Fermat's Method for Finding Maxima and Minima

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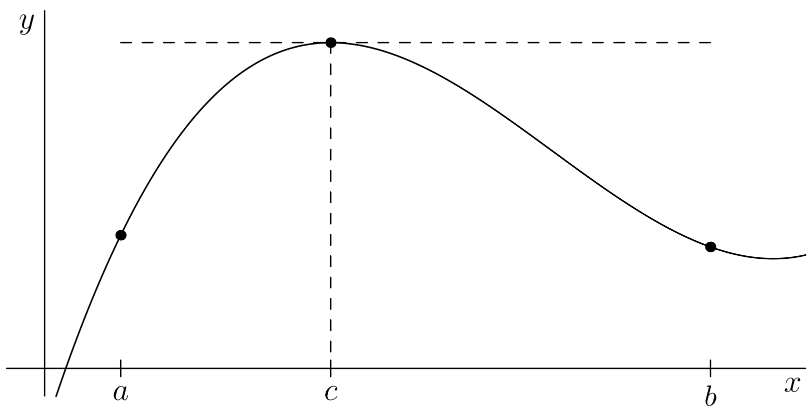
A central theme of most introductory calculus courses is that of *optimization*. Given a real-valued function $f(x)$, one wishes to find its maxima and minima on some specified interval of real numbers. Typically the backbone of this method is a theorem called *Fermat's Theorem* or *Fermat's Stationary Point Theorem*, which is stated and illustrated below.

Fermat's Theorem

If a real-valued function $f(x)$ is differentiable on an interval (a, b) and $f(x)$ has a maximum or minimum at $c \in (a, b)$, then $f'(c) = 0$.



Most modern calculus courses use this theorem as the rationale behind locating the maximum and minimum values of a continuous function $f(x)$ on an interval $[a, b]$, whose existence is guaranteed by the Extreme Value Theorem. The standard algorithm is to make a list of the following x-values:

- the endpoints $x = a$ and $x = b$,
- any points $x \in (a, b)$ such that $f(x)$ is not differentiable,
- and any points $x \in (a, b)$ such that $f'(x) = 0$ (often called *stationary points* or *critical points*).

Then, one calculates $f(x)$ for each x-value, which produces a list of y-values. Among this list, the biggest value of $f(x)$ is the absolute maximum and the smallest is the absolute minimum.

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Task 1 Briefly explain how Fermat's Theorem serves as the basis for the optimization algorithm described above.

For the rest of this project, the method above will be referred to as the *modern method*, in contrast to *Fermat's method*, which we will now explore!

1 Fermat's Method ... and Descartes' Doubts!

Fermat's Theorem is so-called because it is traceable back to the ideas of Pierre de Fermat[1] (1601–1665). Nonetheless, it is fascinating to consider how different his method looks from the modern method![2] Here we examine excerpts from his 1636–1642 treatises, collectively titled *Maxima et minima*, found in [de Fermat, 1636–1642].[3]

Let a be the desired unknown, whether it be a length, a plane region or a solid, depending on what the given magnitude equals, and let its maximum or minimum be found in terms of a, involving whatever degree. Replace this first quantity with $a + e$, and the maximum or minimum will be found in terms of a and e, with coefficients of whatever degree. These two representations of the maximum or minimum are *adequated*, to use Diophantus' term,[4] and the common terms are subtracted. Having done this, all terms from either part (affected by e or its powers) are divided each by e, or by a higher power of the same, until some term of one or the other of the expressions is altogether freed from being affected by e.

All terms involving e or one of its powers are then eliminated and the remaining terms are equated; or, should one of the expressions be left as nothing, then the positive terms are equated with the negatives, which reduces to the same thing. The solution to this last equation will yield the value of a, which will reveal knowledge of the maximum or minimum by referring again to the earlier solutions.

Task 2 Compare and contrast the modern method with Fermat's method. Can you find three similarities between them? Can you find three differences between them?

[1]Born in Beaumont-de-Lomagne in the south of France, Pierre de Fermat spent most of his life in Toulouse and Orléans, where he was educated as, and then worked as, a lawyer/jurist. He found respite from his demanding career by pursuing his true love: mathematics! Fermat championed the idea of *pure* mathematics; he was rarely motivated by problems pertaining to the physical world but rather loved mathematics for its own inherent beauty and challenge.

