INTRODUCTION.

Isaac Newton, a British mathematician and physicist, is credited with the invention of the calculus. His work in mathematics laid the foundation for the development of calculus, which is a branch of mathematics that deals with limits, functions, derivatives, integrals, and infinite series. The calculus is a powerful tool used in many fields, including physics, engineering, and economics.

Newton's work in mathematics was not limited to calculus. He also made significant contributions to the field of physics. Newton's laws of motion, which describe the motion of objects, are fundamental to the study of physics. His law of universal gravitation, which explains the force of gravity, is another important contribution to physics.

In addition to his work in mathematics and physics, Newton also made contributions to the field of optics. He discovered the nature of light and its behavior, which laid the foundation for modern optics.

Overall, Isaac Newton's work in mathematics and physics has had a significant impact on the development of these fields. His contributions continue to be studied and applied today.