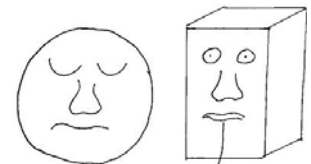
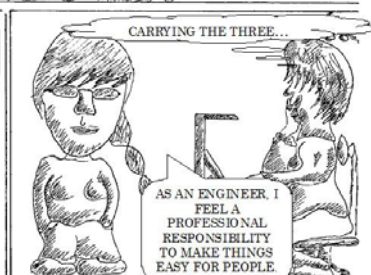
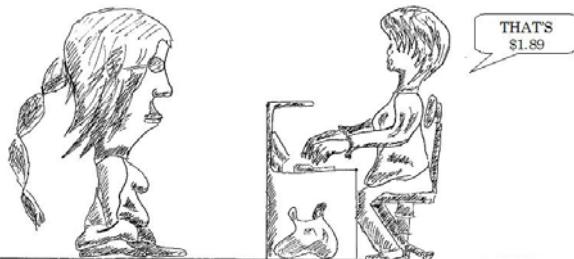
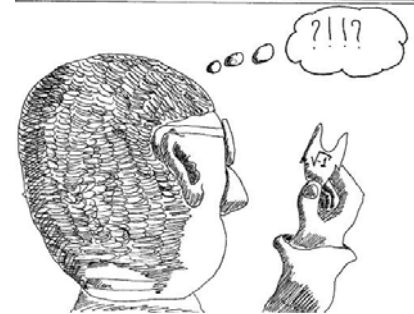
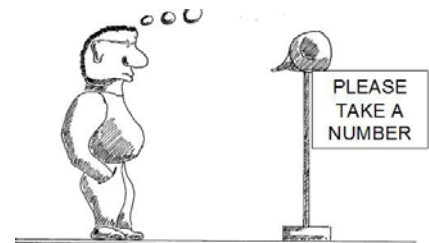
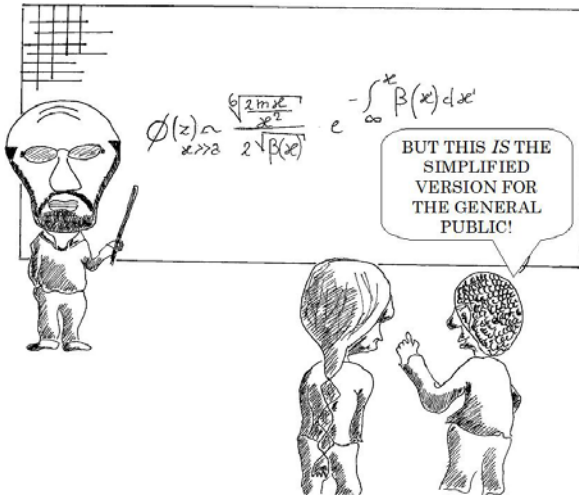
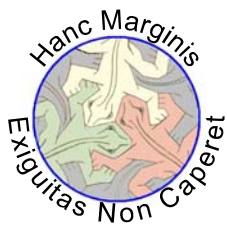


$$x^4 - 8208x^3 + 25262264x^2 - 34553414592x + 17721775541520 = 0$$



THOSE THREE TRY TO LEARN FROM THEIR MISTAKES, BUT THEY CAN'T PROCESS THAT MUCH DATA.





Rudi Mathematici

January

1	F	(1894) Satyendranath BOSE (1878) Agner Krarup ERLANG (1912) Boris GNEDENKO (1803) Guglielmo LIBRI Carucci dalla Sommaja		
2	S	(1822) Rudolf Julius Emmanuel CLAUSIUS (1938) Anatoly SAMOILENKO (1905) Lev Genrichovich SHNIRELMAN		
3	S	(1917) Yuri Alexeievich MITROPOLSHY		
1	4	M	(1643) Isaac NEWTON RM071	
	5	T	(1871) Federigo ENRIQUES RM084 (1871) Gino FANO (1838) Marie Ennemond Camille JORDAN	
6	W	(1807) Jozeph Mitza PETZVAL (1841) Rudolf STURM		
7	T	(1871) Felix Edouard Justin Emile BOREL (1907) Raymond Edward Alan Christopher PALEY		
8	F	(1924) Paul Moritz COHN (1888) Richard COURANT (1942) Stephen William HAWKING		
9	S	(1864) Vladimir Adreievich STELKOVA		
10	S	(1905) Ruth MOUFANG (1875) Issai SCHUR		
2	11	M	(1545) Guidobaldo DEL MONTE RM120 (1734) Achille Pierre Dionis DU SEJOUR (1707) Vincenzo RICCATI	
	12	T	(1906) Kurt August HIRSCH	
13	W	(1876) Luther Pfahler EISENHART (1876) Erhard SCHMIDT (1864) Wilhelm Karl Werner Otto Fritz Franz WIEN		
	14	T	(1902) Alfred TARSKI RM096	
15	F	(1704) Johann CASTILLON (1850) Sofia Vasilievna KOVALEVSKAJA (1717) Mattew STEWART		
	16	S	(1801) Thomas KLAUSEN	
17	S	(1858) Gabriel KOENIGS (1847) Nikolay Egorovich ZUKOWSKY		
	3	18	M	(1856) Luigi BIANCHI (1880) Paul EHRENFEST
19		T	(1813) Rudolf Friedrich Alfred CLEBSCH (1879) Guido FUBINI (1908) Aleksandr Gennadievich KUROV	
20	W	(1775) Andrè Marie AMPERE (1904) Renato CACCIOPPOLI (1895) Gabor SZEGO	RM072	
	21	T	(1915) Yuri Vladimirovich LINNIK (1846) Pieter Hendrik SCHOUTE	
22	F	(1592) Pierre GASSENDI (1908) Lev Davidovich LANDAU	RM063	
	23	S	(1840) Ernst ABBE (1862) David HILBERT	RM060
24		S	(1891) Abram Samoilovitch BESICOVITCH (1914) Vladimir Petrovich POTAPOV	
4	25	M	(1627) Robert BOYLE (1736) Joseph-Louis LAGRANGE (1843) Karl Herman Amandus SCHWARTZ	RM048
			(1799) Benoit Paul Emile CLAPEYRON	
26	T	(1832) Charles Lutwidge DODGSON	RM108	
27	W	(1892) Carlo Emilio BONFERRONI (1701) Charles Marie de LA CONDAMINE		
	T	(1888) Sidney CHAPMAN (1817) William FERREL		
29	F	(1619) Michelangelo RICCI		
30	S	(1715) Giovanni Francesco FAGNANO dei Toschi (1896) Sofia Alexandrovna JANOWSKAJA		
	31	S	(1841) Samuel LOYD	

4th IMO (1962) - 1

Find the smallest natural number with 6 as the last digit, such that if the final 6 is moved to the front of the number it is multiplied by 4.

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

Gauss can trisect an angle with a straightedge and compass.

Gauss can get to the other side of a Möbius strip.

From a Serious Place

Q: What is lavender and commutes?

A: An abelian semigrpe.

The description of right lines and circles, upon which geometry is founded, belongs to mechanics. Geometry does not teach us to draw these lines, but requires them to be drawn.