[2]Part of this difference, of course, has to do with the passage of time and the evolution of how we are expected to write mathematics. However, part of it is also due to Fermat's unique personal style; he had a reputation for coming up with results in secret and then sending the result out into the mathematical community with no indication of how one might have come upon that, almost as a puzzle for the world to solve! Mathematics historian Victor Katz writes, "In many cases it is not known what, if any, proofs Fermat constructed nor is there always a systematic account of certain parts of his work. Fermat often tantalized his correspondents with hints of his new methods for solving certain problems. He would sometimes provide outlines of these methods, but his promises to fill in gaps 'when leisure permits' frequently remained unfulfilled." [Katz, 1998, p. 433]

[3]All translations of Fermat excerpts in this project were prepared by Daniel E. Otero, Xavier University, 2022. Very minor changes were made by the author to improve readability for the student.

[4]Diophantus (c. 200CE–c. 284CE) was a mathematician in the city of Alexandria who wrote in Greek. His word $\pi\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$ (parisotes), meaning *approximately equal*, was translated into Latin as *adaequo* by the French mathematician Claude Gaspard Bachet de Méziriac (1581–1638). Fermat read Bachet's version of Diophantus' work [Katz et al., 2013].

Fermat himself was very pleased with this method, as he later made the following claim.

We can hardly be provided with a more general method.

Before we begin to analyze the algorithm described above to see exactly what is happening, read it a second time. Are you filled with a bit of doubt as to whether or not this method is valid? Are you filled with a bit of curiosity as to where on earth this method might have come from? If so, you are in the best of company. Rene Descartes[5] (1596–1650) read Fermat's treatise in 1638 after it was passed on to him by Mersenne.[6] Descartes' response to Mersenne was somewhat dismissive; as quoted in [Mahoney, 1994, p. 177], it included the remark: "if . . . he speaks of wanting to send you still more papers, I beg of you to ask him to think them out more carefully than those preceding."

In this project, we aim to determine if Descartes was right, that Fermat's method was not so carefully thought out. Or, on the other hand, was it a perfectly well-thought out method, but Fermat simply chose to withhold the details of how he arrived at this method?

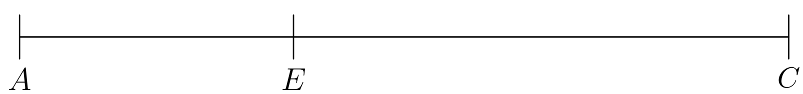
2 Examples of Fermat's Method

As one should begin any mathematical investigation, we first work out a few examples. In this section, we work through three problems that Fermat himself used to demonstrate his method, to see if our modern method reproduces the same results.

2.1 First Example

Let us offer an example:

Let AC be a line divided at E so that the rectangle $AE \times EC$ is maximum.



Let the line AC be called b. Let one part of b be a so that the remaining part will be $b - a$, and the rectangle on these segments will be $ba - a^2$, the maximum of which is to be found. Again, let $a + e$ be the one part of b so that the remaining part is $b - a - e$, and the rectangle on the segments will be $ba - a^2 + be - 2ae - e^2$; this must be adequated with the earlier rectangle $ba - a^2$. Removing common terms, be is adequated with $2ae + e^2$, and after dividing everything by e, b is adequated with $2a + e$. Eliminating e, $b = 2a$, whence to solve the problem we should divide b in half.

[5]Rene Descartes was born near Tours, France. He is perhaps most famous today for his philosophical works, specifically as the writer of the phrase "je pense, donc je suis" (in English, "I think, therefore I am") from his *Discourse on the Method* [Descartes, 1637]. However, he also left mathematics with incredibly important and lasting advances. He showed the power of symbolic algebra with regards to solving difficult geometric problems: he marked points in the plane using distances x and y measured along lines, much as we do today [Grabiner, 1995].

[6]Marin Mersenne (1588–1648) was the central communications clearinghouse of a group of mathematicians and physicists. He would receive, copy, record, and distribute materials as they worked. Fermat and Mersenne began a correspondence in 1636.

Task 3 First, we solve the same problem using the modern method. Denote by b the fixed total length of AC (just as Fermat did). Then denote by x the length of AE, which implies $b - x$ is the length of EC.

