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 — $= \pi \cdot r^2$ **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

1200 — **"Liber Abaci"** *Fibonacci*

1100 — $\sqrt{x^2} = \pm x$ **roots** *Bhāskara II*

1000 — $x^m \cdot x^n = x^{(m+n)}$ **exponents** *Al-Karaji*

900

800 — $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ **Algebra (Al-Jabr)** *Al-Khwarizmi*

700 — $0\ ,\ \infty$ $\sin/\cos = \sum$ **0, roots, trig, series** *Brahmagupta, Bhāskara*

600

Modern Math
(1600-today)

$I = \log_2(\text{probability})$ **Information Theory** *Shannon*

1900 — $\infty_{\text{decimal}} > \infty_{\text{rational}}$ **Chaos, Set Theory, Stat** *Poincaré, Cantor, Pearson*

Boolean Algebra

1800 — **Groups, N-D Geometry** *Galois, Riemann, Bolyai*

$p(H|D) = p(H)p(D|H) / p(D)$ **Bayes Theorem**

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

1700 — **Calculus, Linear Algebra** *Newton, Leibniz, Takakazu*

Probability Theory *Pascal, Fermat*

$x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1$ **Analytic Geometry** *Descartes*

1600