

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|    |    |    |    | 1  | 2  | 3  |
| 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

mathematicians had for centuries.

- They knew they were choosing laws first, then retrofitting "meaning."
- That's why negative numbers were resisted for so long. They seemed to exist only as artifacts of rules, not as natural objects.
- It wasn't until the 19th century (Dedekind, Hamilton, Peano) that people said: "Arithmetic isn't about 'truth in nature'; it's about building a consistent system from axioms." This is the birth of structural mathematics.
- 4. The deeper philosophical question you are asking
- a) Should arithmetic reflect reality, or should it be a consistent symbolic system?
- The Ancients leaned toward reality: numbers.