(a) With the above notation, what is the function $f(x)$ that we are trying to maximize? What interval of x values are we considering?

(b) Apply the modern method to find the absolute maximum of this function $f(x)$. Does it confirm the result Fermat presents?

In practice, we tend to calculate the derivative of a function using all of the standard slick and convenient formulas with which we have become familiar: power rule, product rule, quotient rule, and chain rule. However, sometimes the limit definition of the derivative lends a bit more insight into a problem than those other formulas lend. Here our "problem" is trying to make sense of Fermat's method!

Specifically, for the next task we apply the limit definition of the derivative, written as

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}.$$

Task 4 (a) Take your function $f(x)$ from the previous task, and again find the zeros of the derivative. However, this time, don't worry about taking that limit so early in the process. Instead, just write down the equation

$$\frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = 0.$$

Simplify it as much as possible, and then, right at the very end, take the limit as Δx goes to zero.

(b) Explain why the manipulation you performed above is equivalent to starting with

$$f(x + \Delta x) = f(x),$$

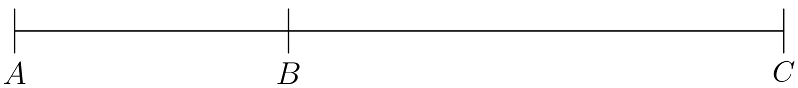
simplifying, dividing both sides by Δx, and then setting all the remaining occurrences of Δx to zero.

(c) Now revisit Fermat's method. When you compare your work to Fermat's, can you find similar steps? Which symbol in the modern method corresponds to Fermat's a? Which symbol in the modern method corresponds to Fermat's e?

2.2 Second Example

The result of the previous example is a slight rephrasing of what is today known as the *vertex formula*: the fact that a quadratic polynomial in x will achieve its absolute maximum or minimum when x is the negative of the linear coefficient divided by twice the leading coefficient. Fermat's method worked out perfectly reasonably in this case. But perhaps it was only because the example was so clean! Let us examine a more complicated application of Fermat's method. This example was a follow-up note that Fermat wrote to his original treatise, titled *On the Same Method* [de Fermat, 1636–1642, p. 126].

Using my method, I would like to divide a given line AC at a point B so that the solid contained by the square on AB and the line BC be the largest of all solids described in this way by dividing the line AC at some point.



Let us put the line AC in algebraic notation, calling it b, with a for the unknown line AB, BC will become $b-a$; it is necessary therefore that $a^2(b-a)$ be the solid that will satisfy the desired condition.

Once more, if we take $a+e$ in place of a, the solid formed from $(a+e)^2$ and $b-e-a$ will be

$$ba^2+be^2+2bae-a^3-3ae^2-3a^2e-e^3.$$

I compare this to the first solid: a^2b-a^3, as if they were equal, when in fact they are not —

...

Then from the two solids I remove what is common to both, namely a^2b-a^3.

...

Having done this, one part is reduced to nothing, and what remains of the other is

$$be^2+2bae-3ae^2-3a^2e-e^3.$$

...

Next we divide everything by e. The *adequality* comparison is then between $be+2ba$ and $3ae+3a^2+e^2$.

Having performed this division, if all terms can be further divided by e, then we continue dividing by e until some term no longer admits of another division of this type, or which is not affected by e, as in the words of Viète.[7] When we compare in the proposed example, then since we cannot repeat the division, we let it stand.

Next, I remove from both expressions those which are affected by e, and what remains on the one hand is $2ba$ and on the other $3a^2$. It is no longer necessary to set up any more equations between these, which as before were false comparisons and adequalities, but rather a true equation. When we divide everything by a, we therefore get that $2b$ is equal to $3a$, and so b is to a as 3 is to 2.

We return to our question and divide AC in the point B so that AC is to AB as 3 is to 2, whence I claim that the solid [formed] on the square [with side] AB [and height] BC is the maximum among all that can be described by cutting the line AC in any way.

[7] François Viète (1540–1603) was a mathematician who worked as a codebreaker for several of the kings of France. He introduced a system of symbolic algebra, which Fermat used and referenced here. Viète used vowels for unknowns and consonants for knowns. To our modern eyes, using a as an unknown instead of x might look a bit odd; this is because eventually Descartes' convention (using the letters x, y, z to represent unknowns) caught on rather than Viète's!

