BEST WISHES FROM HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Students of the Department of mathematics are going to make the wall magazine named *GANIT* this year also. Doing this they gain some extra knowledge which is different from their own course of Study.

It will impact on their mind positively and their vision to the mathematics will draw them to the mission of mathematics. They will be ambitious to persue higher mathematics which is also an aim of NEP. Again such activity will build Collectivity Creativity - Togetherness in them. This year we emphasis our almost ll articles prepared on indian mathematics and it's Contribution to the world mathematics.

However, my best wish is always with the beloved students and dear Colleagues for their earnest effort to make the wall magazine successfully.

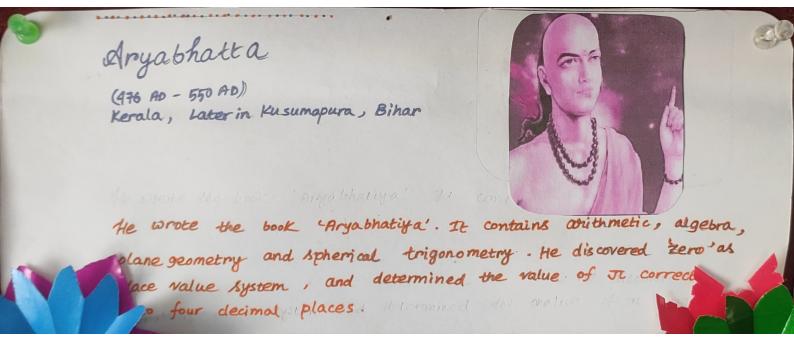


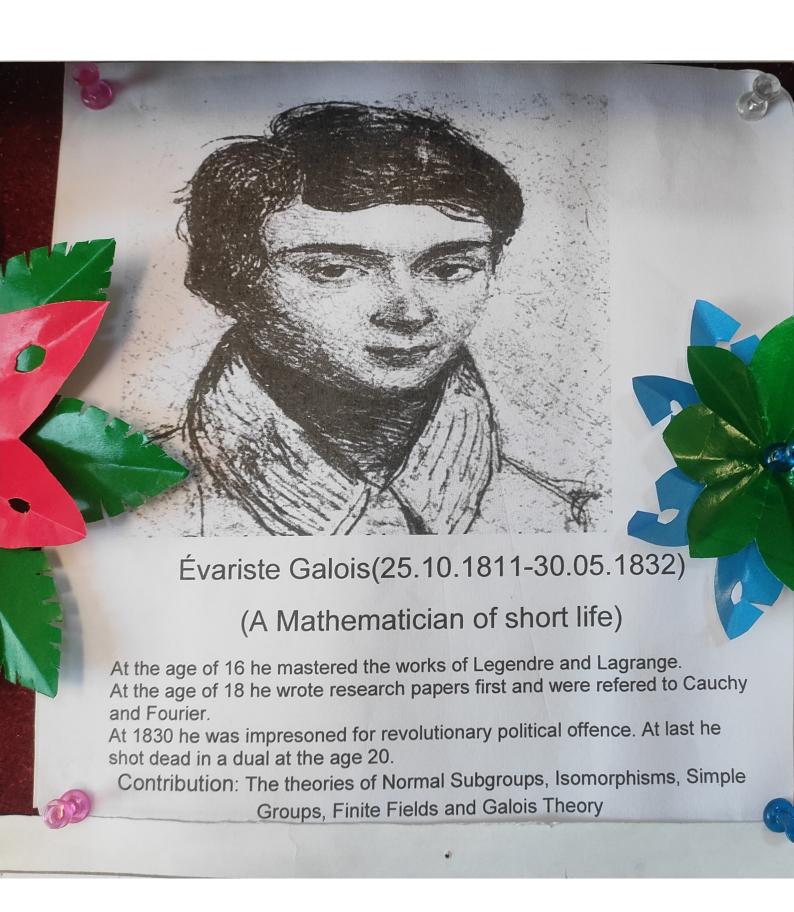
Brahmagupta

(598 AD - 665 AD) Bhinmal, Rajasthan

He was a highly accomplished Indian Astronomer and Mathematician the became the head of the astronomical observatory at Ujiain, the leading center of ancient Indian Astronomy.

"Bohmagupta Siddhanta" is has most famous work in Mathematics. He introduced zero as a number from place value system of Aryashatta introduced the concept of negative numbers.







