

# Gottfried Leibniz

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# Who Invented Calculus?

Gottfried Leibniz



1684-1686

# We Hot Cuz We Fly...

- Leibniz was the first to publish his work. If you aint first your last.
- The same notation we use today. He invented 300 years ago.
- Leibniz worked with infinitesimals. We view the derivative and integral as that still.
- He was raised by his mother and got his strict Lutheran morals from her.
- He lived in isolation for "two miraculous years" during which he invented Calculus.

# We Still Hot Cuz We Fly

- He was supported by famous mathematician like Johann and Jacques Bernoulli.
- Leibniz Law is still used today.
- There is documented proof that Leibniz worked independently from Newton.
- Even if accused of plagiarism. Newton sent his work to other mathematicians.
- Leibniz's work and handwriting is in Newton's book for everyone to see.

# You Ain't Cuz You Not

- Newton approached Calculus through Physics
- He only wanted Calculus to help his other studies
- He published the his work in 1693
- Pen is more trusting than word of mouth
- Newton was president of the Royal Society which caused a bias to support himself
- Many people described Newton as mean and was quoted in taking great satisfaction in "breaking Leibniz's heart", and even sent several people to their death as Warden of the Royal Mint
- Newton started with derivatives and Leibniz started with integrals

# You Ain't Cuz You Not...

- Leibniz admitted in a letter that in 1676 Collins had shown him some of Newton's papers, but Leibniz also implied that they were of little or no value
- Newton was known as a bully in the scientific community and attempted to force John Flamsteed to give up his observational data
- Newton has stolen other's work before, like when he stole Hooke's theory of light and claimed it as his own original idea

# Timeline

**1654** At the age of eight teaches himself Latin in order to read Livy and Calvisius

**1661** Enters the University of Leipzig where he studies first science and scholastic philosophy and then law.

**1666** Applies for doctor of law at Leipzig but is denied on the grounds that he is too young. Goes to University of Altdorf where it is immediately accepted.

**1667** Is offered a professorship at Altdorf

**1672** Goes to Paris and is heavily influenced by Arnauld, Malbranche, and the mathematical genius and physicist Huygens

# Timeline Continued

1672-1676 He spent as diplomatic representative of Mainz at the Court of Louis XIV

1673 Leibniz's defense when he was accused of plagiarizing Francois Regnaud's work on a method for the interpolation of series-was so distressed and embarrassed by this accusation that he publicly displayed his private notes

1673-1676 Leibniz discovered calculus in Paris

1684 Leibniz published the first account of differential calculus

1686 Published the explanation of integral calculus

Newton did not publish his findings until 1687

## *You can't plead insanity*

It is clear that Leibniz was the true inventor of calculus. He was very successful with his findings. The calculus that we use today is what Leibniz created. He published first, taught himself, and Newton was crazy. Newton was clearly not as qualified as Leibniz.

# Works Cited

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