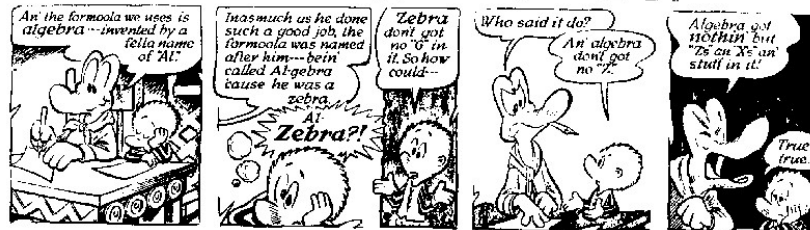
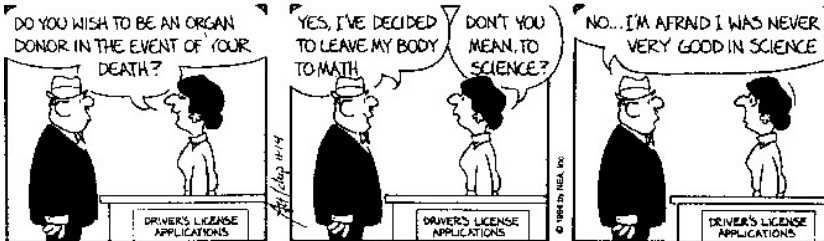




$$x^4 - 8184x^3 + 25144736x^2 - 34251153024x + 17515362723840 = 0$$

► BORN LOSER



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

USAMO 1994 [1]

Siano $k_1 < k_2 < k_3 < \dots$ interi positivi non consecutivi, e sia $s_m = k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m$ per $m = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Provate che per ogni intero positivo n , l'intervallo $[s_n; s_{n+1})$ contiene almeno un quadrato perfetto.

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Un Regolo Calcolatore non si spegne improvvisamente quando fa troppo caldo.

Il Meraviglioso Mondo della Statistica

1. Il 10% dei ladri d'auto sono mancini.
 2. Tutti gli orsi polari sono mancini
- > Se vi hanno rubato la macchina, ci sono il 10% di probabilità che ve l'abbia soffiata un orso polare.

Someone told me that each equation I included in the book would halve its sales.

Stephen William HAWKING

Physics is becoming too difficult for the physicists.

David HILBERT

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

Camille JORDAN

Say what you know, do what you must, come what may.

Sofia Vasilievna KOVALEVSKAJA

When we ask advice, we are usually looking for an accomplice.

Joseph-Louis LAGRANGE

It gives me the same pleasure when someone else proves a good theorem as when I do it myself.

Lev Davidovich LANDAU

I have no certainties, at most probabilities.

Renato CACCIOPPOLI

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in a rather scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean - neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master - that's all."

Charles DODGSON

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

USAMO 1994 [2]

I lati di un 99-agono sono inizialmente colorati in modo tale che i lati consecutivi siano rosso, blu, rosso, blu, ..., rosso, blu, giallo. Generiamo una sequenza di modifiche nella colorazione cambiando colore ad un lato per volta e scegliendo tra i tre colori dati, sotto la restrizione che due lati adiacenti non siano mai dello stesso colore. È possibile generare una sequenza tale che la successione dei colori sia rosso, blu, rosso, blu, rosso, blu, ..., rosso, giallo, blu?

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Cento persone che stiano usando Regole Calcolatori, Carta e Matita non si mettono a strillare per un errore in virgola mobile.

If you have a cross-CAP on your sphere,
And you give it a circle-shaped tear,
Then just shake it about
And untangle it out
And a Moebius strip will appear!

Measure what is measurable, and make measurable what is not so.

Galileo GALILEI

Whenever you can, count.

Francis GALTON

Mathematics is a language

Josiah Willard GIBBS

Mathematics is an interesting intellectual sport but it should not be allowed to stand in the way of obtaining sensible information about physical processes.

Richard Wesley HAMMING

In most sciences one generation tears down what another has built, and what one has established, another undoes. In mathematics alone each generation adds a new storey to the old structure.

Hermann HANKEL

I am interested in mathematics only as a creative art.

Godfried Harold HARDY

10	1	L	(1611) John PELL	
	2	M	(1836) Julius WEINGARTEN	
	3	M	(1838) George William HILL (1845) Georg CANTOR	
	4	G	(1822) Jules Antoine LISSAJUS	
	5	V	(1512) Gerardus MERCATOR (1759) Benjamin GOMPERTZ (1817) Angelo GENOCCHI	
	6	S	(1866) Ettore BORTOLOTTI	
	7	D	(1792) William HERSCHEL (1824) Delfino CODAZZI	
11	8	L	(1851) George CHRYSAL	
	9	M	(1818) Ferdinand JOACHIMSTHAL (1900) Howard Hathaway ZUKEN	
	10	M	(1864) William Fogg OSGOOD	
	11	G	(1811) Urbain Jean Joseph LE VERRIER (1853) Salvatore PINCHERLE	
	12	V	(1685) George BERKELEY (1824) Gustav Robert KIRKHOFF (1859) Ernesto CESARO	
	13	S	(1861) Jules Joseph DRACH (1957) Rudy D'ALEMBERT	
	14	D	(1864) Jozef KURSCHAK (1879) Albert EINSTEIN	
12	15	L	(1860) Walter Frank Raphael WELDON (1868) Grace CHISOLM YOUNG	
	16	M	(1750) Caroline HERSCHEL (1789) Georg Simon OHM (1846) Magnus Gosta MITTAG-LEFFLER	
	17	M	(1876) Ernest Benjamin ESCLANGON (1897) Charles FOX	
	18	G	(1640) Philippe de LA HIRE (1690) Christian GOLDBACH (1796) Jacob STEINER	
	19	V	(1862) Adolf KNESER (1910) Jacob WOLFOWITZ	
	20	S	(1840) Franz MERTENS (1884) Philip FRANCK (1938) Sergi Petrovich NOVIKOV	
	21	D	(1768) Jean Baptiste Joseph FOURIER (1884) George David BIRKHOFF	
	13	22	L	(1917) Irving KAPLANSKY
		23	M	(1754) Georg Freiherr von VEGA (1882) Emmy Amalie NOETHER (1897) John Lighton SYNGE
		24	M	(1809) Joseph LIOUVILLE (1948) Sun-Yung (Alice) CHANG
25		G	(1538) Christopher CLAUDIUS	
26		V	(1848) Konstantin ADREEV (1913) Paul ERDOS	
27		S	(1857) Karl PEARSON	
28		D	(1749) Pierre Simon de LAPLACE	
14		29	L	(1825) Francesco FAÀ DI BRUNO (1873) Tullio LEVI-CIVITA (1896) Wilhelm ACKERMAN
	30	M	(1892) Stefan BANACH	
	31	M	(1596) René DESCARTES	