Srinivasa Ramanujan

Full Matte: Stinivese Airanger Remanujan

Both: 22 Dec 1887 in Erode, TamilNadu, India

Fields: Analylical Theory of Numbers, Elliptic

Functions, continued Fractions, Infinite

Series, Hypergeometric series, partition of

integers.

Strivasa Ramanujan was an Indian mathematician born on December 22, 1897 in Erode, madras presidency (Now Tamil Nadu). Despite lacking formal training in mathematics, he made substantial contribution to mathematical analysis, humber theory, infinite series, and continued fractions.

Ramanujan's early life was marked by financial struggles, but his talent was recognised by mentors who supported his education. In 1913 he independently sent a letter to G.H. Hardy at the university of Cambridge. Impressed by Ramanujan's Work, Hardy invited him to England.

Ramanujan's collaboration with Hardy resulted in groundbraking contributions. to oneas like partition functions, mack theta functions, and the Ramanujan-Hardy humber (1729).

Despite facing health challenges. Ramanujan Continued producing remarkable theorems during his short life. He returned to India in 1919 and died on April 26, 1920, at the age of 32. Ramanujan's legacy endures, and his work continues to influence various branches of mathematics.

In 2011 Ramanujan's birthday was made "National mo matter Day" by Government of India.



Manjul Bhargava

Born: 08 Aug 1974 in Hamiton, Ontario, Canada

Known for: Bhargava Factorial, Bhargava
Cube, 15 and 290 theorems,
average rank of elliptic curves.

Awards: Fields Medal (2012), SASTRA
Ramanujan Prize (2005),
Padma Brusan (2015).

Marjul Bhargara is an acclaimed canadian-American mathematicism born on August 8, 1974, in Hamilton, ontario, canada. Known for his Significant contributions to number theory, he is of Indian descent. Bhargaras parental residence was Jaipup, India. His mother Mira Bhargara is also a mathematician.

Bhargara completed his undergroduate studies at Havard University and earned his Ph.D. from Princeton University in 2001 under the guidance of Andrew Wiles. His doctoral works focused on generalisations of the famous Gauss composition law for binary quadratic forms.

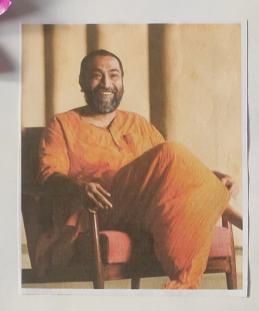
Marine Rhomana had had various scadenic Pasitions, meluding a

Marjut Bhargava has held various academic positions, including a professorship at princeton university. His research spand diverse areas within mathematics, including algebraic geometry, algebraic Mumber theory, and representation theory.

In 2014, Bhargava was awarded the fields medal, one of the highest honors in mathernatics, for his groundbraking work in algebraic geometry, particularly for developing powerful methods in geometry of numbers. He has also received other prestigious awards, acknowledging his profound impact on the field.

Aside from research, Bhargava is known for his efforts in

Aside from research, Bhangava is known for his efforts in promoting mathematics education and outreach. His works has not only expanded the frontiers of mathematics but has also inspired many aspiring mathematicians globally.



Mahan Maharaj

Also known as: Mahan Mj , Swami Vidyanathananda,
Mahan Mitma.

Born: 05 Apr 1968

Fields: Hyperbaic manifolds, Ending famination

Spaces.

Institution: Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institutes Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

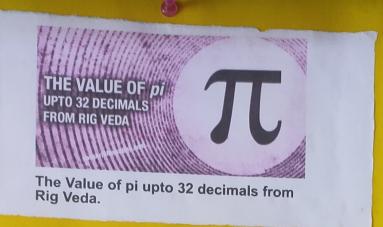
mahan maharaj, also known as mahan mj, is an Indian mathematician and mank of the Ramakrishna Orden. He was born in April 5, 1968. He is currently a professor of mathematics at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in mumbai.

Mahan Maharaj Studied at St. Xavien's collegiate school, Calcutta, till class XII. He then entered the Indian Institute of kanpun, where he initially chose to study electrical engeneering but later. Switched to mathematics. He graduated with a masters in mathematics from IIT kanpun in 1992. He joined the PhD program in mathematics at the university of California, Bankeley, with Andrew Casson as his advisor. After couning a doctorate from v.c. Berkeley in 1997, he worked triefly at the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, chennai in 1998. He was professor of mathematics and Dean of Research at the Ramakrishna mission vivekananda University till 2015. He is best known for his work in hyperbolic geometry. geometrical group theory, low-dimensional topology and complex geometry.

