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| A picture containing clothing, person, black and white, human face  Description automatically generated  **1933**  Kolmogorov Axiomizes Probability Theory | **1569**  Cardano introduces Binomial Coefficients | **1654**  Pascal describes his Triangle | **1683**  Bernoulli estimates Euler’s Number |
| **1814**  Laplace sets out Bayesian Probability | Picture of Nicolaus Mercator  **1668**  Mercator names the Natural Logarithm | **1684**  Gregory makes the Log/exp connection | **1690**  Leibniz mentions e for the first time(as “b”) |
| **1731**  Euler gives his number the name “e” | **1748**  Euler gives a full treatment of his number | **1614**  Napier propounds the method of Logarithms | **1591**  Ibn Hamza discovers Logarithmic Functions |
| **1544**  Recorde invents the Equal sign | The "Queen of the Night" relief, Old Babylonian, 1800–1750 B.C.E., fired clay, from southern Iraq (© The Trustees of the British Museum)  **-400**  Babylonians Solve “Quadratic Equations” | **~300**  Euclid finds Quadratic Roots Geometrically | **628**  Brahmagupta finds Negative Quadratic roots |

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| A picture containing human face, painting, portrait, text  Description automatically generated  Bernoulli estimates Euler’s Number | A painting of a person  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  Pascal describes his Triangle | A profile of a person  Description automatically generated with low confidence  Cardano introduces Binomial Coefficients | A picture containing clothing, person, black and white, human face  Description automatically generated  Kolmogorov Axiomizes Probability Theory |
| A painting of a person with long hair  Description automatically generated with low confidence  Leibniz mentions e for the first time(as “b”) | A portrait of a person  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  Gregory makes the Log/exp connection | Picture of Nicolaus Mercator  Mercator names the Natural Logarithm | A portrait of a person in a military uniform  Description automatically generated with low confidence  Laplace sets out Bayesian Probability |
| A person with a beard and a turban  Description automatically generated with low confidence  Ibn Hamza discovers Logarithmic Functions | A portrait of a person  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  Napier propounds the method of Logarithms | A picture containing human face, portrait, painting, clothing  Description automatically generated  Euler gives a full treatment of his Number | A picture containing human face, portrait, painting, clothing  Description automatically generated  Euler gives his Number the name “e” |
| A picture containing painting, sketch, drawing, art  Description automatically generated  Brahmagupta finds Negative Quadratic roots | A person holding a newspaper  Description automatically generated with low confidence  Euclid finds Quadratic Roots Geometrically | The "Queen of the Night" relief, Old Babylonian, 1800–1750 B.C.E., fired clay, from southern Iraq (© The Trustees of the British Museum)  Babylonians Solve “Quadratic Equations” | A close-up of a person's face  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  Recorde invents the Equal sign |

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| A person with a beard wearing a hat  Description automatically generated with low confidence  Oresme uses rectangular Coordinates  **~1350** | A painting of a person  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  **1637**  Descartes publishes Cartesian Coordinates | A portrait of a person  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  **1649**  Schooten introduces Coordinate Axes | A picture containing handwriting, text  Description automatically generated  **-4000**  Plimpton 322 shows the Pythagorean Theorem |
| A person with a mustache  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  **1880**  Dostoyevsky mentions non-Euclidean geometry | A close-up of a papyrus  Description automatically generated with low confidence  **-1650**  Rhind papyrus studies Triangles | A portrait of a person  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  **1620**  Gunter defines the name for cosinus | A black and white drawing of a person with a beard  Description automatically generated with low confidence  **-120**  Hipparchos makes a Trigonometric Table |
| A picture containing human face, person, clothing, painting  Description automatically generated  **~1400**  Mādhava produces the Trig. Power Series | A statue of a person  Description automatically generated  **1748**  Aryabhata's table of Sines compiled | A painting of a person with a beard  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  **730**  Habash produces the first table of Cotangents | A person with a turban  Description automatically generated  **1342**  Gersonides proves the law of Sines |
| A statue of a person  Description automatically generated with medium confidence  **1722**  Cotes computes the Derivative of Sine | A picture containing human face, portrait, painting, clothing  Description automatically generated  **1748**  Euler presents | A portrait of a person in a frame  Description automatically generated with low confidence  **1464**  Regiomontanus treats Trig. as a discipline | A person holding a bird cage  Description automatically generated with low confidence  **1596**  Rheticus defines Trig. Fcts. in Right Triangles |

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