PA, 386
 - provable in ATR_0 , 402
 - proved by Gentzen, 386
- configuration word, 373
- congruence
 - axioms, 44
 - class, 148, 175, 185
 - has properties of equality, 146
 - modulo a prime, 149
 - modulo an ideal, 185
 - modulo an integer, 146
 - modulo an irreducible polynomial, 175
 - definition, 175
- conic sections, 93
 - degenerate, 96
 - in model of $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2$, 100
 - points at infinity, 100
 - same in projective view, 100
- connected graph, 232
- connectives, 348
- consistency, 47
 - of algebraic axioms, 317
 - of complex numbers, 78
 - of Euclidean geometry, 323
 - of non-Euclidean geometry, 220
 - of PA, 386
 - proved by ε_0 -induction, 381
 - proved by Gentzen, 386
 - of predicate logic, 347, 360
 - of propositional logic
 - proved by Post, 352
 - of \mathbb{R} , 49
 - of real number axioms, 323
 - of set theory, 312
 - proof
 - for propositional logic, 355
 - reduced to question in PA, 386
 - unprovability of, 381
- constructible sets, 344
- construction
 - by computation, 393
 - by straightedge and compass, 17, 45, 85
 - defines constructible numbers, 227
- constructive analysis, 393, 395
 - theorems not provable in, 393
- constructivity, 393
 - and intuitionism, 394
- continuity, 195
 - and topology, 241
 - Bolzano definition, 196, 266
 - quantifiers in, 356
 - Cauchy's mistake, 276
 - does not imply differentiability, 273
 - Hausdorff definition, 196
 - in terms of open sets, 289
 - of function
 - at a point, 269
 - over an interval, 269
 - sequential, 333
 - uniform, 269
- continuous function, 196, 254, 263, 266
 - almost everywhere, 273
 - and integral, 267–270
 - as a trigonometric series, 268
 - encoded by real number, 284
 - from sequence of real numbers, 285
 - not uniformly so, 271, 279
 - nowhere differentiable, 274
 - on closed interval, 281
 - has Riemann integral, 282
 - takes extreme values, 283
- continuum, 291
 - hypothesis, 313, 346
 - consistent with ZF+AC, 346
 - problem, 308, 313
- convergence
 - Cauchy criterion, 265
 - monotonic, 397
 - nonuniform, 277
 - of sequence of numbers, 264
 - uniform, 278
- coordinates, 92
 - Cartesian, 95
 - complex, 104
 - in calculus, 110
- cosine
 - power series, 115
 - rate of change, 123
- countable additivity, 272
- countable choice, 342
- countable ordinal, 308
 - ε_0 , 381, 389
- countable set, 294, 295
 - examples, 295
 - has Lebesgue measure zero, 272
- counting board, 82

- covering
 - branched, 242
 - by plane, 246
 - tiled with hyperbolic polygons, 247
 - tiled with polygons, 246
 - motion group, 248
 - of genus 2 surface, 247
 - of nonorientable surface, 246
 - of real projective plane by sphere, 245
 - of torus, 246
 - unbranched, 246
- Cramer's rule, 82
- crisis of foundations, 1
 - provoked by calculus, 111
 - provoked by irrationality, 39
 - provoked by set theory, 291
- cube, 86
 - symmetry group, 86
 - isomorphic to S_4 , 88
- cubic curves, 100
 - arc length, 135
 - in Diophantus, 162
 - Newton classification, 102
 - nonsingular, 102
 - projective view, 102
 - with crossing, 102
 - with cusp, 102
 - with isolated point, 102
- curvature, 210, 212
 - center of, 212
 - constant, 212
 - Gaussian, 212
 - geodesic, 215
 - of a plane curve, 212
 - of space, 220
 - of surfaces, 212
 - principal, 212
 - radius of, 212
- curve
 - $y^2 = 1 - x^4$, 157
 - parametric equations, 161
 - algebraic, 92, 97, 266
 - complex, 104
 - cubic, 100, 162
 - defined by formula, 266
 - elliptic, 160, 161
 - genus, 187
 - homotopy of, 247
 - in real projective plane, 100
 - mechanical, 97, 110
 - nonalgebraic, 97, 110
 - of constant curvature, 212
 - projective, 104
 - singularities, 102
 - snowflake, 274
 - space-filling, 263, 287
 - transcendental, 210, 267
- cuspidal, 102
 - picture, 250
- cut
 - elimination, 352
 - rule of inference, 352
- d'Alembert, Jean le Rond, 192, 194
- Dandelin, Germain Pierre, 94
- Darboux, Gaston, 274
 - function, 274
- de la Vallée Poussin, Charles, 190
- Dedekind axiom, 46
- Dedekind, Richard, 46
 - and invariance of dimension, 303
 - arithmetized the line, 263
 - axioms for arithmetic, 316
 - countability of algebraic numbers, 295
 - proof, 296
 - cuts, 46, 198
 - defined product of ideals, 181
 - definition of infinite set, 294
 - depends on AC, 330
 - definition of \mathbb{R} , 191, 197
 - implies least upper bound property, 191
 - dimension theorem, 85
 - nonunique prime factorization, 179
 - on induction, 319, 338
 - proof of infinity, 294
 - realized "ideal numbers" by ideals, 179
 - treated infinite sets as objects, 148
 - used vector spaces, 84
- definitions
 - as abbreviations, 36
 - by recursion or induction, 319, 338
 - impredicative, 402
- degree
 - of algebraic curve, 95
 - of algebraic number, 175
 - of field
 - as vector space over \mathbb{Q} , 84
 - of polynomial, 164
- Dehn, Max
 - algorithm, 250
 - and polygonal Jordan curve theorem, 237
 - and polyhedral volumes, 29
 - introduced word problem for groups, 249

