Giuseppe Peano

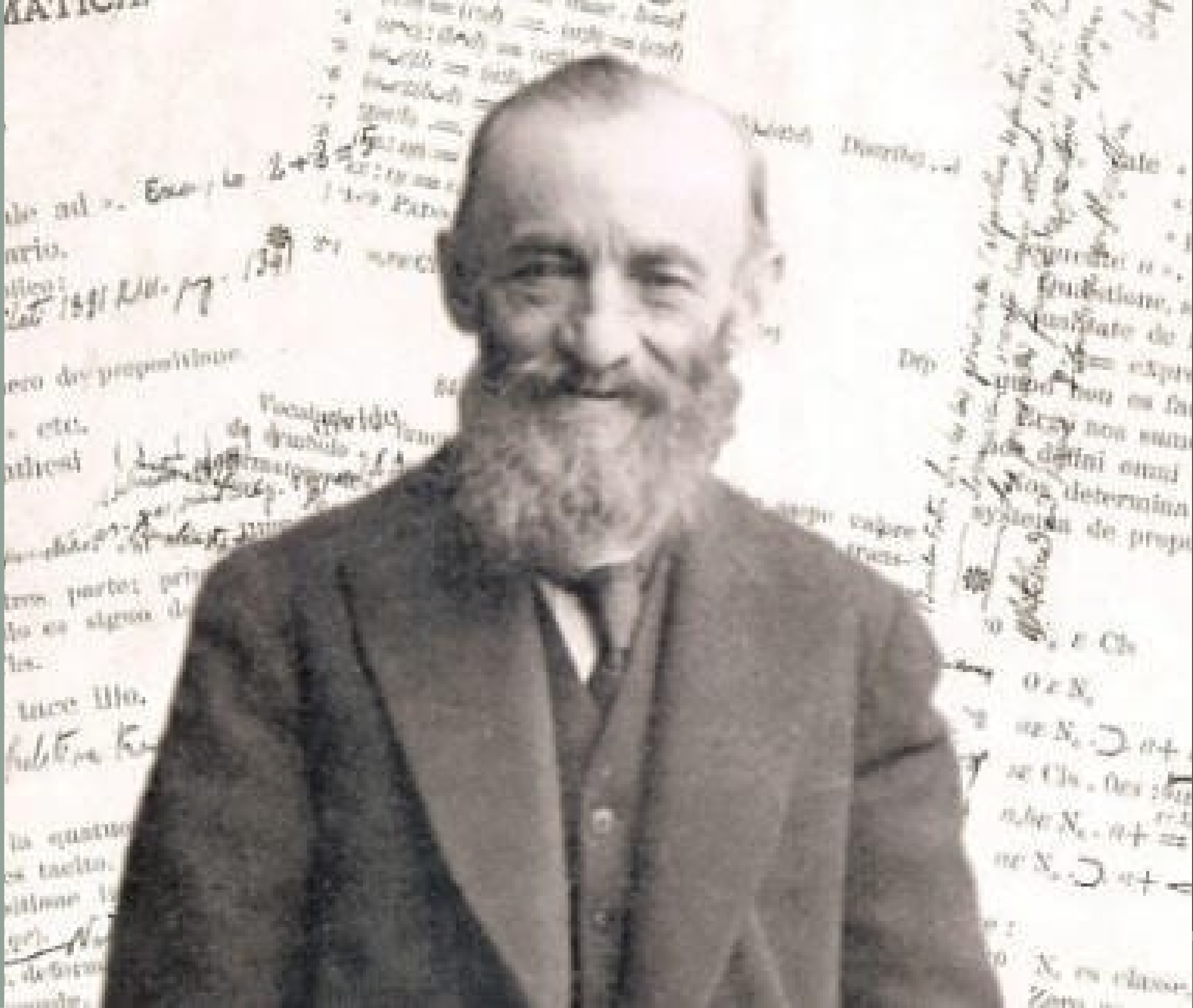
FOUNDER OF SYMBOLIC LOGIC

HATİCE ŞULE ERKUL

August 1858 – April 1920

Cueno- Kingdom of Sardunia

Turin – Italy



Some Works of Him

In 1884, Genocchi published a book based on his lectures at Turin. This book, *Course in Infinitesimal Calculus*, was edited by Peano and contains much written by Peano himself.

