



Party 47: Search Party: June 4, 2010

Clue: TR

One thing which led Plato to the mysterious Forms was his fascination with mathematics, a *Pythagorean* matter and a point of difference between him and Socrates. Above its gates, Plato's Academy was said to have had the words "**No-one ignorant of geometry admitted here**"; Aristotle later complained that for Plato's followers, "**mathematics has come to be the whole of philosophy**"—a petulant exaggeration, but a pointed one. What struck Plato about the objects dealt with in mathematics, such as numbers and triangles, is that they are ideal, eternal, unchanging and pleasingly independent of earthly, visible things. Plainly one cannot see or touch the number four: it therefore exists in a different sort of realm, according to Plato. And the lines, triangles and other sorts of objects that figure in mathematical proofs cannot be identified with anything physical either. Particular physical lines and triangles are nothing more than approximations to ideal mathematical ones. A perfect line, for example, would have no thickness; but any visible line, or rim of a physical object, always will. Given the impressiveness of mathematics, Plato reasoned, other sorts of knowledge ought to copy it and be about ideal and incorporeal objects too. These objects of knowledge were the Forms.

To fill in TR, refer to the map, and answer the following:

1. Using the Pythagorean theorem, calculate AB (from 10 Degrees to the studio), if AC = .47 miles and CB = .82 miles

Answer:

2. What is the name of the cube at Astor Place? (Remember the _____!)

Answer:



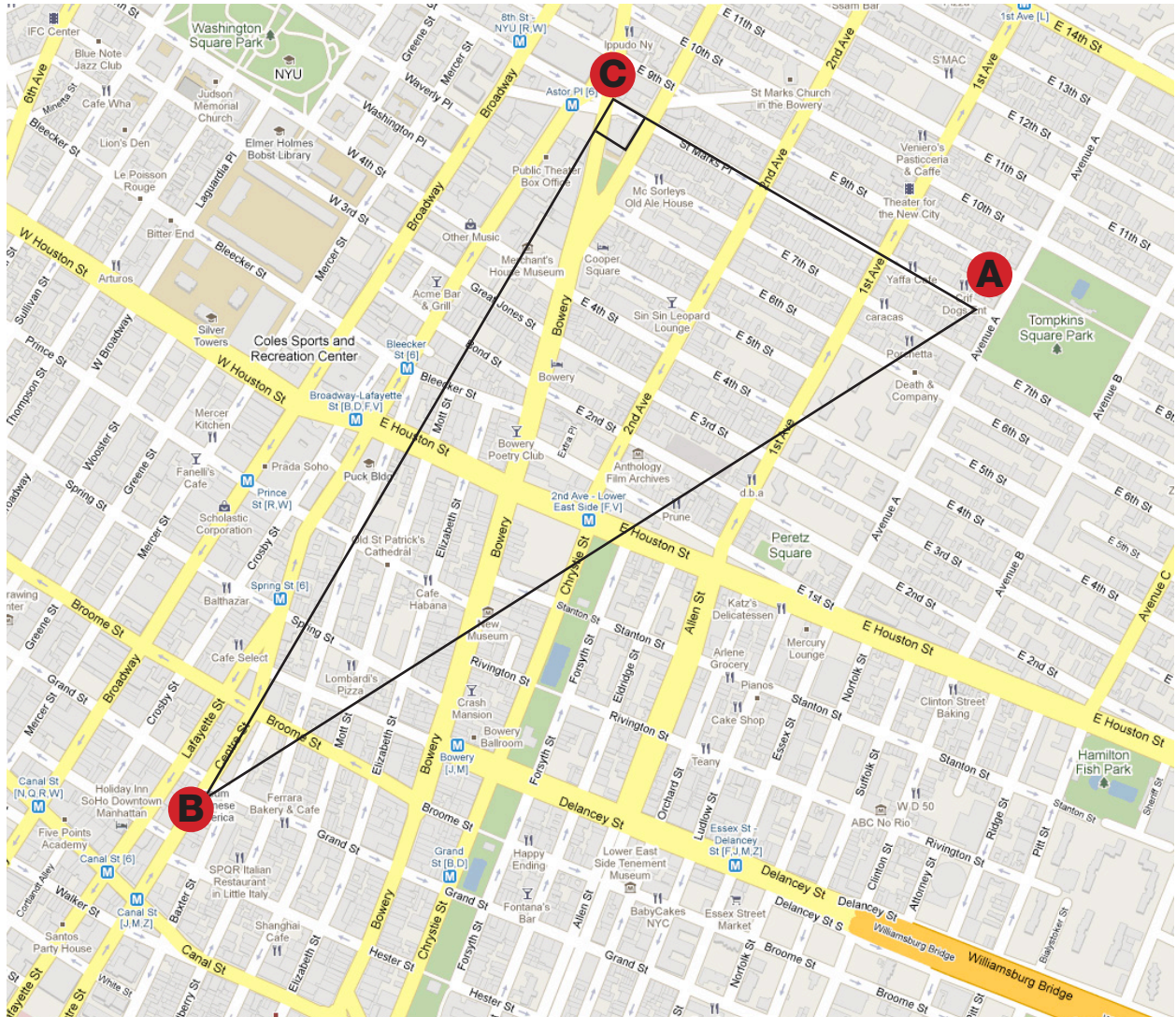
Party 47: Search Party: June 4, 2010

Clue: TR

A = 10 Degrees (the bar, not the angle)

B = The Studio

C = Astor Place





Party 47: Search Party: June 4, 2010

Bonus Clue: RR (the center square)

