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In general, geometric magnitudes (angles, lengths, areas, volumes, etc.) were not numerically quantified in Euclidean geometry, as we do today (e.g., in the above picture).

Question: How can we check whether one angle, area, or length is bigger than another geometric object of the same kind?

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Locke on Abstract







Intuition

2 Demonstration

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disagreement of two ideas immediately by themselves,

may call intuitive knowledge (IV, 2, i).

without the intervention of any other: and this I think we





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| Review: The Generality Problem Locke on Knowledge Review - Geometric Equality in Euclid Locke on Demonstration   | LOCKE ON ADSTRACT | Review: The Generality Problem Locke on Knowledge Review - Geometric Equality in Euclid Locke on Demonstration   |   |
|--|-------------------|--|---|
| <b>Operations on Ideas</b>   |                   | Compounding Ideas  |   |
| <ul> <li>Locke hypothesizes that we acquire new ideas by performing operations on existing ones.</li> <li>For our purposes, the two most important operations are</li> <li>Compounding</li> <li>Abstraction</li> </ul> |                   | <b>Compounding:</b> Locke argues we can acquire new ideas by<br>Combining several simple ideas into one compound one;<br>and thus all complex ideas are made (II, 7, i). |   |
| Locke's Philosophy of Mathematics  |                   | Locke's Philosophy of Mathematics  | 4 |
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• My abstract/general idea of blueness **represents** all of my particular ideas, and whatever I learn about the abstract idea blueness (e.g., it is darker than whiteness) must be true of all particular instances of the abstract idea.