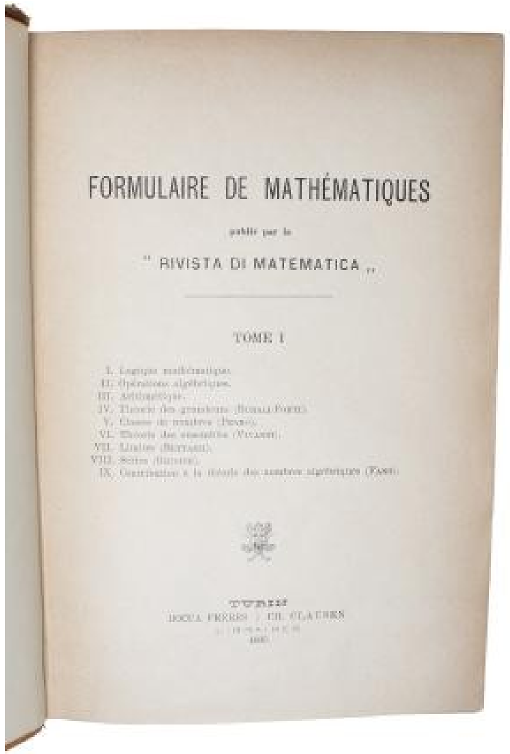
In 1886, Peano proved that if f(x,y) is continuous then the first order differential equation dy/dx = f(x,y) has a solution.

In 1888, Peano published the book *Geometrical Calculus*, which begins with a chapter on mathematical logic.

In 1889 Peano published his famous axioms, called Peano axioms, which defined the natural numbers in terms of sets.

CALCOLO
GEOMETRICO
secondo l'Ausdehnungslehre di H. Grassmann
PRECEDUTO DALLE
OPERAZIONI DELLA LOGICA DEDUTTIVA
PER
GIUSEPPE PEANO

TORINO
FRATELLI BOCCA EDITORI
1888



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TOME I

I. Logique mathématique.
II. Opérations algébriques.
III. Arithmétique.
IV. Théorie des grandeurs (Burali-Forti).
V. Classes de nombres (Peano).
VI. Théorie des ensembles (Vivanti).
VII. Limites (Bettazzi).
VIII. Séries (Giudice).
IX. Contribution à la théorie des nombres algébriques (Fano).

TURIN
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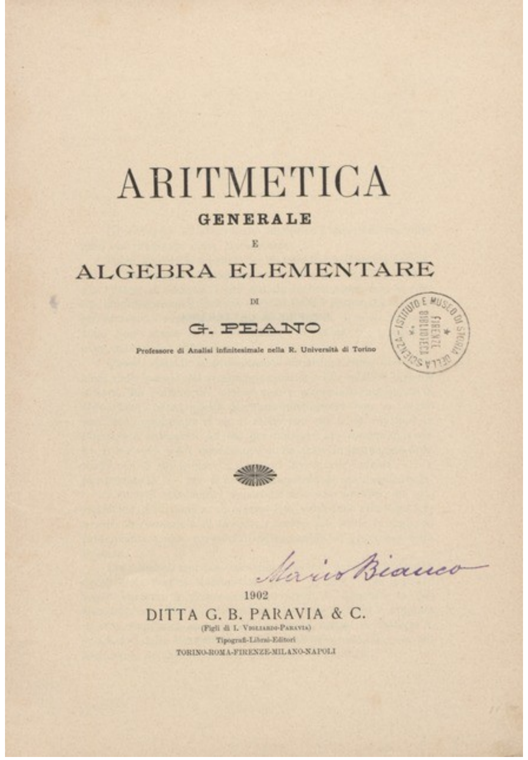

ARITMETICA
GENERALE
E
ALGEBRA ELEMENTARE
DI
G. PEANO
Professore di Analisi infinitesimale nella R. Università di Torino

Mario Bianco

1902
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Peano Axioms

1. 0 is a number.
2. If *a* is a number, the successor of *a* is a number.
3. 0 is not a successor of a number.
4. Two numbers of which the successors are equal are themselves equal.
5. If a set *S* contains zero and also the successor of every number in *S*, then every number is in *S*.

References

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