

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
					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		

• Refer to Harpinski's essay 'The Sources of Greek Mathematics' in d'Ooge's translation of Nichomachus's *Introductio Arithmeticae*.

• The Egyptians and Babylonians were content when by trial and error they had evolved a technique that worked. They proceeded to make use of it, and felt no interest in the further question why it worked, no doubt because the realm of causes was still governed by religious dogma. ??

• The Greek asked 'Why?', and this interest in causes leads immediately to a further demand: the demand for generalization.

### Example

• The Greeks lifted geometry from the plane of the concrete and material and begins to think about rectangles and triangles themselves, which have the same properties whether they are embodied