Empiricism, Logic, and Mathematics: Philosophical Papers

Philosophical Papers 1913–1946

The philosophical writings of Otto Neurath, and their central themes, have been described many times, by Ayer and Meritt and Kraft decades ago, by Radder and Hesse and Kemeth and others in recent years. How extraordinary Neurath’s insights were, even when they perhaps were more to be seen as conjectures, epiphanies, philosophical hypotheses, tools to be taken up and used in the practical workshop of life, and how prized he was. A few examples may be helpful: (1) Neurath’s 1912 lecture on the conceptual crutch of the idea of a pleasure maximum [ON 50] substantially anticipates the development of aspects of analytical philosophy. (2) Neurath’s early contributions to the study of systems and sets of hypotheses, within the science of physical optics [ON 81] gives a local account of the historically-developed closing theories of light, their unrealized further possibilities, and the implied consequences of ‘principle of selection in science’ in all within his further consequences of Neurath’s quite similar work of Kahn many years later but also via the Vienna Circle too. (3) Neurath’s subsequent paper of 1916 investigates the inadequacies of various attempts to classify systems of hypotheses [ON 82, and this volume], and sets forth a pioneering conception of the methodological task of scientific philosophy.

The Limits of Logical Empiricism

Allon Koupink 2006-03-30 This volume collects some of the most significant papers of Arthur Pap. Pap’s work played an important role in the development of the analytic tradition in philosophy. This book goes beyond the merely historical to present Pap’s major philosophical insights in their original theoretical contexts, and to provide a coherent, integrated view of his work.

The Continuous, the Discrete and the Infinitesimal in Philosophy and Mathematics

John L. Bell 2019-09-09 This book explores and articulates the concepts of the continuous and the infinitesimal from two points of view: the philosophical and the mathematical. The first section covers the history of these ideas in philosophy. Chapter one, entitled “The Continuous and the Discrete in Ancient Greece, the Orient and the European Middle Ages,” reviews the work of Plato, Aristotle, and others. Chapter two, “Infinite and Infinitesimal,” discusses the historical development of the concept of the infinite and the infinitesimal, and examines the contributions of Archimedes and Newton to the development of calculus. Chapter three, “The Infinitesimal Calculus,” explores the mathematical development of the infinitesimal calculus, and examines the contributions of Leibniz and Newton to the development of calculus.

Science and Subjectivity

The Routledge Companion to Philosophy of Language

Debating the a Priori

After Euclid

Logical Empiricism in North America

Philosophical Papers

Empiricism, Logic, and Mathematics: Philosophical Papers

Philosophical Papers 1913–1946

Philosophical Papers 1913–1946-M. Neurath 2012-12-06 The philosophical writings of Otto Neurath, and their central themes, have been described many times, by Ayer and Meritt and Kraft decades ago, by Radder and Hesse and Kemeth and others in recent years. How extraordinary Neurath’s insights were, even when they perhaps were more to be seen as conjectures, epiphanies, philosophical hypotheses, tools to be taken up and used in the practical workshop of life, and how prized he was. A few examples may be helpful: (1) Neurath’s 1912 lecture on the conceptual crutch of the idea of a pleasure maximum [ON 50] substantially anticipates the development of aspects of analytical philosophy. (2) Neurath’s early contributions to the study of systems and sets of hypotheses, within the science of physical optics [ON 81] gives a local account of the historically-developed closing theories of light, their unrealized further possibilities, and the implied consequences of ‘principle of selection in science’ in all within his further consequences of Neurath’s quite similar work of Kahn many years later but also via the Vienna Circle too. (3) Neurath’s subsequent paper of 1916 investigates the inadequacies of various attempts to classify systems of hypotheses [ON 82, and this volume], and sets forth a pioneering conception of the methodological task of scientific philosophy.

Being and the World

The Vienna Circle

Bertrand Russell first retired from and then resumed his philosophical career. In 1927 he published two philosophy books, The Analysis of Matter and An Outline of Philosophy. His next book in academic philosophy, An Inquiry into Meaning and Truth, was not published until 1940. Yet, Russell published a large number of philosophical essays, articles, and book reviews on ethics, politics, religion and academic philosophy. It is an invaluable guide to the thought and development of one of the most famous philosophers of this century.

