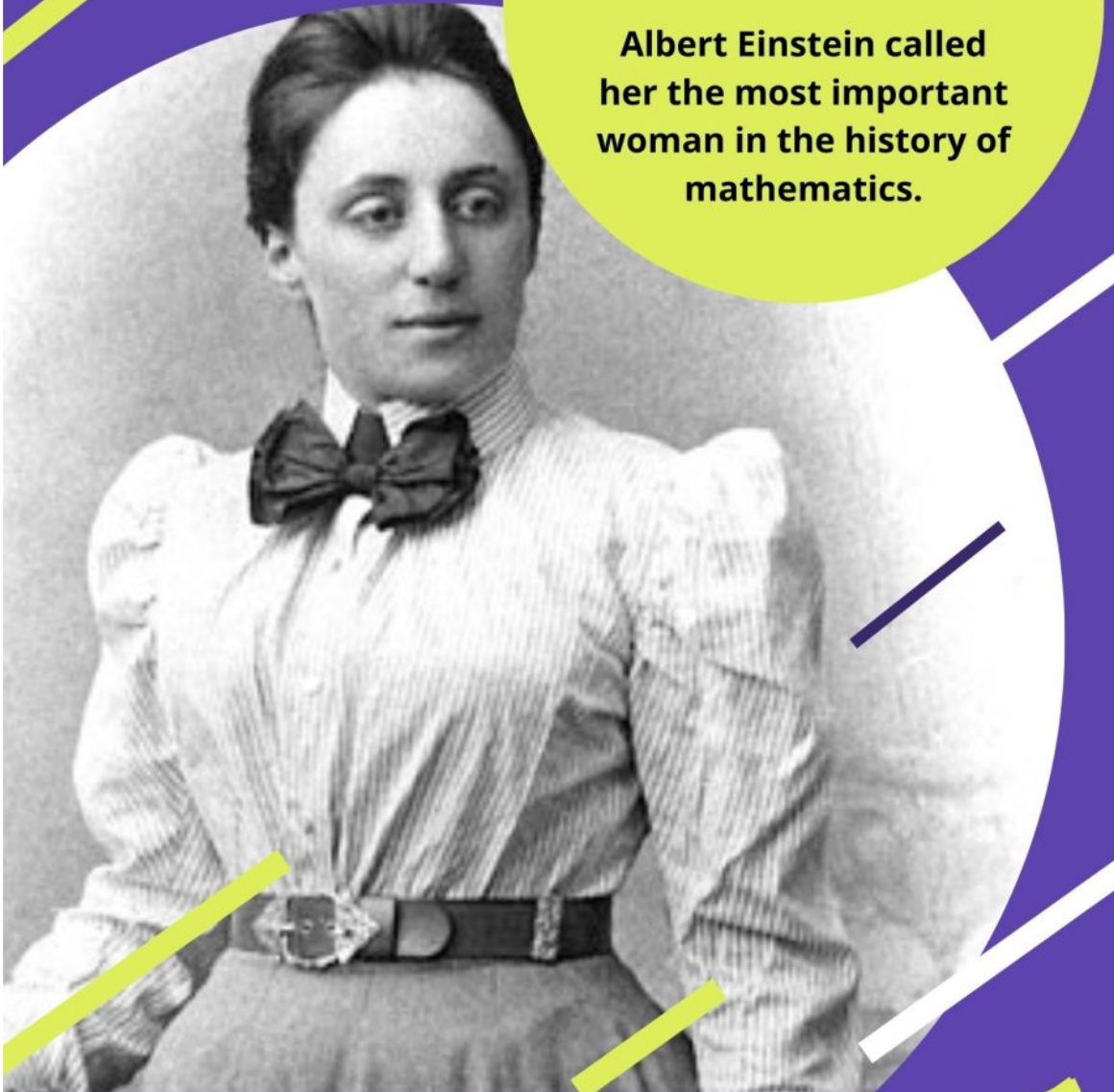


**Her work was important to the theory of relativity**

# **Amalie Emmy Noetherová**

**Albert Einstein called  
her the most important  
woman in the history of  
mathematics.**



**FOTO: WIKIPEDIA COMMONS**

# KAROL REČIČÁR

HE WAS BORN ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1909 IN KROMPACHY. AFTER GRADUATING FROM THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN SPIŠSKÁ NOVÁ VES, HE STUDIED MATHEMATICS AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY AT THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE OF CHARLES UNIVERSITY, WHERE HE GRADUATED IN 1932.

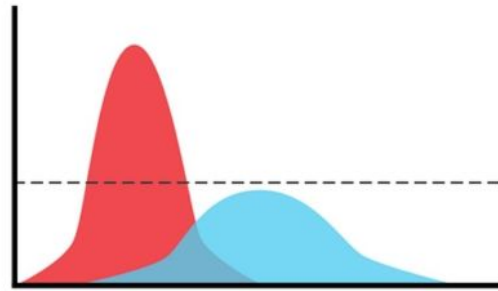
HE WORKED IN THE PEDAGOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FIELD, PROMOTED MODERNIZATION EFFORTS IN THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, AND WAS REGULARLY THE PEDAGOGICAL LEADER OF THE YEARS. IN THE BEGINNING, HE HELPED TO BUILD THE DEPARTMENT MATERIALLY AND PERSONNEL. HE COMPILED COMPREHENSIVE TEACHING TEXTS FOR STUDENTS. HE HAS BUILT A COLLECTION OF TEACHING AIDS FOR DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, HE IS THE AUTHOR OF SEVERAL SCRIPTS IN DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

