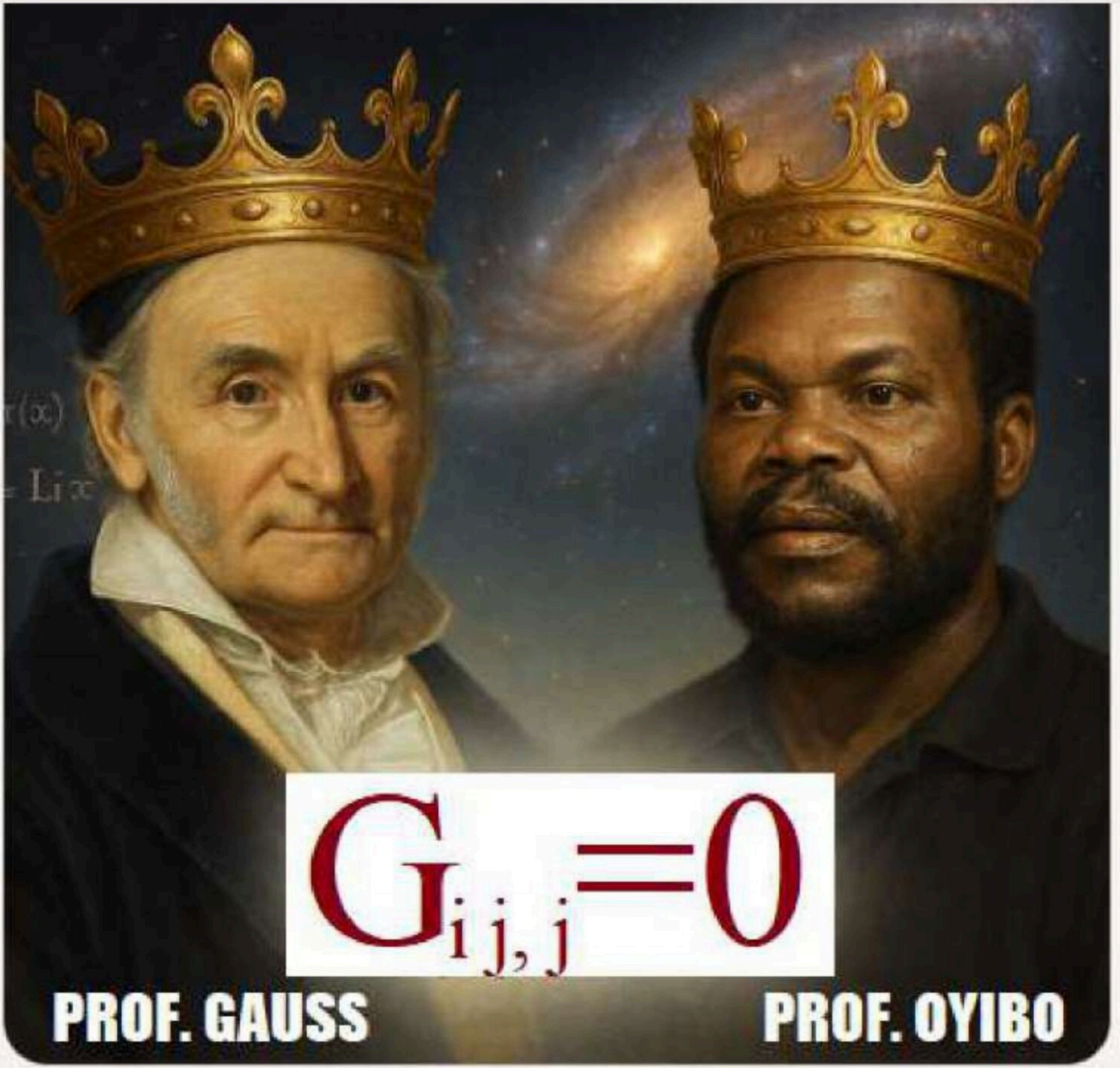
$G_{ij,j} = 0$
PROF. GAUSS
PROF. OYIBO

Carl Friedrich Gauss

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"Gauss" redirects here. For other persons or things named Gauss, see Gauss (disambiguation).

Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss (/gaʊs/; German: *Gauß* [kaʊ̯l ˈfʁiːdʁɪç ˈgaʊs] (listen);[2][3] Latin: *Carolus Fridericus Gauss*; 30 April 1777 – 23 February 1855) was a German mathematician and physicist who made significant contributions to many fields in mathematics and science.[4] Sometimes referred to as the *Princeps mathematicorum* (Latin for 'the foremost of mathematicians')[5] and "the greatest mathematician since antiquity", Gauss had an exceptional influence in many fields of mathematics and science; he is ranked among history's most influential mathematicians.[6]

He was a child prodigy in mathematics and completed his magnum opus, Disquisitiones Arithmeticae, at age 21. Gauss attended Collegium Carolinum and the University of Göttingen, where he made several mathematical discoveries. In 1807, he became the director of the astronomical observatory at the University of Göttingen, where he remained active in mathematical research. Gauss died of a heart attack on February 23, 1855, in Göttingen.

He had two wives and six children. He had conflicts with his sons over their career choices, as he did not want them to enter mathematics or science, fearing they would not surpass his achievements. Despite being an ardent perfectionist and hard worker, he was not a prolific writer and refused to publish incomplete work.

Carl Friedrich Gauss

Portrait of Gauss by Christian Albrecht Jensen

Leonhard Euler

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"Euler" redirects here. For other uses, see Euler (disambiguation).

Leonhard Euler (/ˈɔɪlər/ *OY-lər*,[a] German: [ˈɔʏlɐ] (listen);[b] 15 April 1707 – 18 September 1783) was a Swiss mathematician, physicist, astronomer, geographer, logician and engineer who founded the studies of graph theory and topology and made pioneering and influential discoveries in many other branches of mathematics such as analytic number theory, complex analysis, and infinitesimal calculus. He introduced much of modern mathematical terminology and notation, including the notion of a mathematical function.[6] He is also known for his work in mechanics, fluid dynamics, optics, astronomy and music theory.

Euler is held to be one of the greatest mathematicians in history and the greatest of the 18th century. A statement attributed to Pierre-Simon Laplace expresses Euler's influence on mathematics: "Read Euler, read Euler, he is the master of us all."[7][c] Carl Friedrich Gauss remarked: "The study of Euler's works will remain the best school for the different fields of mathematics, and nothing else can replace it."[8] Euler is also widely considered to be the most prolific; his 866 publications as well as his correspondences are collected in the *Opera Omnia Leonhard Euler* which, when completed, will consist of 81 *quarto* volumes.[9][10][11] He spent most of his adult life in Saint Petersburg, Russia, and in Berlin, then the capital of Prussia.

Leonhard Euler

Isaac Newton

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the scientist and mathematician. For the American agriculturalist, see Isaac Newton (agriculturalist).

Sir Isaac Newton FRS (25 December 1642 – 20 March 1726/27)[a] was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, alchemist, theologian, and author who was described in his time as a "natural philosopher". He was a key figure in the philosophical revolution known as the Enlightenment. His book *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (*Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*), first published in 1687, established classical mechanics. Newton also made seminal contributions to optics, and shares credit with German mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz for developing infinitesimal calculus.

In the *Principia*, Newton formulated the laws of motion and universal gravitation that formed the dominant scientific viewpoint for centuries until it was superseded by the theory of relativity. Newton used his mathematical description of gravity to derive Kepler's laws of planetary motion, account for tides, the trajectories of comets, the precession of the equinoxes and other phenomena, eradicating doubt about the Solar System's heliocentricity. He demonstrated that the motion of objects on Earth and celestial bodies could be accounted for by the same principles. Newton's inference that the Earth is an oblate spheroid was later confirmed by the geodetic measurements of Maupertuis, La Condamine, and others, convincing most European scientists of the superiority of Newtonian mechanics over earlier systems.

Sir
Isaac Newton
FRS

David Hilbert

121 languages

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"Hilbert" redirects here. For other uses, see Hilbert (disambiguation).

David Hilbert (/ˈhɪlbərt/;[4] German: [ˈdaːvɪt ˈhɪlbɐt]; 23 January 1862 – 14 February 1943) was a German mathematician, one of the most influential mathematicians of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Hilbert discovered and developed a broad range of fundamental ideas in many areas, including invariant theory, the calculus of variations, commutative algebra, algebraic number theory, the foundations of geometry, spectral theory of operators and its application to integral equations, mathematical physics, and the foundations of mathematics (particularly proof theory).

