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Analytic geometry was independently invented by René Descartes and Pierre de Fermat, although Descartes is sometimes given sole credit. Cartesian geometry, the alternative term used for analytic geometry, is named after Descartes.

Analytic geometry - Wikipedia
The second is from Boyer himself, who maintained that analytic geometry was the independent and simultaneous invention of two men — Pierre de Fermat (1608–1665) and René Descartes (1596–1650). This disparity of viewpoint emanates from different definitions for the term ‘analytic geometry’.

History of Analytic Geometry | Mathematical Association of ...
This Dover book, "History of Analytic Geometry" by Carl B. Boyer, is a very competent history of the way in which geometry made many transitions from the Euclidean geometry of lines, circles and conics to the algebraic reformulations by Fermat and Descartes, finally to the arithmetization of geometry which we now take for granted.

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History of Analytic Geometry: Amazon.co.uk: Carl B Boyer ...
The historical background of analytical geometry dating back to the 17th century, when Pierre de Fermat and René Descartes defined their fundamental idea. His invention followed the modernization of algebra and the algebraic notation of François Viète.

Historical Background of Analytical Geometry | Life Persona
History of Analytic Geometry : Its Development from the Pyramids to the Heroic Age. Carl B. Boyer

History of Analytic Geometry - AbeBooks
The invention of analytic geometry was, next to the differential and integral calculus, the most important mathematical development of the 17th century. Originating in the work of the French mathematicians Viète, Fermat, and Descartes, it had by the middle of the century established itself as a major program of mathematical research.

Mathematics - Analytic geometry | Britannica
Designed as an integrated survey of the development of analytic geometry, this study presents the concepts and contributions from before the Alexandrian Age through the eras of the great French mathematicians Fermat and Descartes, and on through Newton and Euler to the "Golden Age," from 1789 to 1850. 1956 edition.

History of Analytic Geometry - Dover Publications
Elementary analytic geometry. Apollonius of Perga (c. 262–190 bc), known by his contemporaries as the “Great Geometer,” foreshadowed the development of analytic geometry by more than 1,800 years with his book Conics. He defined a conic as the intersection of a cone and a plane (see figure).

Analytic geometry | Britannica
The first and most important was the creation of analytic geometry, or geometry with coordinates and equations, by René Descartes (1596–1650) and Pierre de Fermat (1601–1665). This was a necessary precursor to the development of calculus and a precise quantitative science of physics .

History of geometry - Wikipedia
The fundamental idea of analytic geometry, the representation of curved lines by algebraic equations relating two variables, was developed in the seventeenth century by two French scholars, Pierre de Fermat and René Descartes.

The Development of Analytic Geometry | Encyclopedia.com
History. Analytic geometry began with Omar Khayyám, a poet-mathematician in 11th century Persia, who applied it to his general geometric solution of cubic equations. He saw a strong relationship between geometry and algebra, and was moving in the right direction when he helped to close the gap between numerical and geometric algebra.

Analytic geometry - Math Wiki
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Analytic geometry. Analytic geometry was initiated by the French mathematician René Descartes (1596–1650), who introduced rectangular coordinates to locate points and to enable lines and curves to be represented with algebraic equations. Algebraic geometry is a modern extension of the subject to multidimensional and non-Euclidean spaces.

Geometry | mathematics | Britannica
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Analytic geometry is a branch of mathematics that uses algebraic equations to describe the size and position of geometric figures. Developed beginning in the seventeenth century, it is also known as Cartesian geometry or coordinate geometry.

Analytic Geometry | Encyclopedia.com
In geometry Plücker produced fundamental work on analytic geometry and Steiner in synthetic geometry. Non-euclidean geometry developed by Lobachevsky and Bolyai led to characterisation of geometry by Riemann. Gauss, thought by some to be the greatest mathematician of all time, studied quadratic reciprocity and integer congruences. His work in ...

History overview - MacTutor History of Mathematics
Analytic geometry, also known as coordinate geometry, involves placing a geometric figure into a coordinate system to illustrate proofs and to obtain information using algebraic equations. The next great development in geometry came with the development of non-Euclidean geometry.

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