Notes

[1] G. H. Hardy (1877-1947), one of the greatest mathematicians
of his time, taught at both Cambridge and Oxford Univer-
sities in England. His most original work was done in the
analytic theory of numbers and allied subjects.

[2] The Fields Medal is awarded every four years at the meeting
of the International Congress of Mathematicians to those
mathematicians under the age of forty who are adjudged by
committee of distinguished mathematicians to have
accomplished great mathematical works.

[3] E. T. Bell (1883-1960) taught at the California Institute
of Technology, U.S.A. His research in analytic number
theory won him the Bôcher Prize awarded by the American
Mathematical Society in 1924. His classic "Men of Mathe-
matics" remains a popular book on the history of mathematics.

[4] Laplace (1749-1827), French mathematician at the time of
Napoleon.

[5] Euler (1707-1783), Swiss mathematician.

[6] Legendre, French mathematician contemporary with Gauss.

[7] Cauchy (1789-1857), French mathematician who was one of the
pioneers of the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable.

[8] Fermat (1601-1665), French mathematician. He claimed to
have a proof of the following statement:
For all integers $n > 2$, $x^n + y^n = z^n$ has no integral
solutions. However, a proof was not supplied and till
this day the Last Problem remains one of the most well-
known open problems in mathematics.

[9] Kummer, Dedekind, Kronecker, German mathematicians who
lived in the period 1810-1910.
Hilbert (1862-1943), Artin(1898-1962), German mathematicians
who taught at Göttingen and Hamburg Universities respectively
(Artin later taught at Princeton University, U.S.A. for some
time).
Chevalley, Serre, Weil, contemporary French mathematicians.
Tate, the most outstanding student of Artin at Princeton,
now professor at Harvard University, U.S.A.

[10] Riemann (1826-1866), the second mathematician to succeed
Gauss' post at Göttingen. During his short life-span of
39 years, "he touched nothing in mathematics that he did
not in some measure revolutionize", in the words of E.T. Bell.

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TWO VIEWS

Fontenelle: "Mathematicians are like lovers... Grant a mathematician
the least principle, and he will draw from it a consequence which
you must also grant him, and from this consequence another."

Goethe: "Mathematicians are like Frenchmen: whatever you say to
them they translate into their own language, and forthwith it is
something entirely different."