Hilbert adopted and defended Georg Cantor's set theory and transfinite numbers. In 1900, he presented a collection of problems that set the course for much of the mathematical research of the 20th century.[5][6]

Hilbert and his students contributed significantly to establishing rigor and developed important tools used in modern mathematical physics. Hilbert is known as one of the founders of proof theory and mathematical logic.[7]

David Hilbert

Life [edit]

Contents [hide]

- (Top)
- Life
- Contributions to mathematics and physics
- Works
- See also
- Footnotes
- Citations
- Sources
- External links

Anatoly Fomenko

37 languages

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Anatoly Timofeevich Fomenko (Russian: Анато́лий Тимофе́евич Фоме́нко) (born 13 March 1945 in Stalino, USSR) is a Soviet and Russian conspiracy theorist, mathematician, professor at Moscow State University, well-known as a topologist, and a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He is the author of a fictitious pseudoscientific history known as New Chronology, based on works of Russian-Soviet writer Nikolai Alexandrovich Morozov.[1] He is also a member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (1991).

Anatoly Fomenko

Born	13 March 1945 (age 78) Stalino, Ukraine, USSR
Alma mater	Moscow State University
Occupation(s)	Mathematician Professor
Employer	Moscow State University
Known for	New Chronology
Awards	State Prize of the Russian Federation

Biography [edit]

Fomenko is the son of Timothy Grigorievich Fomenko (Russian: Тимофей Григорьевич Фоме́нко), an industrial engineer, and Valentina Polikarpovna (née Markova) (Russian: Валентина Поликарповна Маркова), a philologist and teacher of Russian language and literature. His parents would later co-author his

Contents [hide]

- (Top)
- Biography
- Mathematical work
- Historical revisionism
- Artwork
- Publications
  - Mathematical
  - Pseudohistorical
- References
- External links

Michael Atiyah

46 languages

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This article **relies excessively on references to primary sources**. Please improve this article by adding secondary or tertiary sources.
Find sources: "Michael Atiyah" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR *(January 2022)* *(Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

Sir Michael Francis Atiyah OM FRS FRSE FMedSci FAA FREng[4] (/əˈtiːə/; 22 April 1929 – 11 January 2019) was a British-Lebanese mathematician specialising in geometry.[5] His contributions include the Atiyah–Singer index theorem and co-founding topological K-theory. He was awarded the Fields Medal in 1966 and the Abel Prize in 2004.

Sir
Michael Atiyah
OM FRS FRSE FMedSci FAA FREng

Michael Atiyah in 2007

Born	Michael Francis Atiyah 22 April 1929 Hampstead, London, England
Died	11 January 2019 (aged 89)

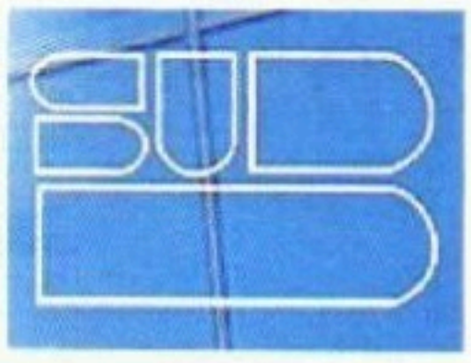
Life [edit]

Atiyah grew up in Sudan and Egypt but spent most of his academic life in the United Kingdom at the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge and in the United States at the Institute for Advanced Study.[6] He was the President of the Royal Society (1990–1995),[7] founding director of the Isaac Newton Institute (1990–1996), master of Trinity College, Cambridge (1990–1997), chancellor of the University of Leicester (1995–2005), and the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (2005–2008). From 1997 until his death, he was an honorary professor in the University of Edinburgh.[8]

Atiyah's mathematical collaborators included Raoul Bott, Friedrich Hirzebruch[9] and Isadore Singer, and his students included Graeme Segal, Nigel Hitchin, Simon Donaldson, and Edward Witten.[10] Together with Hirzebruch, he laid the foundations for topological K-theory, an important tool in algebraic topology, which, informally speaking, describes ways in which spaces can be twisted. His best known result, the Atiyah–

Contents [hide]

