

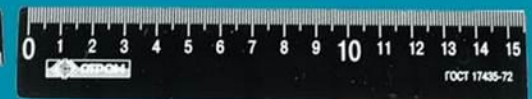
Facts on the development of the number system

$$\psi(s) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) f(x, \theta)$$

$$-\ln f_{a, \sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M\left(T(x)\right)$$

$$T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right)$$

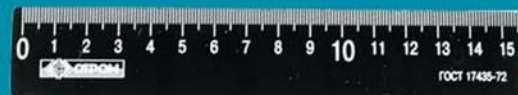


**Julia
Bokova**

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{R_n} \int T(x) f(x, \theta)$$
$$-\ln f_{a, \sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)^2}{\sigma^2}$$
$$T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M \left(T(x) \right)$$

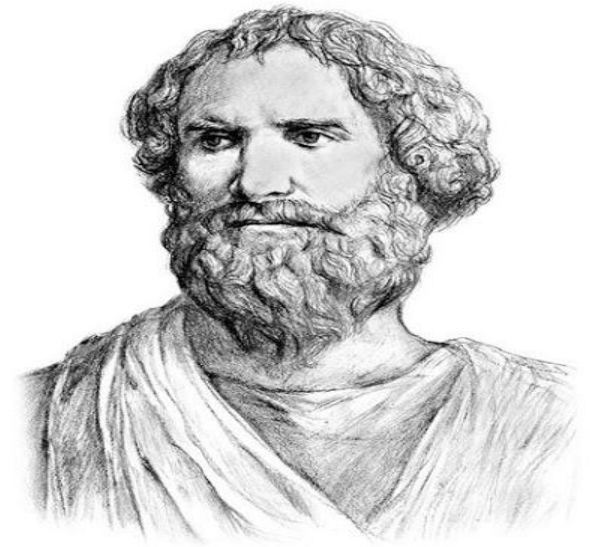
Life without numbers

It is believed that the early shepherds would call their sheep by name in order to determine if any of them were missing. There were no number names at first; so counters were used. For counters man used sticks or his fingers



Archimedes

The greatest mathematicians of recorded history was the Greek Archimedes who developed a dynamic mathematics which could be applied to the laws of nature.

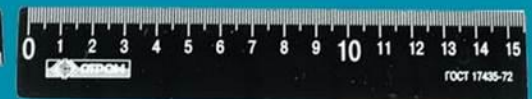
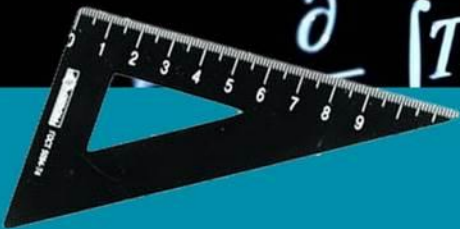
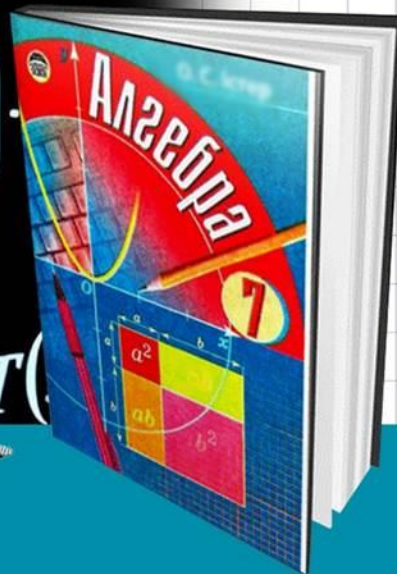


$$f(\xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{R_n} T(x) f(x, \theta)$$

$$\ln f_{a, \sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)}{\sigma^2}$$

