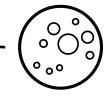
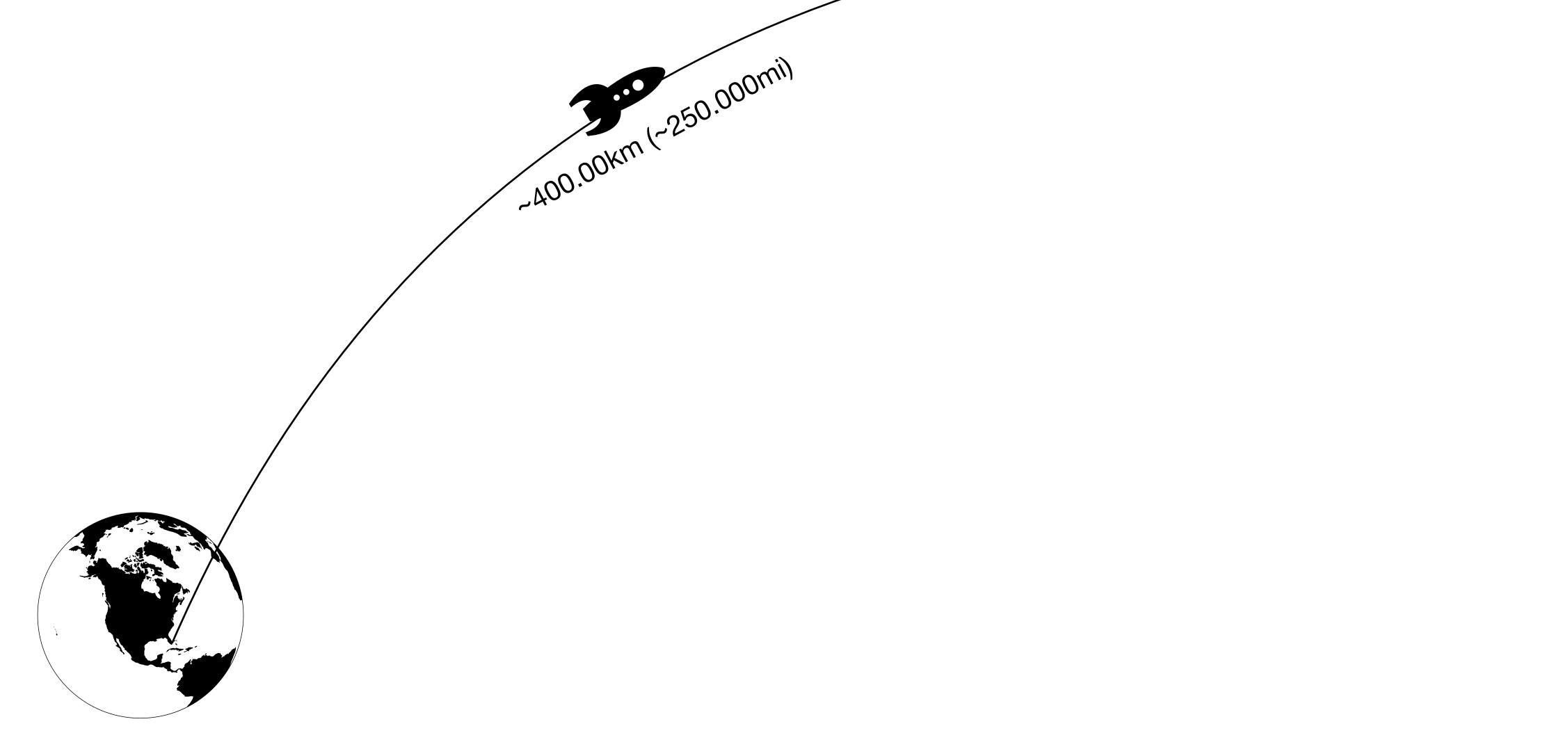
