Abstract

The text examines the main stages of the evolution of mathematical science. There are illustrated with examples of differences between modern mathematics and its predecessors. The importance of the axiomatic method for the development of mathematics is noted.

Summury

In the history of mathematics it is impossible to unambiguously single out certain "eras" due to the fact that this assessment depends on the field in which the corresponding mathematician is competent. Mathematics until the 19th century used crude methods and was more philosophical and less rigorous than modern. Since the 19th century, mathematics has completely become an independent science, changing phyolosophy to its knowledge. Moreover, such changes did not occur at the initiative of specific scientists, but as a result of natural evolution. One of the characteristic features of modern mathematics is the axiomatic method in geometry and algebra and basic definitions that do not depend on the interpretation. Due to these changes, mathematics moved to a higher level of abstraction and deepened even deeper into the study of conceptual worlds, it is this circumstance that greatly distinguishes modern mathematics from the previous one, which almost always relied on the real world.

breeds – порождает

vague - расплывчатый

self-sufficiency – самодостаточность

designate - обозначить

thereby - тем самым

imbued – пропитанный

 meager – скудный

thereby - тем самым

imbued - пропитанный

meager – скудный

treatment – подход

explicit - явный