19th century developments 3: Algebra The beginnings: Frege

András Máté

Eötvös Loránd University Budapest Institute of Philosophy, Department of Logic mate.andras53@gmail.com

21.02.2025.

András Máté matfil 21. Febr.

Problems and tendencies 3.: Algebra

András Máté matfil 21. Febr.

→ 冊 ▶ → 臣 ▶ → 臣 ▶

Then some abstract operational structures appear: group, Boole-algebra.

Then some abstract operational structures appear: group, Boole-algebra.

There are axioms, but they are not truths about some independently existing objects.

Then some abstract operational structures appear: group, Boole-algebra.

There are axioms, but they are not truths about some independently existing objects.

They are true *for* some structures (and false for others).

Then some abstract operational structures appear: group, Boole-algebra.

There are axioms, but they are not truths about some independently existing objects.

They are true *for* some structures (and false for others).

A substantial change of the views about the objects of mathematics and mathematical truth.

András Máté matfil 21. Febr.

O Logical perfection

A⊒ ► < ∃

- Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid

- Icon Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus

- O Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers

- O Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers
- **③** Mathematical existence, mathematical certainty

- Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers
- **③** Mathematical existence, mathematical certainty
 - Non-euclidean geometries

- Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers
- Mathematical existence, mathematical certainty
 - Non-euclidean geometries
 - Abstract algebraic structures

- Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers
- **③** Mathematical existence, mathematical certainty
 - Non-euclidean geometries
 - Abstract algebraic structures
- Paradoxes of infinity

- Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers
- Mathematical existence, mathematical certainty
 - Non-euclidean geometries
 - Abstract algebraic structures
- Paradoxes of infinity
 - Calculus, Bolzano, Cantor

- Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers
- **③** Mathematical existence, mathematical certainty
 - Non-euclidean geometries
 - Abstract algebraic structures
- Paradoxes of infinity
 - Calculus, Bolzano, Cantor

The above problems are at least partly philosophical. But there is some hope of solving them mathematically.

- Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers
- **③** Mathematical existence, mathematical certainty
 - Non-euclidean geometries
 - Abstract algebraic structures
- Paradoxes of infinity
 - Calculus, Bolzano, Cantor

The above problems are at least partly philosophical. But there is some hope of solving them mathematically.

Philosophy of mathematics: poses problems and proposes (hypothetical) answers.

- Logical perfection
 - Hidden axioms in Euclid
 - Foundations of the calculus
- **2** The concept of natural number
 - Calculus reduced to the arithmetic of natural numbers
- Mathematical existence, mathematical certainty
 - Non-euclidean geometries
 - Abstract algebraic structures
- Paradoxes of infinity
 - Calculus, Bolzano, Cantor

The above problems are at least partly philosophical. But there is some hope of solving them mathematically.

Philosophy of mathematics: poses problems and proposes (hypothetical) answers.

Researching the foundations of mathematics: supporting or refuting such answers.

The founder

Gottlob Frege (1848-1925)



< 4 → <

Gottlob Frege (1848-1925)



Mathematician with a strong philosophical interest and a somewhat limited knowledge.

Gottlob Frege (1848-1925)



Mathematician with a strong philosophical interest and a somewhat limited knowledge.

Born in Wismar, studied at the Jena University, received his doctorate in Göttingen, returned to teach in Jena. Never reached the rank of ordinarius (full professor).

Gottlob Frege $\left(1848\text{-}1925\right)$



Mathematician with a strong philosophical interest and a somewhat limited knowledge.

Born in Wismar, studied at the Jena University, received his doctorate in Göttingen, returned to teach in Jena. Never reached the rank of ordinarius (full professor).

Programme: reduction of arithmetics to logic (Leibniz).

Gottlob Frege (1848-1925)



Mathematician with a strong philosophical interest and a somewhat limited knowledge.

Born in Wismar, studied at the Jena University, received his doctorate in Göttingen, returned to teach in Jena. Never reached the rank of ordinarius (full professor).

Programme: reduction of arithmetics to logic (Leibniz).

András Máté matfil 21. Febr.

・ロト ・聞ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

E

1879 – Begriffsschrift (Conceptual Notation)

1879 – Begriffsschrift (Conceptual Notation)

Chapters 1-2.:

First logical (formal) language that is rich enough to represent the structure of every inference in mathematics – this language is called conceptual notation.