- knot theory, 250
- solved word problem for surface groups, 249
- del Ferro, Scipione, 65, 66
- dependent choice, 343
 - and measurability, 344
- derivative as rate of change, 122
- Desargues, Girard, 56
 - on points at infinity, 100
- Desargues theorem, 55, 88
 - spatial proof, 56
- Descartes, René, 61, 68
 - algebraic geometry, 92, 95
 - factor theorem, 70, 73
 - and FTA, 192
 - folium, 99
 - on arc length, 97, 135
 - rejected nonalgebraic curves, 97
- determinant, 82
 - of knot, 260
- diagonal argument
 - disrupts axiomatics, 394
 - for computable functions, 369
 - for computably enumerable sets, 363, 382
 - for general sets, 299
 - for uncountability of $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$, 298
 - for uncountability of \mathbb{R} , 298
 - introduced by du Bois-Reymond, 299
 - paradoxes arising, 312
- differentiability, 273, 274
- differential geometry, 210
- differentiation
 - operation, 131
 - rule, 131
 - chain, 131
 - for inverse function, 131
 - for product, 131
- dimension, 302
 - invariance for vector space, 83
 - invariance under homeomorphisms, 303, 315
 - of \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R}^2 , 315
 - of field as vector space over \mathbb{Q} , 84
 - of vector space, 83
 - over a field, 84
- Diophantus, 142
 - and cubic curves, 162
 - and the equation $y^3 = x^2 + 2$, 171
 - chord construction, 163
 - in the light of algebra, 153
 - style of proof, 153
 - sum of squares identity, 169
 - tangent construction, 162
- Dirichlet function, 270
 - discontinuous everywhere, 273
 - has Lebesgue integral zero, 273
 - not Riemann-integrable, 270
- disk area and circumference, 111
- distance
 - defines “inside” and “outside,” 45
 - in Euclidean plane, 48, 265
 - in \mathbb{R}^n , 266
 - on curved surfaces, 215
- distributive law, 77
 - for quaternions, 79
 - in Euclid, 28
- division
 - of Gaussian integers, 168
 - of ideals, 183
 - property, 164
 - for Gaussian integers, 167
 - for polynomials, 164
 - for $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$, 173
 - with remainder, 164
- dodecahedron, 86
 - symmetry group, 86
 - isomorphic to A_5 , 88
- duplicating the cube, 84
- edge
 - directed, 231
 - of graph, 230, 231
- Eilenberg, Samuel, 261
- Einstein, Albert, 144
- Eisenstein, Gotthold, 193
- elementary functions, 139
- ellipse, 93
 - arc length, 140
 - equation, 96
 - focal property, 94
 - tangent and foci, 123
- elliptic
 - curve, 160, 161
 - as torus, 161
 - rational points, 162
 - function, 160
 - double periodicity, 160
 - geometry, 163
 - integral, 140, 160
- embedding
 - finite tree in plane, 236
 - of graph in plane, 235
 - Riemannian manifold in \mathbb{R}^n , 227

- Entscheidungsproblem*, 347
 - posed by Hilbert, 371
 - unsolvability via semigroup, 376
 - unsolved by Church and Turing, 371
 - ε_0 , 389
 - hidden occurrences in arithmetic, 390
 - is “inaccessible” in PA, 389
 - ε_0 -induction, 389
 - equality
 - axioms, 77
 - of angles, 44, 49
 - of areas, 27
 - of distances, 49
 - of line segments, 44
 - of rectangle and parallelogram, 27
 - of volume, 29
 - equation
 - cubic, 61, 64
 - solution, 65
 - of degree 45, 68
 - polynomial, 95
 - quadratic, 61, 62
 - quartic, 69
 - quintic, 69, 75
 - infinite series solution, 193
 - not solvable by radicals, 76
 - equiangular spiral, 97, 204
 - arc length, 112
 - is transcendental, 97, 210
 - equinumerous sets, 294
 - Euclid
 - assumed Archimedean axiom, 13
 - aware of induction, 29, 146
 - common notions, 2
 - resemble algebra, 19, 26
 - concept of area, 27
 - definitions, 36
 - distributive law, 28
 - Elements*, 1
 - admired by Lincoln, 16
 - axioms, 17
 - book 1, 19
 - book 5, 12, 45
 - books 7–9, 146
 - Byrne edition, 36
 - imitated by Spinoza, 16
 - model of proof, 16
 - regular polyhedra, 86
 - formula for Pythagorean triples, 150
 - found volume of tetrahedron, 29
 - geometric series, 32
 - infinitude of primes, 30
 - number theory, 29, 146
 - perfect numbers, 33
 - volume of tetrahedron, 33, 126
- Euclidean
 - algorithm, 7, 29
 - and irrationality, 8, 30
 - by division with remainder, 164
 - by repeated subtraction, 164
 - consequences, 31
 - for Gaussian integers, 164
 - for gcd, 146
 - for polynomials, 156
 - periodic on $\sqrt{2}$, 8
 - visual form, 8
 - line, 46
 - plane, 47
 - minimal model, 227
 - model, 48
 - space, 106
- Eudoxus of Cnidus, 1, 12
 - method of exhaustion, 12
 - theory of proportions, 12
- Euler characteristic, 239
 - and genus, 240
 - is a topological invariant, 241
 - of surface, 240
- Euler, Leonhard
 - even perfect numbers, 34
 - integer solution of $y^3 = x^2 + 2$, 171
 - justification, 172
 - launched graph theory, 229
 - on elliptic integrals, 160
 - polyhedron formula, 234, 236
 - product formula, 188
 - solution of Basel problem, 119
 - solved Königsberg bridges problem, 229
 - used algebraic numbers, 164
 - zeta function, 188
- existence
 - according to Hilbert, 379
 - and construction, 17, 199, 394
 - and freedom from contradiction, 379
 - depending on AC, 329, 330
 - of algebraic closure, 329
 - of maximal ideal, 329
 - of spanning tree, 233
 - depends on AC, 331
 - of vector space basis, 329
 - exponential function, 137
 - is elementary, 139
 - is nonalgebraic, 139
 - extreme value theorem, 191, 201, 282
 - implies FTA, 283
 - unprovable in constructive analysis, 393

- face
 - of graph on surface, 239
 - of plane graph, 235
 - of polyhedron, 235
- factor theorem, 70
- Fagnano, Giulio, 160
- falsification rules, 352
- falsification tree, 353
- Fano plane, 59
- Fermat, Pierre de, 95
 - adequality, 125
 - and the equation $y^3 = x^2 + 2$, 171
 - found rational points on curves, 153
 - four-square conjecture, 188
 - infinite descent, 154, 186
 - last theorem, 154
 - for fourth powers, 155
 - proved by Wiles, 188
 - little theorem, 149
 - on tangent to parabola, 124
- Ferrari, Lodovico, 69
- Fibonacci
 - Liber abaci*, 64
 - Liber quadratorum*, 64
 - proved sum of squares identity, 169
 - used casting out nines, 147
- field, 40, 61, 77
 - algebraic function, 187
 - algebraic number, 174
 - as field of congruence classes, 176
 - as vector space, 177
 - as vector space over \mathbb{Q} , 84
 - dimension, 84
 - automorphism, 176
 - axioms, 40, 80
 - from incidence axioms, 89
 - finite, 148
 - of congruence classes, 149
 - ordered, 41
- finite
 - field, 148
 - group, 75
 - ring, 148
- first order, 319
 - induction, 320
 - admits “alien intruders,” 320
 - logic, 320
 - theorems of ACA_0 are those of PA, 401
- focus, 94
- folium of Descartes, 39
- forcing, 345
- foundations
 - of analysis, 263
 - of calculus, 201
 - of geometry, 263
 - of mathematics, 316
 - of real numbers, 322
- Fourier, Joseph, 268
- Fox, Ralph, 256
- Fraenkel, Abraham, 316
- Fréchet, Maurice
 - introduced compactness, 279
 - nested sequence theorem, 290
- Frege, Gottlob, 347
 - Begriffsschrift*, 355
 - had complete predicate logic, 357
- Friedman, Harvey
 - reverse mathematics, 394
- FTA *see* fundamental theorem of algebra
- function, 139
 - algebraic, 138
 - as set of ordered pairs, 270
 - Boolean, 348
 - characteristic, 298
 - computable, 369
 - concept, 267
 - and integral concept, 268
 - continuous, 196, 254, 263, 266
 - and integral, 267–270
 - as a trigonometric series, 268
 - but not uniformly, 271
 - encoded by real number, 284
 - from sequence of real numbers, 285
 - nowhere differentiable, 274
 - Darboux, 274, 276
 - differentiable, 224
 - Dirichlet, 270
 - discontinuous, 270
 - elementary, 139
 - elliptic, 160
 - exponential, 137
 - Lebesgue integrable, 273
 - lemniscatic sine, 160
 - modular, 225
 - nonalgebraic, 139
 - defined by integral, 139
 - polynomial, 196
 - rational, 139
 - has elementary integral, 139
 - Riemann-integrable, 269
 - is continuous almost everywhere, 273
 - successor, 145, 317
 - for ordinals, 307
 - Thomae, 270
 - zeta, 188
- fundamental group, 248