Isaac NEWTON

Mathematics is a game played according to certain simple rules with meaningless marks on paper.

Physics is becoming too difficult for the physicists.

David HILBERT

Father of Chemistry and Uncle of the Earl of Cork.

Robert BOYLE [On his tombstone]

What I tell you three times is true.

Charles Lutwidge DOGSON

If you are afraid of something, measure it, and you will realize it is a mere triple.

Renato CACCIOPPOLI

Probabilities must be regarded as analogous to the measurement of physical magnitudes: they can never be known exactly, but only within certain approximation.

Emile BOREL

God not only plays dice. He also sometimes throws the dice where they cannot be seen.

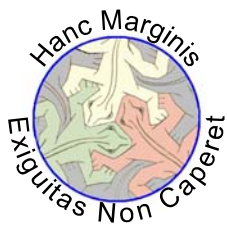
Stephen HAWKING

The proof of the Hilbert Basis Theorem is not mathematics: it is theology.

Camille JORDAN

A mathematician's reputation rests on the number of bad proofs he has given.

Abram BESICOVITCH



Rudi Mathematici

February

5	1	M	(1900) John Charles BURKILL		
	2	T	(1522) Lodovico FERRARI		
	3	W	(1893) Gaston Maurice JULIA	RM073	
	4	T	(1905) Eric Christopher ZEEMAN		
	5	F	(1757) Jean Marie Constant DUHAMEL		
	6	S	(1612) Antoine ARNAULD (1695) Nicolaus (II) BERNOULLI (1465) Scipione del Ferro	RM093 RM064	
6	7	S	(1883) Eric Temple BELL (1877) Godfried Harold HARDY	RM049	
	8	M	(1700) Daniel BERNOULLI (1875) Francis Ysidro EDGEWORTH	RM093	
	9	T	(1775) Farkas Wolfgang BOLYAI (1907) Harod Scott MacDonald COXETER	RM097	
	10	W	(1747) AIDA Yasuaki	RM121	
	11	T	(1839) Josiah Willard GIBBS (1915) Richard Wesley HAMMING (1800) William Henry Fox TALBOT		
	12	F	(1914) Hanna CAEMMERER NEUMANN		
	13	S	(1805) Johann Peter Gustav Lejeune DIRICHLET		
	14	S	(1849) Hermann HANKEL (1896) Edward Artur MILNE (1468) Johann WERNER		
	7	15	M	(1564) Galileo GALILEI (1946) Douglas HOFSTADTER (1861) Alfred North WHITEHEAD	RM085
	16	T	(1822) Francis GALTON (1853) Geogorio RICCI-CURBASTRO (1903) Beniamino SEGRE		
	17	W	(1890) Sir Ronald Aymler FISHER (1891) Adolf Abraham Halevi FRAENKEL		
	18	T	(1404) Leon Battista ALBERTI		
	19	F	(1473) Nicolaus COPERNICUS		
	20	S	(1844) Ludwig BOLTZMANN	RM061	
21	S	(1591) Girard DESARGUES (1915) Evgenni Michailovitch LIFSHITZ			
8	22	M	(1903) Frank Plumpton RAMSEY		
	23	T	(1951) Shigefumi MORI (1583) Jean-Baptiste MORIN		
	24	W	(1871) Felix BERNSTEIN		
	25	T	(1827) Henry WATSON		
	26	F	(1786) Dominique Francois Jean ARAGO		
	27	S	(1881) Luitzen Egbertus Jan BROUWER		
	28	S	(1735) Alexandre Theophile VANDERMONDE (1860) Herman HOLLERITH	RM109	

4th IMO (1962) - 2

Find all real x satisfying:

$$\sqrt{3-x} - \sqrt{x+1} > 1/2$$

4th IMO (1962) - 4

Find all real solutions to

$$\cos^2 x + \cos^2 2x + \cos^2 3x = 1.$$

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

“Uncountably Infinite” was a phrase coined to explain the intelligence of Gauss.

There are no Fermat Primes greater than 65,537 because Gauss saw that Fermat was on to something, and well... he put an end to that.

From a Serious Place

Q: What's an abelian group under addition, closed, associative, distributive and bears a curse?

A: The Ring of the Nibelung.

Technical skill is mastery of complexity while creativity is mastery of simplicity.

Eric Christopher ZEEMAN

No Roman ever died in contemplation over a geometrical diagram.

Alfred North WHITEHEAD

Suppose a contradiction were to be found in the axioms of set theory. Do you seriously believe that a bridge would fall down?

Frank Plumpton RAMSEY

Reductio ad absurdum, which Euclid loved so much, is one of a mathematician's finest weapons. It is a far finer gambit than any chess play: a chess player may offer the sacrifice of a pawn or even a piece, but a mathematician offers the game.

Godfried HARDY

It would be better for the true physics if there were no mathematicians on earth.

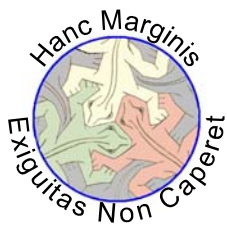
Daniel BERNOULLI

A mathematician will recognize Cauchy, Jacobi or Helmholtz after reading a few pages, just as a musician recognize, from the first few bars, Mozart, Beethoven or Schubert.

Ludwig BOLTZMANN

One of the principle objects of research in my department is to find the point of view from which the subject appears in the greatest simplicity.

Willard GIBBS



9	1	M	(1611) John PELL	
	2	T	(1836) Julius WEINGARTEN	
	3	W	(1845) Georg CANTOR	RM062
			(1838) George William HILL	
	4	T	(1822) Jules Antoine LISSAJUS	
	5	F	(1817) Angelo GENOCCHI	
			(1759) Benjamin GOMPERTZ (1512) Gerardus MERCATOR	
6	S	(1866) Ettore BORTOLOTTI		
7	S	(1824) Delfino CODAZZI		
		(1792) William HERSCHEL		
10	8	M	(1851) George CHRYSAL	
	9	T	(1900) Howard Hathaway AIKEN	
			(1818) Ferdinand JOACHIMSTHAL	
	10	W	(1864) William Fogg OSGOOD	
	11	T	(1811) Urbain Jean Joseph LE VERRIER	
			(1853) Salvatore PINCHERLE	
	12	F	(1685) George BERKELEY	
			(1859) Ernesto CESARO (1824) Gustav Robert KIRKHOFF	
13	S	(1957) Rudy D'ALEMBERT		
		(1861) Jules Joseph DRACH		
14	S	(1879) Albert EINSTEIN	RM074	
		(1864) Jozef KURSCHAK		
11	15	M	(1868) Grace CHISOLM YOUNG (1860) Walter Frank Raphael WELDON	
	16	T	(1750) Caroline HERSCHEL	
			(1846) Magnus Gosta MITTAG-LEFFLER (1789) Georg Simon OHM	
	17	W	(1876) Ernest Benjamin ESCLANGON	
			(1897) Charles FOX	
	18	T	(1640) Philippe de LA HIRE	
			(1690) Christian GOLDBACH (1796) Jacob STEINER	RM122
	19	F	(1862) Adolf KNESER	
			(1910) Jacob WOLFOWITZ	
	20	S	(1884) Philip FRANCK	
(1840) Franz MERTENS (1938) Sergi Petrovich NOVIKOV				
21	S	(1884) George David BIRKHOFF		
		(1768) Jean Baptiste Joseph FOURIER		
12	22	M	(1917) Irving KAPLANSKY	
	23	T	(1882) Emmy Amalie NOETHER	RM050
			(1897) John Lighton SYNGE (1754) Georg Freiherr von VEGA	
	24	W	(1948) Sun-Yung (Alice) CHANG	
			(1809) Joseph LIOUVILLE	
	25	T	(1538) Christopher CLAUSIUS	
	26	F	(1848) Konstantin ADREEV	
			(1913) Paul ERDOS	RM110
	27	S	(1857) Karl PEARSON	
	28	S	(1749) Pierre Simon de LAPLACE	
(1928) Alexander Grothendieck			RM086	
13	29	M	(1896) Wilhelm ACKERMAN	
			(1825) Francesco FAA' DI BRUNO	
			(1873) Tullio LEVI-CIVITA	RM098
	30	T	(1892) Stefan BANACH	
31	W	(1596) René DESCARTES		