USAMO 1994 [3]

Un esagono convesso $ABCDEF$ è iscritto in una circonferenza in modo tale che $AB=CD=EF$ e le diagonali AD , BE e CF sono concorrenti. Sia P l'intersezione di AD con CE . Provatte che $CP/PE=(AC/CE)^2$.

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Un Regolo Calcolatore non comincia a fumare quando l'alimentazione ha il singhiozzo. E non si preoccupa se cominciate a fumare o avete il singhiozzo.

When I set k equal to 0,
I can be a mathematical hero:
If I should decide
By k to divide,
Then it's clear that $1 = 0$.

We [he and Halmos] share a philosophy about linear algebra: we think basis-free, we write basis-free, but when the chips are down we close the office door and compute with matrices like fury.

Irving KAPLANSKY

Nature laughs at the difficulties of integration.

Pierre-Simon de LAPLACE

The mathematician's best work is art, a high perfect art, as daring as the most secret dreams of imagination, clear and limpid. Mathematical genius and artistic genius touch one another.

Magnus Gosta MITTAG LEFFLER

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

The essence of mathematics lies in its freedom.

Georg CANTOR

This has been done elegantly by Minkowski; but chalk is cheaper than grey matter, and we will do it as it comes.

Albert EINSTEIN

14	1	G	(1640) Georg MOHR (1776) Marie-Sophie GERMAIN (1895) Alexander Craig AITKEN	
	2	V	(1934) Paul Joseph COHEN	
	3	S	(1835) John Howard Van AMRINGE (1892) Hans RADEMACHER (1900) Albert Edward INGHAM (1909) Stanislaw Marcin ULAM (1971) Alice RIDDLE	
	4	D	(1809) Benjamin PEIRCE (1842) Francois Edouard Anatole LUCAS (1949) Shing-Tung YAU	
15	5	L	(1588) Thomas HOBBS (1607) Honorè FABRI (1622) Vincenzo VIVIANI (1869) Sergi Alexeievich CHAPLYGIN	
	6	M		
	7	M	(1768) Francois Joseph FRANCAIS	
	8	G	(1903) Marshall Harvey STONE	
	9	V	(1791) George PEACOCK (1816) Charles Eugene DELAUNAY (1919) John Presper HECKERT	
	10	S	(1857) Henry Ernest DUDENEY	
	11	D	(1953) Andrew John WILES	
	16	12	L	(1794) Germinal Pierre DANDELIN (1852) Carl Louis Ferdinand Von LINDEMANN (1903) Jan TINBERGEN
		13	M	(1728) Paolo FRISI (1813) Duncan Farquharson GREGORY (1879) Francesco SEVERI
		14	M	(1629) Christiaan HUYGENS
		15	G	(1452) Leonardo da VINCI (1548) Pietro Antonio CATALDI (1707) Leonhard EULER (1809) Herman Gunther GRASSMANN
16		V	(1682) John HADLEY (1823) Ferdinand Gotthold Max EISENSTEIN	
17		S	(1798) Etienne BOBILLIER (1853) Arthur Moritz SCHONFLIES	
18		D	(1907) Lars Valerian AHLFORS (1918) Hsien Chung WANG (1949) Charles Louis FEFFERMAN	
17		19	L	(1880) Evgeny Evgenievich SLUTSKY (1883) Richard VIN MISES (1901) Kiyoshi OKA (1905) Charles BHRESMANN
		20	M	(1839) Francesco SIACCI
	21	M	(1652) Michel ROLLE (1774) Jean Baptiste BIOT (1875) Teiji TAKAGI	
	22	G	(1811) Otto Ludwig HESSE (1887) Harald August BOHR	
	23	V	(1858) Max Karl Ernst Ludwig PLANCK	
	24	S	(1863) Giovanni VAILATI	
	25	D	(1849) Felix Christian KLEIN (1900) Wolfgang PAULI (1903) Andrei Nicolayevich KOLMOGOROV	
	18	26	L	(1889) Ludwig Josef Johan WITTENGSTEIN
		27	M	(1755) Marc-Antoine PARSEVAL des Chenes
		28	M	(1906) Kurt GODEL
29		G	(1854) Jules Henri POINCARÉ	
30		V	(1777) Johann Carl Friedrich GAUSS (1916) Claude Elwood SHANNON	

USAMO 1994 [4]

Sia a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots una sequenza di numeri

reali positivi tali che $\sum_{j=1}^n a_j \geq \sqrt{n}$ per

qualsiasi $n \geq 1$. Provate che, per tutti gli

$$n \geq 1, \sum_{j=1}^n a_j^2 > \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Potete versare tranquillamente caffè su un Regolo Calcolatore; potete anche usarlo per girare il caffè.