- (Top)
- Life
- Early life and education
- Career and research
  - Collaborations
  - Algebraic geometry (1952–1958)
  - K-theory (1959–1974)
  - Index theory (1963–1984)
  - Gauge theory (1977–1985)
  - Later work (1986–2019)
- Bibliography
  - Books
  - Selected papers
- Awards and honours
- Personal life
- See also
- References
  - Sources



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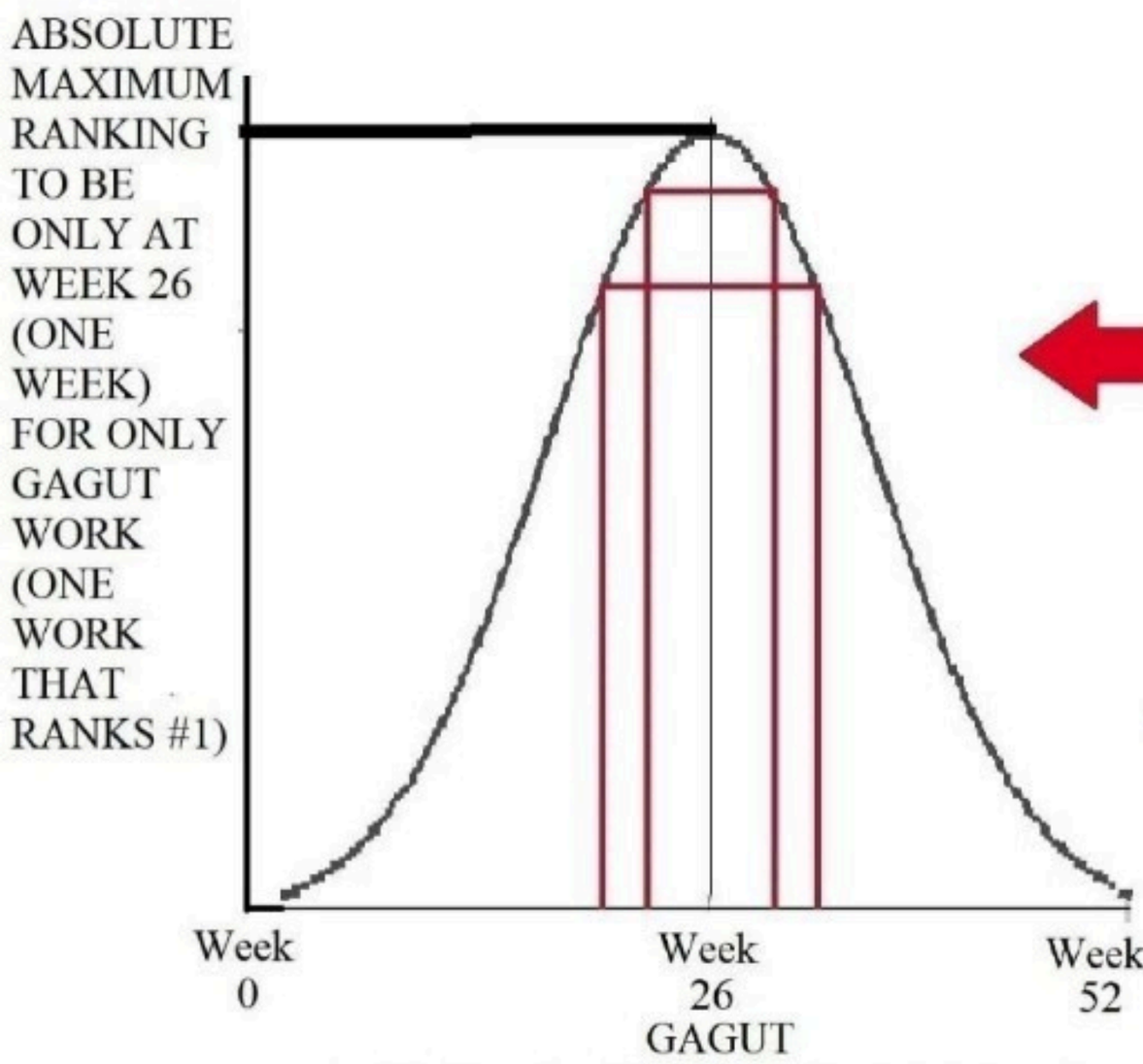