4th IMO (1962) - 3

The cube ABCDA'B'C'D' has upper face ABCD and lower face A'B'C'D' with A directly above A' and so on. The point x moves at constant speed along the perimeter of ABCD, and the point Y moves at the same speed along the perimeter of B'C'CB. X leaves A towards B at the same moment as Y leaves B' towards C'. What is the locus of the midpoint of XY?

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

For Gauss, arithmetic is consistent AND complete.

It only takes Gauss 4 minutes to sing "Aleph-Null Bottles of Beer on the Wall".

From a Serious Place

Q: What's sour, yellow, and equivalent to the Axiom of Choice?

A: The Zorn's Lem(m)on.

Geometry is the noblest branch of physics.

William Fogg OSGOOD

And what are these fluxions? The velocities of evanescent increments? They are neither finite quantities, nor quantities infinitely small, nor yet nothing. May we not call them ghosts of departed quantities?

George BERKELEY

Common sense is nothing more than a deposit of prejudices laid down in the mind before you reach eighteen.

Albert EINSTEIN

A Mathematician is a machine for turning coffee into theorems.

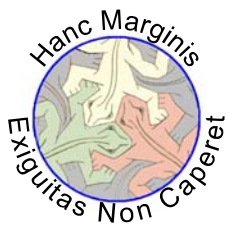
Paul ERDOS

Perfect numbers (like perfect men) are very rare.

René DESCARTES

A mathematician is a person who can find analogies between theorems; a better mathematician is one who can see analogies between proofs and the best mathematician can notice analogies between theories. One can imagine that the ultimate mathematician is one who can see analogies between analogies.

Stefan BANACH



1	T	(1895) Alexander Craig AITKEN (1776) Marie-Sophie GERMAIN (1640) Georg MOHR		
2	F	(1934) Paul Joseph COHEN		
3	S	(1900) Albert Edward INGHAM (1971) Alice RIDDLE (1909) Stanislaw Marcin ULAM (1835) John Howard Van AMRINGE		
4	S	(1842) Francois Edouard Anatole LUCAS (1809) Benjamin PEIRCE (1949) Shing-Tung YAU	RM123	
14	5	M	(1869) Sergi Alexeievich CHAPLYGIN (1607) Honorè FABRI (1588) Thomas HOBBS (1622) Vincenzo VIVIANI	
	6	T	(1801) William Hallows MILLER	
	7	W	(1768) Francois Joseph FRANCAIS	
	8	T	(1903) Marshall Harvey STONE	
	9	F	(1816) Charles Eugene DELAUNAY (1919) John Presper HECKERT (1791) George PEACOCK	
	10	S	(1857) Henry Ernest DUDENEY	
	11	S	(1953) Andrew John WILES	
15	12	M	(1794) Germinal Pierre DANDELIN (1903) Jan TINBERGEN (1852) Carl Louis Ferdinand Von LINDEMANN	
	13	T	(1728) Paolo FRISI (1813) Duncan Farquharson GREGORY (1879) Francesco SEVERI	
	14	W	(1629) Christiaan HUYGENS	
	15	T	(1548) Pietro Antonio CATALDI (1452) Leonardo da VINCI (1707) Leonhard EULER (1809) Herman Gunther GRASSMANN	RM051
	16	F	(1823) Ferdinand Gotthold Max EISENSTEIN (1682) John HADLEY	
	17	S	(1798) Etienne BOBILLIER (1853) Arthur Moritz SCHONFLIES	
	18	S	(1907) Lars Valerian AHLFORS (1949) Charles Luois FEFFERMAN (1918) Hsien Chung WANG	
16	19	M	(1905) Charles EHRESMANN (1901) Kiyoshi OKA (1880) Evgeny Evgenievich SLUTSKY (1883) Richard VIN MISES	
	20	T	(1839) Francesco SIACCI	
	21	W	(1774) Jean Baptiste BIOT (1652) Michel ROLLE (1875) Teiji TAKAGI	
	22	T	(1887) Harald August BOHR (1811) Otto Ludwig HESSE	RM063
	23	F	(1858) Max Karl Ernst Ludwig PLANCK	
	24	S	(1863) Giovanni VAILATI (1899) Oscar ZARISKI	RM099
	25	S	(1849) Felix Christian KLEIN (1903) Andrei Nicolayevich KOLMOGOROV (1900) Wolfgang PAULI	
17	26	M	(1889) Ludwig Josef Johan WITTGENSTEIN	
	27	T	(1755) Marc-Antoine PARSEVAL des Chenes	
	28	W	(1906) Kurt GODEL	RM087
	29	T	(1854) Jules Henri POINCARÉ	RM075
	30	F	(1777) Johann Carl Friedrich GAUSS (1916) Claude Elwood SHANNON	RM111

4th IMO (1962) - 5

Given three distinct points A, B, C on a circle K, construct a point D on K, such that a circle can be inscribed in ABCD.

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

When Gauss tells you that he's lying, he's telling the truth.

Gauss once played himself in a zero-sum game and won \$50.

From a Serious Place

Q: What is a compact city?

A: It's a city that can be guarded by finitely many nearsighted policemen.

Author of this joke says that the original answer was: "It's a city that can be guarded by a finite number of policemen, no matter how nearsighted a policeman is."

We could present spatially an atomic fact which contradicted the laws of physics, but not one which contradicted the laws of geometry.

Ludwig WITTGENSTEIN

I will stop here.

[Concluding the lecture in which he claimed to have proved the Taniyama-Weil Conjecture for a class of examples, including those necessary to prove Fermat's Last Theorem.]

Andrew John WILES

Knowing what is big and what is small is more important than being able to solve partial differential equations.

Any good idea can be stated in fifty words or less.

The infinite we shall do right away. The finite may take a little longer.

Stanislaw Marcin ULAM

Mathematicians are born, not made.

Jules Henri POINCARÉ

If anybody says he can think about quantum problems without getting giddy, that only shows he has not understood the first thing about them.