- fundamental region, 225
- fundamental theorem
 - of algebra, 70, 73, 104, 191
 - and integration, 140
 - depends on continuity, 195
 - gaps in early proofs, 194
 - Laplace's attempted proof, 200
 - proof via d'Alembert's lemma, 194
 - of arithmetic, 31
 - of calculus, 132, 133
 - of general arithmetic, 199
 - as algebraist's FTA, 200
 - reduces FTA to odd-degree case, 200
 - of symmetric polynomials, 71
- fusible numbers, 392
 - have order type ε_0 , 392
- Galois, Evariste, 61, 74
 - theory, 74
- Gauss, Carl Friedrich
 - 1799 attempt to prove FTA, 195
 - 1816 attempt to prove FTA, 191, 195, 200
 - circumference in hyperbolic geometry, 216
 - discovered lemniscatic sine function, 160
 - dissertation, 193
 - introduced Gaussian integers, 164
 - inverted elliptic integrals, 160
 - prime number conjecture, 189
 - proof that $\binom{n}{k}$ is an integer, 118
 - research on hyperbolic geometry, 219
 - sphere rotations as complex functions, 210, 223
- Gaussian curvature, 212
 - constant, 213
- Gaussian elimination, 81
- Gaussian integers, 164
 - are algebraic integers, 164
 - associates, 170
 - division property, 167
 - Euclidean algorithm, 164
 - norm, 168
 - multiplicative property, 168
 - unique prime factorization, 164, 170
 - units, 170
- Gaussian prime, 168
 - divisor property, 170
 - factorization
 - existence, 169
 - uniqueness, 170
- gcd
 - ideal, 181
 - of Gaussian integers, 170
 - of polynomials, 156
 - gcd *see* greatest common divisor
- Gentzen, Gerhard
 - on the role of ordinal numbers
 - in consistency proofs, 386
 - proved consistency of PA, 381, 386
 - by ε_0 -induction, 389
 - second theorem on ε_0 , 389
 - sought cut elimination in logic, 352
- genus, 187, 228
 - and Euler characteristic, 240
 - by Riemann-Hurwitz formula, 262
 - of surface, 239
 - same as Abel's number p , 243
- geodesic, 215
 - curvature, 215
 - mapped to straight line, 217
 - triangle
- geometric algebra, 109
- geometric group theory, 250
- geometric series, 32, 119
 - for area of parabolic segment, 126
 - for volume of tetrahedron, 34
 - in Euclid, 32
- geometry
 - algebraic, 85, 92
 - arithmetization of, 263
 - axioms, 320
 - differential, 210
 - Euclidean
 - line of, 46
 - model, 92
 - foundations, 3
 - linear, 105, 109
 - n -dimensional Euclidean, 266
 - non-Euclidean, 39, 202
 - of complex numbers, 165, 223
 - of constant curvature, 215
 - projective, 39, 51, 55
 - Riemannian, 227, 266
 - spherical, 202, 266
- Girard, Albert, 71
- Gödel, Kurt
 - first incompleteness theorem, 384
 - letter to von Neumann, 378
 - model of ZF+AC+CH, 344
 - proved incompleteness by
 - arithmetization, 381, 383

- proved predicate logic complete, 347, 357
- second incompleteness theorem, 385
- golden ratio, 9
 - in regular pentagon, 10
 - is irrational, 10
- golden rectangle, 9
- Goodstein's theorem, 390
 - not provable in ACA_0 , 401
 - not provable in PA , 392
 - provable in ATR_0 , 402
- graph, 229
 - connected, 232
 - definition, 231
 - multigraph, 230
 - of regular polyhedron, 235
 - plane, 235
 - definition, 235
 - simple, 230
 - vertices and edges, 231
- graph minor theorem, 402
 - not provable in $\Pi_1^1-CA_0$, 402
- graph theory, 229
 - and AC , 331
 - origin of, 229
- Grassmann inner product, 321
 - gives Pythagorean length, 321
- Grassmann, Hermann
 - based arithmetic on induction, 80, 186
 - influenced Peano and Dedekind, 317
 - introduced inner product, 106
 - introduced vector spaces, 82
 - Lehrbuch der Arithmetik*, 80
 - proved field properties of \mathbb{Q} , 80
 - by induction, 318
 - vector space geometry, 105
- Graves, John, 78
 - octonions, 78, 89
- great circle, 202
 - as "line," 204
- greatest common divisor, 29
- ideal, 181
 - of Gaussian integers, 170
 - of polynomials, 156
- Gregory, James
 - arc length formula, 134
 - knew fundamental theorem of calculus, 136
- Grothendieck, Alexandre, 187
 - used transfinite induction, 340
- group, 73, 74
 - alternating, 88
 - axioms, 76
 - cohomology, 261
 - cyclic, 75
 - finite permutation, 75
 - fundamental, 248
 - of the torus, 248
 - homology, 261
 - of motions, 248
 - of quadratic equation, 75
 - of quintic equation, 75
 - permutation, 75
 - quotient, 74
 - symmetric, 75
 - word problem for, 249
- group theory, 61
 - geometric, 250
- \mathbb{H} *see* quaternion
- Hadamard, Jacques, 190
- halting problem, 370
- Hamel, Georg, 187, 339
 - basis, 339
- Hamilton, William Rowan, 78
 - definition of complex numbers, 78
 - highlighted associativity, 79
 - quaternions, 78, 89
- harmonic series, 113
- Harriot, Thomas, 68, 111
 - length of equiangular spiral, 97, 112
 - on area of spherical triangle, 204
- Hausdorff, Felix
 - defined topological space, 289
 - definition of continuity, 196, 290
 - nonmeasurable sets, 329, 336
- Heine, Eduard, 279
- Heine-Borel theorem, 280
- Heron, 50, 123
- Hilbert, David, 39
 - and consistency of \mathbb{R} , 49
 - congruence axioms, 44
 - derived \mathbb{R} from geometric axioms, 227, 287, 316
 - geometry axioms, 39
 - are categorical, 320
 - incidence axioms, 40
 - imply field axioms, 89
 - no complete hyperbolic surface in \mathbb{R}^3 , 216
 - on mathematical existence, 379
 - on projective plane axioms, 59
 - order axioms, 41
 - posed the *Entscheidungsproblem*, 347
 - problems, 323
 - program, 226, 323, 385