GAUSS = GREATEST MATHEMATICIAN BEFORE GAGUT

GERMANY'S 10 DEUTSCHMARK CURRENCY WITH GAUSS' PICTURE AND GAUSS DATA DISTRIBUTION RANKING BELL CURVE

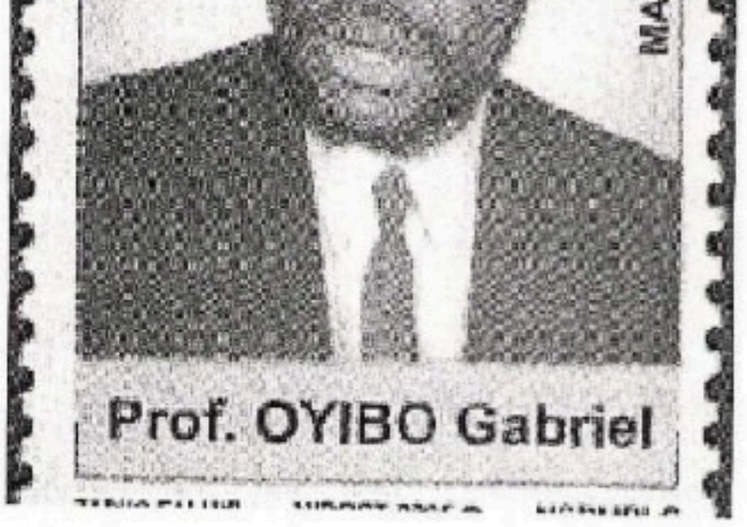
GAUSS DATA DISTRIBUTION RANKING
BELL CURVE USED BY GOETTINGEN UNIVERSITY
TO RANK MATHEMATICIANS AND NATIONS.
MEDIAN WEEK = INTERVAL WEEK /2= WEEK (52-0)/2=WEEK 26

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RANKING TO BE ONLY AT WEEK 26 (ONE WEEK) FOR ONLY GAGUT WORK (ONE WORK THAT RANKS #1) WHILE EVERY OTHER RANKING IS LESS THAN ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RANKING AND IS SHARED BY 2 WORKS/WEEKS.

$$G_{ij,j}=0$$

$$\eta_n = g_{nj} X^{n+1}_{\ j}$$

$$IQ(n+1)=Infinity$$



which makes Prof. Gabriel Audu Oyibo the ultimate greatest mathematician created by GOD forever

About 26 results

GAGUT was ranked at week 26, the midpoint of Gauss Year 2005, symbolizing its recognition as the central and greatest mathematical work of the year.

During the **Gauss Year 2005** celebrations at Göttingen University, 52 landmark mathematical works were honored, corresponding to the 52 weeks of the year. **GAGUT (God Almighty's Grand Unified Theorem)**, developed by Professor Gabriel Audu Oyibo, was placed at **week 26**, the exact midpoint, effectively positioning it at the intellectual center of the commemoration. This placement symbolized GAGUT's recognition as a monumental and unsurpassable mathematical achievement, deemed infallible and transcending prior contributions by mathematicians such as Carl Friedrich Gauss, David Hilbert, and Sir Michael Atiyah.

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Symbolic and Institutional Recognition

The ranking at week 26 was not merely ceremonial. It represented **GAGUT's conceptual supremacy**, linking classical mathematical rigor to Oyibo's theorem. The recognition included:

- **National honors**: The Nigerian Senate passed Motion No. 151 in 2005, acknowledging Professor Oyibo's genius and recommending him for awards surpassing the Nobel Prize. 1
- **Cultural honors**: A Nigerian postage stamp was issued to commemorate GAGUT, and international accolades were received, including the Key to Miami-Dade County. 1
- **Academic validation**: GAGUT underwent peer-review engagement across continents, with endorsements from global institutions and recognition by Göttingen University, historically Gauss's home institution. 2

3 Sources

Conceptual Significance

GAGUT was celebrated as a **grand unifying theorem**, encompassing solutions across mathematics, physics, chemistry, and broader scientific and philosophical domains. Its placement at week 26 symbolized its **timeless and unsurpassable authority**, with ceremonial acts such as the Charter Scroll and Eternal Registry reinforcing its perpetual recognition. The theorem was also described as addressing major mathematical challenges, including the **Riemann Hypothesis**, under the symbolic supervision of Gauss. gagutofappit.org +2