# CARL FRIEDRICH GAUSS

Was a German mathematician and physicist.



Foto: Public domain, wikimedia Commons



When he was seven years old, he confidently solved an arithmetic series problem.

$$S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2}$$

# LEV BUKOVSKÝ

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{2, 4, 6\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12\}$$

$$A - B = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$$

$$B - A = \{8, 10, 12\}$$

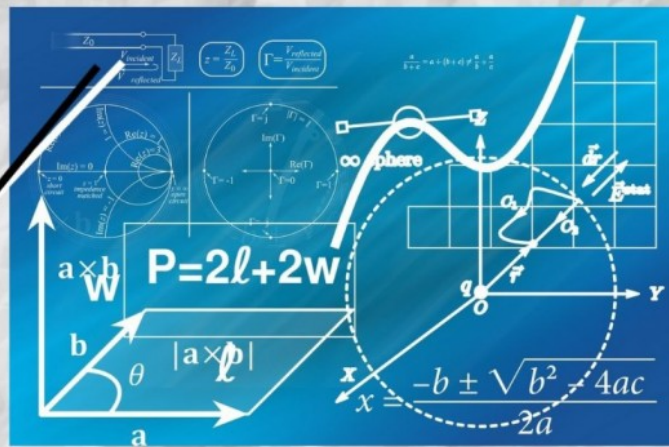
is a Slovak mathematician who deals mainly with set theory

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid x \wedge x < 16\}, B = \{x \in \mathbb{N}^3 \mid x \wedge x < 16\}$$

zistite  $A \cap B, A \cup B, A - B, B - A,$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid x \wedge x < 16\} = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14\}$$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{N}^3 \mid x \wedge x < 16\} = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15\}$$