Task 5 (a) Check Fermat's work in the example above, filling in the details of the algebra that he glossed over. Can you confirm each of his steps?

(b) Verify that Fermat's result matches what is produced by the modern method. Specifically, maximize the function

$$f(x) = (b - x)x^2$$

on the interval $[0, b]$.

(c) To see the equivalence of the two methods, let us once again compare with the limit definition of the derivative. Take the function $f(x) = (b-x)x^2$, and instead of first calculating $f'(x)$ and then setting that equal to zero, recall that

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x},$$

so we should get the same result as if we had set

$$f(x + \Delta x) = f(x),$$

divided both sides by Δx, and then set all remaining Δx to zero. Work this out to see if it matches what is produced by Fermat's method.

Task 6 Let us observe Fermat's results regarding "all solids" by actually looking at a few solids!

(a) First, notice that when he said "all solids", he was not talking about solids like balls, tetrahedra, etc. What kinds of solids was he restricting his attention to? How can you tell?

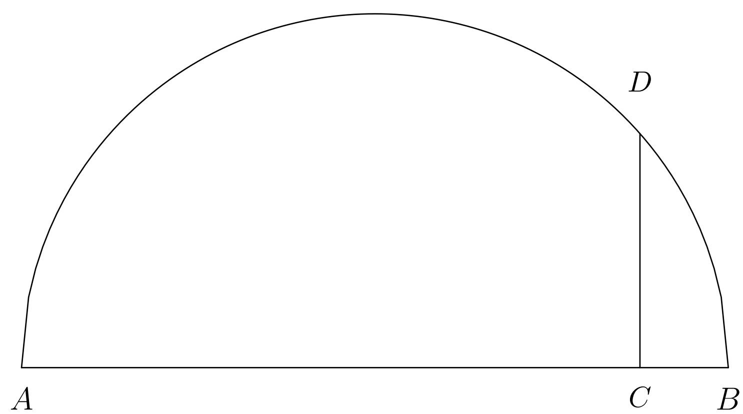
(b) Fermat claimed that to produce the biggest possible volume, one should "divide AC in the point B so that AC is to AB as 3 is to 2." Let us test this claim by working out some specific examples. In particular, choose the length AC to be equal to 12. Then, try dividing the line AC four different ways, such that AC/AB has ratio 3/1, 2/1, 3/2, and 1/1. Each time, draw a sketch of the resulting solid whose volume is $AB^2 \times BC$. Label the edges and calculate the volumes. Which of those four solids has the biggest volume, and does that outcome agree with Fermat's claim?

2.3 Third Example

It appears that Fermat's method works fine, but both of the examples we considered so far involved polynomial functions. Maybe if we try a function that is not a simple polynomial, then the method will fail! Perhaps addressing such thoughts in his time, Fermat wrote this example, titled *Appendix to the Method of Maxima and Minima*, in 1644 [de Fermat, 1636–1642, p. 136].

. . . in the working of a great number of problems, asymmetries[8] will present themselves . . . .

Let there be a semicircle whose diameter is AB; let DC be perpendicular to it. Find the maximum of the sum of the lines AC and CD.



Let the diameter be taken as b; Set a to be the line AC: then CD will be $\sqrt{ba - a^2}$. For this problem we realize then that the quantity [to be maximized is] $a + \sqrt{ba - a^2}$ . . . .

Task 7 In trying to maximize the sum $AC + CD$, Fermat simply set $AC = a$. His formula for CD, however, takes some work to verify.

(a) Label the center of the circle as E. Explain why the measure of DE is $b/2$.

(b) Explain why the measure of CE is $a - b/2$.

(c) Use the Pythagorean Theorem on $\triangle CDE$ to calculate the length of CD in terms of b and a. Verify Fermat's formula for CD.

Pretty clearly, answering this question for a circle of a specific size answers it for all circles, since the maximum length path would scale with the radius of the circle. Thus, for simplicity, we choose to solve the problem in the case $b = 1$.

Task 8 (a) Use Fermat's method to find the maximum of the quantity $a + \sqrt{a - a^2}$. That is, set up the adequality between $a + \sqrt{a - a^2}$ and the same expression with $a + e$ substituted for a. Then continue to follow the steps in Fermat's method!