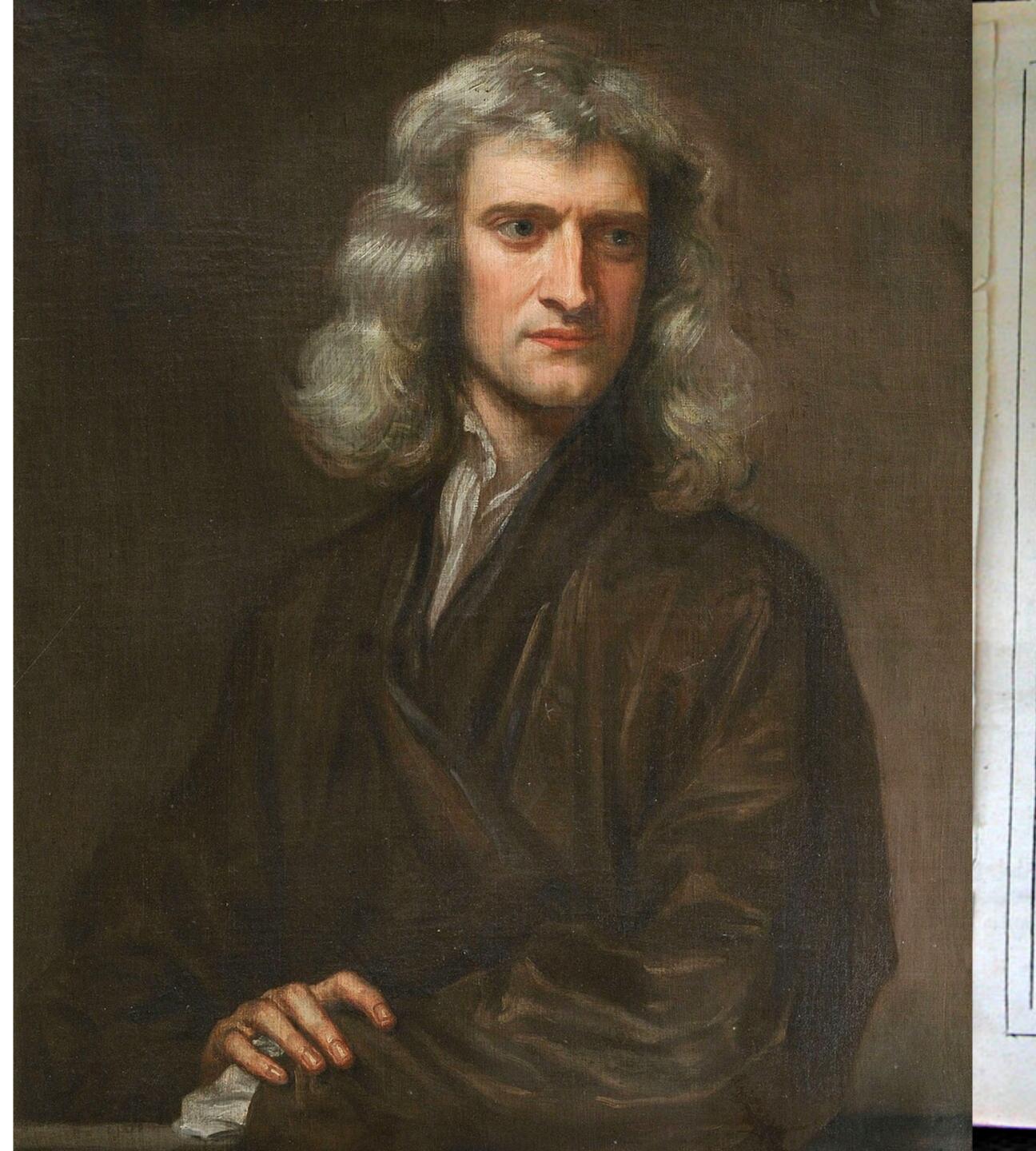
Newton versus Descartes on the Exactness of Mathematics