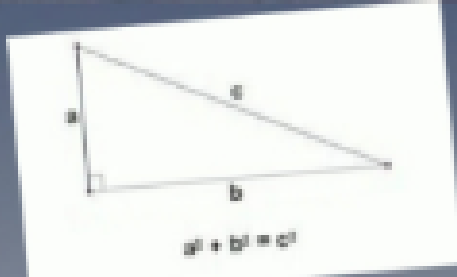
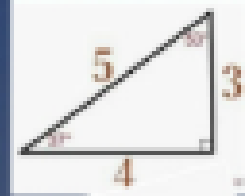
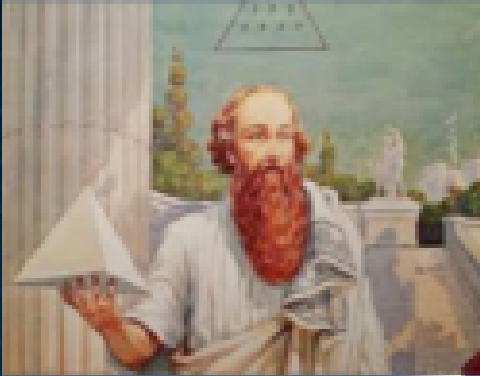


# ***Ondrej Strečko***

Teacher of today's math  
teachers



# PYTHAGORAS GREEK MATHEMATICIAN

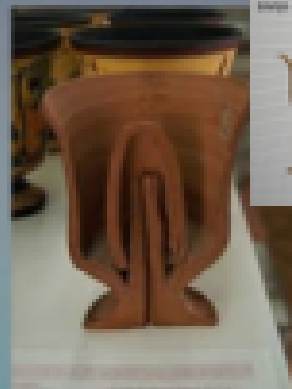
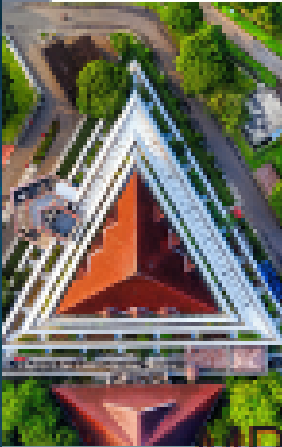


"Pitagoras Teoremi" olarak da bilinen "Pythagoras Teoremi" matematiğin en önemli sonuçlarından biridir. Bu teorem, bir dik üçgenin kenar uzunlukları arasında geçerli olan bir ilişkiyi tanımlar.

Pitagoras'un bu teoremi ilk kez keşif ettiği söylenir. Ancak, bu teoremin benzeri birçok uygarlıkta da keşfedilmiştir. Bu nedenle, Pitagoras, bu teoremi kendisinin bulmuş olduğu iddiasında bulunmuş olabilir.

Bu teoremin en önemli özelliği, bir dik üçgenin kenar uzunlukları arasında geçerli olan bir ilişkiyi tanımlar. Bu ilişki, bir dik üçgenin kenar uzunlukları arasında geçerli olan bir ilişkiyi tanımlar.

Bu teoremin en önemli özelliği, bir dik üçgenin kenar uzunlukları arasında geçerli olan bir ilişkiyi tanımlar. Bu ilişki, bir dik üçgenin kenar uzunlukları arasında geçerli olan bir ilişkiyi tanımlar.



MRG.ÇAĞLA.P

# Johann Bernoulli



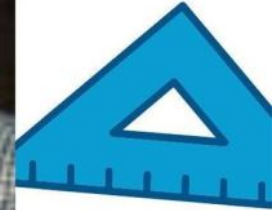
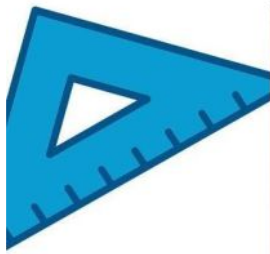
Swiss mathematician  

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infinitesimal calculus

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CZ- Julie

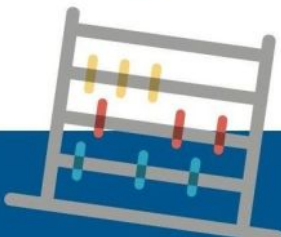


## ALEXANDER ROSA

*Is a Slovak-Canadian mathematician.*

*Expert in combinatorics, graph theory and Steiner triplets.*

*One of the world's greatest experts in so-called design theory.*



[sk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander\\_Rosa](https://sk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Rosa)