1879 – Begriffsschrift (Conceptual Notation)

Chapters 1-2.:

First logical (formal) language that is rich enough to represent the structure of every inference in mathematics – this language is called conceptual notation.

+ a deductively complete logical theory (= every semantically valid inference can be justified by deduction).

Completeness is true for the first-order fragment of the theory.

1879 – Begriffsschrift (Conceptual Notation)

Chapters 1-2.:

First logical (formal) language that is rich enough to represent the structure of every inference in mathematics – this language is called conceptual notation.

+ a deductively complete logical theory (= every semantically valid inference can be justified by deduction).

Completeness is true for the first-order fragment of the theory.

Basic principles: Leibniz's ideas of a *lingua characteristica* and *calculus* or *mathesis universalis*:

1879 – Begriffsschrift (Conceptual Notation)

Chapters 1-2.:

First logical (formal) language that is rich enough to represent the structure of every inference in mathematics – this language is called conceptual notation.

+ a deductively complete logical theory (= every semantically valid inference can be justified by deduction).

Completeness is true for the first-order fragment of the theory.

Basic principles: Leibniz's ideas of a *lingua characteristica* and *calculus* or *mathesis universalis*:

• Syntax should make logical relations fully transparent

1879 – Begriffsschrift (Conceptual Notation)

Chapters 1-2.:

First logical (formal) language that is rich enough to represent the structure of every inference in mathematics – this language is called conceptual notation.

+ a deductively complete logical theory (= every semantically valid inference can be justified by deduction).

Completeness is true for the first-order fragment of the theory.

Basic principles: Leibniz's ideas of a *lingua characteristica* and *calculus* or *mathesis universalis*:

- Syntax should make logical relations fully transparent
- The rules of the calculus must be defined in purely syntactical terms and each step of a deduction must be algorithmically verifiable.

・ 戸 ト ・ ヨ ト ・

Frege – Overview II.

András Máté 🦳 matfil 21. Febr.

・ロト ・聞ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

E

A result preparing the way for the reduction of arithmetics to logic (chapter 3.):

Definition of the successor-relation from the relation "immediate successor" in a given sequence (in other words: the definition of the transitive closure of a relation). A result preparing the way for the reduction of arithmetics to logic (chapter 3.):

Definition of the successor-relation from the relation "immediate successor" in a given sequence (in other words: the definition of the transitive closure of a relation).

1884 - Grundlagen der Arithmetik (Foundations of Arithmetics)

A result preparing the way for the reduction of arithmetics to logic (chapter 3.):

Definition of the successor-relation from the relation "immediate successor" in a given sequence (in other words: the definition of the transitive closure of a relation).

1884 - Grundlagen der Arithmetik (Foundations of Arithmetics)

Partial realization of the program: informal definitions of the concept of number, the individual numbers, the concept of finite (natural) number

A result preparing the way for the reduction of arithmetics to logic (chapter 3.):

Definition of the successor-relation from the relation "immediate successor" in a given sequence (in other words: the definition of the transitive closure of a relation).

1884 - Grundlagen der Arithmetik (Foundations of Arithmetics)

Partial realization of the program: informal definitions of the concept of number, the individual numbers, the concept of finite (natural) number

The definitions are based on a critical examination of the concepts of number in philosophy and mathematics and a philosophical analysis of the concept of number.

András Máté matfil 21. Febr.

・ロト ・聞ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

E

1891-92 – Three semantic studies of fundamental importance (Function and Concept, Concept and Object, Sense and Referent [denotatum]).

1891-92 – Three semantic studies of fundamental importance (Function and Concept, Concept and Object, Sense and Referent [denotatum]).

The semantic ideas behind the Conceptual notation are clarified and partly revised by introducing new concepts:

1891-92 – Three semantic studies of fundamental importance (Function and Concept, Concept and Object, Sense and Referent [denotatum]).

The semantic ideas behind the Conceptual notation are clarified and partly revised by introducing new concepts:

• True and False as abstract objects;

1891-92 – Three semantic studies of fundamental importance (Function and Concept, Concept and Object, Sense and Referent [denotatum]).

The semantic ideas behind the Conceptual notation are clarified and partly revised by introducing new concepts:

- True and False as abstract objects;
- Value range of a function.