- Hilbert, David (*continued*)
 - put continuum problem first, 308, 346
 - second problem, 323
 - sought axioms for physics, 144
- Hobbes, Thomas, 110
 - denounced algebraic geometry, 101
 - in love with geometry, 25
 - Leviathan*, 293
- homeomorphism, 234, 290
 - invariance under, 241
 - local, 246
- homological algebra, 261
- homology
 - groups, 261
 - theory, 261
- homotopic curves, 247
- homotopy type theory, 262
- horizon, 54
 - as line at infinity, 55
- $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{P}^2$ *see* quaternion projective plane
- Huygens, Christiaan
 - on tractrix and pseudosphere, 210
 - solved catenary problem, 211
- hyperbola, 93
 - arc length, 140
 - equation, 96
 - parametric equations, 154
 - points at infinity, 100
- hyperbolic
 - geometry, 216
 - plane, 204, 223, 266
 - conformal models, 221
 - hyperboloid model, 322
 - model based on pseudosphere, 220
 - smoothly embeds in \mathbb{R}^5 , 227
 - trigonometry, 216
 - discovered by Minding, 216
- hyperboloid, 321
 - model
 - and conformal model, 322
 - of hyperbolic plane, 322
- icosahedron, 86
 - symmetry group, 86
 - isomorphic to A_5 , 88
- ideal, 178, 179
 - as set of multiples, 179
 - definition, 180
 - maximal, 184, 329
 - by transfinite induction, 187
 - by Zorn's lemma, 341
 - nonprincipal, 180
 - in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$, 180
 - prime, 183
 - definition, 184
 - principal, 180
 - product, 181
 - identity element, 76
 - impredicative definitions, 402
 - inaccessibility, 310
 - definition, 310
 - inaccessible set, 310
 - existence not provable, 311
 - needed for Solovay model, 344
 - incidence, 40
 - of circles, 45
 - incidence axioms, 39, 40
 - give algebraic structure, 40
 - in Euclid, 40
 - in Hilbert, 40
 - incompleteness, 381
 - for computably enumerable sets, 383
 - of *Principia Mathematica*, 381
 - induction, 145
 - as infinite descent, 30, 186
 - definition by, 317, 338
 - from well-ordering, 187, 305
 - history of, 186
 - in Euclid, 29, 146, 186
 - in graph theory, 233
 - in Grassmann, 80
 - in set theory, 324
 - Peano axiom, 186, 317
 - transfinite, 187, 326, 386
 - via base step, induction step, 30, 317
 - inequality
 - of length, 45
 - triangle, 50
 - infinite
 - decimal, 110
 - geometric series, 113
 - ordinal, 307
 - polynomial, 110
 - product, 120
 - for π , 121
 - for sine, 121
 - series, 113
 - for π , 115
 - solution of quintic equation, 193
 - set
 - as mathematical object, 198
 - Dedekind definition, 294
 - with no countable subset, 331
 - sum, 113

- infinite descent, 30
 - characterization of well-ordering, 343
 - in Fermat, 154
- infinitesimals, 13, 110, 130
 - and adequacy, 125
 - and calculus, 13, 46
 - as ghosts of departed quantities, 130
 - consistent with PA, 380
 - contradict Archimedean axiom, 45
 - criticized by Hobbes and Berkeley, 110
 - in first calculus textbook, 126
- infinity, 10
 - actual, 10, 291, 293
 - axiom of, 294
 - has no ceiling, 300
 - history of, 292
 - horizon line at, 293
 - in art, 292
 - potential, 10, 291, 292
- infinity axiom, 310
- inner product, 93
 - Grassmann, 321
 - introduced by Grassmann, 106
 - Minkowski, 109
 - replaces Pythagorean theorem, 93, 107
 - space, 321
- integers, 80
 - algebraic, 81, 178
 - definition, 178
 - from natural numbers, 284
 - of algebraic number field, 178
 - of $\mathbb{Q}(i)$, 178
 - of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$, 178
- integral, 132
 - concept, 268
 - defining nonalgebraic function, 139
 - definite, 132, 269
 - elliptic, 140
 - Lebesgue, 271
 - lemniscatic, 141
 - of algebraic function, 138
 - of rational function, 139
 - Riemann, 268
 - definition, 269
- integral domain, 185
 - if finite, is a field, 185
- integration and FTA, 140
- intermediate value theorem, 191, 196
 - proof using completeness of \mathbb{R} , 199
 - proves \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R}^2 not homeomorphic, 315
- intuitionism, 394
- invariance of dimension
 - for vector space, 83
 - under homeomorphisms, 303
 - proved by Brouwer, 303
- inverse element, 76
- inverse sine power series, 137
- inverse tangent
 - is elementary function, 139
 - power series, 115, 138
- inversion of power series, 137
- irrational numbers, 1, 6
 - include golden ratio, 10
 - include $\sqrt{2}$, 7
- irreducible, 157
- isometry, 109, 215
 - conditions for, 224
 - of the disk, 221
- isomorphic
 - fields, 46, 49
 - groups, 86, 88
 - orderings, 305
 - well-orderings, 308
- isosceles triangle theorem, 20
 - Pappus proof, 20
- Jacobi, Carl Gustav Jacob, 160
 - Fundamenta nova*, 188
 - geometry of elliptic functions, 163
- Jordan curve theorem, 237
 - polygonal, 237
- Klein, Felix, 248
 - images of constant curvature, 218
 - viewed hyperbolic geometry projectively, 221
- knot, 250
 - 3-colorability, 256
 - atlas, 261
 - determinant, 260
 - diagram, 255
 - invariants, 256
 - p -colorability, 256
 - definition, 258
 - theory, 250
 - trefoil, 252
- Koch curve, 274
- Kolmogorov, Andrey, 144
- König, Dénes
 - book on graph theory, 231
 - infinity lemma, 313
 - provable in ACA_0 , 398
- Königsberg bridges problem, 229
- Kreisel, Georg, 380
 - computable binary tree, 400

