

# BO1 History of Mathematics

## Lecture V

Successes of and difficulties with the calculus:  
the 18th-century beginnings of 'rigour'

Part 1: Publication, acceptance, and successes

MT 2021 Week 3

# Summary

## Part 1

- ▶ Publication and acceptance of the calculus
- ▶ Some successes of the calculus

## Part 2

- ▶ Functions

## Part 3

- ▶ Problems with the calculus
- ▶ Some responses: beginnings of 'rigour' in Analysis

## Reminder: a comparison from lecture IV

Newton (1664–65):

rules for quadrature  
rules for tangents  
'fundamental theorem'

dot notation

physical intuition:  
rates of change

PROBLEM:  
vanishing quantities  $o$

Leibniz (1673–76):

rules for quadrature  
rules for tangents  
'fundamental theorem'

differential notation

algebraic intuition  
rules and procedures

PROBLEM:  
vanishing quantities  $du, dv, \dots$

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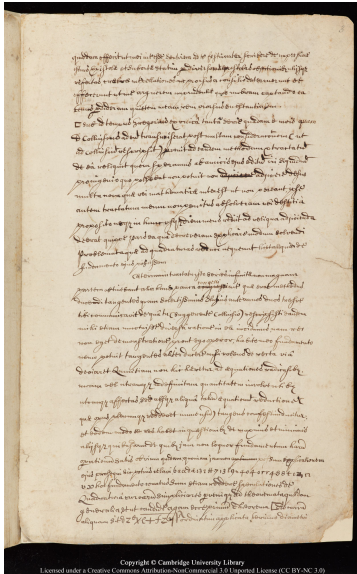
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- 1704: 'Treatise of quadrature' appended to published *Opticks*

# Newton's coded message

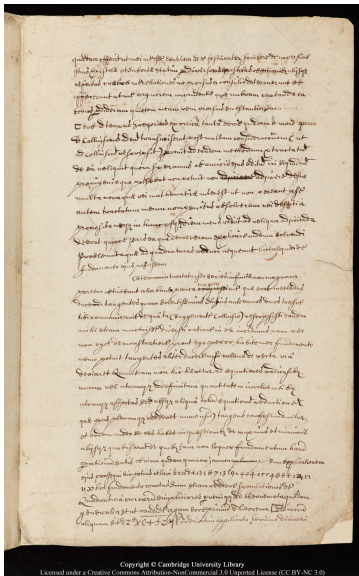


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Letter from Isaac Newton to Henry Oldenburg, 24 October 1676 ('Epistola posterior')

"The foundation of these operations is evident enough, in fact; but because I cannot proceed with the explanation of it now, I have preferred to conceal it thus:  
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"Data aequatione quocunque fluentes quantitates involvente, fluxiones invenire: et vice versa."  
= "Given an equation involving any number of fluent quantities, to find the fluxions: and vice versa."

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- 1696: Exposition by L'Hôpital based on teachings of Johann Bernoulli

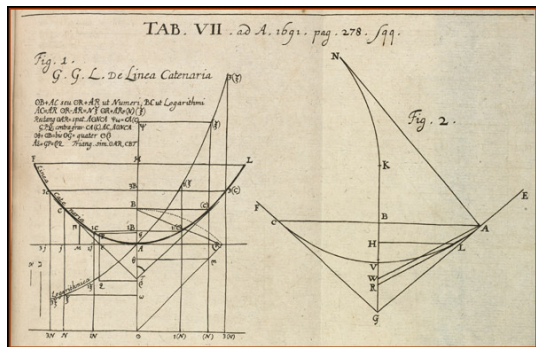
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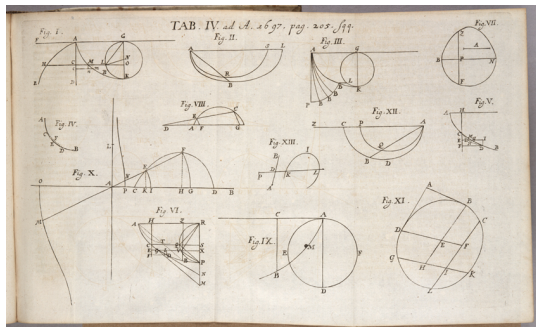
1691: Catenary — curve of a hanging chain  
(posed by Jacob Bernoulli; solved by Johann Bernoulli,  
Huygens, Leibniz)



Leibniz' and  
Huygens' solutions,  
*Acta eruditorum*,  
1691.



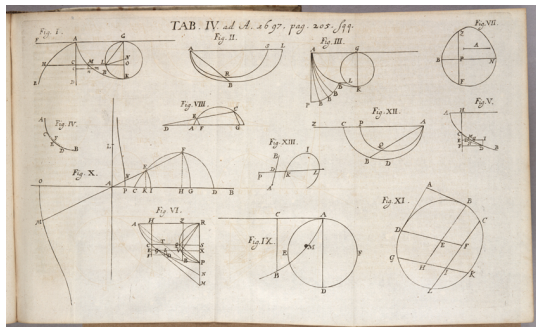
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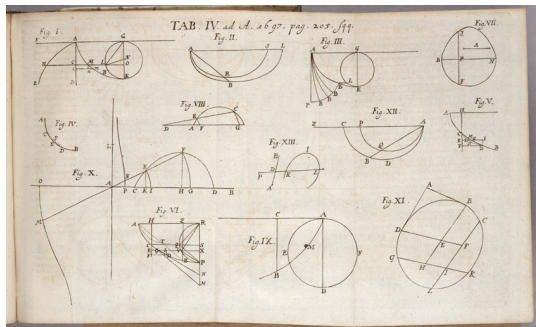


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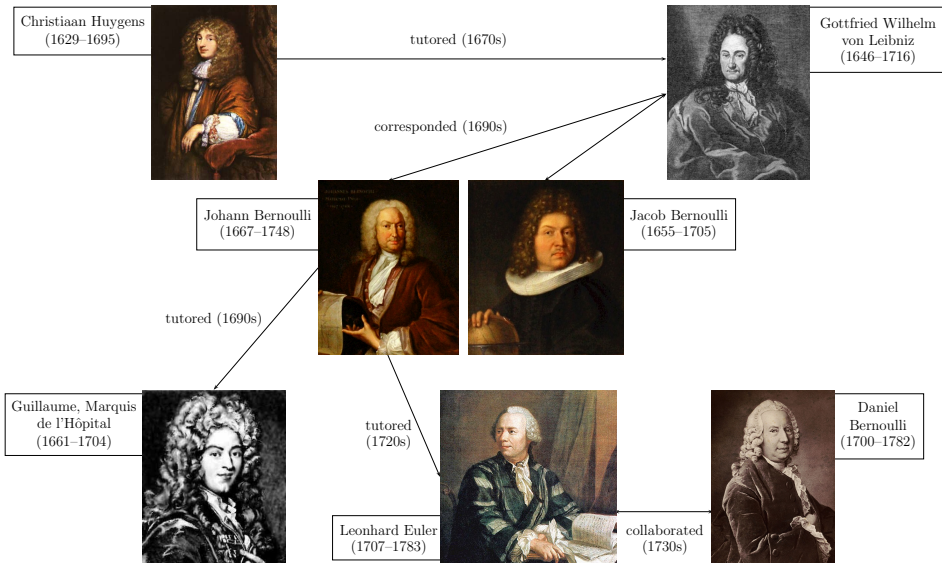
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# People and connections



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- ▶ consolidate and validate Leibnizian calculus
- ▶ introduce new questions about 'functions', 'differentiability', 'continuity', ...