

Phenomenology, Logic, and the Philosophy of Mathematics | 357 pages | Cambridge University Press, 2005 | 2005 | Richard L. Tieszen, Richard Tieszen | 9780521837828

Logic and Philosophy of Mathematics in the Early Husserl. Synthese library. Studies in epistemology, logic, methodology, and philosophy of science. Editors-in-Chief: VINCENT F. HENDRICKS, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Edmund Husserl's historically inalienable role as "the father of phenomenology" and the attitudes this description arouses in his friends and foes alike have led to a persistent and systematic disregard of his early work. Where notice is taken of it at all, it is generally considered as a product of apprenticeship, while he was learning his trade, before the breakthrough work of the Logical Investigations and the methodological turn to phenomenology with its attendant reductions and transcendental idealism. Logic and Philosophy of Mathematics in the Early Husserl. p. 149. CrossRef. Google Scholar. Offering a collection of fifteen essays that deal with issues at the intersection of phenomenology, logic, and the philosophy of mathematics, this 2005 book is divided into three parts. Part I contains a general essay on Husserl's conception of science and logic, an essay of mathematics and transcendental phenomenology, and an essay on phenomenology and modern pure geometry. Part II is focused on Kurt Godel's interest in phenomenology. It explores Godel's ideas and also some work of Quine, Penelope Maddy and Roger Penrose. Part III deals with elementary, constructive areas of ma... The philosophy of mathematics is the branch of philosophy that studies the assumptions, foundations, and implications of mathematics. It aims to understand the nature and methods of mathematics, and find out the place of mathematics in people's lives. The logical and structural nature of mathematics itself makes this study both broad and unique among its philosophical counterparts. Phenomenology, Logic, and the Philosophy of Mathematics, first published in 2005, is about logic, mathematical knowledge and mathematical objects. It is concerned with the role of reason and intuition in the exact sciences and it analyzes many of the central positions in the philosophy of logic and philosophy of mathematics: platonism, nominalism, intuitionism, formalism, pragmatism, and others. Synopsis. Offering a collection of fifteen essays that deal with issues at the intersection of phenomenology, logic, and the philosophy of mathematics, this book is divided into three parts.