- Kronecker, Leopold
proved algebraist's FTA, 199
rejected existence without construction, 199
rejected FTA, 191
used vector spaces, 84
- Krull, Wolfgang, 187
- Kummer, Ernst Eduard, 178
sought "ideal numbers," 179
- Lagrange, Joseph-Louis
inversion, 193
used algebraic numbers, 164
- Lambert, Johann Heinrich
series solution of equation, 193
sphere of imaginary radius, 321
- Laplace, Pierre-Simon, 200
- law of excluded middle, 394
- least action, 50
- least upper bound
and nested intervals, 264
of set of ordinals, 308
- least upper bound property, 191
of real numbers, 197
proof by Dedekind cuts, 198
- Lebesgue integral, 271
- Lebesgue measure, 271
definition, 272
of countable set, 272
translation invariance, 335
- Lebesgue, Henri
integral, 271
measure, 271
definition, 272
- Legendre, Adrien-Marie, 189, 203
- Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm, 13
computational logic, 347
concept of tangent, 134
discovered determinants, 82
related integration to Diophantus, 142, 153
solved catenary problem, 211
thought in function terms, 139
used infinitesimals, 110, 130
- lemniscate, 141, 160
arc length, 141, 160
- lemniscatic sine, 160
- Leonardo da Vinci, 111
- Levi ben Gershon, 186
- l'Hopital, Marquis de, 125
- lifting a curve, 246
- limit, 110
argument, 116
of function, 268
of sequence of numbers, 264
ordinal, 303, 307
- line
at infinity
for central projection, 217
of hyperbolic plane, 287
of projective plane, 55
completeness of, 46
complex projective, 104
defined by linear equation, 49
of Euclidean geometry, 46
projective, 57
real number, 46
segment equality, 44
separates the plane, 42
- linear algebra, 62, 81
matches Euclidean geometry, 92, 105
- linear equations, 81
- linear independence, 83
- linear ordering, 41, 387
- little Desargues theorem, 91
- Llull, Ramon, 347
- Lobachevsky, Nikolai, 202
published hyperbolic geometry, 219
- logic, 347
first order, 320
predicate, 347
propositional, 347
- MacLane, Saunders, 261
- Mādhava, 115
series for π , 115, 130
rediscovered by calculus, 138
- Mandelbrot set, 288
- Markoff, Andrey, 371
- measure theory, 271
and AC, 334
- mechanics, 143
- Mercator, Nicolas, 136, 142
- Mersenne, Marin, 34
- method of exhaustion, 12
in Archimedes, 13
in Euclid, 13
used to justify calculus, 110
- Minding, Ferdinand
hyperbolic trigonometry, 216
negative curvature surfaces, 213
- Minkowski inner product, 321
- Minkowski space, 321
contains sphere of imaginary radius, 321
- Minkowski, Hermann, 321
- Möbius band, 244

- Möbius, August Ferdinand, 245
- model, 47
 - finite, 58, 226
 - guarantees consistency, 48
 - minimal
 - of ACA_0 , 397
 - of Euclidean plane, 227
 - of RCA_0 , 396
 - of abstract graph, 235
 - of axioms, 226
 - of Euclidean geometry, 92
 - of Euclidean plane, 48, 95, 265
 - of hyperbolic geometry, 219
 - of hyperbolic plane
 - based on pseudosphere, 220
 - conformal, 222
 - conformal disk, 222
 - half plane, 222
 - hemisphere, 222
 - projective, 222
 - of non-Euclidean geometry, 202
 - of projective geometry, 57, 202
 - of projective plane axioms, 58
 - of real projective plane, 213, 217
 - of the line, 265
 - of ZF
 - plus AC and CH, 344
 - plus AC but CH false, 345, 346
 - plus AC false, 331
 - plus DC and all sets measurable, 344
 - planar
 - of spherical geometry, 207
 - uniqueness
 - for Euclidean plane, 49
- modes of vibration, 113
 - and Fourier series, 143
 - as sums of sine waves, 268
 - picture, 114
- modus ponens, 352, 361
- monotonic convergence theorem, 397
 - not constructive, 397
 - not provable in RCA_0 , 397
 - provable in ACA_0 , 398
- Moufang, Ruth, 90
 - on projective planes, 91
- multigraph, 230
- multiplication, 27
 - nonassociative, 79, 89
 - noncommutative, 61, 89
 - of n -tuples, 82
 - of octonions, 79
 - of quaternions, 79
 - multiplicative property of Gaussian norm, 168
- multiplicity, 104
- Nash, John, 227
 - embedding theorem, 227
- natural logarithm
 - defined by integral, 136
 - inverted by Newton, 137
 - is elementary function, 139
 - power series, 136
- natural numbers, 12, 145
- neighborhood, 289
- nested interval property, 264
 - and Cauchy criterion, 265
- Newton, Isaac
 - anticipated Bézout's theorem, 103
 - based calculus on power series, 136
 - binomial series, 117, 119
 - calculus of power series, 110
 - ideas on continuous motion, 267
 - introduced tractrix, 210
 - inversion of power series, 137
 - knew fundamental theorem of calculus, 136
 - on chord and tangent constructions, 163
 - on cubic curves, 101
 - on spirals, 97
 - on symmetric functions, 71
 - physical intuition, 123
 - power series
 - for exponential, 137
 - for inverse sine, 137
 - for sine, 137
 - likened to infinite decimals, 142
 - sine formula, 116
 - Universal Arithmetick*, 68
- Noether, Emmy, 81, 261
- non-Euclidean geometry, 202
- nonmeasurable set, 329
- norm
 - in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$, 172
 - links algebraic integers to ordinary integers, 169
 - of Gaussian integers, 168
- number line, 45
- number theory, 145
 - algebraic, 84, 171
 - analytic, 188
 - elementary, 146
 - in Euclid, 29

- numbers
 - algebraic, 61, 81, 164
 - definition, 175
 - form countable set, 295
 - cardinal, 312
 - complex, 78
 - Hamilton definition, 78
 - constructible, 227, 323
 - fusible, 392
 - hypercomplex, 78
 - integral, 80
 - irrational, 1, 6
 - natural, 12, 145
 - ordinal, 303
 - perfect, 33
 - rational, 13
 - real, 13, 46
 - form uncountable set, 291
- Ⓞ *see* octonion
- octahedron, 86
 - symmetry group, 86
 - isomorphic to S_4 , 88
- octonion, 78
 - multiplication
 - is nonassociative, 79, 89
 - is noncommutative, 78, 79, 89
 - projective plane, 90
 - satisfies little Desargues, 91
 - projective space
 - does not exist, 90
- $\mathbb{O}P^2$ *see* octonion projective plane
- open ball, 289
- open set, 288, 401
 - axioms, 289
- order, 41
 - axioms, 41
- ordered field
 - axioms, 41
 - complete Archimedean, 46
 - rational numbers of, 44
- ordered pair, 48, 324
- ordering
 - linear, 304
 - of sets by rank, 308
 - partial, 304
 - total, 304
 - well-ordering, 304
- ordinal numbers, 303
 - countable, 308
 - exponential, 388
 - finite, 307
 - infinite, 307
 - introduced by Cantor, 303
 - limit of, 307
 - product, 388
 - realized by sets, 305
 - sum, 388
 - transfinite, 386
 - von Neumann definition, 306, 308
 - well-ordered by ϵ , 308
- Oresme, Nicole, 114
 - and harmonic series, 114
- orthogonality, 107
- P and NP, 377
- PA *see* Peano arithmetic 317
- Pappus, 20
 - configuration, 56
 - theorem, 55, 88
- parabola, 93
 - equation, 94, 96
 - point at infinity, 100
 - tangent, 98
- parallel axiom, 18, 203
 - and non-Euclidean geometry, 39
 - equivalents, 203
 - variants, 22
- parallelogram, 24
- parametric equations
 - for circle, 153
 - using circular functions, 158
 - for curve $y^2 = 1 - x^4$, 161
 - for curve $y^2 = p(x)$, 159
 - for curve $y^2 = x^3$, 251
 - for hyperbola, 154
 - for quadratic curve, 153, 154
 - found by calculus, 159
 - rational, 154
- Pascal's triangle, 117
- Pascal, Blaise, 186
 - induction, 186
- Pasch, Moritz, 41
- path
 - closed, 231
 - definition, 231
 - polygonal, 235
 - simple, 231
- path-connected, 235, 315
- Peano arithmetic, 317
 - axioms, 317
 - can arithmetize syntax, 384
 - same as ZF–Infinity, 326
- Peano axioms
 - are categorical, 319

