



Newton and Calculus

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Justyn, but not Whitney

10 Pros of Newton

- "Theory of Fluxions"
- Letters to Leibniz
- Royal Society Verdict
- Principia
- Starts his math prior to Leibniz research
- Theories Developed 1st
- Leibniz credits Newtons work in L'Hopital
- Began work in 1666
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10 Reasons Leibniz Didn't Invent Calculus

- Plagiarism
- Took a tour to Europe and learned everything from Hooke, Boyle, and Barrow
- Collins sent theories to Leibniz
- Didn't get permission from Newton to share information
- First shared theories with Leibniz in 1676
- Changed Newton's notation to cover it up
- Royal Society accused Leibniz of plagiarism in 1699
- Received letters from Collins and Oldenburg 1676
- Saw Newton's papers in 1672 (tangents)
- Then, Leibniz admitted to seeing papers

Timeline

- 1665/1666: Newton begins fluxions analysis
- 1669: Newton wrote *De Analysisi per Aequationes Infinitas*
- 1671: Newton wrote *De Methodis Serierum et Fluxionum*
- 1673-1676: Leibniz "discovers" Calculus
- 1684: Leibniz publishes 1st account of differential Calculus
- 1686: Leibniz publishes account of integral Calculus
- 1687: Newton first publishes findings
- 1715: Royal Society credits Newton with invention of Calculus

Sources

<http://www.angelfire.com/md/byme/mathsample.html>

<http://www.math.tamu.edu/~dallen/history/calc1/calc1.html>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/7608839/Why-Newton-Invented-Calculus>

<http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~sastry/hs323/calculus.pdf>