[8]One may wonder why Fermat used the word "asymmetries" to describe this type of problem. Recalling Fermat's phrase "whether it be a length, a plane region or a solid," it is plausible that he was referring to the degrees of the terms involved. In the solid volume problem, every term in $ba^2 + be^2 + 2bae - a^3 - 3ae^2 - 3a^2e - e^3$ was exactly a product of three lengths and thus each term represented a volume. In this case, however, we have the expression a, a length from the get-go, being added to $\sqrt{ba - a^2}$, which is ultimately a length, but it is found as the length of the base of the side of a square whose area is $ba - a^2$. Perhaps this difference in the way the quantities were generated was the source of Fermat's claim that these types of expressions, like $a + \sqrt{ba - a^2}$, contain "asymmetries." Today, with it being so common to work with expressions like $x^2 + x^3$ as pure quantities without giving any though to whether it represents anything geometric at all, this distinction may seem trivial, but in Fermat's time it was still a big deal!

(b) Use the modern method to confirm the answer that Fermat's method gives. That is, use the chain rule to find the derivative of $f(x) = x + \sqrt{x - x^2}$. Then find the maximum by solving for the zeros of the derivative. Also, identify the domain of x-values that are being considered.

Let us call attention to one particularly nice aspect of Fermat's method; it requires far less knowledge of derivatives than the modern method. For example, in the previous problem involving the expression with the square root, we were able to eliminate the root by performing the basic algebraic step of squaring both sides rather than needing to evaluate the derivative of a square root function!

3 Resolution

The preceding examples have illustrated that Fermat's method is actually very similar to the modern method, just written in different notation.

Task 9 (a) Explain why Fermat's method and the modern method are essentially equivalent. Where do they differ?

(b) Why does it make sense that Fermat's method would have had to rely more on algebra and less on analysis than the modern method? (For a hint, consider the year in which he was working! Do a bit of research and see if you can find who came up with our modern definitions of limits and derivatives, and when that happened!)

Thus, Fermat's method was not laid out hastily, but rather was a lovely and valid mathematical method. Descartes himself eventually agreed! Descartes later said "seeing the last method that you use for finding tangents to curved lines, I can reply to it in no other way than to say that it is very good and that, if you had explained it in this manner at the outset, I would have not contradicted it at all" (as quoted in [Mahoney, 1994, p. 192]).

References

Pierre de Fermat. Maxima et minima (Latin). 1636–1642. In P. Tannery and C. Henry (Eds.), *Oeuvres de Fermat*, Tome 1 (1891), pp. 133–179. French translation in *Oeuvres de Fermat*, Tome 3 (1896), pp 121–156. Paris: Gauthier-Villars et fils.

René Descartes. *Discourse on Method; and, Meditations on First Philosophy.* Indianapolis: Hacket Publishing Company, 1637. This edition was published in 1998, translated by Donald A. Cress.

Judith Grabiner. Descartes and Problem Solving. *Mathematics Magazine*, 68:83–97, 1995.

Mikhail G. Katz, David M. Schaps, and Steven Shnider. Almost equal: The method of adequality from Diophantus to Fermat and beyond. *Perspectives on Science*, 21(3), 2013.

Victor J. Katz. *A History of Mathematics: An Introduction, Second Edition.* Addison-Wesley, 1998.

Michael Sean Mahoney. *The Mathematical Career of Pierre de Fermat, 1601–1665: Second Edition.* Princeton University Press, 1994.

Notes to Instructors

PSP Content: Topics and Goals

This Primary Source Project (PSP) is intended to enrich an introductory Calculus student's grasp on the definition of the derivative and how it relates to finding maxima and minima of functions. The key competencies that come up in this project are as follows:

- Definition of the derivative
- Rules for calculating derivatives
- Tangents
- Optimization

Student Prerequisites

In this project, we assume the student has already been exposed to the limit definition of the derivative as well as the usual rules for calculating derivatives (in particular, chain rule and power rule). We also assume the student has been exposed to the Extreme Value Theorem.

