

Measure/Shape

(77,000 BC - 600 AD)

+600

"0, 1, 2, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9"
"Hindu Numerals"

+400

"**Arithmetica**"
Diophantus

+200



"**Almagest**"
Ptolemy

0

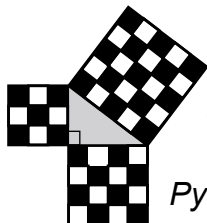
Trig-Tables
Hipparchus

-200



Geometry Theory
Euclid, Archimedes

-400



Shape Theory
Thales
Pythagoras

-600

≡

-2,000



Egypt/Sumer Math

≡

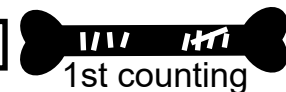
-3,000



Egypt/Sumer Count

≡

-35,000



1st counting

≡

-77,000



geometric design

Math-Language

(600-1600 AD)

1600

logarithms Napier

$$[ax^4 +] bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e = 0$$

[Tartaglia], Ferrari

1500



Euclid's
"Elements"
printed

1400

$$\sin/\pi = \sum$$

power series
Madhava

1300



"Liber Abaci"
Fibonacci

1200

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \pm x$$

roots
Bhaskara II

1100

1000

$$x^m \cdot x^n = x^{(m+n)}$$

exponents
Al-Karaji

900

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

Algebra (Al-Jabr)
Al-Khwarizmi

800

700

$$1/0 = \infty$$

$$\sin/\cos = \sum$$

0, roots, trig, series
Brahmgupta, Bhaskara

600

Modern Math

(1600-today)

+

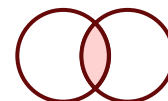
$$I = \log_2(\text{probability})$$

Information Theory
Shannon

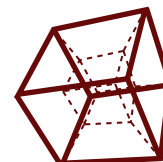
1900

$$\infty_{\text{decimal}} > \infty_{\text{rational}}$$

Chaos, Set Theory, Stat
Poncair, Cantor, Pearlson



Boolean
Algebra

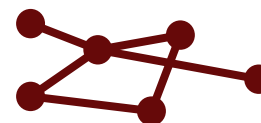


Groups, N-D Geometry
Galois, Reimann, Bolyai

1800

$$p(H|D) = p(H)p(D|H) / p(D)$$

Bayes Theorem



Graph Theory, $e^{i\pi} = -1$
Euler

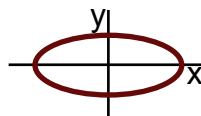
1700

Calculus, Linear Algebra

Newton, Leibneiz, Takakazu

Probability Theory

Pascal, Fermat



$$x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$$

Analytic Geometry

Decartes

1600