

Integral History

Integral Calculator

A long time ago, namely in Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome, many scientists fucked their brains by trying to find squares and volumes of different figures through their squares and cubicles (agree, you did it too). In short, they led everything to a square or cube, but our mincrafts did not shed actual numbers, but used their geometric or scalar analogues, which at some points simply did not work.

symbol \int , first introduced Leibniz in 1675. The sign is a change in the Latin S, the first letter of the word summa. Well, the word itself was introduced by Bernoulli in 1690. During their correspondence in 1696 a new branch of mathematics called integral calculus appeared.

Other terms of integral calculus that you know of came much later. The modern primitive function $F(x)$ for the function $f(x)$, which is derived from $F(x)$ differentiation. Now, all the original functions for $f(x)$ are called the undefined integral, and Leibniz introduced this too, when he noticed that all the original functions differ only in an arbitrary constant.

However, there was one nuance; there was no computation. After all, it is necessary to work out common ideas, to establish a connection between differentiation and integration operations. The latter was done by Newton and Leibniz, who did it independently of each other, so appeared the well-known formula of Newton - Leibniz. However, it was still necessary to learn how to find the original many functions, to give all this logic and not to fuck up the mat part.

Integral Calculator

In the 19th century, Chebyshev proved that there are integrals that cannot be expressed through elementary functions. He was secondary to Bunyakovsky and Ostrogradsky. In the same way, the theory of Jordan's measures was developed, and the theory of Roman's integral Darbu was described. Different concepts of integral were also proposed in the early 20th century by Lebeg, Danzua and Chichin.