- first order, 320
 - admit “alien intruders,” 327
- in reverse mathematics, 395
- Peano, Giuseppe
 - axioms for arithmetic, 316
 - induction axiom, 186
 - space-filling curve, 287
 - symbolism adopted by Russell, 355
 - vector space axioms, 83, 316
 - are categorical, 320
- perfect number, 33
- perfect set, 401
- perfect set theorem, 401
 - provable in ATR_0 , 401
- periodicity, 160
 - fundamental region, 225
 - of modular function, 225
- permutation, 75
 - even, 88
 - group, 75
 - in geometry, 85
 - odd, 88
 - product, 75
- perspective drawing, 51
 - Alberti method, 52
 - horizon, 54
 - without measurement, 53
- physical intuition, 123
- π
 - infinite series, 115
 - Wallis product, 121
- $\Pi_1^1\text{-CA}_0$, 401
- plane
 - Euclidean, 47
 - Fano, 59
 - hyperbolic, 204
 - projective, 57
 - real, 57
- Plato, 12, 65
- Playfair, John, 24
- Poincaré, Henri
 - applied hyperbolic geometry
 - to group theory, 226
 - to linear fractional functions, 226
 - to topology, 226, 248
 - founded algebraic topology, 261
 - hyperboloid model, 322
 - introduced fundamental group, 248, 261
 - on arithmetization, 263
 - on topological reasoning, 165
- points at infinity, 58, 100
 - of hyperbola, 100
 - of parabola, 100
 - of parallels, 100
 - used by Desargues, 100
- Polthier, Konrad, 322
- polyhedron
 - face, 235
 - formula, 234
 - regular, 86
 - graph of, 235
- polynomial, 69
 - division property, 164
 - function, 196
 - irreducible, 157
 - minimal, 175
 - real
 - has conjugate roots, 192
 - ring, 175
 - unique prime factorization, 157
- Post, Emil
 - aware of incompleteness, 381
 - discovered algorithmic unsolvability, 365
 - discovered incompleteness, 365
 - formalized concept of algorithm, 361
 - generalized idea of rule of inference, 361
 - mechanized *Principia Mathematica*, 347, 361
 - normal system, 362
 - production rules, 362
 - proved completeness and consistency
 - for propositional logic, 352, 361
 - recursive sets, 364
 - recursively enumerable sets, 363
 - unsolved word problem for semigroups, 371
- power series, 110
 - behave like polynomials, 120
 - definition, 119
 - for binomial, 119
 - for circular functions, 115
 - for cosine, 115
 - for exponential function, 137
 - for inverse sine, 137
 - for inverse tangent, 115, 138
 - for natural logarithm, 136
 - for sine, 115, 120, 137
 - fundamental for Newton, 136
- power set, 299, 325
 - is larger than the set, 299
 - of \mathbb{N} as binary tree, 301
- power set axiom, 310
- predicate logic, 347, 355
 - axioms, 357
 - completeness, 357, 381

- predicate logic (*continued*)
 - completeness proof, 359
 - is nonconstructive, 360
 - consistency proof, 360
 - constants, 357
 - falsification rules, 357
 - language, 355
 - rules of inference, 357
- predicates, 356
- prime divisor property, 31
- prime factorization
 - existence, 146
 - uniqueness, 146
- prime number theorem, 189
- primes, 30
 - Gaussian, 168
 - ideal, 183
 - infinitely many, 146
 - Euclid proof, 30
 - Euler proof, 189
 - Mersenne, 34
 - of $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$, 173
- primitive recursive arithmetic, 389
- Principia Mathematica*, 347
- prism, 35
- probability theory, 144, 328
 - Kolmogorov axioms, 144
- product
 - Cartesian, 313
 - of ideals, 181
 - of permutations, 75
 - of principal curvatures, 212
- projective geometry, 39, 51, 55, 202
 - finite model, 58
 - model, 202
 - real model, 58
- projective line, 57
 - complex, 104, 208, 241
- projective plane
 - axioms, 57
 - additional, 58
 - and algebra, 88
 - finite, 58
 - line at infinity, 55
 - octonion, 90
 - quaternion, 89
 - real, 55
 - is one sided, 244
 - models axioms, 58
- projective space, 56
 - quaternion, 90
 - satisfies Desargues, 90
- proof
 - by algebra, 68
 - by induction, 317
 - cut-free, 352
 - expanded by algebra, 92
 - has tree shape, 352
 - in Diophantus, 153
 - tree, 353
 - with computer assistance, 403
- proposition, 348
- propositional logic, 347, 348
 - axioms, 351, 355
 - completeness, 352
 - consistency, 352
 - consistency proof, 355
 - falsification rules, 353
 - rules of inference, 355
 - satisfiability, 350
 - validity, 350
- pseudosphere, 210
 - has constant curvature, 213
 - used to model hyperbolic plane, 220
- Ptolemy
 - Almagest*, 167
 - Planisphere*, 208
- Pythagorean theorem, 1, 25
 - and arc length formula, 134
 - and area concept, 27
 - depends on parallel axiom, 203
 - impressed Hobbes, 25
 - motivates definition of distance, 48
 - origins, 3
 - proof, 26
 - replaced by inner product, 93, 107
 - visualized, 2
- Pythagorean triples, 1, 4, 150
 - in Euclid, 150
 - in Plimpton 322, 4–6
 - in proof by Fermat, 155
 - primitive, 150
 - via rational points on circle, 153
- \mathbb{Q} *see* rational numbers
- $\mathbb{Q}(i)$, 178
- $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$, 178
- $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, 175
- quadratic curve
 - curve
 - is conic section, 96
 - parameterization, 153, 154
 - equation, 61, 62
- quantifier-free property, 395