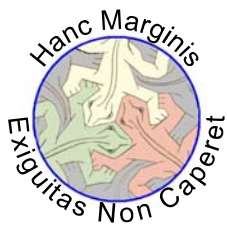
Max Karl Ernst Ludwig PLANCK

This paper is so bad it is not even wrong.

Wolfgang PAULI

Everyone knows what a curve is, until he has studied enough mathematics to become confused through the countless number of possible exceptions.

Felix KLEIN



1	S	(1825) Johann Jacob BALMER	
2	S	(1860) D'Arcy Wentworth THOMPSON (1905) Kazimierz ZARANKIEWITZ	
18	3	M	(1842) Otto STOLZ (1860) Vito VOLTERRA
4	T	(1845) William Kingdon CLIFFORD	
5	W	(1833) Lazarus Emmanuel FUCHS (1897) Francesco Giacomo TRICOMI	
6	T	(1872) Willem DE SITTER (1906) Andrè WEIL	RM088
7	F	(1896) Pavel Sergieievich ALEXANDROV (1926) Alexis Claude CLAIRAUT (1881) Ebenezer CUNNINGHAM (1854) Giuseppe VERONESE	
8	S	(1859) Johan Ludwig William Valdemar JENSEN	
9	S	(1876) Gilbert Ames BLISS (1746) Gaspard MONGE	
19	10	M	(1788) Augustin Jean FRESNEL (1847) William Karl Joseph KILLING (1958) Piotr Rizierovich SILVERBRAHMS
11	T	(1918) Richard Phillips FEYNMAN	RM076
12	W	(1845) Pierre René Jean Baptiste Henry BROCARD (1902) Frank YATES (1820) Florence NIGHTINGALE	RM104
13	T	(1750) Lorenzo MASCHERONI	
14	F	(1863) John Charles FIELDS (1832) Rudolf Otto Sigismund LIPSCHITZ	RM100
15	S	(1939) Brian HARTLEY	
16	S	(1718) Maria Gaetana AGNESI (1821) Pafnuti Lvovi CHEBYSHEV	RM112
20	17	M	(1940) Alan KAY
18	T	(1850) Oliver HEAVISIDE (1892) Bertrand Arthur William RUSSELL	RM052
19	W	(1919) Georgii Dimitirievich SUVOROV	
20	T	(1861) Henry Seely WHITE	
21	F	(1792) Gustave Gaspard de CORIOLIS (1471) Albrecht DURER	RM124
22	S	(1865) Alfred Cardew DIXON	
23	S	(1914) Lipa BERS	
21	24	M	(1544) William GILBERT
25	T	(1838) Karl Mikailovich PETERSON	
26	W	(1667) Abraham DE MOIVRE (1896) Yuri Dimitrievich SOKOLOV	
27	T	(1862) John Edward CAMPBELL	
28	F	(1710) Johann (II) BERNOULLI (1676) Jacopo Francesco RICCATI	RM093
29	S	(1882) Harry BATEMAN	
30	S	(1814) Eugene Charles CATALAN	
22	31	M	(1926) John KEMENY

4th IMO (1962) - 6

The radius of the circumcircle of an isosceles triangle is R and the radius of its inscribed circle is r . Prove that the distance between the two centres is $\sqrt{R(R-2r)}$.

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

For Gauss, point nine repeating equals whatever he wants it to equal.

Gauss did not prove theorems, he simply stared at them until they yielded their solutions.

From a Serious Place

Q: Why can't you grow wheat in $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$?

A: Because it's not a field.

Rigour is to the mathematician what morality is to men.

André WEIL

Although this may seem a paradox, all exact science is dominated by the idea of approximation.

Men who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact.

Bertrand Arthur William RUSSELL

Nature is not embarrassed by difficulties of analysis.

Augustin Jean FRESNEL

To those who do not know mathematics it is difficult to get across a real feeling as to the deepest beauty of nature [...] If you want to appreciate nature, it is necessary to understand the language that she speaks in.

Richard Phillips FEYNMAN

To isolate mathematics from the practical demands of the sciences is to invite the sterility of a cow shut away from the bulls.

Pafnuti Lvovi CHEBYSHEV

Mathematics is very much like poetry. What makes a great poem is that there is a great amount of thought expressed in very few words. In this sense, formulas like $e^{\pi}+1=0$ are poems.

Lipa BERS

This series is divergent, therefore we may be able to do something with it.

Oliver HEAVISIDE



1	T	(1796) Sadi Leonard Nicolas CARNOT (1851) Edward Bailey ELLIOTT (1899) Edward Charles TITCHMARSH			
	2	W	(1895) Tibor RADÓ		
	3	T	(1659) David GREGORY		
	4	F	(1809) John Henry PRATT		
	5	S	(1819) John Couch ADAMS (1814) Pierre Laurent WANTZEL	RM065	
	6	S	(1857) Aleksandr Michailovitch LYAPUNOV (1436) Johann Muller REGIOMONTANUS (1906) Max ZORN	RM077	
23	7	M	(1863) Edward Burr VAN VLECK		
	8	T	(1625) Giovanni Domenico CASSINI (1858) Charlotte Angas SCOTT (1860) Alicia Boole STOTT		
	9	W	(1885) John Edensor LITTLEWOOD		
	10	T	(940) Mohammad ABU'L Wafa Al-Buzjani (1887) Vladimir Ivanovich SMIRNOV	RM101	
	11	F	(1937) David Bryant MUMFORD		
	12	S	(1888) Zygmunt JANYSZEWSKI		
	13	S	(1876) William Sealey GOSSET (Student) (1831) James Clerk MAXWELL (1928) John Forbes NASH	RM113	
	24	14	M	(1903) Alonzo CHURCH (1736) Charles Augustin de COULOMB (1856) Andrei Andreyevich MARKOV	RM125
		15	T	(1894) Nikolai Gregorievich CHEBOTARYOV (1640) Bernard LAMY	
		16	W	(1915) John Wilder TUKEY	
		17	T	(1898) Maurits Cornelius ESCHER	
		18	F	(1858) Andrew Russell FORSYTH (1884) Charles Ernest WEATHERBURN	
		19	S	(1902) Wallace John ECKERT (1623) Blaise PASCAL	RM053
20		S	(1873) Alfred LOEWY		
25		21	M	(1828) Giuseppe BRUNO (1781) Simeon Denis POISSON	
		22	T	(1864) Hermann MINKOWSKY (1822) Mario PIERI (1910) Konrad ZUSE	
		23	W	(1912) Alan Mathison TURING	RM089
	24	T	(1880) Oswald VEBLEN		
	25	F	(1908) William Van Orman QUINE		
	26	S	(1918) Yudell Leo LUKE (1823) William THOMSON, Lord Kelvin		
	27	S	(1806) Augustus DE MORGAN		
26	28	M	(1875) Henri Leon LEBESGUE		
	29	T	(1888) Aleksandr Aleksandrovich FRIEDMANN	RM101	
	30	W	(1791) Felix SAVART		

4th IMO (1962) - 7

Prove that a regular tetrahedron has five distinct spheres each tangent to its six extended edges.

Conversely, prove that if a tetrahedron has five such spheres then it is regular.

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

Occam's Razor - The principle stating that the explanation of any phenomenon is equal to the explanation that came out of Gauss' mouth.