Il Meraviglioso Mondo della Statistica

1. Il 39% dei disoccupati porta gli occhiali
2. l'80% degli occupati porta gli occhiali

> Il lavoro rovina la vista.

The total number of Dirichlet's publications is not large: jewels are not weighed on a grocery scale.

Carl Frederick GAUSS
In describing the honourable mission I charged him with, M. Pernety informed me that he made my name known to you. This leads me to confess that I am not as completely unknown to you as you might believe, but that fearing the ridicule attached to a female scientist, I have previously taken the name of M. LeBlanc in communicating to you those notes that, no doubt, do not deserve the indulgence with which you have responded.

Sophie GERMAIN
[He] gave a formal demonstration of the inadequacy of formal demonstrations.

Anonymous, about Kurt GODEL
The presentation of mathematics in schools should be psychological and not systematic. The teacher, so to speak, should be a diplomat. He must take account of the psychic processes in the boy in order to grip his interest, and he will succeed only if he presents things in a form intuitively comprehensible. A more abstract presentation is only possible in the upper classes.

Felix KLEIN

18	1	S	(1825) Johann Jacob BALMER
	2	D	(1860) D'Arcy Wentworth THOMPSON (1905) Kazimierz ZARANKIEWITZ
19	3	L	(1842) Otto STOLZ (1860) Vito VOLTERRA
	4	M	(1845) William Kingdon CLIFFORD
	5	M	(1833) Lazarus Emmanuel FUCHS (1897) Francesco Giacomo TRICOMI
	6	G	(1872) Willem DE SITTER (1906) André VEIL
	7	V	(1926) Alexis Claude CLAIRAUT (1854) Giuseppe VERONESE (1881) Ebenezer CUNNINGHAM (1896) Pavel Sergeievich ALEXANDROV
	8	S	(1859) Johan Ludwig William Valdemar JENSEN
	9	D	(1746) Gaspard MONGE (1876) Gilbert Ames BLISS
20	10	L	(1788) Augustin Jean FRESNEL (1847) William Karl Joseph KILLING (1958) Piotr Rizierovich SILVERBRAHMS
	11	M	(1918) Richard Phillips FEYNMAN
	12	M	(1845) Pierre René Jean Baptiste Henry BROCARD (1902) Frank YATES
	13	G	(1750) Lorenzo MASCHERONI
	14	V	(1832) Rudolf Otto Sigmund LIPSCHITZ (1863) John Charles FIELDS
	15	S	(1939) Brian HARTLEY
	16	D	(1718) Maria Gaetana AGNESI (1821) Pafnuti Lvovi CHEBYSHEV
	21	17	L
18		M	(1850) Oliver HEAVISIDE (1892) Bertrand Arthur William RUSSELL
19		M	(1919) Georgii Dimitrievich SUVOROV
20		G	(1861) Henry Seely WHITE
21		V	(1471) Albrecht DURER (1792) Gustave Gaspard de CORIOLIS
22		S	(1865) Alfred Cardew DIXON
23		D	(1914) Lipa BERS
22		24	L
	25	M	(1838) Karl Mikailovich PETERSON
	26	M	(1667) Abraham DE MOIVRE (1896) Yuri Dimitrievich SOKOLOV
	27	G	(1862) John Edward CAMPBELL
	28	V	(1676) Jacopo Francesco RICCATI (1710) Johann (II) BERNOULLI
	29	S	(1882) Harry BATEMAN
	30	D	(1814) Eugene Charles CATALAN
	23	31	L

USAMO 1995 [1]

Sia p un primo dispari. La sequenza (a_n) , $n \geq 0$ è definita come: $a_0=0$, $a_1=1$, ..., $a_{p-2}=p$ e, per tutti gli $n \geq p-1$, a_n è il più piccolo numero positivo che non forma una successione aritmetica di lunghezza p con nessuno dei termini precedenti. Provate che, per tutti gli n , a_n è il numero ottenuto scrivendo n in base $p-1$ e leggendolo in base p .

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita lasciano in una borsa abbastanza spazio per un panino e un ricambio di calzini.

Mathematics: of sciences, queen
Has more rules than I've ever seen.
There are no exceptions,
Just number deceptions.
On calculators, I am quite keen.

Euclid for children is barbarous.

Oliver HEAVISIDE

Now one may ask, "What is mathematics doing in a physics lecture?" We have several possible excuses: first, of course, mathematics is an important tool, but that would only excuse us for giving the formula in two minutes. On the other hand, in theoretical physics we discover that all our laws can be written in mathematical form; and that this has a certain simplicity and beauty about it. So, ultimately, in order to understand nature it may be necessary to have a deeper understanding of mathematical relationships. But the real reason is that the subject is enjoyable, and although we humans cut nature up in different ways, and we have different courses in different departments, such compartmentalization is really artificial, and we should take our intellectual pleasures where we find them.