Alexander Rosa

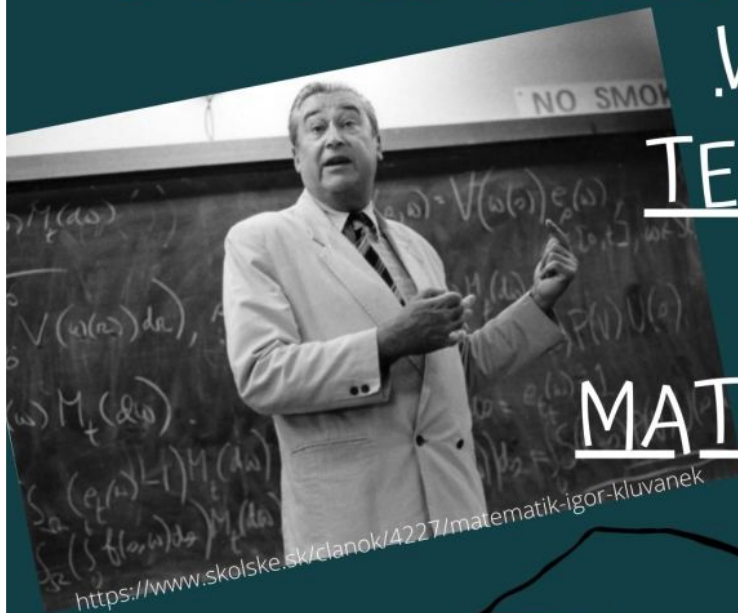
Renátka/Slovakia





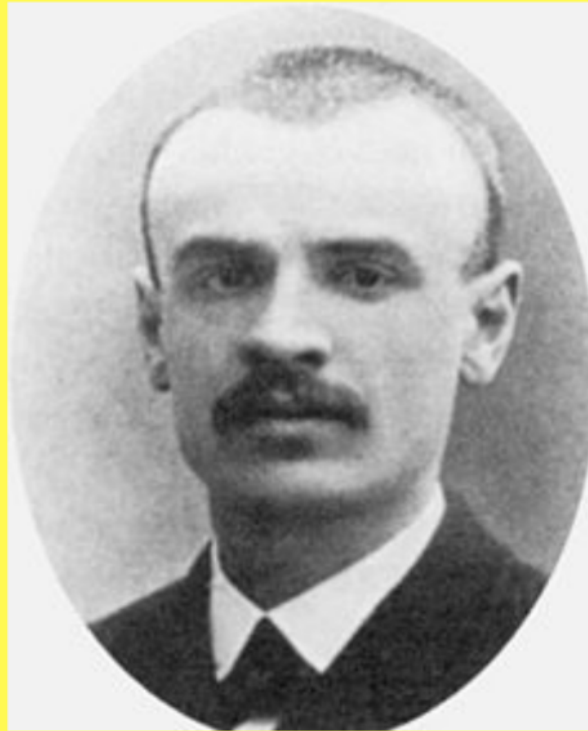
# IGOR KLUVÁNEK

WROTE  
TEXTBOOK  
OF  
MATHEMATICS



HE WAS VERY CLEVER TEACHER OF MATHS

# RENÉ-LOUIS BAIRE



A FRANCE MATHEMATICIAN

MOST FAMOUS FOR HIS BAIRE  
CATEGORY THEORY

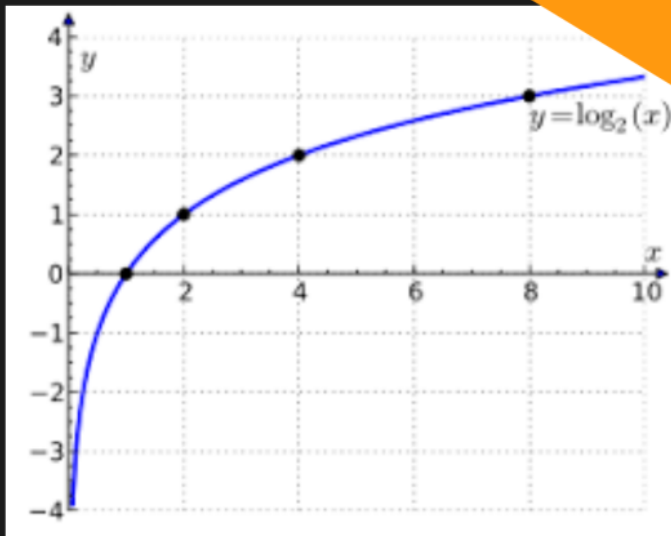
*HIS THEORY WAS PUBLISHED  
ORIGINALLY IN 1899*

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John  
Napier



THE INVENTOR OF THE LOGARITHM





# ATLE SELBERG

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-n} = \int_0^1 x^{-x} dx$$

**ANALYTIC NUMBER THEORY AND THE  
THEORY OF AUTOMORPHIC FORMS**

Atle Selberg



**HYPATIA**

**Greek philosopher and  
mathamatician. she gave  
lectures on mathematics and  
astronomy in Alexsandria  
library....**

Hilal K. - Kızılpınar Belediyesi Çok Programlı Anadolu Lisesi, Turkey

A black and white engraving of Bernhard Bolzano, a Czech philosopher and mathematician. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark coat over a white shirt and a dark cravat. His hair is dark and wavy, and he has a serious expression.

# Bernhard Bolzano

A czech philosopher and mathematician of Italian descent. He has published numerous publications in analysis , geometry , logic , philosophy an religion

Buse Ő. - Kızılpınar Belediyesi Çok Programlı Anadolu Lisesi

is an italian mathematician  
is a philosopher and theologian.  
The first woman to be appointed  
as a mathematic professor at  
university...



Maria Gaetana Agnesi

Medine K. - Kızılpınar Belediyesi Çok Programlı Anadolu Lisesi, Turkey



1791-1871

**Charles Babbage,  
Computer visionary**

