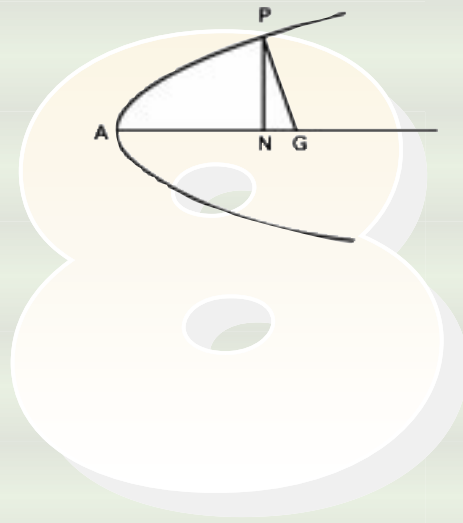


Apollonius of Perga writes Conics in which he introduces the terms “parabola,” “ellipse,” and “hyperbola.”



0 AD

and line system to represent numbers. A blank space is used as an almost place-value number system to base 20. The place-value number system is developed in or near numeric representation.

algebra, geography, and astronomy. In particular Hisab al-jabr w'al-muqabala the word “algebra,” from “al-jabr.” From al-Khwarizmi’s name, as a consequence

1020 AD

Ibn Sina (usually called Avicenna) writes on philosophy, medicine, psychology, geology, mathematics, astronomy, and logic. His important mathematical work Kitab al-Shifa’ (The Book of Healing) divides mathematics into four major topics, geometry, astronomy, arithmetic, and music.

about infinite sums giving these to find an approximation for

1450 AD

Nicholas of Cusa studies geometry and logic. He contributes to the study of infinity, studying the infinitely large and the infinitely small. He looks at the circle as the limit of regular polygons.

creates the equal (=) sign.

cks, as a

ns of Numbers 10.

1620 AD

Gunter makes a mechanical device, Gunter’s scale, to multiply numbers based on logarithms using a single scale and a pair of dividers.

1654 AD