Mahan maharaj became a monk of the Ramakrishna order in 1998
He has been quoted as saying, "I am enjoying being a monk
as much as I enjoy my mathematics". He was awarded the
Shanti Swarup Bhatnagan prize in 2011 for his contributions
in hyperbolic geometry.







Nowadays most of all of us have a Concept that "VEDA" Is a text for Yofna and Puja I.e. a guide book of a religion.

But here is a mantra of 'RIG VEDA' which has three different Implications.

- 1 It refers a Stutt of Land Shiva.
- 3 It refers a Stuti of Lord krishma.
- (3) It gives the value of Pi(T) upto 32 decimals.

गोपीभाय मधन्नातः शुंगशैदिध संधिगः। खलजीवितखाताव गलहाला रसंधरः॥

gopee bhaagya maDhurraathat ShruMgaShodhaDhi samohgat Khalajeevithakhaathaava galahaalaa rasamoharati

According to Vedic Numerical Code:

ga(3) pa(1) bha(4) ya(1) ma (5) Dhu (9) na(2) tha (6) Shnu (5) ga(3) sho(5)

ga(3) pa(1) bha(4) ya(1) ma (5) Dhu (9) na(2) la (3) jee(8) vi (4) tha (6)

dha(8) Dhi(9) sa(7) Dha(9) ga(3) kha(2) la (3) na(2) sa(7) Dha (9)

kha(2) tha(6) va(4) ga(3) la(3) ha (8) la (3) na(2) sa(7) Dha (9)

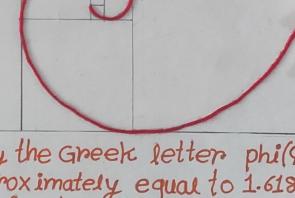
na(2) . . .

So $\pi = 3.1415926535897932384626433832792...$

So we must not ignone VEDA. Accept it as a nich source of knowledge.

THE GOLDEN RATIO

The Fibonacci spinal is a visually striking geometric pottern derived from the Abonacci sequence, where each number is the sum of the two priceding ones. In the spiral, area connect opposite commens of squares whose side lengths commes pond to consecutive fibonacci numbers, creating a gracefully expanding & aesthetically pleasing design found in nature and ant.



The golden ratio often denoted by the Greek letter phi(φ) is a mathematical constant approximately equal to 1.618. It appears in various aspects of art, nature, and architecture, known for its asthetic appeal. Many consider the golden ratio as a key eliment in achieving visual harmony and balance in design. $\phi = 1 + \sqrt{5}$

 $\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.618...$

Fibanacci Number	Divide by the one before	Ratio
1		-
2	2/1	2
3	3/2	1.50
5	5/3	1.66
8	8/5	1.60
13	13/8	1.62
21	21/13	1-61
34	34/21	1.61

Illustration: 1 cm = 1 unit

PARADOX

नायात्म यण्य यभी यासाम १

न्त्रात्रापका प्रभाकि चीत्रता लिए तिह्नातिथि बल्लि विवाता

একিটি গ্রাম ছিল যেখানে কেবল একজন নালিত ছিল মিনি
তাদের অম্বস্ক ক্রেড করত ভ্রেম্বাস যারা নিজেদের কামাণো না।
এখন জুলু হল: "নালিত কি নিজেকে লেড করেছিল।"

र्वता याक, जिन नित्पत्क द्वांड करत्रहिन। अरेक्क्रिय, जिन जिल्ह्य प्रति। अक्षम हिल्लन याता नित्पत्त त्वांड करत्रहिलन। व्यथान धारक, जात नित्पत्त

निम्रत्म, जात नित्जृत त्नाड कर्ता डिडिंग नम् । कार्तन, जिलि जातन त्यान

कारतम, जिति जारत त्लाख करतम याता निर्णामत त्लाख करता जारत ता। जागाम, यि जिति निर्णात त्लाए ना करतम जारता जित्त र्घारप्रमध् मानस्यत त्लामीत न्नार्यम न्राप्यम याता जारत निर्णाम त्लाए कराण नारत ना अवध जात निम्नस्मत द्वारा जात निर्णाम त्लाए करा जिल्। जेनस्तत जेमारतम, या