PSP Design and Task Commentary

This PSP will expose the student to Fermat's original, more algebraic framework for finding extrema of functions. Hopefully, seeing some of the standard textbook exercises on maxima and minima (like Fermat's example in Section 2.1) approached with a different method and with different notation will break students out of recipe-thinking with regards to optimization.

Fermat provided many more examples of his method of adequality throughout his life, but many of these use rather sophisticated constructions from geometry. While beautiful in and of themselves, the author feared that these would be too much of a departure from the standard calculus curriculum. The three examples chosen for this PSP were purposefully selected because of their similarity to the types of textbook optimization problems that are typically assigned in a first-semester calculus course.

Section 2.3 is the one section where Fermat's original solution via adequality is intentionally not shown. The hope is that by that point, the student can not only confirm Fermat's results using the modern method, but can carry out Fermat's method as well!

Note that the final task does not ask for a rigorous proof of the equivalence of the modern method to Fermat's method, but rather an intuitive justification. See the section below on Recommendations for Further Reading for what such a proof would entail!

Suggestions for Classroom Implementation

The author strongly suggests the instructor work through the entire project before using it in class. In particular, it is easy to make a simple error in the mess of Section 2.3.

The reading and tasks of Section 1 make an ideal class preparation assignment, while completion of the remainder of the PSP might be more well-suited for a mix of in-class work and homework.

If the instructor desires an interesting wrap-up discussion for this project, a peculiar phrase in the first primary source passage provokes an interesting question. While laying out his method, Fermat wrote

> Having done this, all terms from either part (affected by e or its powers) are divided each by e, **or by a higher power of the same**, until some term of one or the other of the expressions is altogether freed from being affected by e.

This prompts a question: can it ever happen that we divide by a higher power of e rather than just e itself? Fermat's three examples included here only required division by a single power of e, and even after further reading of Fermat's work, the author was unable to find an example where Fermat divided by any higher power of e.

The absence of such an example in Fermat's work is perhaps with good reason! Under mild assumptions (like the function in question having a convergent power series on an interval containing the max/min one seeks) one can show that only a constant function $f(a)$ could result in the quantity $f(a+e)-f(a)$ being divisible by e^2. For if it were possible to write $f(a+e)-f(a)=e^2\cdot g(a,e)$ for some polynomial $g(a,e)$ (possibly of infinite degree), then dividing both sides by e would produce

$$\frac{f(a+e)-f(a)}{e}=e\cdot g(a,e).$$

Taking the limit of both sides as e approaches zero implies

$$f'(a)=0$$

since $\lim_{e\to 0} g(a,e)$ converges to $g(a,0)$. Since the derivative of f is identically zero, f must be a constant function.

That analysis raises a further interesting question: why did Fermat include that phrase regarding dividing by a higher power of e? Was Fermat simply unsure that it couldn't happen, and mentioned it in passing just in case it ever did? This seems plausible. Though our proof above is not particularly difficult, it uses a heavy tool from a toolbox that was unavailable to Fermat, namely the idea of a power series expansion of a function.

Though it is unlikely we will be able to definitively resolve the question of what Fermat's intents were with that phrase, having a discussion like the one above could be a nice way to wrap up the project with a class. If nothing else, it can show the students the fascinating thought exercises prompted by looking at primary sources! It is hard to imagine such a question coming up in the context of reading a polished modern textbook.

The author is happy to provide LaTeX code for this project. It was created using Overleaf which makes it convenient to copy and share projects and can allow instructors to adapt this project in whole or in part as they like for their course.

Sample Implementation Schedule (based on a 50-minute class period)

This PSP can easily be implemented in one class period. The author has used this in the following manner, with good results:

- Assign students to read and complete tasks through the end of Section 1 as a class preparation assignment.

- Begin class with 10 minutes to have students share a few of the observations they came up with when comparing/contrasting the methods and hold a discussion based on those questions, ideally with the primary source on the projector in front of you.

- Allow them to work through the PSP for the next 35 minutes in small groups as you and/or learning assistants walk through the classroom and help.
- In the last 5 minutes, it is sometimes nice to call the students together to regroup for a brief discussion. See if anyone has thoughts on why Fermat's method and the modern method are equivalent! It may be helpful to call their attention to the idea that $f(x + \Delta x)$ and $f(x)$ are very close to being equal for very small Δx if $f(x)$ has a maximum or minimum at x (and perhaps draw a picture to this effect on the board). It can also be a nice follow-up to mention that the method does not seem to have a way to distinguish saddle points!
- The students can complete all remaining unfinished tasks for homework. Note that it is likely they will still have most of Sections 2.2 and 2.3 to complete, but this should be doable for homework if they successfully made it through Section 2.1.