Philosophical Papers

The Limits of Logical Empiricism


The Routledge Companion to Philosophy of Language

Gillian Russell 2012 Philosophy of language examines the nature of meaning, the relationship of language to reality, and the ways in which we use, learn, and understand language. This volume provides a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of the field, charting key ideas and movements, and addressing contemporary research.

The Growth of Mathematical Knowledge

Emily Cerezhkova 2013-04-17 Mathematics has stood as a bridge between the Humanities and the Sciences since the days of classical antiquity. For Plato, mathematics was a tool for the study of the natural world. For Descartes, mathematical ideas had a clarity and distinctness akin to the ideas of God, as the fifth of the Meditations makes especially clear. Cartesian mathematics are constructions as well as objects envisioned by the soul; in the Principles, the work of physics provides a quantified account of machine of nature reduces between description and construction. For Kant, mathematics reveals the possibility of universal and necessary knowledge that is neither the logical unification of concepts nor the record of perceptual experience. In the Critique of Pure Reason, mathematics is one of the transcendental instruments the human mind uses to apprehend nature, and by attempting to construct it under the universal and necessary laws of Newtonian mechanics.

Philosophical Papers

Hans Hahn 2012-12-06 The role Hans Hahn played in the Vienna Circle has not always been sufficiently appreciated. It was from the time when he was a student in the late 1910s that he made the acquaintance of Neurath and Carnap, and that Hahn began to develop the ideas that he defended and presented in his later work. His most important contributions were to the areas of mathematical physics and logic. Hahn’s ideas were not always widely accepted, but they have had a significant influence on the development of analytic philosophy. The book includes the edited 1940-45 Neurath-Carnap correspondence and the English translation of Neurath’s Logic of Science.

The Berlin Group and the Philosophy of Logical Empiricism

Nikolai Milor 2013-02-28 The Berlin Group for scientific philosophy was active between 1923 and 1928 and was closely related to the Vienna Circle. In 1923, the leaders of the two Groups, Hans Reichenbach and Rudolf Carnap, launched the journal Erkenntnis. However, between the Berlin Group and the Vienna Circle, there was not only close relatedness but also significant difference. Above all, while the Berlin Group explored philosophical problems of the actual practice of science, the Vienna Circle, closely following Wittgenstein, was more interested in problems of the language of science. The book includes first discussion ever (in three chapters) on Walter Dubske’s logic and philosophy. Two chapters are devoted to another author scarcely examined, Joseph Joos, who became an important philosopher in the emergence of logical empiricism.

The Principles of Mathematics

Bertrand Russell 1900-03-30 The Principles of Mathematics is a book by Bertrand Russell. It was first published in 1903, and was extensively revised in 1908. The book is a major work in the development of modern logic and philosophy. It is divided into two parts: the first part is a general study of the principles of mathematics, and the second part is a more detailed study of the principles of the different branches of mathematics.
Philosophy of Mathematics: 2009-07-08 One of the most striking features of mathematics is the fact that we are much more certain about the mathematical knowledge we have than about what mathematical knowledge is a knowledge of. Are numbers, sets, functions and groups physical entities of some kind? Are they objectively existing objects in some non-physical, mathematical realm? Are they ideas that are present only in the mind? Or do mathematical truths not involve referents of any kind? It is these kinds of questions that have encouraged philosophers and mathematicians alike to focus their attention on issues in the philosophy of mathematics. Over the centuries a number of reasonably well-defined positions about the nature of mathematics have been developed and it is these positions (both historical and current) that are surveyed in the current volume. Traditional theories (Platonism, Aristotelianism, Kantianism), as well as dominant modern theories (logicism, formalism, constructivism, fictionalism, etc.), are all analyzed and evaluated. Leading-edge research in related fields (set theory, computability theory, probability theory, paraconsistency) is also included. The result is a handbook that not only provides a comprehensive overview of recent developments but that also serves as an indispensable resource for anyone wanting to learn about current developments in the philosophy of mathematics. -Comprehensive coverage of all main theories in the philosophy of mathematics -Clearly written expositions of fundamental ideas and concepts -Definitive discussions by leading researchers in the field -Summaries of leading-edge research in related fields (set theory, computability theory, probability theory, paraconsistency) are also included

