Germanistische Linguistik Albert Busch Oliver Stenschke.pdf

EXERCIȚIU DE CONȘTIENTIZARE

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In: "The Nature of the Individual." 1894. In: Essays Philosophical and Historical. The main question at issue in this work is a problem of the world history of general relativity: Why did general relativity not become a general scientific truth long before Einstein was born? Why did Einstein need to discover general relativity anew in the course of his life as a natural scientist, a theoretical physicist and an artist? It is an additional fact that Einstein received the Nobel Prize in physics only for his main achievement in the theory of relativity, i.e. the discovery of the non-Euclidian properties of the geometry of space and time. The question of the development of the development of general relativity and of the status of general relativity is not a matter of a private dispute of historians, but a question of the most general interest of mankind. The problem is closely related to the general problem of the structural development of all theories of the natural sciences. At the same time, there are also many other difficulties connected with general relativity. Since it is not possible to answer them in this way as a contribution to the structure of this history of general relativity, the problems are described separately in the first chapters, and their solutions are presented in the third chapter. The facts that have led to this work are the following: In the nineteenth century, from the ideas of the French philosopher Auguste Comte to those of the British mathematician William Hamilton, the dominant theory of science was the mathematical formalism of the deduction of laws of nature. The deductive mathematical formalism was the means of the construction of systems of idealized mathematical abstractions, and it was considered as a philosophical fact. It was especially Comte and Hamilton who had introduced the idea of a mathematical formalism of deductive sciences. The formalism of Deductive Sciences allows the formation of a new theory, if a contradiction appears in the deduced mathematical theory. But Deductive Sciences were regarded as non-empirical, and Deductive Sciences were not able to explain the empirical reality of nature. The empirical reality was approached only empirically. Moreover, the mathematicization of science was considered as a bad thing. For one thing, the "mathematization of the world" was a matter of the incontestable domination of mathematics in the world of nature. And, it was believed that the mathematical formalism of Deductive Sciences not only did not explain nature, but that it made nature incomprehensible. It was especially Hamilton who elaborated a fundamental change in this 82157476af

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