

On Calculators

History

The history of the scientific calculator is one of the most significant developments in the world of mathematics. It has enabled mathematicians to produce accurate results with much faster and less error-prone calculations.

Scientific calculators are a type of calculator that can be used for scientific-related calculations.

The first true **scientific calculator** was developed in the early 20th century by William S. Burroughs and his company, The Burroughs Adding Machine Company. Before their invention, calculations had to be done by hand, and this process was tedious and prone to human error.

They had a limited display and functionality. The earliest models had different buttons for each common mathematical operation, and they did not include things like trigonometric functions, variables, or 3D graphs.

In 1947 EDVAC was created by Eckert and Mauchly which is considered to be one of the earliest examples of a computer built for numeric computation. The first calculator was created in 1948 by John Vincent Atanasoff and Clifford Berry who later sold their invention to Remington Rand Corporation in 1951 for \$700,000

Usage

As the demand for more advanced calculators increased, engineers came up with new designs that were capable of solving more complicated calculations. They also introduced new features like trigonometry and coordinates to handle different types of math problems.

Coordinate space calculators are important for the scientific and math communities. These scientific calculators help the user to graph 3D graphs, find trigonometry functions and operate on variables.

We should consider these calculators as a staple of any school curriculum or student looking to work in the scientific community. Calculators can be used to find a coordinate system, solve geometry problems and calculate the area of an external shape.