प्रकर्णि विद्रा सिरा श्रुद्ध कर्ति (" नानिण निष्पक त्नण कर्तिहल") अवर अकि छेन्न प्रश्राद्ध लॉंग्डिं या किक विन्नतीण हिल (" नानिण निष्पक त्नण करति ")। आज्ञता न्न तवर्णि

विश्विषित विन्ती पिट्टा खुड कताष्ट्र (" नानिण निर्णाक त्निण

करति ") अवः वावात किक विषत्ती जिम्नास स्निष्कि ("नाषिक नित्परक त्निष करतिहल")। अरे वित्रतत प्रतिप्रिविक

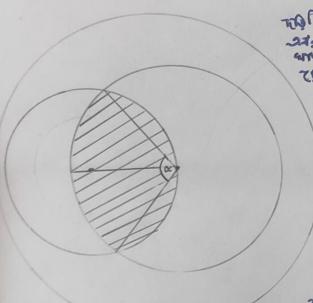
"পात्राण्या" वला र्म । अत्रत चित्रिष्णि या जून्त्राणि देम्स ता अकिए चित्रिक कलाकल ।

मारेराक , ज्रकार लाताएका रहा माम यधन विद्राच जवल अस विन्नती डेल्मर जायाकिक जात मिक लातानि कता आसत नालिएत एक एक जारात नालिएत एक एक जारात नालिएत एक एक जारात स्थाप स्थाप जारात स्थाप स्थाप

SPA 31/3 EIR (The Goat problem)

क्रायाट । क्रायाट । क्रायाट । क्रायाट व्याप्त क्रायाट प्रायाट व्याप्त क्रायाट व्याप्त क्रायाट क्रा





शिक्षित द्रामा हिन्म था । त्रंत्र abbrown wate असाश्चित मालग (पाष्ट्र 5015 माप्परं ज्याद् त्रंत दरवर्द मालग (पाष्ट्र 5015 माप्परं ज्याद् त्रंत विकास प्राप्ट्र मानग्री प्रतंत्र प्रमान होत्र प्राप्ट्र विकास विकास होत्र मानग्री हिन्द्र हिन्नार अध्यक्षित प्राप्ट्र क्षाप्ट्र क्षाप्ट्र आपाद्वात्र अस्त्र : i) b = 5 cos ह् ii) प्राप्ट्र क्षाप्ट्र क्र क्षाप्ट्र क्षाप्ट्र क्षाप्ट्र क्षाप्ट्र क्षाप्ट्र क्षाप्ट्र क्र क्षाप्ट्र क

उंदिक आजेख)। जाया क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र कार्या क्षेत्र आजेखा अर्थिक क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

Ingo Ullisch MERS Cap German mathematician arenter 2017 approx 2

problem for man all anger, for complex analysis analysis analysis and a problem for man are a section and are analysis and a section and are analysis and a section and are a section and are a section and are a section and are a section as a section and are a section as a section and are a section as a section and a section and a section are a section as a section and a section and a section and a section are a section as a section and a section and a section are a section as a section and a section and a section and a section are a section as a section and a section and a section are a section as a section and a section are a section as a section and a section are a section as a section and a section are a section as a sec

 $\alpha = \frac{9|z-zp| = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{2}{\sin z - 2\cos z - \frac{\pi}{4}} dz}{|z-zp| = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{\sin z - 2\cos z - \frac{\pi}{4}} dz}$

Monty Hall Problem

Monty Hall Problem राला अकारि brain teaser अधात र्धालायात अत साम्रत जिति ए वर्षा थारिय अर्ड अर्डि ज्यरि द्वे पूर्व शिष्टान आर्थ मार्था । ब्राप्त विद् संवेद्यां क्षित्रं स्थित स्थित । दिन्नां । दिन्नां । दिन्नां । दिन्नां । दिन्नां । राहि ज्या दरेशीद थिय्रिय कर्षि क्रियांत्रेय लेखे उदिय । अशि दि खेरां निष्यि या अपटि जे जिल्लीं अधिरायक स्थित्य । दलमां हातम शिक ल्पिकिक्षि करियां कर्डा करि किया करियां क्षियां क्षियां क्षियां क्षियां किल्लारंगारं अनुहं मान् में नीह पिक्षण कर्षे अन्तिव्या ने जर्ध रकाषात्र अधिराष्ट्रक जारि विदे परंतीय शक्षि दिन परंती में आर्थ भिर् उसद्रेशक स लकाह प्रक्री कार्य थिया प्रथित प्रथित (क्षिय कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य ज्ञालन रक्तम रक्तिक निर्धि कि अवि । च्येवक दलास्माक्रा विक त्यार क्षित्रांत मित्रांत मित्रांत माना क्षित्रांत क्ष्ये मित्र प्रवेशक शाह्य विषयित त्याद अविक । क्षित्र अविव दुव्याह Liver दुव्य दुक्ताह ं जन्म अर्थ डला ' दिनाय अस्य किलाज्ञाह कर स्परि IN 821 231 (ज्यां अभ्यावमा विका १ यहि जिम मिल्य मिर्वाहम पविवर्धम का कि निकार निर्वाहम अमिविति । वालाम १