1891-92 – Three semantic studies of fundamental importance (Function and Concept, Concept and Object, Sense and Referent [denotatum]).

The semantic ideas behind the Conceptual notation are clarified and partly revised by introducing new concepts:

- True and False as abstract objects;
- Value range of a function.

1893 – Grundgesetze der Arithmetik (Basic Laws of Arithmetics), vol. I.

1891-92 – Three semantic studies of fundamental importance (Function and Concept, Concept and Object, Sense and Referent [denotatum]).

The semantic ideas behind the Conceptual notation are clarified and partly revised by introducing new concepts:

- True and False as abstract objects;
- Value range of a function.

1893 – Grundgesetze der Arithmetik (Basic Laws of Arithmetics), vol. I.

• Version 2 of the conceptual notation, based on the results of the semantic studies

1891-92 – Three semantic studies of fundamental importance (Function and Concept, Concept and Object, Sense and Referent [denotatum]).

The semantic ideas behind the Conceptual notation are clarified and partly revised by introducing new concepts:

- True and False as abstract objects;
- Value range of a function.

1893 – Grundgesetze der Arithmetik (Basic Laws of Arithmetics), vol. I.

- Version 2 of the conceptual notation, based on the results of the semantic studies
- Formalization of *Grundlagen* definitions (with minor changes)

András Máté 🦳 matfil 21. Febr.

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

E

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

・ロト ・四ト ・ヨト

1

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

• Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.
- Postscript on Russell's letter and paradox.

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.
- Postscript on Russell's letter and paradox.
- Proposes an amendment to eliminate the inconsistency and save the construction of numbers.

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.
- Postscript on Russell's letter and paradox.
- Proposes an amendment to eliminate the inconsistency and save the construction of numbers.

Quine, 'On Frege's way out' (1955) proves that Frege's proposal was wrong in both respects.

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.
- Postscript on Russell's letter and paradox.
- Proposes an amendment to eliminate the inconsistency and save the construction of numbers.

Quine, 'On Frege's way out' (1955) proves that Frege's proposal was wrong in both respects.

The programme is not continued after 1906.

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.
- Postscript on Russell's letter and paradox.
- Proposes an amendment to eliminate the inconsistency and save the construction of numbers.

Quine, 'On Frege's way out' (1955) proves that Frege's proposal was wrong in both respects.

The programme is not continued after 1906.

Influence: Hilbert, Husserl, Carnap (the only famous student), Russell, Wittgenstein.

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.
- Postscript on Russell's letter and paradox.
- Proposes an amendment to eliminate the inconsistency and save the construction of numbers.

Quine, 'On Frege's way out' (1955) proves that Frege's proposal was wrong in both respects.

The programme is not continued after 1906.

Influence: Hilbert, Husserl, Carnap (the only famous student), Russell, Wittgenstein.

Rediscovery as 'the grandfather of analytic philosophy': from about 1950.

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.
- Postscript on Russell's letter and paradox.
- Proposes an amendment to eliminate the inconsistency and save the construction of numbers.

Quine, 'On Frege's way out' (1955) proves that Frege's proposal was wrong in both respects.

The programme is not continued after 1906.

Influence: Hilbert, Husserl, Carnap (the only famous student), Russell, Wittgenstein.

Rediscovery as 'the grandfather of analytic philosophy': from about 1950.

Formal research in his work (consistent fragments, roots of inconsistency): from the 1980's (Boolos, Heck, Wright, etc.)

1903 – Basic Laws ..., vol. II.

- Finishes the formal arithmetic of natural numbers.
- Gets into real arithmetics.
- Postscript on Russell's letter and paradox.
- Proposes an amendment to eliminate the inconsistency and save the construction of numbers.

Quine, 'On Frege's way out' (1955) proves that Frege's proposal was wrong in both respects.

The programme is not continued after 1906.

Influence: Hilbert, Husserl, Carnap (the only famous student), Russell, Wittgenstein.

Rediscovery as 'the grandfather of analytic philosophy': from about 1950.

Formal research in his work (consistent fragments, roots of inconsistency): from the 1980's (Boolos, Heck, Wright, etc.)

Neo-Fregeanism: one of the contemporary directions, and a second second