Richard FEYNMAN

23	1	M	(1796) Sadi Leonard Nicolas CARNOT (1851) Edward Bailey ELLIOTT (1899) Edward Charles TITCHMARSH	USAMO 1995 [2] Un calcolatore è rotto in modo tale che i soli tasti funzionanti sono <i>sin</i> ; <i>cos</i> ; <i>tan</i> ; <i>sin⁻¹</i> ; <i>cos⁻¹</i> ; e <i>tan⁻¹</i> . Il video all'inizio segna 0. Dato un qualsiasi razionale <i>q</i> ; mostrate che premendo una sequenza finita di tasti è possibile ottenere <i>q</i> . Presumete che il calcolatore effettui i calcoli con precisione infinita e che tutte le funzioni operino in radianti.
	2	M	(1895) Tibor RADÓ	
	3	G	(1659) David GREGORY	
	4	V	(1809) John Henry PRATT	
	5	S	(1814) Pierre Laurent WANTZEL (1819) John Couch ADAMS	
	6	D	(1436) Johann Muller REGIOMONTANUS (1857) Aleksandr Michailovitch LYAPUNOV (1906) Max ZORN	
24	7	L	(1863) Edward Burr VAN VLECK	Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer Un Regolo Calcolatore vi permette di effettuare contemporaneamente calcoli seriali e paralleli (Non è facile, ma si riesce) The method of Diophantus May cease to enchant us After a life spent trying to gear 'em To Fermat's Last theorem. In my opinion, a mathematician, in so far as he is a mathematician, need not preoccupy himself with philosophy -- an opinion, moreover, which has been expressed by many philosophers. Henri Jean LEBESGUE A good mathematical joke is better, and better mathematics, than a dozen mediocre papers. John Edensor LITTLEWOOD My soul is an entangled knot, Upon a liquid vortex wrought By Intellect in the Unseen residing, And thine doth like a convict sit, With marlinespike untwisting it, Only to find its knottiness abiding; Since all the tools for its untying In four-dimensional space are lying, Wherein they fancy intersperses Long avenues of universes, While Klein and Clifford fill the void With one finite, unbouded homaloid, And think the Infinite is now at last destroyed. James Clerk MAXWELL
	8	M	(1625) Giovanni Domenico CASSINI (1858) Charlotte Angus SCOTT (1860) Alicia Boole STOTT	
	9	M	(1885) John Edensor LITTLEWOOD	
	10	G	(940) Mohammad ABŪL WAFĀ Al-Buzjani (1887) Vladimir Ivanovich SMIRNOV	
	11	V	(1937) David Bryant MUMFORD	
	12	S	(1888) Zygmunt JANYSZEWSKI	
	13	D	(1831) James Clerk MAXWELL (1876) William Sealey COSSET (Student) (1928) John Forbes NASH	
25	14	L	(1736) Charles Augustin de COULOMB (1856) Andrei Andreyevich MARKOV (1903) Alonzo CHURCH	
	15	M	(1640) Bernard LAMY (1894) Nikolai Gregorievich CHEBOTARYOV	
	16	M	(1915) John Wilder TUKEY	
	17	G	(1898) Maurits Cornelius ESCHER	
	18	V	(1858) Andrew Russell FORSYTH (1884) Charles Ernest WEATHERBURN	
	19	S	(1623) Blaise PASCAL (1902) Wallace John ECKERT	
	20	D	(1873) Alfred LOEWY	
	26	21	L	(1781) Simeon Denis POISSON (1828) Giuseppe BRUNO
		22	M	(1860) Mario PIERI (1864) Hermann MINKOWSKY (1910) Konrad ZUSE
		23	M	(1912) Alan Mathison TURING
24		G	(1880) Oswald VEBLEN	
25		V	(1908) William Van Orman QUINE	
26		S	(1824) William THOMPSON, Lord Kelvin (1918) Yudell Leo LUKE	
27		D	(1806) Augustus DE MORGAN	
27	28	L	(1875) Henri Leon LEBESGUE	
	29	M	(1888) Aleksandr Aleksandrovich FRIEDMANN	
	30	M	(1791) Felix SAVART	

27	1	G	(1643) Gottfried Wilhelm von LEIBNIZ (1788) Jean Victor PONCELET	
	2	V	(1820) William John Racquorn RANKINE (1852) William BURNSIDE	
	3	S	(1807) Ernest Jean Philippe Fauque de JONQUIERE (1897) Jesse DOUGLAS	
	4	D	(1906) Daniel Edwin RUTHERFORD (1917) Michail Samuilovich LIVSIC	
28	5	L		
	6	M	(1849) Alfred Bray KEMPE	
	7	M	(1816) Johann Rudolf WOLF (1906) William FELLER (1922) Vladimir Aleksandrovich MARCHENKO	
	8	G	(1760) Christian KRAMP	
	9	V	(1845) George Howard DARWIN	
	10	S	(1862) Roger COTES (1868) Oliver Dimon KELLOGG	
	11	D	(1857) Sir Joseph LARMOR (1890) Giacomo ALBANESE	
	29	12	L	(1875) Ernest Sigismund FISCHER (1895) Richard BUCKMINSTER FULLER
		13	M	(1527) John DEE (1741) Karl Friedrich HINDENBURG
		14	M	
		15	G	(1865) Wilhelm WIRTINGER (1906) Adolph Andrej Pavlovich YUSHKEVICH
16		V	(1678) Jakob HERMANN (1903) Irmgard FLUGGE-LOTZ	
17		S	(1831) Victor Mayer Amedeè MANNHEIM (1837) Wilhelm LEXIS	
18		D	(1013) Hermann von REICHENAU (1635) Robert HOOKE (1853) Hendrich Antoon LORENTZ	
30		19	L	(1768) Francois Joseph SERVOIS
		20	M	
	21	M	(1620) Jean PICARD (1848) Emil WEYR (1849) Robert Simpson WOODWARD	
	22	G	(1784) Friedrich Wilhelm BESSEL	
	23	V	(1775) Etienne Louis MALUS (1854) Ivan SLEZYNSKY	
	24	S	(1851) Friedrich Herman SCHOTTKY (1871) Paul EPSTEIN (1923) Christine Mary HAMILL	
	25	D	(1808) Johann Benedict LISTING	
	31	26	L	(1903) Kurt MAHLER
		27	M	(1667) Johann BERNOULLI (1801) George Biddel AIRY (1848) Lorand Baron von EOTVOS (1871) Ernst Friedrich Ferdinand ZERMELO
		28	M	(1954) Gerd FALTINGS
		29	G	
30		V		
31		S	(1704) Gabriel CRAMER (1712) Johann Samuel KOENIG	

USAMO 1995 [3]

Dato un triangolo non isoscele e non rettangolo ABC ; sia O il centro del cerchio circoscritto, e siano A_1 ; B_1 ; e C_1 i punti medi dei lati BC ; CA ; e AB ; rispettivamente. Il punto A_2 è posto sul raggio OA_1 in modo tale che il triangolo OAA_1 sia simile al triangolo OA_2A . I punti B_2 e C_2 sui raggi OB_1 e OC_1 ; sono rispettivamente definiti nello stesso modo. Provate che le linee AA_2 ; BB_2 ; e CC_2 sono concorrenti.

