

# Logika fejlődése

Arisztotelész (384-322),

Avicenna (980-1037), Ibn Taymiyyah (1263-1328)

William Ockham (1288-1348), John Duns Scotus (1266–1308)

Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716), George Boole (1815-1864), John Venn (1834-1923)

Augustus De Morgan (1806-1871), Charles Dodgson (1832-1898)

Gottlob Frege (1848 -1925) 1879, Charles Peirce (1839 -1914) 1885

Giuseppe Peano (1858 -1932) 1887

Alfred North Whitehead (1861–1947), Bertrand Russell (1872-1970) 1900

David Hilbert (1862-1943), 1900,

Jacques Herbrand (1908-1931), 1930, Gerhard Gentzen (1909-1945) (1936)

Kurt Gödel (1906-1978), 1930 „teljesség”, 1931 „nemteljesség”

Stanisław Leśniewski (1886-1939) 1912, Jan Łukasiewicz (1878-1956)

Alfred Tarski (1901-1983), 1940, Thoralf Skolem (1887-1963)

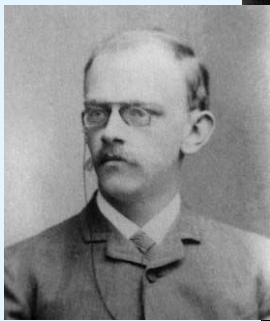
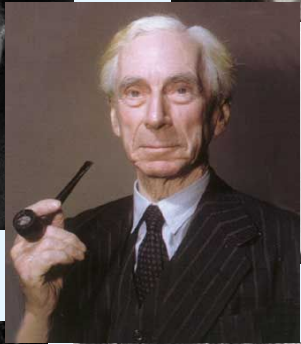
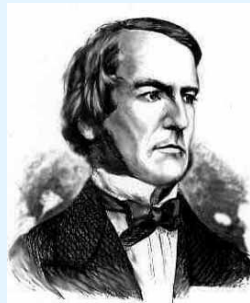
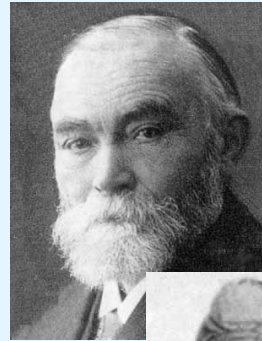
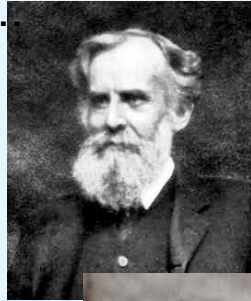
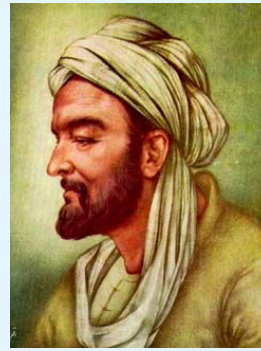
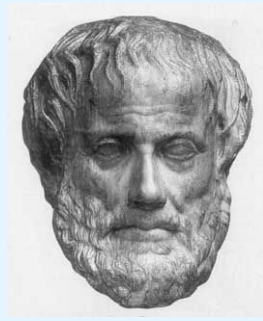
Alan Turing (1912-1954), 1930, 1950, Alonso Church (1903-1995)

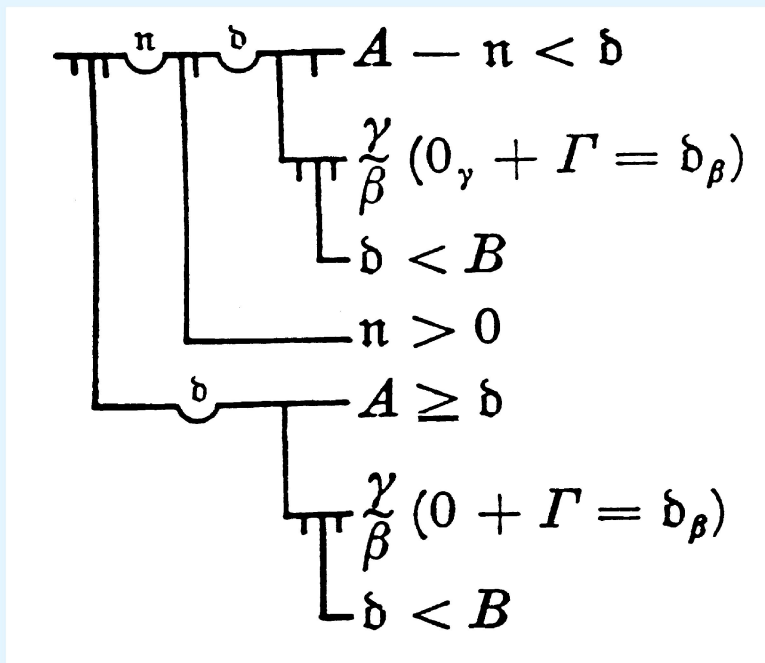
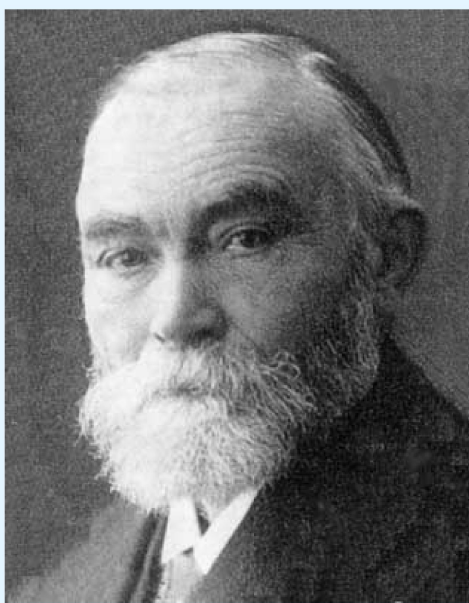
J. Alan Robinson, (1963)

Saul Aaron Kripke, Jaakko Hintikka, ...

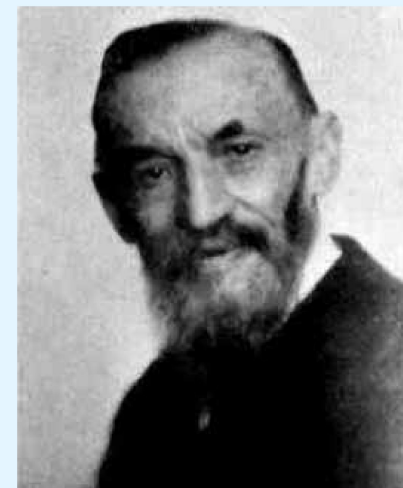
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**Begriffsschrift**  
(fogalomnyelv, 1879)



$\prod_j \sum_i \int_{ji}$

1885

$\Sigma_x \Sigma_y (Go(x) \cdot Person(John) \cdot City(Boston) \cdot Bus(y) \cdot$   
 $Agnt(x,John) \cdot Dest(x,Boston) \cdot Inst(x,y))$

**Lineáris formák**  
1887

$\forall x \exists y \neg kutya(x) \wedge macska(y) \rightarrow van(x,y)$

**Existential graphs (1890)**