- quantifiers, 356
 - defining continuity, 356
 - defining uniform continuity, 356
- quaternion, 78
 - definition, 79
 - multiplication, 79
 - is noncommutative, 78, 89
 - projective plane, 89
 - satisfies Desargues, 90
 - projective space, 90
- quintic equation, 69, 75
 - infinite series solution, 193
 - not solvable by radicals, 76
- quotient
 - by maximal ideal, 185
 - by prime ideal, 185
 - cyclic, 75
 - in division with remainder, 164
 - of groups, 74
 - of ring by ideal, 185
- Qurra, Thābit ibn, 203
- \mathbb{R} *see* real numbers
- radical, 74
- rank ordering of sets, 308
- rate of change, 122
 - as quotient of infinitesimals, 130
 - of cosine, 123
 - of sine, 123
- rational functions, 139
 - analogous to rational numbers, 153
 - integration of, 139
 - parameterization by, 154
 - impossible for $y^2 = 1 - x^4$, 156, 157
- rational numbers, 13
 - from integers, 284
 - in ordered field, 44
- rational points
 - are countable, 272
 - have measure zero, 272
 - on circle, 151
 - on elliptic curves, 162
- RCA_0 , 395
 - minimal model, 396
- real numbers, 13
 - algebraic characterization, 46, 287
 - and continuity, 195
 - as decimal expansions, 285
 - axioms for, 47
 - completeness, 198, 264
 - Dedekind definition, 197
 - equinumerous with
 - branches of binary tree, 301
 - closed interval, 301
 - open interval, 300
 - power set of \mathbb{N} , 301
 - unit square, 301
 - form uncountable set, 212
 - proof, 297
 - foundations of, 322
 - from rational numbers, 285
 - least upper bound property, 197
 - model the line, 265
- real projective plane, 55, 57, 89
 - curves in, 100
 - has constant curvature, 213
 - includes point at infinity, 100
 - is one-sided, 244
 - models projective plane axioms, 57
 - sphere model, 213
- rectangle as product of sides, 27
- recursive *see* computable
- recursive comprehension, 396
- reflection
 - of sphere, 223
 - shortest path property, 50
- regular polyhedra, 86
- Reidemeister, Kurt, 250
 - knot invariants, 256
 - moves, 253, 254
 - and p -colorability, 256, 258
 - I, II, and III, 255
- relativity, 109, 144
- remainder, 164
- replacement axiom, 310
- reverse mathematics, 394
 - base system, 394
 - big five, 400
 - highlights role of trees, 399
 - seeks right axioms, 395
- rhumb lines, 204
- Riemann hypothesis, 190
- Riemann-integrability, 282
- Riemann surface, 228
 - as covering of sphere, 241
- Riemann, Bernhard
 - argument for invariance of genus, 239
 - concept of geometry, 227
 - continuous nondifferentiable function, 274
 - described space curvature, 220
 - found Abel's p in topology, 244
 - genus, 187
 - integral, 268
 - definition, 269
 - of discontinuous function, 270

- Riemann, Bernhard (*continued*)
 - mapping theorem, 143
 - zeta function, 189
- Riemann-Hurwitz formula, 262
- Riemannian manifold, 221
 - smoothly embeds in some \mathbb{R}^n , 227
- ring, 61, 77
 - axioms, 80
 - finite, 148
 - ideal of, 178
 - of congruence classes, 149
 - polynomial, 175
- Rosenbloom, Paul C., 362
- $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2$ *see* real projective plane
- rules of inference, 347
 - for propositional logic, 351
 - from falsification rules, 352
- Russell, Bertrand
 - read Frege and Peano, 355
- \mathbb{S}^2 *see* sphere
- S_2 , 75
- S_5 , 75
- S_n *see* symmetric group
- Saccheri, Girolamo, 202
 - tried to prove parallel axiom, 203
- SAS, 20, 44
 - in Byrne's *Elements*, 38
- satisfiability, 350
 - in propositional logic, 350
- scalar multiple, 83
- Schwarz, Hermann Amandus, 224
- second order, 319
- Seki, Takakazu, 82
- self-reference, 384
- self-similarity, 275
- semigroup, 372
 - word problem, 371
- sequence
 - of continuous functions, 276
 - with discontinuous limit, 276
 - of numbers, 264
 - convergence of, 264
 - limit of, 264
 - uniformly convergent, 278
- series
 - binomial, 117
 - geometric, 32
 - harmonic, 113
 - infinite, 113
 - of continuous functions, 277
 - with discontinuous sum, 277
 - power, 110
 - uniformly convergent, 278
- set
 - actually infinite, 291
 - closed, 288, 401
 - computable, 364
 - computably enumerable, 363
 - constructible, 344
 - countable, 294, 295
 - embodiment of, 293
 - existence axioms, 393
 - hereditarily finite, 309
 - inaccessible, 310
 - infinite, 212
 - Dedekind definition, 294
 - Mandelbrot, 288
 - nonmeasurable, 335
 - of real numbers, 286
 - open, 288, 401
 - axioms, 289
 - perfect, 401
 - potentially infinite, 291
 - power, 299
 - rank of, 308
 - representing ordinal number, 305
 - uncountable, 291, 297
- set theory, 261, 291
 - and AC, 337
 - as arithmetic plus infinity, 327
 - axioms, 316, 324
 - Zermelo-Fraenkel, 324
- Shelah, Saharon, 344
- simple
 - graph, 230
 - path, 231
- sine, 115
 - addition formula, 116, 122
 - as function of arc length, 120
 - infinite product, 120, 121
 - limit property, 122
 - power series, 115, 120
 - by Newton, 137
 - rate of change, 122, 123
- singularities, 102, 250
 - described by knots, 250
- skew field, 91
- Skolem, Thoralf, 357
- Solovay, Robert, 344
- solution
 - by Cardano formula, 67
 - by radicals, 74
 - of cubic equation, 65

- space
 - Euclidean, 106
 - inner product, 321
 - Minkowski, 321
 - projective, 56
 - topological, 261, 281, 289
- space-filling curve, 263
- span of vectors, 83
- spanning tree
 - by Zorn's lemma, 341
 - existence, 233
- sphere
 - definition, 266
 - of imaginary radius, 321
 - volume, 126
- spherical geometry, 202, 204
 - planar model, 207
- spherical triangle, 204
 - angle sum, 204
 - area, 204
 - and angle sum, 205
- spherical trigonometry, 216
- stereographic projection, 208
- Stevin, Simon, 68
 - Euclidean algorithm for polynomials, 156
 - infinite decimals, 143
- strong Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem
 - depends on AC, 332
- successor function, 145
 - for ordinals, 307
 - in PA, 317
- sum of vectors, 83
- surface
 - as polygon
 - by cutting, 245
 - with identified edges, 245
 - complete, 219
 - covering, 246
 - incomplete, 216
 - nonorientable, 178
 - classification, 245
 - of constant curvature, 155
 - mapped to plane, 157
 - one sided, 244
 - orientable, 244
 - classified by genus, 245
 - picture, 245
 - Riemann, 228
 - topology, 244
 - two sided, 244
- surface of constant curvature, 213
 - mapped to plane, 217
- symmetric function, 69
 - elementary, 70, 71
- symmetric group, 75
- symmetric polynomials, 70
 - fundamental theorem, 71
- symmetry, 61, 74, 86
 - breaking, 74
 - group
 - of cube, 86
 - of dodecahedron, 86
 - of icosahedron, 86
 - of octahedron, 86
 - of tetrahedron, 86
- tangent, 98
 - detected algebraically, 98
 - in calculus, 123
 - to algebraic curve, 98
 - to circle, 123
 - to cubic curve, 162, 163
 - to ellipse, 123
 - to parabola, 98, 124
- Tarski, Alfred, 329
 - on consistency of geometry, 323
- Tartaglia, 66
- tetrahedron, 86
 - symmetry group, 86
 - isomorphic to A_4 , 88
 - volume, 29, 33, 113, 126
 - by geometric series, 34
- Thales, theorem 105
- theorem
 - Abel's, 243
 - altitude concurrence, 107
 - Bézout's, 103
 - binomial, 117
 - Cantor-Bendixson, 401
 - Cantor-Bernstein, 314
 - Dedekind dimension, 85
 - Desargues, 55
 - extreme value, 191, 201, 282
 - factor, 70
 - Fermat's last, 154
 - Fermat's little, 149
 - fundamental
 - of algebra, 70, 73, 191
 - of arithmetic, 31
 - of calculus, 132, 133
 - of general arithmetic, 199
 - of symmetric polynomials, 71
 - Gödel's first incompleteness, 384
 - Gödel's second incompleteness, 385
 - Goodstein's, 390