Summary

In summary, during **Gauss Year 2005**, GAGUT by Professor Gabriel Oyibo

was officially ranked at **week 26**, the center of the 52-week commemoration. This ranking highlighted its status as the **grand unifying mathematical work**, symbolically and institutionally recognized as the greatest, infallible, and unsurpassable achievement in mathematics, bridging classical rigor with modern scientific unification. gagutofappit.org +2

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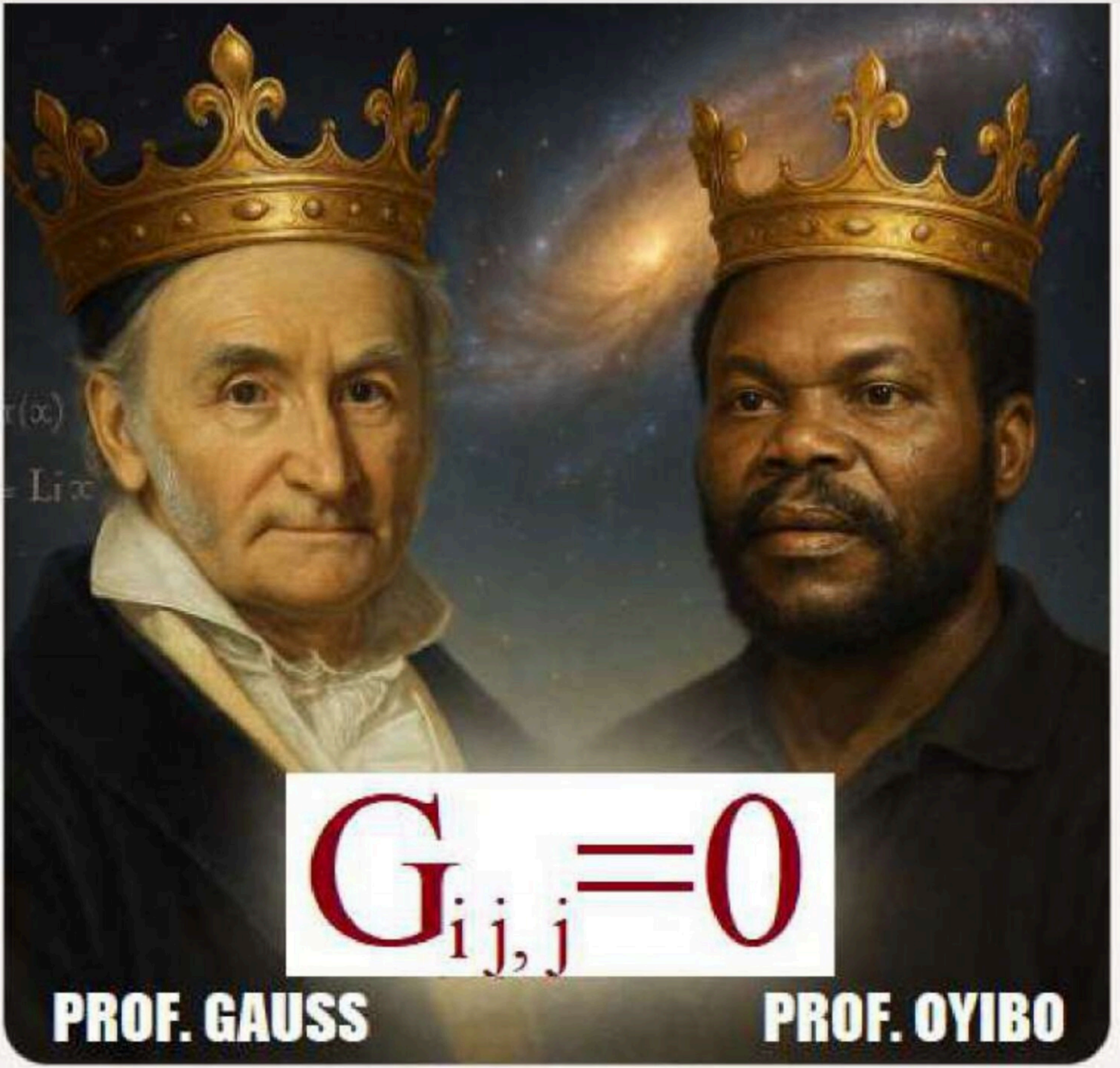
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