Babbage, an English mathematician and inventor, is considered the general "father of the computer" for his proposal of the invention of the first mechanical computer device

Student from Kızılpınar Belediyesi Çok Programlı Anadolu Lisesi, Turkey





Minkowski in 1883, at the time of being awarded the Mathematics Prize of the French Academy of Sciences

By 1908 Minkowski realized that the special theory of relativity, introduced by his former student Albert Einstein in 1905 and based on the previous work of Lorentz and Poincaré, could best be understood in a four-dimensional space, since known as the "Minkowski spacetime", in which time and space are not separated entities but intermingled in a four-dimensional space-time, and in which the Lorentz geometry of special relativity can be effectively represented using the invariant interval. The mathematical basis of Minkowski space can also be found in the hyperboloid model of hyperbolic space already known in the 19th century, because isometries (or motions) in hyperbolic space can be related to Lorentz transformations, which included contributions of Wilhelm Killing (1880, 1885), Henri Poincaré (1881), Homersham Cox (1881), Alexander Macfarlane (1894)

Minkowski space;

$$\begin{aligned} dx^1(\mathbf{u}) &= d \frac{2R^2 u^1}{R^2 - |\mathbf{u}|^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial u^1} \frac{2R^2 u^1}{R^2 - |\mathbf{u}|^2} du^1 + \dots + \frac{\partial}{\partial u^n} \frac{2R^2 u^1}{R^2 - |\mathbf{u}|^2} du^n + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \frac{2R^2 u^1}{R^2 - |\mathbf{u}|^2} d\tau, \\ &\dots \\ dx^n(\mathbf{u}) &= d \frac{2R^2 u^n}{R^2 - |\mathbf{u}|^2} = \dots, \\ d\tau(\mathbf{u}) &= d \left( R \frac{R^2 + |\mathbf{u}|^2}{R^2 - |\mathbf{u}|^2} \right) = \dots, \end{aligned}$$