- theorem (*continued*)
 - graph minor, 402
 - Heine-Borel, 280
 - intermediate value, 191, 196
 - isosceles triangle, 20
 - Jordan curve, 237
 - little Desargues, 91
 - monotonic convergence, 397
 - of Thales, 106
 - Pappus, 55
 - perfect set, 401
 - prime number, 189
 - proved by algebra, 68
 - Pythagorean, 1
 - strong Bolzano-Weierstrass, 332
 - well-ordering, 329
- theory of equations, 73
- theory of proportions, 1, 12
- Thomae function, 270
 - continuous at irrational points, 273
 - is Riemann integrable, 270
- Thue, Axel, 371
- Tietze, Heinrich, 250
 - proved trefoil is knotted, 254
- tiling
 - as diagram of fundamental group, 249
 - of conformal disk, 224
 - of half plane, 225
 - of hyperbolic plane, 224
 - of projective plane, 218
 - of sphere, 205, 207
- topological invariant, 228, 241
- topological space, 261
 - Hausdorff definition, 289
- topology, 228, 231
 - advanced by Brouwer, 394
 - algebraic, 261
 - began as discrete geometry, 228
 - of surfaces, 244
 - one-dimensional, 229
 - point set, 261, 288
 - really about continuity, 241
- Torricelli, Evangelista, 97
- torus, 161, 243
 - covered by plane, 246
 - fundamental group, 248
 - has Euler characteristic 0, 240
 - has genus 1, 240
- tractrix, 210
 - is involute of catenary, 211
- transfinite induction, 326, 386
 - in algebra, 339
 - up to ε_0 , 381
- transfinite ordinal, 386
- translation invariance, 335
- tree, 231
 - binary, 301, 380
 - definition, 232
 - end vertices of, 232
 - finite
 - as plane graph, 236
 - shape of proof, 352
 - spanning
 - existence, 233
 - vertex and edge numbers, 232
- trefoil knot, 252
 - 3-colored, 257
 - on torus, 252
 - picture, 253
- triangle, 24
 - angle sum, 25
 - area, 28
 - geodesic, 216
 - inequality, 50
 - isosceles, 20
 - spherical, 204
- trigonometry, 48
 - hyperbolic, 216
 - spherical, 216
- truth tables, 348
- truth value, 348
- Turing, Alan
 - defined computability, 367
 - formalized concept of algorithm, 348
 - machine, 365
 - computing successor function, 368
 - description, 367
 - enumeration, 369
 - halting configuration, 368
 - reading head, 366
 - standard description, 369
 - universal, 370, 375
 - unsolved *Entscheidungsproblem*, 348, 365
- uncountable set, 291, 297
- uniform continuity, 269, 279
 - and Riemann integrability, 282
 - definition, 279
 - quantifiers in, 356
 - on closed interval, 281
- uniformity, 276, 277
 - of convergence
 - of sequence, 278
 - of series, 278
- unique prime factorization, 31, 32
 - failure, 178
 - failure in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$, 179

- for Gaussian integers, 164
- for polynomials, 157
- in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$, 173
- unit, 170
- unit square cardinality, 301
- unknot, 256
- unprovability
 - of AC in ZF, 393
 - of consistency, 381
 - of parallel axiom in neutral geometry, 393
 - of second-order sentences, 401
- unsolvability, 363, 370
 - of a membership problem, 365, 382
 - of *Entscheidungsproblem*, 376
 - of halting problem, 370
 - of word problem, 375
 - to unprovability, 382
- valency
 - definition, 232
 - of vertex, 231
- validity, 350
 - in predicate logic, 357
 - in propositional logic, 350
- van Roomen, Adrien, 68
- vector
 - scalar multiple, 83
 - space, 82
 - approach to geometry, 105
 - axioms, 83
 - basis, 83, 187, 329, 340
 - dimension, 83
 - over a field, 84
 - over \mathbb{Q} , 177
 - real, 82
 - sum, 83
- vertex
 - of graph, 230, 231
 - valency, 231
- vibrating string, 267
- Viète, Francois, 61, 68
 - found rational points on the circle, 153
 - on roots and coefficients, 69
 - solved 45th-degree equation, 68
- Vitali, Giuseppe, 329
- nonmeasurable set, 335
- Voevodsky, Vladimir, 403
- volume
 - of sphere, 126
 - by comparing with cylinder, 127
 - of tetrahedron, 33, 34, 126
- von Koch, Helge, 274
 - snowflake curve, 274
- von Neumann, John
 - definition of ordinal numbers, 306
 - letter to Gödel, 385
- Wallis, John, 92, 203
 - found rational points on curves, 153
 - product for π , 121
- weak König lemma, 358, 399
 - equivalents in RCA_0 , 399
 - in reverse mathematics, 395
 - not provable in RCA_0 , 400
 - ubiquity, 380
- Weierstrass, Karl, 191
 - and foundations of calculus, 201
 - continuous nondifferentiable function, 274
 - proved extreme value theorem, 201, 284
 - proved intermediate value theorem, 284
- well-foundedness, 304
- well-ordering, 187, 304
 - has no infinite descent, 343
 - of hyperbolic 3-manifolds, 306
 - of ordinals, 326
 - theorem, 329, 337
 - underlies induction, 305
- Wiles, Andrew, 188
- Wirtinger, Wilhelm, 250
- WKL₀, 400
 - lies between RCA_0 and ACA_0 , 400
- word problem
 - for groups, 249
 - geometric equivalent, 249
 - for semigroups, 371
 - and the halting problem, 372
 - reduced to halting problem, 375
 - for specific semigroup, 375, 376
- \mathbb{Z} *see* integers
- $\mathbb{Z}[x]$, 175
- Zeno of Elea, 10
 - paradoxes, 10, 32
- Zermelo, Ernst, 316
- Zermelo-Fraenkel axioms, 324
- ZF *see* Zermelo-Fraenkel axioms
- $\mathbb{Z}[i]$ *see* Gaussian integers
- Zorn's lemma, 339, 340
- $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$, 173
 - division property, 173
 - primes of, 173
 - unique prime factorization, 173
- $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$, 179