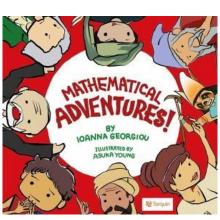
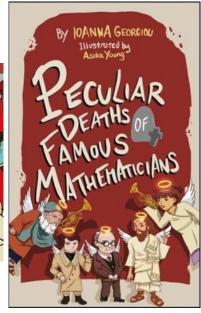
Greenwich Maths Time

Peculiar Deaths of Famous Mathematicians

Ioanna Georgiou

Mathematics Educator and Author

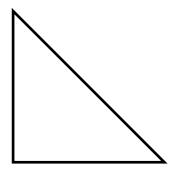




1. Hippasus

~500BC

Right-angled triangle, 1 unit * 1 unit



Proof by contradiction that the square root of 2 is irrational:

Let $\sqrt{2}$ be rational and that $\sqrt{2} = \frac{n}{m}$, in its lowest terms $m\sqrt{2} = n$ square both sides to get $2m^2 = n^2$ So n must be even (a square number can only be even if the original number is even) and n^2 must be divisible by 4 So m^2 must also be even which implies m is also even So $\frac{n}{m}$ is not reduced (at least 2 as a common factor) Hence $\sqrt{2}$ cannot be written as a fraction

Hippasus Death

2. Hypatia ~360-415AD

$$x-y=a, x^2-y^2=(x-y)+b$$
, where a and b are known values.

Hypatia's death

3. Abraham De Moivre 1667-1754

Independent events

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$$

De Moivre's death

4. Kurt Gödel 1906-1978

This statement cannot be proved

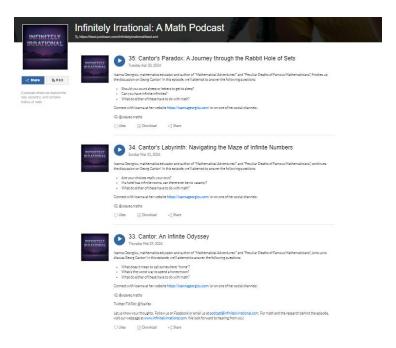
Gödel's death

Your vote on which death is true

Mathematician	Cause of Death	Vote
Hippasus		
Hypatia		
De Moivre		
Gödel		

Websites and Reading List

- Mathematical Adventures! (2020) by Ioanna Georgiou
- Peculiar Deaths of Famous Mathematicians (2022) by Ioanna Georgiou
- http://mathsisgoodforyou.com
- http://www.storyofmathematics.com/
- http://www.philosophers.co.uk/
- https://www.claymath.org/
- The parrot's theorem by Denis Guedj
- Uncle Petros and Goldbach's conjecture by Apostolos Doxiades
- Flatland, by Edwin Abbott
- Eagle, M.R. (1995) Exploring Mathematics Through History,
 Cambridge University Press: Bicester, Oxon
- Lumpkin, B., Strong, D. (1995) Multicultural Science and Math Connections; Middle School Projects and Activities J. Weston Walch Publisher Portland, Maine
- Addison-Wesley (1993) Multiculturalism in Mathematics,
 Science, and Technology: Readings and Activities Addison-Wesley Publishing Company
- Peculiar Deaths of Famous Mathematicians
- https://www.infinitelyirrational.com/



And an unsolved problem to end with:

Goldbach's Conjecture!

Is it true that EVERY even integer can be written as the sum of two primes?

What can you find about this conjecture?

How many attempts have there been to date?

Do you think it will ever be solved?

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