From a Serious Place

Q: What is gray and huge and has integer solutions?

A: An elephantine equation.

Algebra goes to the heart of the matter at it ignores the casual nature of particular cases.

Edward Charles TITCHMARSH

Fourier is a mathematical poem.

William THOMSON, Lord Kelvin

Life is good for only two things, discovering mathematics and teaching mathematics.

Siméon Denis POISSON

We are usually convinced more easily by reasons we have found ourselves than by those which have occurred to others.

Blaise PASCAL

The mathematical education of the young physicist [Albert Einstein] was not very solid, which I am in a good position to evaluate since he obtained it from me in Zurich some time ago.

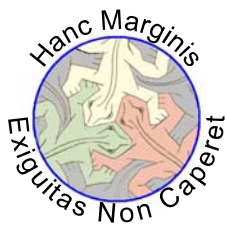
Hermann MINKOWSKY

Ampère was the Newton of Electricity.

James Clerk MAXWELL

Before creation God did just pure mathematics. Then He thought it would be a pleasant change to do some applied.

John Edensor LITTLEWOOD



1	T	(1788) Jean Victor PONCELET (1643) Gottfried Wilhelm von LEIBNIZ	RM054	
	F	(1852) William BURNSIDE (1820) William John Raequorn RANKINE		
	S	(1807) Ernest Jean Philippe Fauque de JONQUIERE (1897) Jesse DOUGLAS		
	S	(1917) Michail Samuilovich LIVSIC (1906) Daniel Edwin RUTHERFORD		
27	5 M	(1936) James MIRRLEES		
	6 T	(1849) Alfred Bray KEMPE		
	7 W	(1906) William FELLER (1922) Vladimir Aleksandrovich MARCHENKO (1816) Johann Rudolf WOLF		
	8 T	(1760) Christian KRAMP (1904) Henri Paul CARTAN	RM126	
	9 F	(1845) George Howard DARWIN		
	10 S	(1862) Roger COTES (1868) Oliver Dimon KELLOGG		
	11 S	(1890) Giacomo ALBANESE (1857) Sir Joseph LARMOR (1888) Jacob David TAMARKIN	RM101	
	28	12 M	(1895) Richard BUCKMINSTER FULLER (1875) Ernest Sigismund FISCHER	RM066
		13 T	(1527) John DEE (1741) Karl Friedrich HINDENBURG	
		14 W	(1671) Jacques D'ALLONVILLE (1793) George GREEN	RM078
		15 T	(1865) Wilhelm WIRTINGER (1906) Adolph Andrej Pavlovich YUSHKEVICH	
16 F		(1903) Irmgard FLUGGE-LOTZ (1678) Jakob HERMANN		
17 S		(1837) Wilhelm LEXIS (1831) Victor Mayer Amedeè MANNHEIM		
18 S		(1635) Robert HOOKE (1853) Hendrich Antoon LORENTZ (1013) Hermann von REICHENAU	RM114	
29		19 M	(1768) Francois Joseph SERVOIS	
	20 T	(1947) Gerd BINNIG (1876) Otto BLUMENTHAL		
	21 W	(1620) Jean PICARD (1848) Emil WEYR (1849) Robert Simpson WOODWARD		
	22 T	(1784) Friedrich Wilhelm BESSEL		
	23 F	(1775) Etienne Louis MALUS (1854) Ivan SLEZYNSKY		
	24 S	(1871) Paul EPSTEIN (1923) Christine Mary HAMILL (1851) Friedrich Herman SCHOTTKY		
30	25 S	(1808) Johann Benedict LISTING		
	26 M	(1903) Kurt MAHLER		
	27 T	(1801) George Biddel AIRY (1667) Johann BERNOULLI (1848) Lorand Baron von EOTVOS (1871) Ernst Friedrich Ferdinand ZERMELO	RM093 RM090	
	28 W	(1954) Gerd FALTINGS		
	29 T	(1898) Isidor Isaac RABI		
	30 F	(1889) Vladimir Kosma ZWORKYN		
	31 S	(1704) Gabriel CRAMER (1712) Johann Samuel KOENIG		

6th IMO (1964) - 1

Find all natural numbers n for which 7 divides $2^n - 1$.

Prove that there is no natural number n for which 7 divides $2^n + 1$.

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

Gauss drinks his beer from a Klein bottle.

For Gauss, there are no indefinite integrals.

From a Serious Place

Q: Can you prove Lagrange's Identity?

A: Are you kidding? It's really hard to prove the identity of someone who's been dead for over 150 years!

[The infinitesimals] *neither have nor can have theory; in practise it is a dangerous instrument in the hands of beginners. Anticipating, for my part, the judgement of posterity, I would predict that this method will be accused one day, and rightly, of having retarded the progress of the mathematical sciences.*

Francois Joseph SERVOIS

When working on a problem, I never think about beauty; I think only of how to solve the problem. But when I have finished, if the solution is not beautiful, I know that it is wrong.

Richard Buckminster FULLER

Miracles are not to be multiplied beyond necessity.

Taking mathematics from the beginning of the word to the time of Newton, what he has done is much the better half.

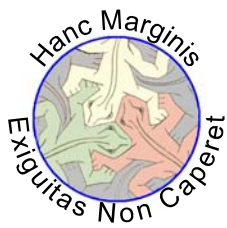
Gottfried LEIBNITZ

All possible definitions of probability fall short of the actual practice.

William FELLER

A quantity that is increased or decreased of an infinitely small quantity is neither increased nor decreased.

Johann BERNOULLI



1	S	(1861) Ivar Otto BENDIXSON (1881) Otto TOEPLITZ	
31	2	M	(1902) Mina Spiegel REES (1856) Ferdinand RUDIO
	3	T	(1914) Mark KAC RM115
	4	W	(1805) Sir William Rowan HAMILTON (1838) John VENN RM079
	5	T	(1802) Niels Henrik ABEL RM055
	6	F	(1638) Nicolas MALEBRANCHE (1741) John WILSON
	7	S	(1868) Ladislaus Josephowitsch BORTKIEWITZ
	8	S	(1902) Paul Adrien Maurice DIRAC RM103
	32	9	M
10		T	(1602) Gilles Personne de ROBERVAL
11		W	(1730) Charles BOSSUT (1842) Enrico D'OVIDIO
12		T	(1882) Jules Antoine RICHARD (1887) Erwin Rudolf Josef Alexander SCHRODINGER RM103
13		F	(1625) Erasmus BARTHOLIN (1861) Cesare BURALI-FORTI (1819) George Gabriel STOKES
14		S	(1530) Giovanni Battista BENEDETTI (1865) Guido CASTELNUOVO (1842) Jean Gaston DARBOUX (1866) Charles Gustave Nicolas de la VALLEÈ POUSSIN
15		S	(1892) Louis Pierre Victor duc de BROGLIE (1863) Aleksei Nikolaevich KRYLOV (1901) Petr Sergeevich NOVIKOV
33	16	M	(1821) Arthur CAYLEY (1773) Louis Benjamin FRANCOEUR
	17	T	(1601) Pierre de FERMAT RM091
	18	W	(1685) Brook TAYLOR
	19	T	(1646) John FLAMSTEED (1739) Georg Simon KLUGEL
	20	F	(1863) Corrado SEGRE (1882) Waclav SIERPINSKI (1710) Thomas SIMPSON
	21	S	(1789) Augustin Louis CAUCHY RM127
	22	S	(1647) Denis PAPIN
34	23	M	(1829) Moritz Benedikt CANTOR (1683) Giovanni POLENI
	24	T	(1561) Bartholomeo PITISCUS (1942) Karen Keskulla UHLENBECK
	25	W	(1561) Philip van LANSBERGE (1844) Thomas MUIR
	26	T	(1728) Johann Heinrich LAMBERT (1875) Giuseppe VITALI
	27	F	(1858) Giuseppe PEANO RM067
	28	S	(1796) Irene Jules BIENAYMÈ
	29	S	(1904) Leonard ROTH
35	30	M	(1856) Carle David Tolmè RUNGE (1906) Olga TAUSKY-TODD
	31	T	(1821) Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von HELMHOLTZ

