





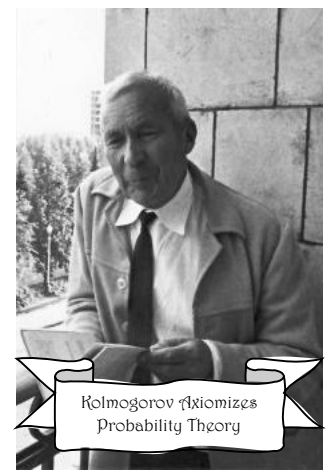
Bernoulli estimates Euler's Number



Pascal describes his Triangle



Cardano introduces Binomial Coefficients



Kolmogorov Axiomatizes Probability Theory



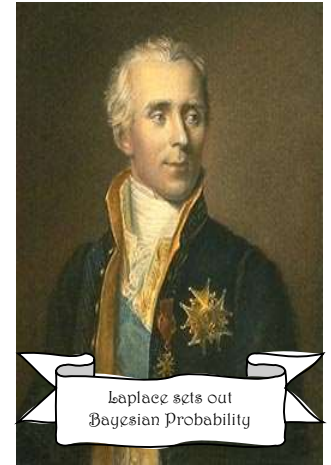
Leibniz mentions  $e$  for the first time (as " $b$ ")



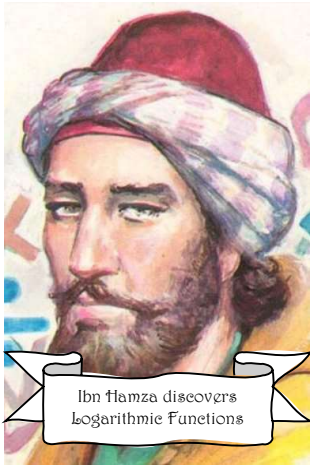
Gregory makes the  $\log/exp$  connection



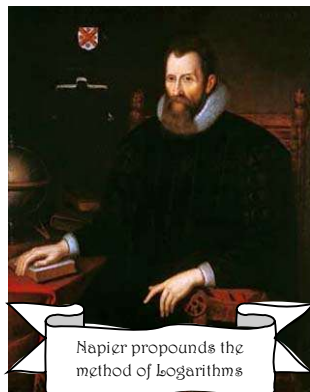
Mercator names the Natural Logarithm



Laplace sets out Bayesian Probability



Ibn al-Haytham discovers Logarithmic Functions



Napier propounds the method of Logarithms



Euler gives a full treatment of his Number



Euler gives his Number the name " $e$ "



Brahmagupta finds Negative Quadratic roots



Euclid finds Quadratic Roots Geometrically

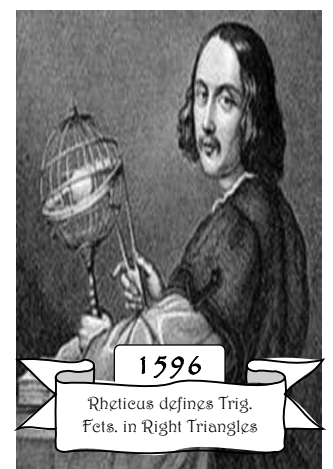
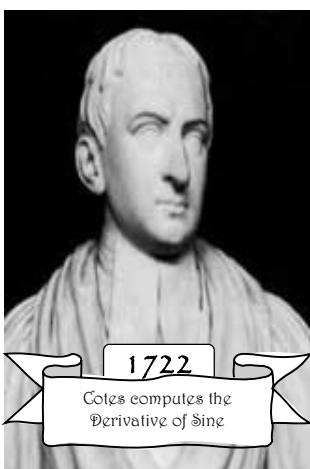
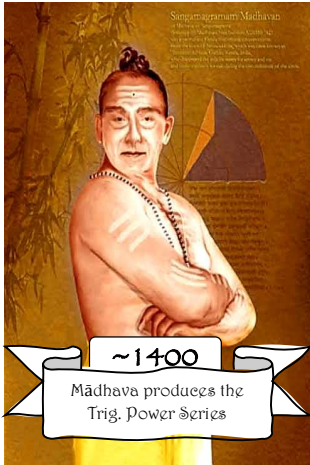
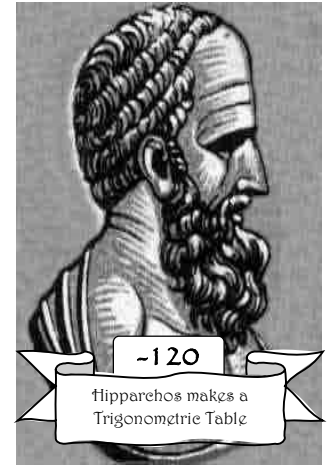
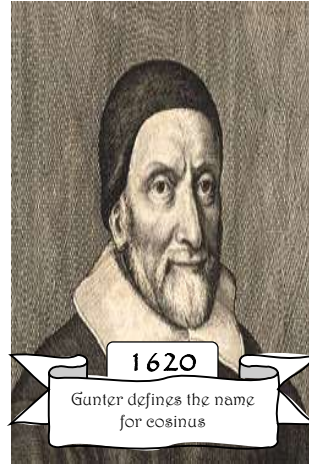
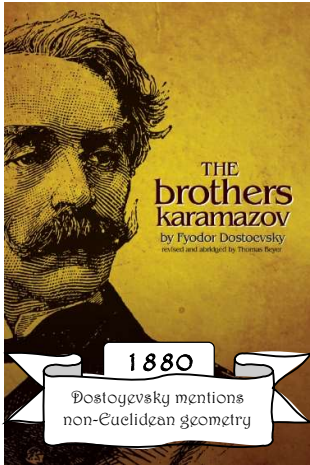
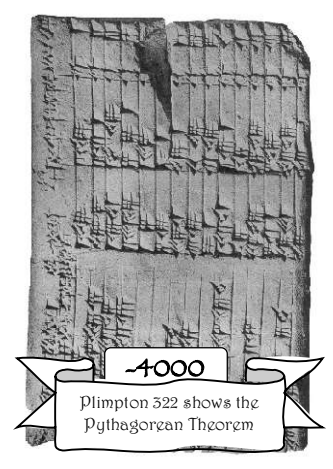