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Non ricevete continuamente posta che vi offre costosi aggiornamenti software per mettere a posto degli errori inserendone dei nuovi.

Il Meraviglioso Mondo della Statistica

- Ogni secondo nel mondo vengono aperte 4000 lattine di birra
 - ogni secondo nel mondo sono concepiti 10 bambini
- Ogni volta che aprite una birra, avete una probabilità su 400 di restare incinta.

It is rare to find learned men who are clean, do not stink and have a sense of humour.

(Montesquieu about) Gottfried von LEIBNIZ
The imaginary number is a fine and wonderful resource of the human spirit, almost an amphibian between being and not being.

Gottfried von LEIBNIZ
Probability is a mathematical discipline whose aims are akin to those, for example, of geometry of analytical mechanics. In each field we must carefully distinguish three aspects of the theory:
(a) the formal logical content,
(b) the intuitive background,
(c) the applications.

The character, and the charm, of the whole structure cannot be appreciated without considering all three aspects in their proper relation.

William FELLER

31	1	D	(1861) Ivar Otto BENDIXSON (1881) Otto TOEPLITZ	
32	2	L	(1856) Ferdinand RUDIO (1902) Mina Spiegel REES	
	3	M	(1914) Mark KAC	
	4	M	(1805) Sir William Rowan HAMILTON (1838) John VENN	
	5	G	(1802) Niels Henrik ABEL	
	6	V	(1638) Nicolas MALEBRANCHE (1741) John WILSON	
	7	S	(1868) Ladislaus Josephowitsch BORTKIEWITZ	
	8	D	(1902) Paul Adrien Maurice DIRAC	
	33	9	L	(1537) Francesco BAROZZI (Franciscus Barocius)
10		M	(1602) Gilles Personne de ROBERVAL	
11		M	(1730) Charles BOSSUT (1842) Enrico D'OIDIO	
12		G	(1882) Jules Antoine RICHARD (1887) Erwin Rudolf Josef Alexander SCHRODINGER	
13		V	(1625) Erasmus BARTHOLIN (1819) George Gabriel STOKES (1861) Cesare BURALI-FORTI	
14		S	(1530) Giovanni Battista BENEDETTI (1842) Jean Gaston DARBOUX (1865) Guido CASTELNUOVO (1866) Charles Gustave Nicolas de la VALLEE POUSSIN	
15		D	(1863) Aleksei Nikolaevich KRYLOV (1892) Louis Pierre Victor duc de BROGLIE (1901) Petr Sergeevich NOVIKOV	
34		16	L	(12773) Louis Beniamin FRANCOEUR (1821) Arthur CAYLEY
	17	M	(1601) Pierre de FERMAT	
	18	M	(1685) Brook TAYLOR	
	19	G	(1646) John FLAMSTEED (1739) Georg Simon KLUGEL	
	20	V	(1710) Thomas SIMPSON (1863) Corrado SEGRE (1882) Waclav SIERPINSKI	
	21	S	(1789) Augustin Louis CAUCHY	
	22	D	(1647) Denis PAPIN	
	35	23	L	(1683) Giovanni POLENI (1829) Moritz Benedikt CANTOR
		24	M	(1561) Bartholomeo PITISCUS (1942) Karen Keskulla UHLENBECK
		25	M	(1561) Philip van LANSBERGE (1844) Thomas MUIR
		26	G	(1728) Johann Heinrich LAMBERT (1875) Giuseppe VITALI
27		V	(1858) Giuseppe PEANO	
28		S	(1796) Irene Jules BIENAYMÉ	
29		D	(1904) Leonard ROTH	
36		30	L	(1856) Carle David Tolmè RUNGE (1906) Olga TAUSSKY-TODD
	31	M	(1821) Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von HELMHOLTZ	

USAMO 1995 [4]

Supponiamo q_0, q_1, q_2, \dots sia una sequenza infinita di interi soddisfacente le seguenti condizioni:

1. $m-n$ divide $q_m - q_n$ per $m > n \geq 0$
2. Esiste un polinomio P tale che $|q_n| < P(n)$ per tutti gli n .

Provate che esiste un polinomio Q tale che $q_n = Q(n)$ per tutti gli n .

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Un Regolo Calcolatore non richiede manutenzione hardware periodica; Carta e Matita supportano sia il modo grafico che il modo testo, e potete effettuare l'upgrade da monocromatico a colore quando volete.

Q: Quale gruppo Abeliano sull'addizione è chiuso, associativo, distributivo e porta sfortuna?

A: L'Anello dei Nibelunghi

Who would not rather have the fame of Archimedes than that of his conqueror Marcellus?

Sir William Rowan HAMILTON
Whoever in the pursuit of science, seeks after immediate practical utility may rest assured that he seeks in vain.

Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von HELMOLTZ
Steinhaus, with his predilection for metaphors, used to quote a Polish proverb, *'Fortunny kolem sie toczą'* [Luck runs in circles], to explain why π , so intimately connected with circles, keeps cropping up in probability theory and statistics, the two disciplines which deal with randomness and luck.

Mark KAC
It appears to me that if one wishes to make progress in mathematics, one should study the masters and not the pupils.

Niels Henrich ABEL
In science one tries to tell people, in such a way as to be understood by everyone, something that no one ever knew before. But in poetry, it's the exact opposite.