Apollo 11

July 1969







PHILOSOPHIA NATURALIS PRINCIPIA MATHEMATICA.

Autore J S. NEWTONG Trin Coll. Cantab. Soc. Matheseos

Professore Lucasiano, & Societatis Regalis Sodali.

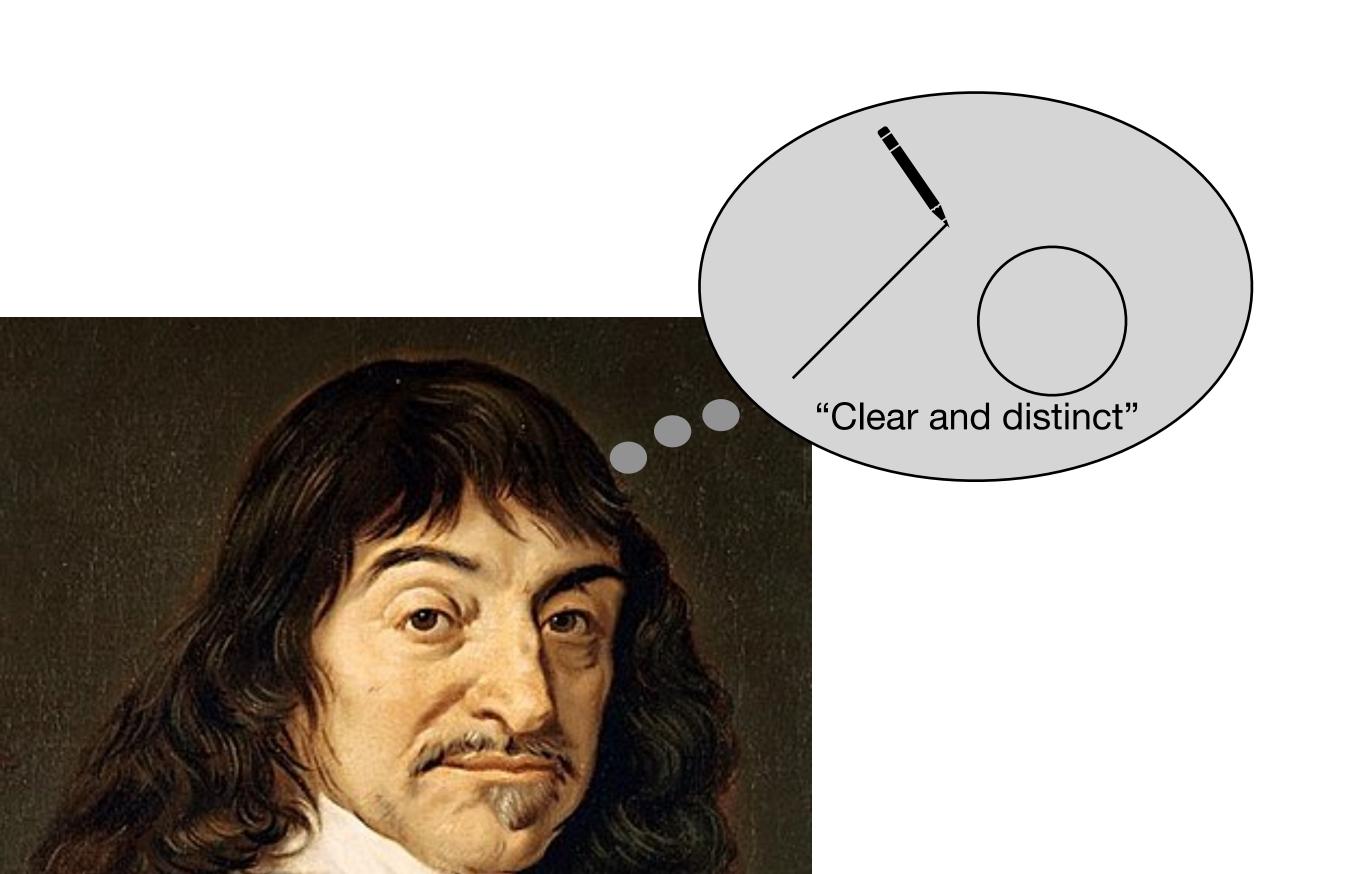
S. PEPYS, Reg. Soc. PRÆSES.

