



Calculus is the mathematical study of change, in the same way that geometry is the study of shape and algebra is the study of operations and their application to solving equations. It has two major branches, differential calculus (concerning rates of change and slopes of curves),[1] and integral calculus (concerning accumulation of quantities and the areas under and between curves);[2] these two branches are related to each other by the fundamental theorem of calculus. Both branches make use of the fundamental notions of convergence of infinite sequences and infinite series to a well-defined limit. Generally, modern calculus is considered to have been developed in the 17th century by Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibniz. Today, calculus has widespread uses in science, engineering and economics[3] and can solve many problems that algebra alone cannot.



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保健所によると、女性は13日に旅行先のタイから札幌に戻り、16日午後5～8時ごろ同店を訪れ、帰宅後に発熱などの症状が出て、23日に医療機関ではしかと診断された。はしかのウイルスは発症日の1日前から感染者の呼吸などから放出され、本人がいなくなっても、2時間程度空気中に漂い、空気感染する。保健所は16日午後5～11時に同店を訪れた人に、発熱などの異常が出た場合、早期にマスクをして医療機関を受診するよう呼びかけしている。（本郷由美子）