6th IMO (1964) - 2

Suppose that a, b, c are the sides of a triangle. Prove that:

$$a^2(b+c-a) +$$

$$b^2(c+a-b) +$$

$$c^2(a+b-c) \leq 3abc.$$

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

Gauss once started falling asleep in his complex analysis class. The result... Singularities.

From a Serious Place

Q: How many topologist does it take to change a light bulb?

A: Just one, but what will you do with the doughnut?

Thus, the task is, not so much to see what no one has yet seen; but to think what nobody has yet thought, about that which everybody sees.

Erwin Rudolf Joseph Alexander
SCHRÖDINGER

This result is too beautiful to be false; it is more important to have beauty in one's equations than to have them fit experiment.

Paul Adrien Maurice DIRAC

And perhaps, posterity will thank me for having shown it that the ancients did not know everything.

Pierre de FERMAT

As for everything else, so for a mathematical theory: beauty can be perceived but not explained.

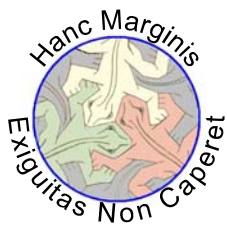
Arthur CAYLEY

There are surely worse things than being wrong, and being dull and pedantic are surely among them.

Mark KAC

Whoever [in the pursuit of science] seeks after immediate practical utility may rest assured that he seeks in vain.

Hermann von HELMHOLTZ



Rudi Mathematici

September

1	W	(1835) William Stankey JEVONS (1659) Joseph SAURIN		
2	T	(1878) Mauriche René FRECHET (1923) René THOM	RM080	
3	F	(1884) Solomon LEFSCHETZ (1908) Lev Semenovich PONTRYAGIN (1814) James Joseph SYLVESTER	RM104	
4	S	(1809) Luigi Federico MENABREA		
5	S	(1725) Jean Etienne MONTUCLA (1667) Giovanni Girolamo SACCHERI	RM128	
36	6	M	(1859) Boris Jakovlevich BUKREEV (1863) Dimitri Aleksandrovich GRAVE	
	7	T	(1707) George Louis Leclerc comte de BUFFON (1955) Efim ZELMANOV	
	8	W	(1588) Marin MERSENNE (1584) Gregorius SAINT-VINCENT	RM092
	9	T	(1860) Frank MORLEY	
	10	F	(1839) Charles Sanders PEIRCE	
	11	S	(1623) Stefano degli ANGELI (1877) sir James Hopwood JEANS	
	12	S	(1900) Haskell Brooks CURRY (1891) Antoine André Louis REYNAUD	
37	13	M	(1885) Wilhelm Johann Eugen BLASCHKE (1873) Constantin CARATHEODORY	
	14	T	(1858) Henry Burchard FINE (1891) Ivan Matveevich VINOGRADOV	
	15	W	(973) Abu Arrayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad AL'BIRUNI (1886) Paul Pierre LEVY	
	16	T	(1494) Francisco MAUROLICO (1736) Johann Nikolaus TETENS	
	17	F	(1743) Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat de CONDORCET (1826) Georg Friedrich Bernhard RIEMANN	RM068
	18	S	(1752) Adrien Marie LEGENDRE	
	19	S	(1749) Jean Baptiste DELAMBRE	
38	20	M	(1861) Frank Nelson COLE (1842) Alexander Wilhelm von BRILL	
	21	T	(1899) Juliusz Pawel SCHAUDER	
	22	W	(1769) Louis PUISSANT (1765) Paolo RUFFINI (1803) Jaques Charles Francois STURM	RM116
	23	T	(1900) David van DANTZIG (1768) William WALLACE	
	24	F	(1501) Girolamo CARDANO (1625) Johan DE WITT (1801) Michail Vasilevich OSTROGRADSKI	RM064 RM056
	25	S	(1888) Stefan MAZURKIEWICZ (1819) George SALMON	
	26	S	(1688) Willem Jakob 's GRAVESANDE (1854) Percy Alexander MACMAHON (1891) Hans REICHENBACH	
39	27	M	(1855) Paul Emile APPEL (1876) Earle Raymond HEDRICK (1919) James Hardy WILKINSON	
	28	T	(1873) Julian Lowell COOLIDGE (1761) Ferdinand Francois Desirè Budan de BOISLAURENT (1698) Pierre Louis Moreau de MAUPERTUIS	
	29	W	(1812) Adolph GOPEL (1561) Adriaan van ROOMEN	
	30	T	(1775) Robert ADRAIN (1883) Ernst HELLINGER (1829) Joseph WOLSTENHOLME	

6th IMO (1964) - 3

Triangle ABC has sides a, b, c. Tangents to the inscribed circle are constructed parallel to the sides. Each tangent forms a triangle with the other two sides of the triangle and a circle is inscribed in each of these three triangles. Find the total area of all four inscribed circles.

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

Imaginary numbers are simply those that Gauss has not deemed worthy of existence.

The shortest distance between two points is Gauss.

From a Serious Place

Q: How many number theorist does it take to change a light bulb?

A: This is not known, but it is conjectured to be an elegant prime.

I believe that proving is not a natural activity for mathematicians.

René THOM

The early study of Euclid made me a hater of geometry.

James Joseph SYLVESTER

If error is corrected whenever it is recognised, the path of error is the path of truth.

Hans REICHENBACH

If it's just turning the crank it's algebra, but if it's got an idea in it, it's topology.

Solomon LEFSCHETZ

This branch of mathematics [Probability] is the only one, I believe, in which good writers frequently get results which are entirely erroneous.

Charles Sanders PEIRCE

We may as well cut out the group theory. That is a subject that will never be of any use in physics.

sir James Hopwood JEANS

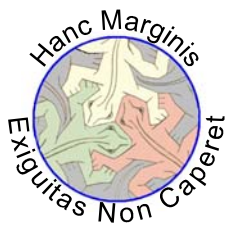
[Upon proving that the best betting strategy for "Gambler's Ruin" was to bet all on the first trial.]

It is true that a man who does this is a fool. I have only proved that a man who does anything else is an even bigger fool.

Julian Lowell COOLIDGE

If only I had the theorems! Then I should find the proofs easily enough...