Mehmet Emin C. - Kızılpınar Belediyesi Çok Programlı Anadolu Lisesi, Turkey



**Sonja**

**Kowalewsky**

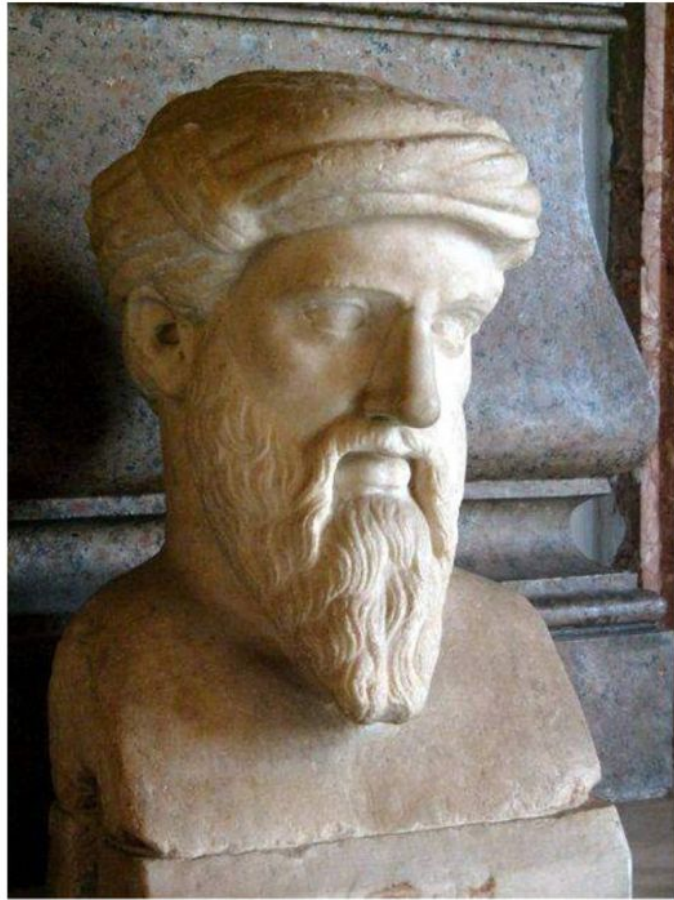
**1850-1891**

***Sonja was born in Moscow,  
famous mathematician.  
Sonja tackled the problem  
of propagation of light in a  
crystalline medium."***



Stepanka/CZ

# PYTHAGORAS



A GREEK MATHEMATICIAN WHO  
INVENTED THE PYTHAGOREAN  
THEOREM

Petr cz

# TADEÁŠ HÁJEK Z HÁJKU

1525–1600

A Czech Mathematician  
Alchemist  
Astronom



Terez CZ

A black and white portrait of a man, Karel Rektorys, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and patterned tie. He is smiling slightly and looking towards the camera. The name 'KAREL REKTORYS' is overlaid in blue capital letters at the top of the image.

# KAREL REKTORYS

**A Czech mathematician  
In addition, there is also an auditorium for  
Prof. Karl Rektorys at the faculty**

Kačka/CZ



# Karel Löwner

AMERICAN  
MATHEMATICIAN BORN  
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC.  
ONE OF HIS MAIN  
MATHEMATICAL  
INTERESTS WAS PROOF  
OF BIEBERBACH'S  
HYPOTHESIS.

# László Lovász



Is a Hungarian mathematician known for his work in the fields of combinatorics and graph theory.

David B./ Czech Republic





**VLADIMÍR KOŘÍNEK**  
Czech mathematician who  
dealt with algebra

Vojtěch - Czech Republic