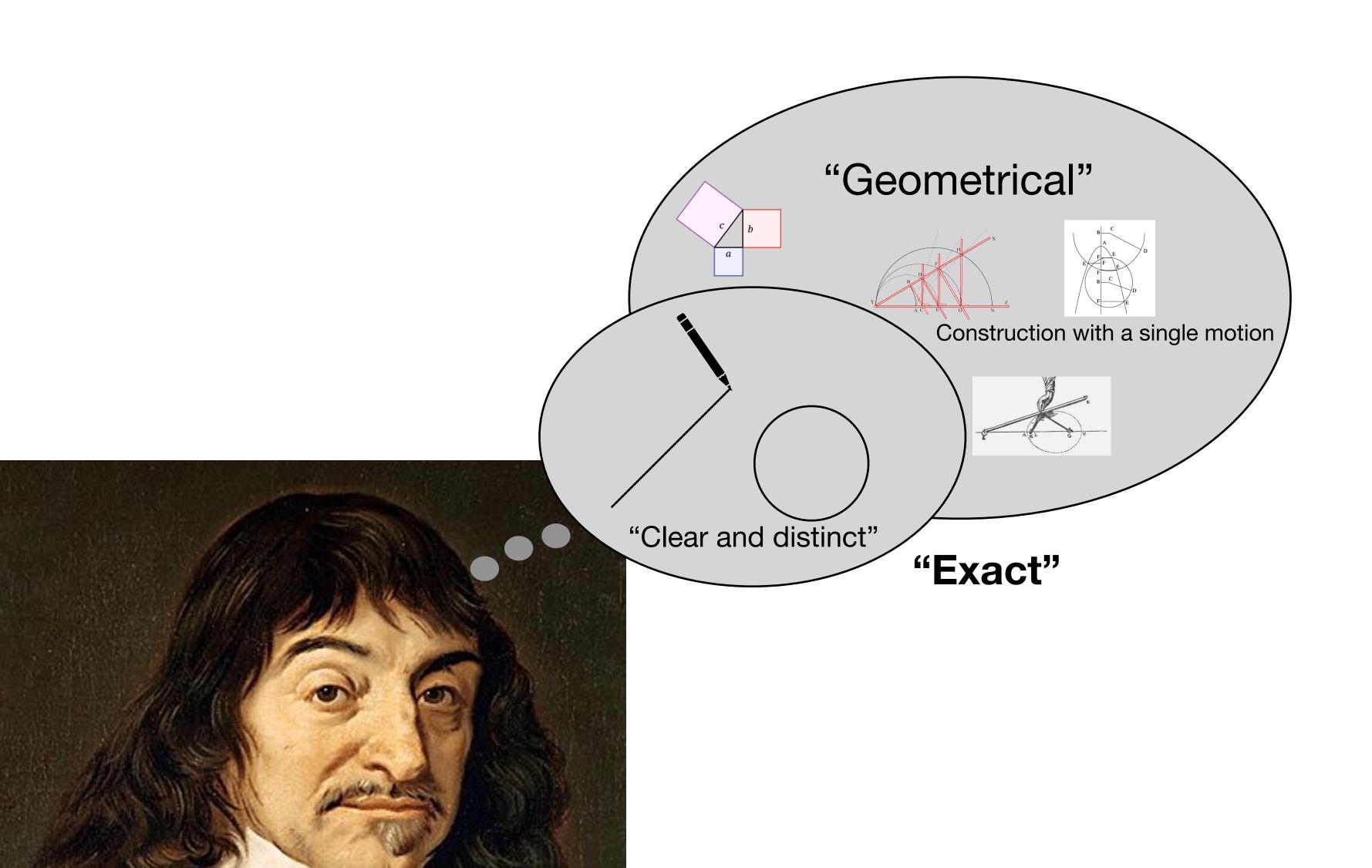
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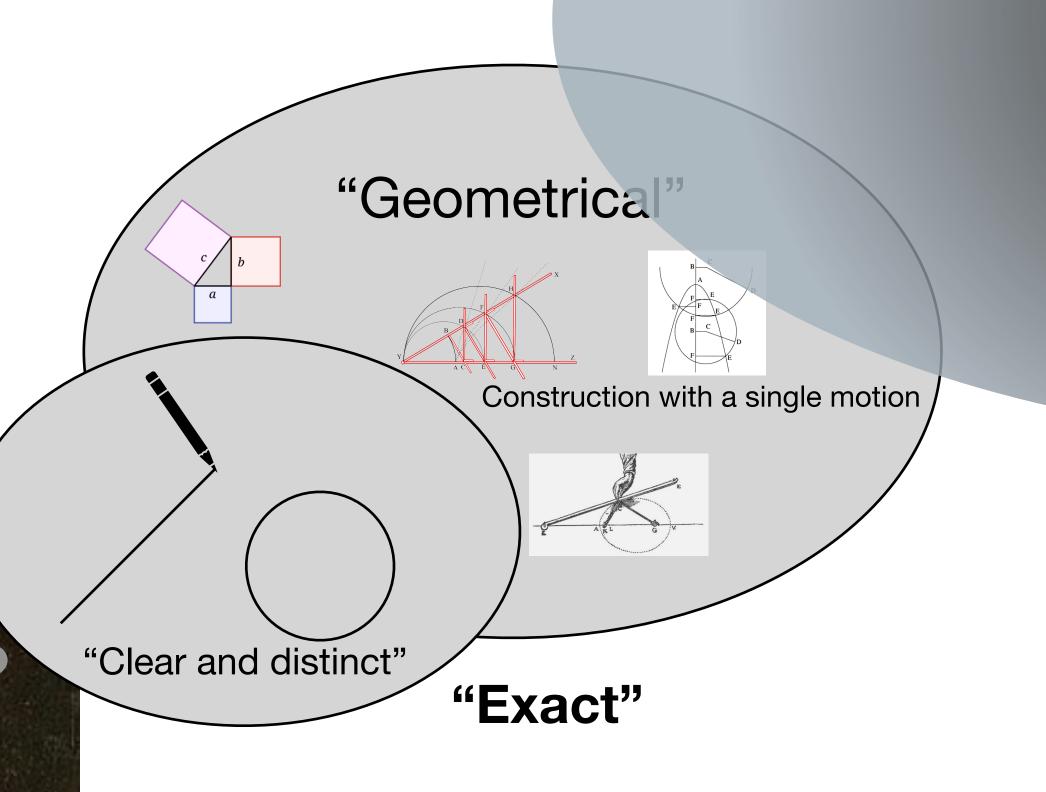
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Jussu Societatis Regiae ac Typis Josephi Streater. Prostat apud plures Bibliopolas. Anno MDCLXXXVII.

