

1056-01-1596 **Sandro Caparrini*** (caparrini@libero.it), Inst. for the Hist. and Phil. of Sc. and Tech,
Victoria College 316, 91 Charles St. W, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7, Canada. *Italian Mathematics
and Mechanics Between the 18th and 19th Centuries.*

While Italy produced no mathematicians of first rank in the years between 1780 and 1820, there were several minor figures that deserve a closer study. Thus, for example, V. Brunacci and V. Caluso were concerned with the foundation of analysis, G. Frullani and G. Bidone wrote several remarkable papers on definite integrals, G. Giorgini developed a purely analytic theory of directed line segments similar to modern vector calculus. P. Paoli, G. F. Malfatti, P. Delanges and G. Fontana discussed some problems related to the first principles of statics. P. Ruffini's results in early group theory are well-known. Many interesting works were published in the *Memorie di matematica e di fisica della Società Italiana delle Scienze*, one of the earliest journals almost entirely devoted to research in mathematics. Mention must also be made of some encyclopaedic treatises. Paoli and Brunacci published respectively the *Elementi d'algebra* (3 vols, 1794-1804) and the *Corso di matematica sublime* (4 vols, 1804-08), texts that bear comparison with Lacroix's great *Traité*; G. Venturoli's *Elementi di meccanica e d'idraulica* (2 vols, 1806; translated into English in 1823) is a concise but rigorous introduction to mechanics. The aim of the present talk is to give a general overview of this period. (Received September 22, 2009)