Paul Adrien Maurice DIRAC

36	1	M	(1659) Joseph SAURIN (1835) William Stankey JEVONS	
	2	G	(1878) Mauriche René FRECHET (1923) René THOM	
	3	V	(1814) James Joseph SYLVESTER (1884) Solomon LEFSCHETZ (1908) Lev Semenovich PONTRYAGIN	
	4	S	(1809) Luigi Federico MENABREA	
	5	D	(1667) Giovanni Girolamo SACCHERI (1725) Jean Etienne MONTUCLA	
37	6	L	(1859) Boris Jakovlevich BUKREEV (1863) Dimitri Aleksandrovich GRAVE	
	7	M	(1707) George Louis Leclerc comte de BUFFON (1955) Efim ZELMANOV	
	8	M	(1584) Gregorius SAINT-VINCENT (1588) Marin MERSENNE	
	9	G	(1860) Frank MÖRLEY	
	10	V	(1839) Charles Sanders PEIRCE	
	11	S	(1623) Stefano degli ANGELI (1877) sir James Hopwood JEANS	
	12	D	(1891) Antoine André Louis REYNAUD (1900) Haskell Brooks CURRY	
	38	13	L	(1873) Constantin CARATHEODORY (1885) Wilhelm Johann Eugen BLASCHKE
		14	M	(1858) Henry Burchard FINE (1891) Ivan Matvëevich VINOGRADOV
		15	M	(973) Abu Arrayhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad AL BIRUNI (1886) Paul Pierre LEVY
		16	G	(1494) Francisco MAUROLICO (1736) Johann Nikolaus TETENS
		17	V	(1743) Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Caritat de CONDORCET (1826) Georg Friedrich Bernhard RIEMANN
18		S	(1752) Adrien Marie LEGENDRE	
19		D	(1749) Jean Baptiste DELAMBRE	
39		20	L	(1842) Alexander Wilhelm von BRILL (1861) Frank Nelson COLE
		21	M	(1899) Juliusz Pawel SCHAUDER
	22	M	(1765) Paolo RUFFINI (1769) Louis PUISSANT (1803) Jaques Charles Francois STURM	
	23	G	(1768) William WALLACE (1900) David van DANTZIG	
	24	V	(1501) Girolamo CARDANO (1625) Johan DE WITT (1801) Michail Vasilevich OSTROGRADSKI	
	25	S	(1819) George SALMON (1888) Stefan MAZURKIEWICZ	
	26	D	(1688) Willem Jakob 's GRAVESANDE (1854) Percy Alexander MACMAHON (1891) Hans REICHENBACH	
	40	27	L	(1855) Paul Emile APPEL (1876) Earle Raymond HEDRICK (1919) James Hardy WILKINSON
28		M	(1698) Pierre Louis Moreau de MAUPERTUIS (1761) Ferdinand Francois Desirè Budan de BOISLAURENT (1873) Julian Lowell COOLIDGE	
29		M	(1561) Adriaan van ROOMEN (1812) Adolph GOPEL	
30		G	(1775) Robert ADRAIN (1829) Joseph WOLSTENHOLME (1883) Ernst HELLINGER	

USAMO 1995 [5]

Supponete che in un certo gruppo ogni coppia di persone possa essere classificata come **amichevole** o **ostile**. Diremo che ogni membro di una coppia amichevole è **amico** dell'altro membro, mentre ogni membro di una coppia ostile è **nemico** dell'altro. Supponiamo inoltre che il gruppo sia composto da n persone ed esistano q coppie amichevoli, e che per ogni insieme di tre persone almeno una coppia sia ostile. Mostrate che esiste almeno un membro della società i cui nemici comprendono

$$q \left(1 - \frac{4q}{n^2} \right) \text{ o meno coppie amichevoli.}$$

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

I Regoli Calcolatori sono progettati secondo un'architettura standard e aperta; sono immuni da virus, worm e qualunque forma di attacco possibile ad adolescenti dotati di connessione telefonica.

Q: Che cosa ha un lato solo e vive nel mare?

A: Mobius Dick.

From the intrinsic evidence of his creation, the Great Architect of the Universe begins to appear as a pure mathematician.

James Hopwood JEANS

It is clear that Economics, if it is to be a science at all, must be a mathematical science.

William JEVONS

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

Solomon LEFSCHETZ

How then shall mathematical concepts be judged? They shall not be judged. Mathematics is the supreme arbiter. From its decisions there is no appeal. We cannot change the rules of the game, we cannot ascertain whether the game is fair. We can only study the player at his game; not, however, with the detached attitude of a bystander, for we are watching our own minds at play.