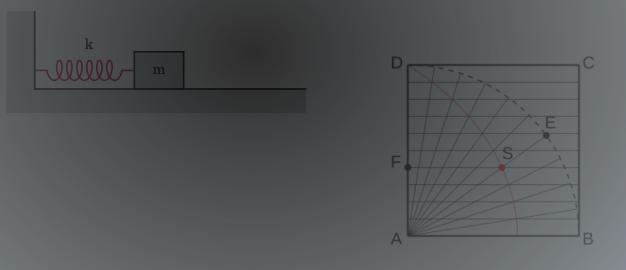
"... if we make the usual assumption that geometry is precise and exact, while mechanics is not," (Descartes, La Géométrie)











Construction with multiple motions

"Inexact"

Inexactness

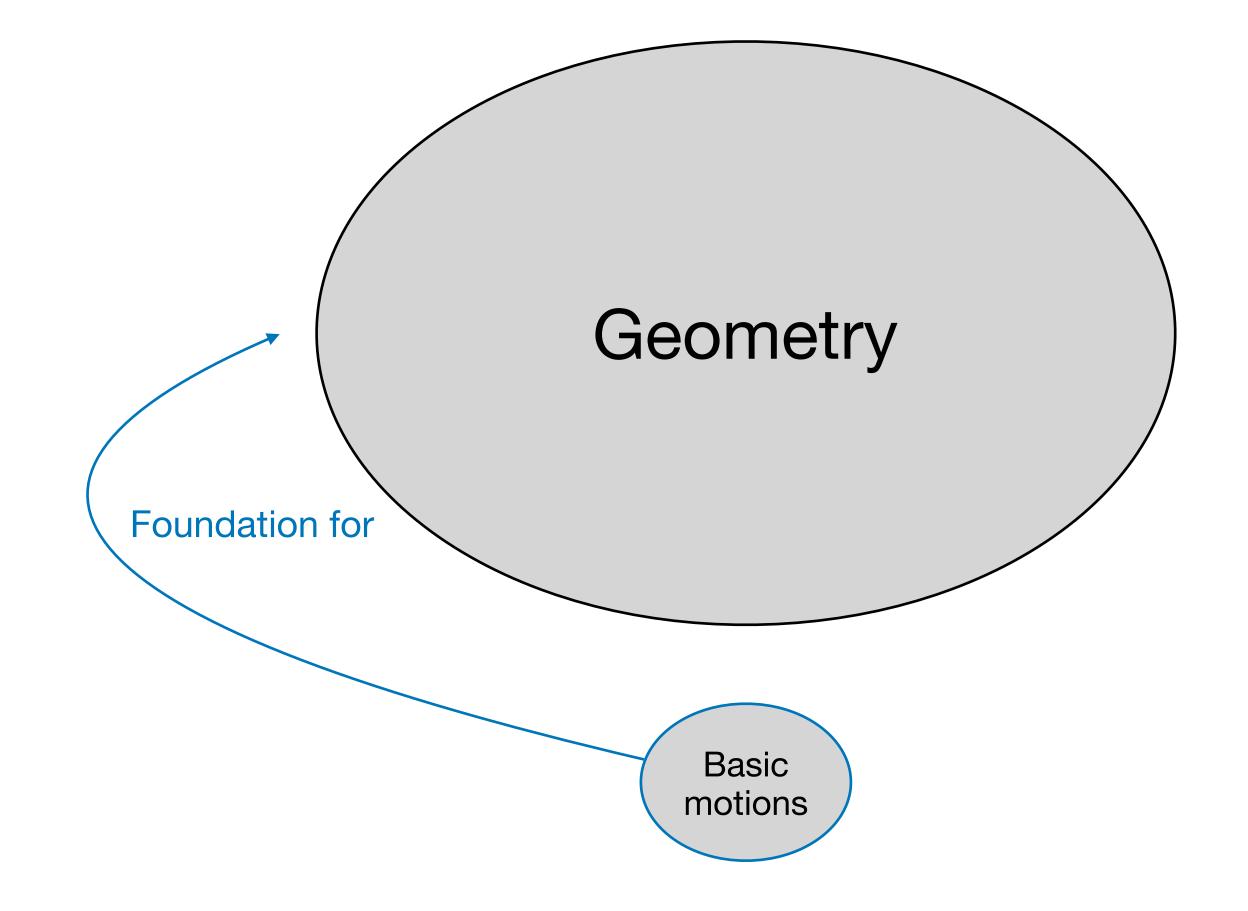
"Geometry and mechanics are distinguished not inasmuch as they are more and less exact, but in the use and end of their disciplines. The purpose of mechanics is to form and move magnitudes in appointed figures and motions: that of geometry is neither to form nor move magnitudes, but merely to measure them. Geometry forms nothing except modes of measuring."

