Philosophy 405: Knowledge, Truth and Mathematics Spring 2008 M, W: 1-2:15pm Hamilton College Russell Marcus rmarcus1@hamilton.edu

# Reading Guide #1

# Plato, "Selections on Mathematics"

### From *Timaeus*

- 1. Differentiate between things that are, and things that are just becoming.
- 2. How does Plato argue that the world is created? What can we infer about the origins of the world?
- 3. "As being is becoming, so is truth to belief" (Timaeus, 29c). Explain.

# From Phaedo

- 4. According to Plato, why do objects have the properties they have? How does this claim apply to mathematics?
- 5. What kinds of things participate in opposite forms? What kinds of things do not participate in opposite forms? Why not?
- 6. How are oddness and odd numbers similar? How are they different?
- 7. "So it is not only the opposite forms that cannot face one another's approach; there are other things too which cannot face the approach of opposites" (*Phaedo*, 104d). Explain. What does Plato's argument show about the relation between mathematical objects and the forms?

#### From Theaetetus

8. What does our ability to compare experiences of the same object using different senses this show?

9. How does Plato argue that knowledge is not perception?

# From Republic, Book VI

- 10. Explain the analogy between the sun and the good. Describe the two worlds over which they are sovereign.
- 11. How does Plato divide the visible realm? Describe the two parts.
- 12. How does Plato divide the intelligible realm according to the methods used to investigate the two parts?
- 13. What are the different elements of the two parts of the intelligible ream?
- 14. What names does Plato apply to our methods of investigating each part of the intelligible realm?

# From Republic, Book VII

- 15. Describe the analogy of the cave. Why does seeing real objects require habituation?
- 16. How does thinking about numbers, "Lead to the apprehension of truth" (525b)?
- 17. According to Plato, how is studying mathematics useful?
- 18. How is the language of geometers, "Ludicrous" (527a)?

#### From Meno

- 19. How does Socrates demonstrate that learning is recollection?
- 20. Did Meno's slave know how to double a square, before his conversation with Socrates? Explain.