अह नियम हे की: असे नियम स्वार्थ अवनि अत्थान collection अ कार्य मिन अत्थान स्वार्थ के विद्यम स्वार्थ के कार्य कार्

1P(d) = log 10 (1+ 1)

अं डार्स श्रामारा: ज्याम digit हि 1 स्थान अस्ता का १०९,० (1+ है) व ०.३०१, अर जाम अर्थ हिंदी प्रथम अर्थ हिंदी प्रथम विदेश हैं। अर्थ हिंदी प्रथम का विदेश हैं। अर्थ हिंदी प्रथम का विदेश हैं। अर्थ हिंदी प्रथम का विदेश हैं। अर्थ हिंदी हैं। अर्थ हैं।

Ī	d	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	P(d)	30.1%	17.6%	12.5%	9.77.	7.9%	6-77.	5.87.	5.1%	4.6%

क्षित क्रिक्त क्षित त्याहित : अन्याहित यहि अयहि क्षित क्षित

अस्मित्र व्याप्त प्रधार श्वाप्त अवादि अर्थ श्वाप्त प्रधार वित्र । YouTube अ homepage a आभा video श्वाप्ति Viewcount अव अर्थ स्वाप्त वित्र अर्थ अर्थ वित्र अर्थ अर्थ वित्र अर्थ अर्थ वित्र वित्र

विवर्क द्रास्त ' कर्णायनं काक क्रान्त । क्रायावद्र- ' क्रार क्रान्ति क्रा

Zipf's law

त्या त्वाता वरे ना भए कि वर्त वर्ष वर्ष प्राप्त निर्म निर्म निर्म निर्म क्यार्स निर्म निरम निर्म निर्म

में करं जाकार ' उत्तां श्रीति क्षणं में बीच जाकार '
जातार ' क्षणा ' क्षणा क्ष

1913 आल , आर्थन मार्थिकि - एललेक व्यवित्रवाण २३ चरिनारि

नुकास्ट्रीक दांध्र १०० ८मध्य अस्मार्थ । केमस्ट्रीक दांध्र १०० ८मध्य अस्मार्थ । केमस्ट्रिक क्षेत्रक अस्मार्थ वायर्थ अस्मार्थ वायर्थ अस्मार्थ क्षेत्रक अस्मार्थ क्षेत्रक अस्मार्थ वायर्थ अस्मार्थ हाल्ट्रिक प्राचेत्रक अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ हाल्ट्रिक क्षेत्रक अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ हाल्ट्रिक वायर्थ वायर्थ अस्मार्थ वायर्थ अस्मार्थ अस्मार्थ

अरे अवर्ष निरंत आवि करामक अदि वाकावन देग्या प्राचीन आक्षाता क्रांत्र कार्यक्र क्रांत्र आविष्या अस्ति क्रांत्र कार्यक्र क्रांत्र आविष्या क्रांत्र क

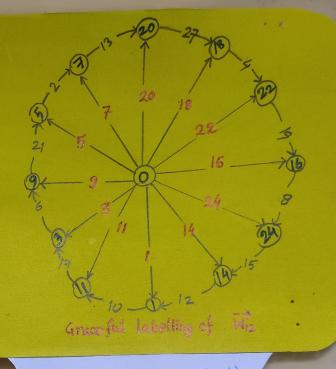
बिक्रां क्यांम् तर् थितंत्र क्यांक्यं ।

क्रिक् कर् सिरंस त्रांक्ष क्यांक्य क्यांक्यं क्यांक्यं व्यक्तंत्र क्यांक्यं व्यक्तंत्र क्यांक्यं व्यक्तं व्यकंतं व्यक्तं व्य

Graceful Labelling of a Digraph: A digraph D with premices and a arcs is labeled by assigning a distinct integer value g(w) from b.1,..., a) to each vertex v. The vertex values, in term, induce a value g(u,v) on each arc (u,v) where

g(u,v) = (g(v) - g(u)) (mod q+1) If the are values one all distinct then the labelling is called a grave-ful labelling of

digraph.



