1 Pythagoras's theorem	$\mathrm{a}^2+\mathrm{b}^2=\mathrm{c}^2$	Pythagoras, circa 530 bc
2 logarithms	$\log(a)+\log(b)=\log(ab)$	John Napier, 1610
3 calculus	$\mathrm{f}'(t)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\mathrm{f}(t+h)-\mathrm{f}(t)}{h}$	Isaac Newton, Gottfried Leibnitz, 1690
4 force of gravity	$F=G\frac{(m_1 m_2)}{\mathrm{d}^2}$	Isaac Newton, 1691
5 the square root of minus one	$\mathrm{i}^2=-1$	Leonhard Euler, 1750
6 Euler's formula for polyhedra	$V-E+F=2$	Leonhard Euler, 1751
7 normal distribution	$\Phi(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}}e^{-\frac{(x-\upsilon)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$	Carl Friedrich Gauss, 1810
8 wave equation	$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}=c^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$	Jean le Rond d'Almbert ,1746
9 Fourier transform	$f(\omega)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-2\pi i\omega}dx$	Joseph Fourier, 1822
10 Navier-Stokes equation	$\rho\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}+v\cdot\nabla v\right)=-\nabla\rho+\nabla\cdot T+f$	Claude-Louis Navier, George Stokes, 1845
11 Maxwell's equations	$\nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{E}=0 \quad \nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{H}=0$ $\nabla\times\boldsymbol{E}=-\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial\boldsymbol{H}}{\partial t} \quad \nabla\times\boldsymbol{H}=\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial\boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$	James Clark Maxwell,1865
12 second law of thermodynamics	$dS\geq 0$	Leonhard Boltzmann,1874
13 relativity	$E=mc^2$	Albert Einstein
14 Shrodinger's equation	$ih\frac{d}{dt}\psi=H\psi$	Edward Schrodinger, 1927
15 information theory	$H=-\sum p(x)\log p(x)$	Claude Shannon, 1949
16 chaos theory	$x_{t+1}=kx_t(1-x_t)$	Robert May, 1975
17 Black-Scholes equation	$\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2 S^2\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial S^2}+rS\frac{\partial V}{\partial S}+\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}-rV=0$	Fischer Black, Myron Scholes, 1990