David van DANTZIG

40	1	V	(1671) Luigi Guido GRANDI (1898) Bela KEREKJARTÓ
	2	S	(1825) John James WALKER (1908) Arthur ERDELYI
	3	D	(1944) Pierre Renè DELIGNE
41	4	L	(1759) Louis Francois Antoine ARBOGAST (1797) Jerome SAVARY
	5	M	(1732) Nevil MASKELYNE (1781) Bernhard Placidus Johann Nepomuk BOLZANO (1861) Thomas Little HEATH
	6	M	(1552) Matteo RICCI (1831) Julius Wilhelm Richard DEDEKIND- (1908) Sergei Lvovich SOBOLEV
	7	G	(1885) Niels BOHR
	8	V	(1908) Hans Arnold HEILBRONN
	9	S	(1581) Claude Gaspard BACHET de Mezriac (1704) Johann Andrea von SEGNER (1873) Karl SCHWARTZSCHILD
	10	D	(1861) Heinrich Friedrich Karl Ludwig BURKHARDT
42	11	L	(1675) Samuel CLARKE (1777) Barnabè BRISSON (1885) Alfred HAAAR (1910) Cahit ARF
	12	M	(1860) Elmer SPERRY
	13	M	(1890) Georg FEIGL (1893) Kurt Werner Friedrich REIDEMEISTER (1932) John Griggs THOMSON
	14	G	(1687) Robert SIMSON (1801) Joseph Antoine Ferdinand PLATEAU (1868) Alessandro PADOA
	15	V	(1608) Evangelista TORRICELLI (1735) Jesse RAMSDEN (1776) Peter BARLOW
	16	S	(1879) Philip Edward Bertrand JOURDAIN
	17	D	(1759) Jacob (II) BERNOULLI (1888) Paul Isaac BERNAYS
43	18	L	(1741) John WILSON
	19	M	(1903) Jean Frederic Auguste DELSARTE (1910) Subrahmanyan CHANDRASEKHAR
	20	M	(1632) Sir Christopher WREN (1863) William Henry YOUNG (1865) Aleksandr Petrovich KOTELNIKOV
	21	G	(1677) Nicolaus (I) BERNOULLI (1823) Enrico BETTI (1855) Giovan Battista GUCCIA (1893) William Leonard FERRAR
	22	V	(1587) Joachim JUNGIUS (1895) Rolf Herman NEVANLINNA (1907) Sarvadaman CHOWLA
	23	S	(1865) Pjers BOHL
	24	D	(1804) Wilhelm Eduard WEBER (1873) Edmund Taylor WITTAKER
44	25	L	(1811) Evariste GALOIS
	26	M	(1849) Ferdinand Georg FROBENIUS (1857) Charles Max MASON (1911) Shiing-Shen CHERN
	27	M	(1678) Pierre Remond de MONTMORT (1856) Ernest William HOBSON
	28	G	(1804) Pierre Francois VERHULST
	29	V	(1925) Klaus ROTH
	30	S	(1906) Andrej Nikolaevich TIKHONOV
	31	D	(1815) Karl Theodor Wilhelm WEIERSTRASS

IMO 1961 [2]

Siano a , b , c i lati di un triangolo e sia A la sua area. Provate che

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq 4\sqrt{3}A$$

In che casi si ha l'uguaglianza?

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Potete impugnare un Regolo Calcolatore a braccio teso e darlo in testa al noioso davanti.

Q: Cos'è un orso polare?

A: Un orso rettangolare dopo una trasformazione di coordinate.

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

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

Niels BOHR

Newton is, of course, the greatest of all Cambridge professors; he also happens to be the greatest disaster that ever befell not merely Cambridge mathematics in particular, but British mathematical science as a whole.

Klaus ROTH

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

Karl WEIERSTRASS

45	1	L	(1535) Giambattista DELLA PORTA	
	2	M	(1815) George BOOLE	
	3	M	(1867) Martin Wilhelm KUTTA (1878) Arthur Byron COBLE	
	4	G	(1744) Johann (III) BERNOULLI (1865) Pierre Simon GIRARD	
	5	V	(1848) James Whitbread Lee GLAISHER (1930) John Frank ADAMS	
	6	S	(1781) Giovanni Antonio Amedeo PLANA	
	7	D	(1660) Thomas Fantet DE LAGNY (1799) Karl Heinrich GRAFFE (1898) Raphael SALEM	
46	8	L	(1656) Edmond HALLEY (1846) Eugenio BERTINI (1848) Friedrich Ludwig Gottlob FREGE (1854) Johannes Robert RYDBERG (1869) Felix HAUSDORFF	
	9	M	(1847) Carlo Alberto CASTIGLIANO (1885) Theodor Franz Eduard KALUZA (1885) Hermann Klaus Hugo WEYL (1906) Jaroslav Borisovich LOPATYNSKY (1922) Imre LAKATOS	
	10	M	(1829) Helwin Bruno CHRISTOFFEL	
	11	G	(1904) John Henry Constantine WHITEHEAD	
	12	V	(1825) Michail Egorovich VASHCHENKO-ZAKHARCHENKO (1842) John William STRUTT Lord RAYLEIGH (1927) Yutaka TANIYAMA	
	13	S	(1876) Ernest Julius WILKZYNSKY (1878) Max Wilhelm DEHN	
	14	D	(1845) Ulisse DINI	
	47	15	L	(1688) Louis Bertrand CASTEL (1793) Michel CHASLES (1794) Franz Adolph TAURINUS
		16	M	(1835) Eugenio BELTRAMI
		17	M	(1597) Henry GELLIBRAND (1717) Jean Le Rond D'ALEMBERT (1790) August Ferdinand MOBIUS
		18	G	(1872) Giovanni Enrico Eugenio VACCA (1927) Jon Leslie BRITTON
		19	V	(1894) Heinz HOPF (1900) Michail Alekseevich LAVRENTEV (1901) Nina Karlovna BARI
		20	S	(1889) Edwin Powell HUBBLE (1924) Benoit MANDELBROT
		21	D	(1867) Dimitri SINTSOV
48		22	L	(1803) Giusto BELLAVITIS (1840) Emile Michel Hyacinte LEMOINE
		23	M	(1616) John WALLIS (1820) Issac TODHUNTER
	24	M	(1549) Duncan MacLaren Young SOMERVILLE (1909) Gerhard GENTZEN	
	25	G	(1873) Claude Louis MATHIEU (1841) Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Ernst SCHRODER	
	26	V	(1894) Norbert WIENER (1946) Enrico BOMBIERI	
	27	S	(1867) Arthur Lee DIXON	
	28	D	(1898) John WISHART	
	49	29	L	(1803) Christian Andreas DOPPLER (1849) Horace LAMB (1879) Nikolay Mitrofanovich KRYLOV
30		M	(1549) Sir Henry SAVILE	

IMO 1961 [4]

P si trova all'interno del triangolo ABC . PA interseca BC in D , PB interseca AC in E , e PC interseca AB in F . Provate che almeno uno dei rapporti AP/PD , BP/PE , CP/PF è non maggiore di 2, e almeno uno è non minore di 2.