Should the instructor wish to take the students on a longer optimization journey, this project would also be the perfect launching point for a student investigation into Snell's Law, which can be derived from Fermat's method of optimization.

Connections to other Primary Source Projects

The following additional projects based on primary sources are also freely available for use in teaching standard topics in the calculus sequence. The PSP author name of each is given (together with the general content focus, if this is not explicitly given in the project title). Each of these projects can be completed in 1–2 class days, with the exception of the four projects followed by an asterisk (*) which require 3, 4, 3, and 6 days respectively for full implementation. Classroom-ready versions of these projects can be downloaded from `https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/triumphs_calculus/`.

- *Investigations Into d'Alembert's Definition of Limit (Calculus version)*, by Dave Ruch
- *L'Hôpital's Rule*, by Daniel E. Otero
- *The Derivatives of the Sine and Cosine Functions*, by Dominic Klyve
- *Gaussian Guesswork: Elliptic Integrals and Integration by Substitution*, by Janet Heine Barnett
- *Gaussian Guesswork: Polar Coordinates, Arc Length and the Lemniscate Curve*, by Janet Heine Barnett
- *Gaussian Guesswork: Infinite Sequences and the Arithmetic-Geometric Mean*, by Janet Heine Barnett
- *Beyond Riemann Sums: Fermat's Method of Integration*, by Dominic Klyve (uses geometric series)
- *How to Calculate π: Machin's Inverse Tangents*, by Dominic Klyve (infinite series)
- *Euler's Calculation of the Sum of the Reciprocals of Squares*, by Kenneth M Monks (infinite series)
- *Fourier's Proof of the Irrationality of e*, by Kenneth M Monks (infinite series)
- *Jakob Bernoulli Finds Exact Sums of Infinite Series (Calculus Version)*,* by Daniel E. Otero and James A. Sellars
- *Bhāskara's Approximation to and Mādhava's Series for Sine*, by Kenneth M Monks (approximation, power series)
- *Braess' Paradox in City Planning: An Application of Multivariable Optimization*, Kenneth M Monks

- *Stained Glass, Windmills and the Edge of the Universe: An Exploration of Green's Theorem*,* by Abe Edwards
- *The Fermat-Torricelli Point and Cauchy's Method of Gradient Descent*,* by Kenneth M Monks (partial derivatives, multivariable optimization, gradients of surfaces)
- *The Radius of Curvature According to Christiaan Huygens*,* by Jerry Lodder

Recommendations for Further Reading

A fun and enriching comparison with Descartes' *method of normals* for optimization would be a great follow-up to this project. (Some suspect that Descartes' initial distaste for Fermat's method was because it aimed to solve the same problem as his method of normals, and was created at about the same time [Katz, 1998, pp. 472–473].) However, proper attention to Descartes' method is likely to move well beyond the standard topics of a first-semester calculus classroom. To do this in detail might be better suited for a multivariable calculus class, where one can appropriately discuss the ideas of the normal vector and the radius of curvature. To this end, the author recommends Jerry Lodder's PSP *The Radius of Curvature According to Christiaan Hyugens* (available at `https://digitalcommons.ursinus.edu/triumphs_calculus/4`) in addition to the description of Descartes' method given in *A History of Mathematics: An Introduction* [Katz, 1998] cited above.

For students who are pursuing a degree in mathematics, this topic is a perfect warm-up to the eventual study of Abraham Robinson's theory of nonstandard analysis (laid out beautifully in his 1966 work *Non-standard Analysis* from Princeton University Press (1996), ISBN 978-0-691-04490-3). It could be worth mentioning that it is possible to formally prove the correctness of a modern interpretation of Fermat's method using the hyperreal numbers, where Fermat's e represents an infinitesimal. However, to formally construct the aforementioned number system requires a substantial amount of set theory and logic, and it is probably an appropriate journey for junior- or senior-level undergraduate studies at the earliest.

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