Subject Catalog: Library of Congress

Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science: 2000


Philosophical Papers: Mathematics, science, and epistemology-Imre Lakatos 1978

On Simplicity and Elegance-Wil Derkse 1992

The Law of Causality and Its Limits-Philipp Frank 2012-12-06 The Law of Causality and its Limits was the principal philosophical work of the physicist-turned-philosopher, Philipp Frank. Born in Vienna on March 20, 1884, Frank died in Cambridge, Massachusetts on July 21, 1966. He received his doctorate in 1907 at the University of Vienna in theoretical physics, having studied under Ludwig Boltzmann; his subsequent research in physics and mathematics was represented by more than 60 scientific papers. Moreover his great success as teacher and expositor was recognized throughout the scientific world with publication of his "Das Differentialgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik, with Richard von Mises, in 1922-27. Frank was responsible for the second volume, on physics, and especially noted for his authoritative article on classical Hamiltonian mechanics and optics. Among his earliest papers were those, beginning in 1908, devoted to special relativity, which together with general relativity and physical cosmology occupied him throughout his life. Already in 1907, Frank published his seminal paper "Kausalität und Erfahrung" ("Experience and the Law of Causality"), much later collected with a splendid selection of his essays on philosophy of science, in English (1941c and 1949g, in our Bibliography). Joining the first 'Vienna Circle' in the first decade of the 20th century, with Hans Hahn, mathematician, and Otto Neurath, sociologist and economist, and deeply influenced by studies of Ernst Mach's critical conceptual histories of science and by the striking challenge of Poincaré and Duhamel, Frank continued his epistemological investigations.

The Philosopher's Index: 2008 Vols. for 1969- include section of abstracts.

Archive für Geschichte der Philosophie: 1982 Vols. 1-23 (1888-1910) include "Jahresberichte über sämtliche Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte der Philosophie"; v. 41-61 include section "Die neuesten Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte der Philosophie" (varies slightly)

Philosophical Papers: 1985

Against the Current:Guillermo E. Rosado Haddock 2013-05-02 The present collection of seventeen papers, most of them already published in international philosophical journals, deals both with issues in the philosophy of logic, the philosophy of mathematics, the philosophy of language and epistemology. The first part contains critical assessments and somewhat deviant renderings of the work of two seminal philosophers, Frege and Husserl, as well as of the young Carnap and Kripke. The second part contains analyses of central issues in the philosophy of logic, the philosophy of mathematics and semantics, including arguments on behalf of Platonism in the philosophy of mathematics, a defense of second-order logic, a new definition of accessibility, a sketch of a semantics for mathematical statements and a critique of Kripke's possible worlds semantics for modal logic.

A Logical Approach to Philosophy:David DeVidi 2006-07-10 Graham Solomon, to whom this collection is dedicated, went into hospital for antibiotic treatment of pneumonia in Oc. ber. 2001. Three days later, on Nov. 1, he died of a massive stroke, at the age of 44. Solomon was well liked by those who got the chance to know him—it was a revelation to find out, when helping to sort out his a?airs after his death, how many "friends" he had whom he had actually never met, as his email correspondence with philosophers around the world running sometimes to hundreds of messages. He was well respected in the philosophical community more broadly. He was for several years a member of the editorial board for the "Western Ontario Series in Philosophy of Science. While he was employed at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario, several of us at the University of Wa-1 also always regarded our own department as a sort of second academic home for him. We therefore decided that it would be appropriate to hold a memorial conference in his honour. Thanks to the generous financial support of the Whittaker's Cumulative Book List: 1980

Whittaker's Cumulative Book List: 1980

Directions: 1981

World Philosophy:Michael John Burton 1993 This selectively annotated bibliography includes entries for nearly 4,000 books and monographs on philosophy published around the world between 1976 and 1995.

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