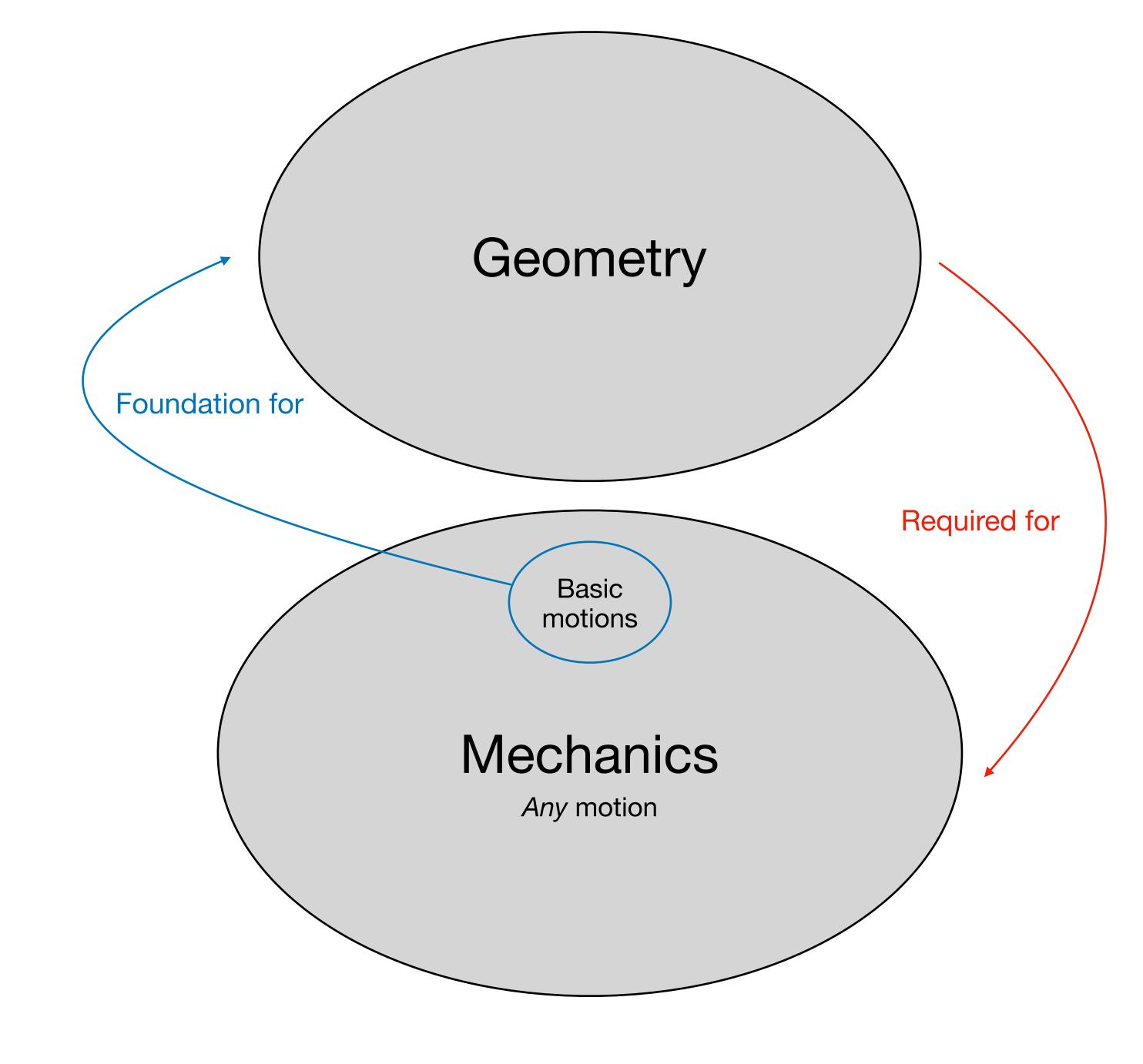
(Newton, Geometry: the first Book, Math Papers 7 p.291)

- Descartes: geometry is the foundation for mechanics
- Newton: mechanical operations are the foundation for geometry

- Descartes: geometry is the foundation for mechanics
- Newton: mechanical operations are the foundation for geometry

