

6-1-2002

## Calculus

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### Recommended Citation

Glaz, Sarah (2002) "Calculus," *Humanistic Mathematics Network Journal*: Iss. 26, Article 10.  
Available at: <http://scholarship.claremont.edu/hmnj/vol1/iss26/10>

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- known to be true (but "self-referential" and not provable, as in Godel's incompleteness theorem),
- known to be false (but not disprovable),
- poorly formed (using the grammar of the model),
- well-formed but independent of the axioms (such as the Continuum Hypothesis).

#### LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR

So far, we have simply regarded the brain as a processing unit, which is capable of translating (or producing) certain patterns from sequences of mental objects. These patterns may be translated and represented (not necessarily faithfully) using more universal mental objects. Call these objects "symbols". This capability of the brain might be regarded as an "abstraction device": a machine which is capable of noticing patterns from sequences of inputs. Of course, some patterns are more relevant than others. The brain is also capable of distinguishing, evaluating, and selecting patterns.

The brain also has a tendency towards using universal mental objects (constructing order from chaos, if you will). Therefore, it is natural for the brain to process stimuli in terms of symbols and grammar. This leads naturally to language, which is useful for pro-

cessing even more information.

The point is that the way we think about mathematics falls into one of several categories. We either

- formally manipulate symbols (such as algebraic expressions), following grammatical rules,
- formally manipulate mathematical objects (such as knots), following grammatical rules,
- experimentally determine grammatical rules using sequences of mathematical objects,
- select mathematical objects from sequences using some evaluation procedure (possibly for the purpose of manipulating them or determining grammatical rules for them).

All these involve one of the brain's capabilities discussed above.

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## Calculus

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I tell my students the story  
 of Newton versus Leibniz,  
 the war of symbols,  
 lasting five generations,  
 between The Continent  
 and British Isles,  
 involving deeply hurt  
 sensibilities, grievous  
 blows to national pride;  
 on such weighty issues  
 as publication priority  
 and working systems

of logical notation:  
 whether the derivative  
 must be denoted by a "prime",  
 an apostrophe atop  
 the right hand corner  
 of a function, evaluated  
 by Newton's fluxions method  
 or by a formal quotient  
 of differentials  $dy/dx$ ,  
 intimating future possibilities,  
 terminology that guides  
 the mind.

The genius of both men  
lies in grasping  
simplicity  
out of the swirl of ideas  
guarded by Chaos,  
becoming channels,  
through which  
her light  
poured  
clarity on the relation  
binding slope of tangent line  
to area of planar region  
lying below a curve,  
The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus,  
basis of modern mathematics,  
claims nothing more.

While Leibniz -  
suave, debonair,  
philosopher and politician,  
published his proof  
to jubilant cheers  
of continental followers,  
the Isles seethed  
unnerved,  
they knew of Newton's  
secret files, locked in  
deep secret drawers -  
for fear of theft  
and stranger paranoid delusions,  
hiding  
an earlier version  
of the same result.  
The battle escalated  
to public accusation,  
charges of blatant plagiarism,  
excommunication  
from The Royal Math. Society,  
a few blackened eyes,  
(no duels);  
and raged for long  
after both men were buried,  
splitting Isles from Continent,  
barring unified progress,  
till black bile drained  
and turbulent spirits becalmed.

Calculus -

Latin for small stones,  
primitive means of calculation;  
evolving to abaci;  
later to principles of enumeration  
advanced by widespread use of  
the arabic numeral system  
employed to this day,  
as practiced by algebristas  
barbers and bone setters  
in Medieval Spain;  
before Calculus came  
the  $\sum$  (sigma) notion,  
sums of infinite  
yet countable series;  
and culminating in  
addition of uncountable many  
dimensionless line segments,  
the integral  $\int$   
snake,  
first to thirst  
for knowledge, at any price.

That abstract concepts,  
applicable—at start,  
merely to the unseen  
unsensed objects:  
orbits of distant stars,  
could generate  
intense earthly  
passions,  
is inconceivable today;  
when Mathematics  
is considered  
a dry discipline,  
depleted of life sap,  
devoid of emotion,  
alive only  
in convoluted brain cells  
of weird  
scientific minds.