Babylonians solve "Quadratic Equations"

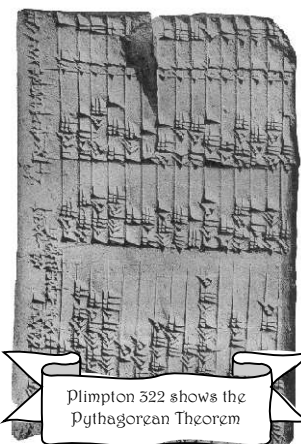


Recorde invents the Equal sign









P13.22 shows the  
Pythagorean Theorem



Stevin introduces  
Coordinate axes



Descartes publishes  
Cartesian Coordinates



Stevin uses rectangular  
Coordinates



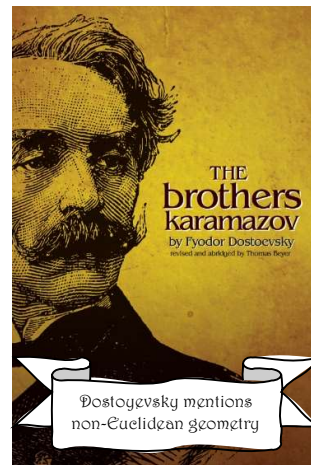
Hipparchus makes a  
Trigonometric Table



Guntter defines the name  
for cosine



Rhind papyrus studies  
Triangles



Dostoevsky mentions  
non-Euclidean geometry



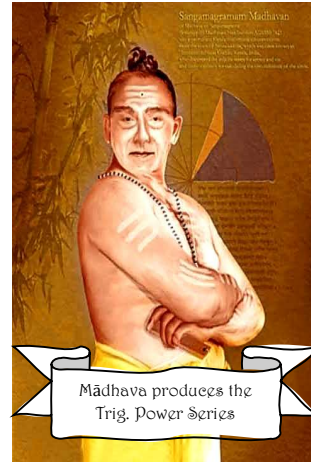
Gersonides proves the  
law of Sines



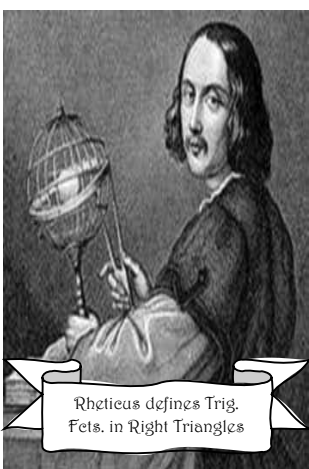
Al-Battani produces the  
first table of Cotangents



Aryabhata's table of  
Sines compiled



Mahāvīra produces the  
Trig. Power Series



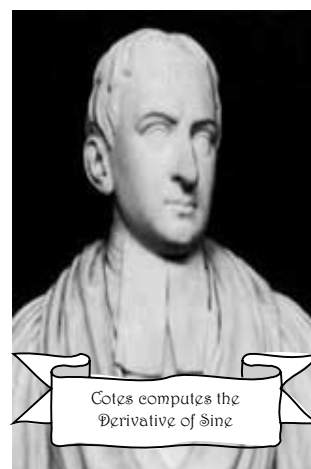
Rheticus defines Trig.  
Fcts. in Right Triangles



Regiomontanus treats  
Trig. as a discipline



Euler presents  
 $e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i\sin(x)$



Cotes computes the  
Derivative of Sine