

Dakota Hiscocks, Justin Boell, Taylor Gehling, Jon Hoaglund, Ashley Hoffman

# Newton: Inventor of Calculus

# Introduction

- Newton started his work in 1665 and had written text on it in 1666 that was never published and Leibniz published a text in 1676. Eight years later Leibniz published a book that explained more of this concept. Then in 1704 Newton Published a book fully explaining calculus.

# Timeline

- 1665-Newton starts work on fluxion calculus
- 1668-Became known to other mathematicians for his work
- 1676-Leibniz publishes his theory of calculus
- 1693-Newton publishes his work

# Why Newton is the Inventor

- Royal Society credits him
- Started his work first
- Leibniz saw Newton's work
- Applied calculus to laws
- Newton has more detailed work

# Why Newton is Inventor cont.

- Used the geometric method from classical Greeks
- Expands infinite series
- Developed differential calculus
- More people supporting him
- Worked on tangents to form derivatives

# Why Leibniz is not...

- Stole Newton's ideas
- No qualifications
- Went to school not known for Mathematics
- Not first one to come up with ideas
- Newton went further into the explanation of calculus and its uses

# Why Leibniz is not cont.

- Had unfinished work
- Couldn't present final proof of his theory
- Only one supporter of his work who later denied supporting him
- Used work from Pascal and Barrow
- Leibniz was once accused and found guilty of plagiarism

# Conclusion

- Newton started his work first and his ideas were stolen.
- He was being modest by keeping his work to himself.
- Newton went in more depth with his work than Leibniz.

# Bibliography

- <http://school.maths.uwa.edu.au/~schultz/3M3/L20Newton.html>
- [http://www.gap-system.org/~history/HistTopics/The\\_rise\\_of\\_calculus.html](http://www.gap-system.org/~history/HistTopics/The_rise_of_calculus.html)
- <http://www.angelfire.com/md/byme/mathsample.html>
- <http://scidiv.bellevuecollege.edu/MATH/Newton.html>