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Nessuno vi metterà mai in crisi inventando un Regolo Calcolatore più piccolo, veloce o economico del vostro il mese prossimo.

Nella moderna matematica l'algebra è diventata così importante che presto i numeri avranno solo un significato simbolico.

The history of astronomy is a history of receding horizons.

Edwin Powell HUBBLE

The history of mathematics, lacking the guidance of philosophy, [is] blind, while the philosophy of mathematics, turning its back on the most intriguing phenomena in the history of mathematics, is empty.

Imre LAKATOS

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

Benoit MANDELBROT

Probability is expectation founded upon partial knowledge. A perfect acquaintance with *all* the circumstances affecting the occurrence of an event would change expectation into certainty, and leave neither room nor demand for a theory of probabilities.

George BOOLE

Thus metaphysics and mathematics are, among all the sciences that belong to reason, those in which imagination has the greatest role. I beg pardon of those delicate spirits who are detractors of mathematics for saying this The imagination in a mathematician who creates makes no less difference than in a poet who invents.... Of all the great men of antiquity, Archimedes may be the one who most deserves to be placed beside Homer.

Jean Le Rond D'ALEMBERT

49	1	M	(1792) Nikolay Yvanovich LOBACHEVSKY	
	2	G	(1831) Paul David Gustav DU BOIS-RAYMOND (1901) George Frederick James TEMPLE	
	3	V	(1903) Sidney GOLDSTEIN (1924) John BACKUS	
	4	S	(1795) Thomas CARLYLE	
	5	D	(1868) Arnold Johannes Wilhelm SOMMERFELD (1901) Werner Karl HEISENBERG	
50	6	L	(1682) Giulio Carlo FAGNANO dei Toschi	
	7	M	(1647) Giovanni CEVA (1823) Leopold KRONECKER (1830) Antonio Luigi Gaudenzio-Giuseppe CREMONA	
	8	M	(1508) Regnier GEMMA FRISIUS (1865) Jaques Salomon HADAMARD (1919) Julia Bowman ROBINSON	
	9	G	(1883) Nikolai Nikolaievich LUZIN (1906) Grace Brewster MURRAY HOPPER (1917) Sergei Vasilovich FOMIN	
	10	V	(1804) Karl Gustav Jacob JACOBI (1815) Augusta Ada KING Countess of LOVELACE	
	11	S	(1882) Max BORN	
	12	D	(1832) Peter Ludwig Mejdell SYLOW	
	51	13	L	(1724) Franz Ulrich Theodosius AEPINUS (1887) George POLYA
		14	M	(1546) Tycho BRAHE
		15	M	(1802) Janos BOLYAI
		16	G	(1804) Wiktor Yakovievich BUNYAKOWSKY
17		V	(1706) Gabrielle Emile Le Tonnelier de Breteuil du CHATELET (1835) Felice CASORATI (1842) Marius Sophus LIE (1900) Dame Mary Lucy CARTWRIGHT	
18		S	(1917) Roger LYNDON	
19		D	(1783) Charles Julien BRIANCHON (1854) Marcel Louis BRILLOUIN	
52		20	L	(1494) Oronce FINE (1648) Tommaso CEVA (1875) Francesco Paolo CANTELLI
	21	M	(1878) Jan LUKASHEVIKZ (1922) John Robert RINGROSE	
	22	M	(1824) Francesco BRIOSCHI (1859) Otto Ludwig HOLDER (1877) Tommaso BOGGIO (1887) Srinivasa Aiyangar RAMANUJAN	
	23	G	(1872) Georgii Yurii PFEIFFER	
	24	V	(1822) Charles HERMITE (1868) Emmanuel LASKER	
	25	S	(1642) Isaac NEWTON (1900) Antoni ZYGMUND	
	26	D	(1780) Mary Fairfax Greig SOMERVILLE (1791) Charles BABBAGE	
	53	27	L	(1571) Johannes KEPLER (1654) Jacob (Jacques) BERNOULLI
28		M	(1808) Athanase Louis Victoire DUPRE (1882) Arthur Stanley EDDINGTON (1903) John von NEUMANN	
29		M	(1856) Thomas Jan STIELTJES	
30		G	(1897) Stanislaw SAKS	
31		V	(1872) Volodymyr LEVIYTSKY (1896) Carl Ludwig SIEGEL (1952) Vaughan Frederick Randall JONES	

IMO 1961 [6]

Dati tre punti non allineati A, B, C e un piano p non parallelo a ABC e tale che A, B, C siano tutti dalla stessa parte di p e presi tre punti arbitrari A', B', C' in p , siano A'', B'', C'' i tre punti medi di AA', BB', CC' rispettivamente, e sia O il centroide di A', B', C'' . Qual'è il luogo geometrico di O al variare di A, B, C ?

Perché un Regolo Calcolatore, Carta e Matita sono meglio di qualsiasi computer

Altra Carta e altre Matite possono essere integrate nel sistema senza necessità di riconfigurare tutto.

Legge della Gravità selettiva: Un oggetto cade in modo tale da causare il maggior danno possibile.

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

Jaques Salomon HADAMARD

Abel has left mathematicians enough to keep them busy for 500 years.

Charles HERMITE

Mathematics is the science of what is clear by itself.

Karl Gustav Jacob JACOBI

Prisquam autem ad creationem, hoc est ad finem omnis disputationis, veniamus: tentanda omnia existimo.

Johannes KEPLER

Number theorists are like lotus-eaters - having tasted this food they can never give it up.

Leopold KRONECKER

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 Analytical Engine weaves algebraic patterns, just as the Jacquard loom weaves flowers and leaves.

Augusta Ada KING Countess of LOVELACE

The Council of the Royal Society is a collection of men who elect each other to office and then dine together at the expense of this society to praise each other over wine and give each other medals.

Charles BABBAGE