- Soumi Ghosh (Bx student)

Finding Prime Numbers.

1) Check if n=2 or it is not divisible by any K such that $K \in \{2,3,...,n-1\}$.

But in this method, time complexity is O(n).

2) Check if n=2 or it is not divisible by M any natural number k such that $1 < k \le \frac{n}{2}$. In this method also, the time complexity is O(n).

3) check if n=2 or it is not divisible by any m natural number k such that $1 \le k \le \sqrt{n}$. In this method time complexity reduces to $O(\sqrt{n})$.

Mersenne prime: A prime number of the form $2^{n}-1$ where n is an integer is known as mersenne prime. It is conjectured that there are infinite number of Mersenne primes. But only 51 of them are known.

GIMPS: The Great Internet Mersenne Prime search is a colleborative project of volunteers who use freely available software to search for mersenne prime numbers.

4) Games uses the following algorithm to find primes.

Lucas Lehmar primality test Consider the recurrence relation, $s_n = \{4\}$ if i = 0; The first few terms in this

Sequence are 4,14,194, 37634,.... Then $Mp (= 2^p-1)$ is prime if and only if $Sp_2 = 0$ (mod Mp).

As of now $2^{32,589,933}$ is the largest known mersenne prime It was found via GIMPS in 2018. This number

By

a graph

X = (V, E)

a finite set V of

vertices

a set E of pairs

of these

vertices

called

and

we mean

Figure 1: This Ramanujan graph has 80 vertices, which is close to the largest known planar Ramanujan graph of 84 vertices

each edge two vertices called its endpoints. A simple graph is one having no loops or multiple edges i.e contains neither an edge whose endpoints are equal nor edges having the same pair of endpoints. To any graph with n vertices, we may associate the adjacency matrix A which is an nxn matrix with rows and columns indexed by the elements of the vertex set and the (i,j)-th entry is the number of edges connecting i and j. As there are not

direction in the edges, the adjacency

matrix is a symmetric matrix. That

adjacency matrix are all real. Enter

graphs—structures characterized by

an equal number of incisive edges on

each vertex. The eigenvalues of this

makes the eigenvalues of the

the world of typical regular

edges and a map that associates to

a Ramanujan Graph?

matrix for a k-regular graph fall between k and -k, with one eigenvalue always equal to k. Remarkably, for such graphs, the maximum of all eigenvalues, excluding k, is always less than $\sqrt{2k-1}$. This graphs first investigated in the Ramanujan-Petersson conjecture to derive such typical graphs. To connect the history mathematicians Alexander Lubotzky, Ralph Phillips, and Peter Sarnak coined the term "Ramanujan Graphs", a concept whose spectral nature permeates various branches of mathematics and mathematical physics.

They fuse diverse branches of pure mathematics, namely, number theory, representation theory, and algebraic geometry."

Mathematician Ram P. Murty

While any complete graph of degree greater than one qualifies as a Ramanujan graph, there exist exquisite examples such as the Petersen graph, the Paley graph, the isosahedral graph, and the Cayley graph. Lubotzky, Phillips, and Sarnak, along with Grigory Margulis independently, discovered the existence of an infinite family of Ramanujan graphs of degree (p + 1), where p is a prime of the form 4k + 1, utilizing the Cayley graph of $PSL(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

Another breakthrough came from Adam Marcus, Daniel Spielman, and Nikhil Srivastava, who established the existence of an infinite family of k-regular bipartite Ramanujan graphs with high probability. However, the challenge of proving the existence of infinite k-regular graphs for each k remains open.

In contemporary mathematics, the pursuit of expander graphs—graphs that are both strongly connected and sparse—is at the forefront. Ramanujan graphs stand out as exemplary expander graphs, a testament to their unique and contradic-

tory natures. The search for these graphs extends beyond mathematics, making substantial contributions to theoretical computer science and cryptography. Supersingular isogeny graphs, a class of Ramanujan graphs, form the foundation of modern elliptic curve cryptography and are envisioned as a tool for post-quantum cryptography. Additionally, in communication theory, the demand for networks with small diameters for efficient operation finds fulfillment in Ramanujan graphs due to their inherent properties.

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