

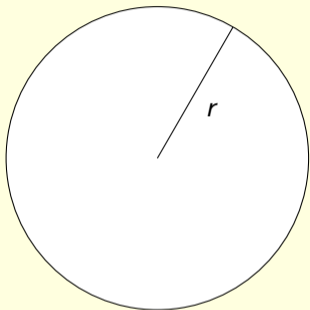
Math 1420: Calculus I

Kameryn J Williams

Sam Houston State University

Spring 2023

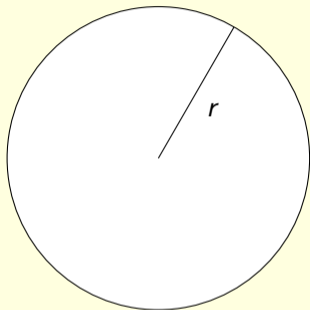
Circles



$$\text{Circumference} = 2\pi r$$

$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

Circles



The circumference formula is the definition of π ; the circumference is a ratio of the radius, and 2π is the number that gives that ratio.

But where does the area formula come from?

$$\text{Circumference} = 2\pi r$$

$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

The area of a circle



Sato Moshun's calculation of the area of the circle, 17th century

The big idea of calculus

Looking at what happens when a quantity becomes infinitely small or two quantities get infinitely close to each other gives you a lot of information.

We call infinitely small quantities **infinitesimals**.

The big idea of calculus

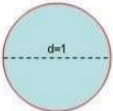
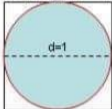
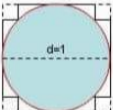
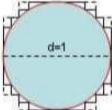
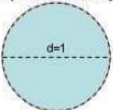

Looking at what happens when a quantity becomes infinitely small or two quantities get infinitely close to each other gives you a lot of information.

We call infinitely small quantities **infinitesimals**.

Big Concepts

- **Limit**: What happens when a quantity gets infinitely close to another
- **Derivative**: Instantaneous rate of change or slope of a function
- **Integral**: Area under a curve

But we have to be careful!

<p>Draw a circle</p> 	<p>Draw a square around it. Perimeter = 4</p> 
<p>Remove corners. Perimeter is still 4!</p> 	<p>Remove more corners. Perimeter is still 4!</p> 
<p>Repeat to infinity</p> 	<p>$\pi = 4!$</p>  <p>Problem Archimedes?</p>

A brief history of the calculus

- (Before 17th century) Many different mathematicians around the globe (such as Archimedes of Syracuse and Madhava of Sangamagrama) use infinitesimals to make calculations—volumes, areas, lengths.
- (17th–18th centuries) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Isaac Newton independently invent a systematic framework for this species of calculation, and prove the **fundamental theorem of calculus** which explains the connection between **derivatives** and **integrals**. Later mathematicians build on their work and the modern discipline of calculus is born.

But this framework faced criticism for its use of infinitesimals.

- (19th century) Karl Weierstrass and other mathematicians show how to redo calculus in a framework that doesn't use infinitesimals.
- (1960s) Abraham Robinson gives a mathematically rigorous framework for calculus using infinitesimals.