Bernhard RIEMANN



1	F	(1671) Luigi Guido GRANDI (1898) Bela KEREKJARTO'	
2	S	(1908) Arthur ERDELYI (1825) John James WALKER	
3	S	(1944) Pierre René DELIGNE	
40	4	M	(1759) Louis Francois Antoine ARBOGAST (1797) Jerome SAVARY
	5	T	(1781) Bernhard Placidus Johann Nepomuk BOLZANO RM117 (1861) Thomas Little HEATH (1732) Nevil MASKELYNE
	6	W	(1831) Julius Wilhelm Richard DEDEKIND RM081 (1552) Matteo RICCI (1908) Sergei Lvovich SOBOLEV
	7	T	(1885) Niels BOHR
	8	F	(1908) Hans Arnold HEILBRONN
	9	S	(1581) Claude Gaspard BACHET de Meziriac (1873) Karl SCHWARTZSCHILD (1704) Johann Andrea von SEGNER
	10	S	(1861) Heinrich Friedrich Karl Ludwig BURKHARDT
41	11	M	(1910) Cahit ARF (1777) Barnabè BRISSON (1675) Samuel CLARKE (1885) Alfred HAAR
	12	T	(1860) Elmer SPERRY
	13	W	(1890) Georg FEIGL (1893) Kurt Werner Friedrich REIDEMEISTER (1932) John Griggs THOMSON
	14	T	(1868) Alessandro PADOA (1801) Joseph Antoine Ferdinand PLATEAU (1687) Robert SIMON
	15	F	(1776) Peter BARLOW (1735) Jesse RAMSDEN (1608) Evangelista TORRICELLI
	16	S	(1879) Philip Edward Bertrand JOURDAIN
	17	S	(1888) Paul Isaac BERNAYS (1759) Jacob (II) BERNOULLI RM093
42	18	M	(1741) John WILSON
	19	T	(1910) Subrahmanyan CHANDRASEKHAR (1903) Jean Frederic Auguste DELSARTE
	20	W	(1865) Aleksandr Petrovich KOTELNIKOV RM105 (1632) Sir Christopher WREN (1863) William Henry YOUNG
	21	T	(1677) Nicolaus (I) BERNOULLI RM093 (1823) Enrico BETTI (1893) William Leonard FERRAR (1855) Giovan Battista GUCCIA RM129
	22	F	(1907) Sarvadaman CHOWLA (1587) Joachim JUNGUS (1895) Rolf Herman NEVANLINNA
	23	S	(1865) Piers BOHL
	24	S	(1804) Wilhelm Eduard WEBER (1873) Edmund Taylor WITTAKER
43	25	M	(1811) Evariste GALOIS RM069
	26	T	(1911) Shiing-Shen CHERN (1849) Ferdinand Georg FROBENIUS (1857) Charles Max MASON
	27	W	(1678) Pierre Remond de MONTMORT (1856) Ernest William HOBSON
	28	T	(1804) Pierre Francois VERHULST
	29	F	(1925) Klaus ROTH
	30	S	(1906) Andrej Nikolaevich TIKHONOV
	31	S	(1815) Karl Theodor Wilhelm WEIERSTRASS RM057

6th IMO (1964) - 4

Each pair from 17 people exchange letters on one of three topics. Prove that there are at least 3 people who write to each other on the same topic.

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

Once, while playing chess, Gauss solved the Knights Problem in six moves.

From a Serious Place

Q: How many geometers does it take to screw a light bulb?

A: None. You can't do it with straightedge and compass.

Much as I venerate the name of Newton, I am not obliged to believe that he was infallible. I see ... with regret that he was liable to err, and that his authority has, perhaps, sometimes even retarded the progress of science.

William Henry YOUNG

It is true that a mathematician who is not also something of a poet will never be a perfect mathematician.

Karl Theodor Wilhem WEIERSTRASS

An expert is a man who has made all the mistakes which can be made in a very narrow field.

Anyone who is not shocked by quantum theory has not understood it.

Prediction is very difficult, especially about the future.

How wonderful that we have met with a paradox. Now we have some hope of making progress.

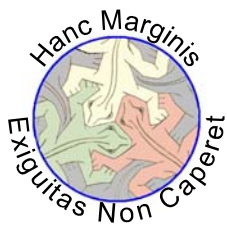
Niels BOHR

$2^{30}(2^{31}-1)$ is the greatest perfect number that will ever be discovered, for, as they are merely curious without being useful, it is not likely that any person will attempt to find a number beyond it.

Peter BARLOW

Unfortunately what is little recognized is that the most worthwhile scientific books are those in which the author clearly indicates what he does not know; for an author most hurts his readers by concealing difficulties.

Evariste GALOIS



44	1	M	(1535) Giambattista DELLA PORTA	
	2	T	(1815) George BOOLE	RM094
	3	W	(1878) Arthur Byron COBLE (1867) Martin Wilhelm KUTTA	
	4	T	(1744) Johann (III) BERNOULLI (1865) Pierre Simon GIRARD	RM093
	5	F	(1930) John Frank ADAMS (1848) James Whitbread Lee GLAISHER	
	6	S	(1781) Giovanni Antonio Amedeo PLANA	
	7	S	(1660) Thomas Fantet DE LAGNY (1799) Karl Heinrich GRAFFE (1898) Raphael SALEM	
45	8	M	(1846) Eugenio BERTINI (1848) Fredrich Ludwig Gottlob FREGE (1869) Felix HAUSDORFF (1854) Johannes Robert RYDBERG	
	9	T	(1847) Carlo Alberto CASTIGLIANO (1885) Theodor Franz Eduard KALUZA (1922) Imre LAKATOS (1885) Hermann Klaus Hugo WEYL	RM082
	10	W	(1829) Helwin Bruno CHRISTOFFEL	
	11	T	(1904) John Henry Constantine WHITEHEAD	
	12	F	(1842) John William STRUTT Lord RAYLEIGH (1927) Yutaka TANIYAMA (1825) Michail Egorovich VASHCHENKO- ZAKHARCHENKO	
	13	S	(1878) Max Wilhelm DEHN (1876) Ernest Julius WILKZYNSKY	
	14	S	(1845) Ulisse DINI	
46	15	M	(1688) Louis Bertrand CASTEL (1793) Michel CHASLES (1794) Franz Adolph TAURINUS	
	16	T	(1835) Eugenio BELTRAMI	
	17	W	(1717) Jean Le Rond D'ALEMBERT (1597) Henry GELLIBRAND (1790) August Ferdinand MÖBIUS	RM118
	18	T	(1927) Jon Leslie BRITTON (1872) Giovanni Enrico Eugenio VACCA	
	19	F	(1901) Nina Karlovna BARI (1894) Heinz HOPF (1900) Michail Alekseevich LAVRENTEV	
	20	S	(1889) Edwin Powell HUBBLE (1924) Benoit MANDELBROT	
	21	S	(1867) Dimitri SINTSOV	
47	22	M	(1803) Giusto BELLAVITIS (1840) Emile Michel Hyacinte LEMOINE	
	23	T	(1820) Issac TODHUNTER (1616) John WALLIS (1917) Elizabeth Leonard SCOTT	RM070 RM106
	24	W	(1909) Gerhard GENTZEN (1549) Duncan MacLaren Young SOMMERVILLE	
	25	T	(1873) Claude Louis MATHIEU (1841) Fredrich Wilhelm Karl Ernst SCHRODER	
	26	F	(1946) Enrico BOMBIERI (1894) Norbert WIENER	
	27	S	(1867) Arthur Lee DIXON	
	28	S	(1898) John WISHART	
48	29	M	(1803) Christian Andreas DOPPLER (1879) Nikolay Mitrofanovich KRYLOV (1849) Horace LAMB	
	30	T	(1549) Sir Henry SAVILE	

6th IMO (1964) - 5

5 points in a plane are situated so that no two of the lines joining a pair of points are coincident, parallel or perpendicular. Through each point lines are drawn perpendicular to each of the lines through two of the other 4 points. Determine the maximum number of intersections these perpendiculars can have.

