### African



# Society of Appraisers

Fee with 2 memberships: 60€
Fee with 3 memberships: 80€
Fee with 4 memberships: 100€

#### European



### Society of Appraisers

Fee with 2 memberships: 120€
Fee with 3 memberships: 150€
Fee with 4 memberships: 200€

#### **American**



# Society of Appraisers

 Fee with 2 memberships:
 1606

 Fee with 3 memberships:
 2006

 Fee with 4 memberships:
 3006

### 血

Asian

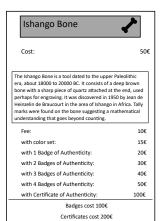
# Society of Appraisers

 Fee with 2 memberships:
 250€

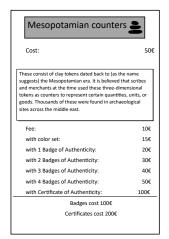
 Fee with 3 memberships:
 300€

 Fee with 4 memberships:
 400€

By Laudo Lukoki (28858) and Ibin Roshan (3145)



By Laudo Lukoki (28858) and Ibin Roshan (31455



By Laudo Lukoki (28858) and Ibin Roshan (3145)

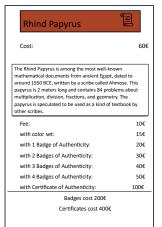


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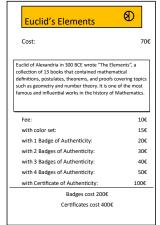


with 1 Badge of Authenticity: 20€
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with 3 Badges of Authenticity: 40€
with 4 Badges of Authenticity: 50€
with Certificate of Authenticity: 100€
Badges cost 200€
Certificates cost 400€

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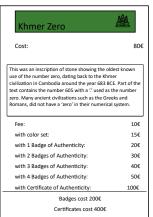
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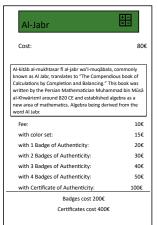
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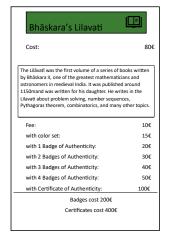
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Badges cost 200€ Certificates cost 400€ 40€

50€

with 3 Badges of Authenticity:

with 4 Badges of Authenticity:

with Certificate of Authenticity:

Cost:

with color set:

with 1 Badge of Authenticity:

with 2 Badges of Authenticity:

with 3 Badges of Authenticity:

with 4 Badges of Authenticity:

with Certificate of Authenticity:

Da Vinci's Polyhedra

Luca Pacioli was a mathematician who authored the book 'De Divina Proportione', published in 1509. When he needed illustrations for his book, he asked the well renounded artist and former student, Leonardo Da Vinci to do so. Da Vinci created 50 different images of polyhedra, often sould versions as well as a transparent version that only above the edges. This was a completely new way to represent 3 dimensional solids.

90€

10€

15€

20€

30€

40€

50€

100€

Cost:

Cost:



90€

The codex was created by Indigenous painters in the mid 16th century, probably at the behest of the first Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza. It provides a general overview of Aztec history and daily life along with the marking of years and a calendar. This codex also included plans for their city foundation.

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with Certificate of Authenticity:	100€

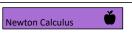
Badges cost 200€ Certificates cost 400€



René Descartes, also known as the father of analytical geometry, in his book 1a Géométrié published in 1637 established an equivalence between algebraic operations and geometric constructions. He did this by introducing a unit length that served as a reference for all other length and for all operations among them. This was the first time something like this had been done in mathematics.

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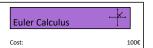


100€

Isaac Newton is best known for inventing calculus in the mid to late 1600s, almost a decade before Leibniz independently did the same, and albeit more influentially. Newtonian actulus now sees usage in physics, chemistry, biology, economics, and pure mathematics, along with all branches of engineering. Calculus is also known as the field of mathematics based upon insight.

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Certificates cost 400€



Badges cost 200€

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Leonard Euler method of integral calculus, published from 1768 to 1770 was the first complete textbook published on integral calculus. Euler in volume 1 made breakthroughs concerning the integration of logarithmic and exponential functions.

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Noether's theorem proven by mathematician Emmy Noether in 1915 states that every differential e symmetry of the action of a physical system with conservative forces has a corresponding conservation law. According to this theorem. Noether also states that Laws of Physics are symmetric in space, time, and rotation.

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Annie Jean Easley was a mathematician, computer scientist and rocket scientist who worked for the Lewis Research Centre of NASA. She was a leading member of the team which developed the software for the Centaur rocket stage. She was also one of the first African Americans to work at NASA.

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200€ Cost:

Gaussian algorithm, also known as row reduction, is an algorithm for solving systems of linear equations, named after Carl Friedrich Gauss (1771-1855), allowup some special cases of the method was known to Chinese mathematicians as early as 179 AD (albeit without proff). The general confusion of this system's origin the ot to theirig named after Gauss in the 1950s in order to teach it in high schools.

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Cost: 200€

Boolean Algebra is a division of mathematics that deals with operations of logical values, incorporating binary variables. This method traces its origin back to a book published in 1854 by George Boole known as 'The Mathematical Analysis of Knowledge'.

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Badges cost 200€ Certificates cost 400€



200€ e pattern of numbers on Pascal's triangle can was known well before Pasca ne. The first formulation of which was written by the Persian mathematicia Karaji (953-1029) in his now lost book. It was later repeated by another risian mathematician, Omar Khayyám (1048-1131), which lead to it being led Khayyám triangle in Persia. There were multiple other mathematicians called Khayyám triangle in Persia. There were multiple other mathemancana: who came to the same conclusion including mathematicians from China and Europe. Pascafs "Traité du triangle arithmétique", published in 1655 shows multiple results collected by Pascal about the triangle and how to employ it i 15€ with 1 Badge of Authenticity: 20€ with 2 Badges of Authenticity: 30€ with 3 Badges of Authenticity: 40€ 50€ with 4 Badges of Authenticity: with Certificate of Authenticity: 100€ Badges cost 200€ Certificates cost 400€

Badges cost 200€