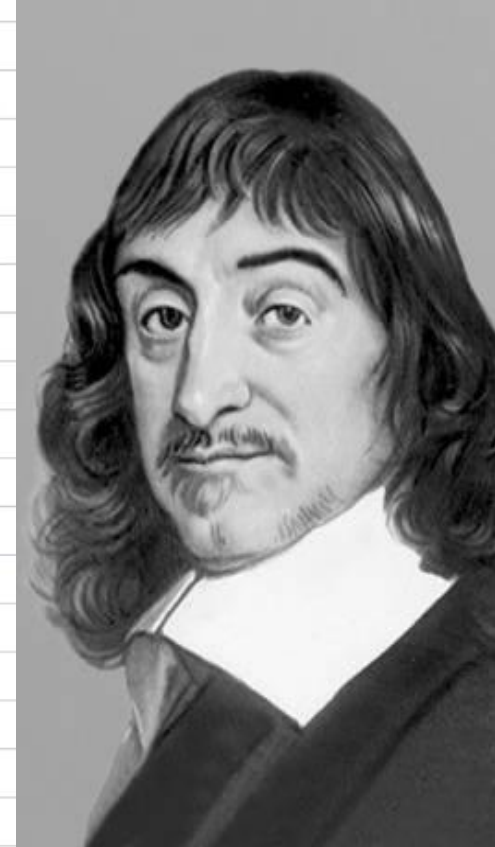
$$T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M \left(T(x) \right)$$

$$T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right)$$



Rene Descartes

Rene Descartes represented number pairs by points. This creation made possible the great advance in science and mathematics during the eighteenth century.

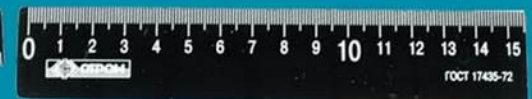
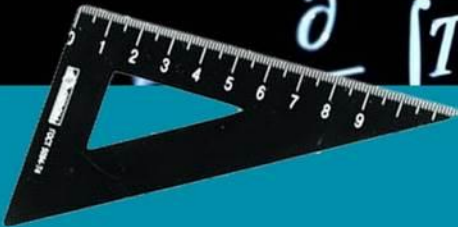


$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{R_n} \int T(x) f(x, \theta) dx$$

$$\ln f_{a, \sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M \left(T(x) \right)$$

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Isaac Newton

Newton was one of the inventors of the calculus which is now studied by college students who are seriously interested in mathematics or physical science.

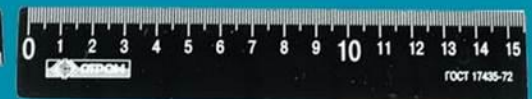


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Base of our number-system

Our number-system uses only the symbols 0, 1, ... 9; it has base ten. Ten is probably the base because we have ten fingers. It is not known when or by whom zero was invented.

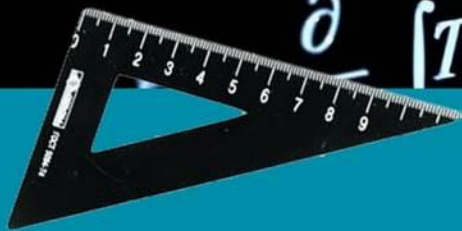
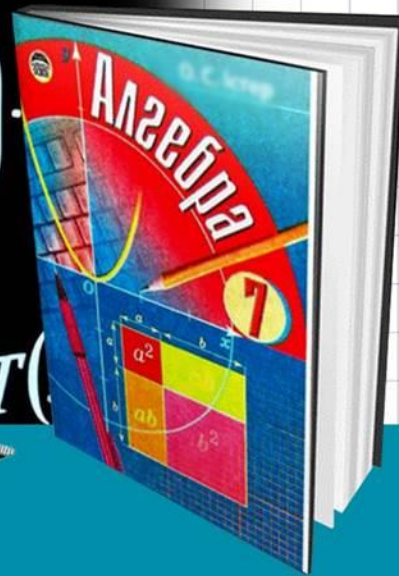
0 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9

$$\ln f_{a, \sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx = M(T(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int T(x)$$



Number system

$$\ln f(x, \theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx$$

$$-\ln f_{a, \sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M \left(T(x) \right)$$

$$T(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right)$$



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