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

Gauss is neither a Frequentist nor a Bayesian. For Gauss, the probability is always 1.

Fermat once made Gauss angry. The result... Fermat's Last Theorem.

From a Serious Place

Q: How many mathematicians does it take to screw a light bulb?

A: 0.99999999....

A professor is one who can speak on any subject – for precisely fifty minutes.

Norbert WIENER

The British Mathematical Colloquium consists of three days of mathematics with no dogs and no wives.

John Enry Constantine WHITEHEAD

A modern mathematical proof is not very different from a modern machine, or a modern test setup: the simple fundamental principles are hidden and almost invisible under a mass of technical details.

Hermann Klaus Hugo WEYL

[Maxwell asked whether he would like to see an experimental demonstration of conical refraction] *No. I have been teaching it all my life, and I do not want to have my ideas upset.*

Isaac TODHUNTER

Being a language, mathematics may be used not only to inform but also, among other things, to seduce.

The modern physicist is a quantum theorist on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday and a student of gravitational relativity theory on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. On Sunday he is neither, but is praying to his God that someone, preferably himself, will find the reconciliation between the two views.

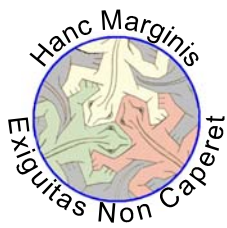
Benoit MANDELBROT

Algebra is generous: she often gives more than is asked for.

Jean D'ALEMBERT

The history of astronomy is a history of receding horizons.

Edwin HUBBLE



Rudi Mathematici

December

1	W	(1792) Nikolay Yvanovich LOBACHEVSKY	RM083	
2	T	(1831) Paul David Gustav DU BOIS-RAYMOND (1901) George Frederick James TEMPLE		
3	F	(1924) John BACKUS (1903) Sidney GOLDSTEIN		
4	S	(1795) Thomas CARLYLE		
5	S	(1901) Werner Karl HEISENBERG (1868) Arnold Johannes Wilhelm SOMMERFELD		
49	6	M	(1682) Giulio Carlo FAGNANO dei Toschi	
	7	T	(1647) Giovanni CEVA (1830) Antonio Luigi Gaudenzio Giuseppe CREMONA (1823) Leopold KRONECKER	
	8	W	(1508) Regnier GEMMA FRISIUS (1865) Jaques Salomon HADAMARD (1919) Julia Bowman ROBINSON	
	9	T	(1917) Sergei Vasilovich FOMIN (1883) Nikolai Nikolaievich LUZIN (1906) Grace Brewster MURRAY HOPPER	
	10	F	(1804) Karl Gustav Jacob JACOBI (1815) Augusta Ada KING Countess of LOVELACE	RM059
	11	S	(1882) Max BORN	
	12	S	(1832) Peter Ludwig Mejdell SYLOW	
50	13	M	(1724) Franz Ulrich Theodosius AEPINUS (1887) George POLYA	RM131
	14	T	(1546) Tycho BRAHE	
	15	W	(1802) Janos BOLYAI	RM083
	16	T	(1804) Wiktor Yakovievich BUNYAKOWSKY	
	17	F	(1900) Dame Mary Lucy CARTWRIGHT (1835) Felice CASORATI (1706) Gabrielle Emile Le Tonnelier de Breteuil du CHATELET (1842) Marius Sophus LIE	
	18	S	(1917) Roger LYNDON	
	19	S	(1783) Charles Julien BRIANCHON (1854) Marcel Louis BRILLOUIN	
51	20	M	(1875) Francesco Paolo CANTELLI (1648) Tommaso CEVA (1494) Oronce FINE	
	21	T	(1878) Jan LUKASIEVIKZ (1932) John Robert RINGROSE	
	22	W	(1877) Tommaso BOGGIO (1824) Francesco BRIOSCHI (1859) Otto Ludwig HOLDER (1887) Srinivasa Aiyangar RAMANUJAN	
	23	T	(1872) Georgii Yurii PFEIFFER	
	24	F	(1822) Charles HERMITE (1868) Emmanuel LASKER	RM095
	25	S	(1642) Isaac NEWTON (1900) Antoni ZYGMUND	RM071
	26	S	(1791) Charles BABBAGE (1937) John Horton CONWAY (1780) Mary Fairfax Greig SOMERVILLE	RM059 RM119
52	27	M	(1654) Jacob (Jacques) BERNOULLI (1571) Johannes KEPLER	RM093
	28	T	(1808) Athanase Louis Victoire DUPRÉ (1882) Arthur Stanley EDDINGTON (1903) John von NEUMANN	RM107
	29	W	(1856) Thomas Jan STIELTJES	
	30	T	(1897) Stanislaw SAKS	
	31	F	(1952) Vaughan Frederick Randall JONES (1872) Volodymyr LEVIYTSKY (1896) Carl Ludwig SIEGEL	

6th IMO (1964) - 6

ABCD is a tetrahedron and D_0 is the centroid of ABC. Lines parallel to DD_0 are drawn through A, B and C and meet the planes BCD, CAD and ABD in A_0 , B_0 and C_0 respectively. Prove that the volume of ABCD is one-third of the volume of $A_0B_0C_0D_0$. Is the result true if D_0 is an arbitrary point inside ABC?

Gauss Facts (Heath & Dolphin)

In Gauss' mind, there is no such branch of mathematics as "Number Theory". This is because he knows it as "Number Facts".

From a Serious Place

Q: What's a polar bear?

A: A rectangular bear after a coordinate transform...

In mathematics you don't understand things. You just get used to them.

John VON NEUMANN

In order to translate a sentence from English into French two things are necessary. First, we must understand thoroughly the English sentence. Second, we must be familiar with the forms of expression peculiar to the French language. The situation is very similar when we attempt to express in mathematical symbols a condition proposed in words. First, we must understand thoroughly the condition. Second, we must be familiar with the forms of mathematical expression.

George PÒLYA

There is no branch of mathematics, however abstract, which may not some day be applied to phenomena of the real world.

Nikolay Yvanovich LOBACHEVSKY

The shortest path between two truths in the real domain passes through the complex domain.

Jaques Salomon HADAMARD

Mathematical discoveries, like springtime violets in the woods, have their season which no human can hasten or retard.

Janos BOLYAI

An expert is someone who knows some of the worst mistakes that can be made in his subject, and how to avoid them.

Werner Karl HEISENBERG