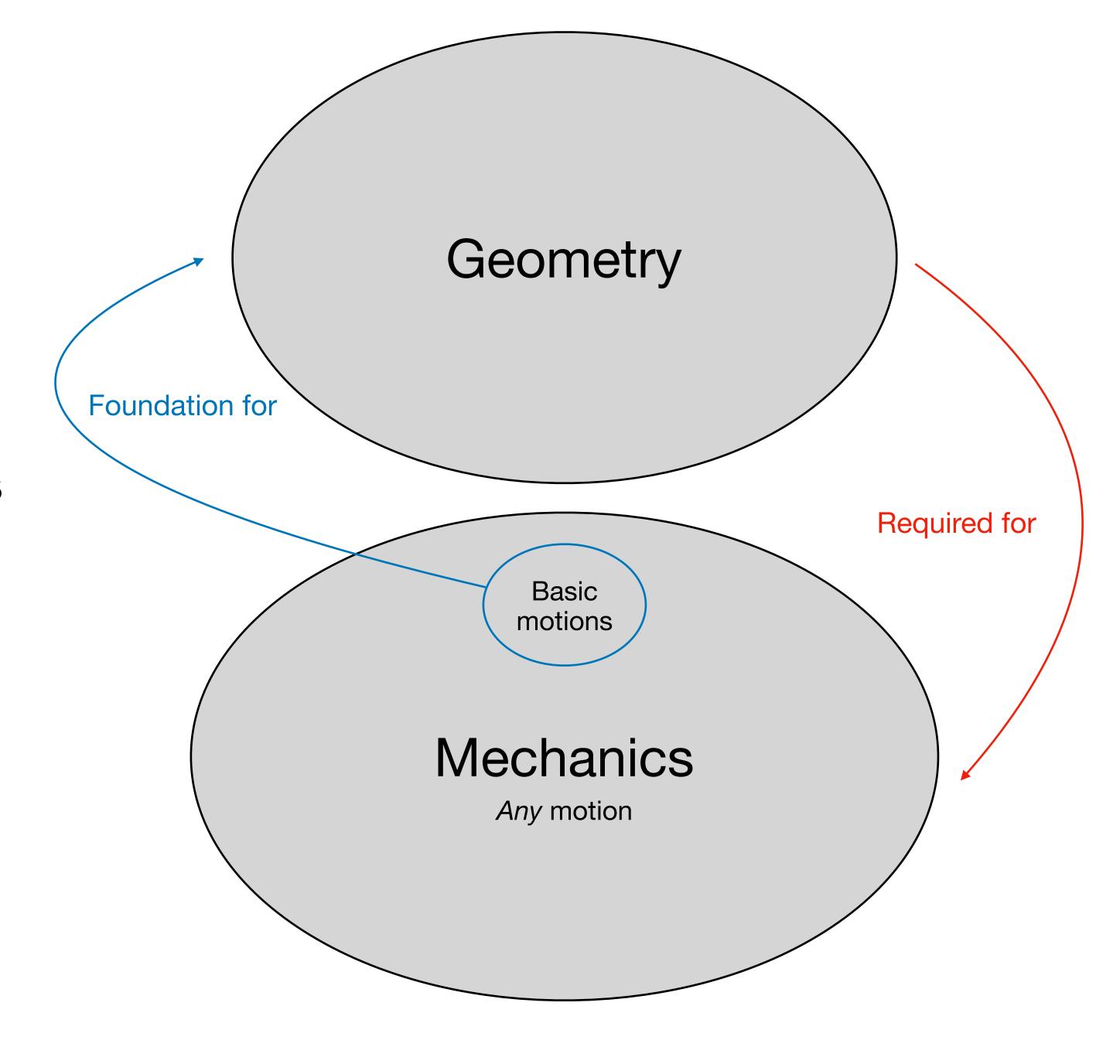
"For the description of straight lines and circles, which is the foundation of geometry, appertains to mechanics. Geometry does not teach how to describe these straight lines and circles, but postulates such a description ... And geometry can boast that with so few principles obtained from other fields, it can do so much." (Newton, Principia Preface)

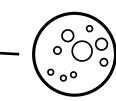




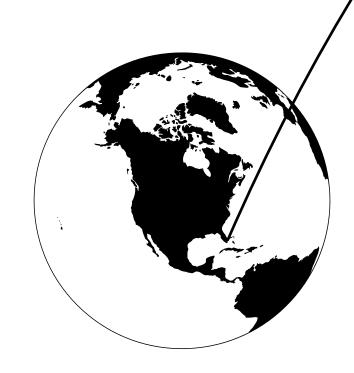
"Geometry is required for [requiritur] Mechanics, and, in turn, Geometry is founded upon [fundatur] Mechanical operations."

(Newton, Geometry: the first Book, Math Papers 7 p.338)











"For what else is an exact mechanician able to do than move and fashion figures in appointed ways?" (Newton, Geometry: the first Book, Math Papers 7 p.295)

