TIAFC

ωth TIAFC Conference

This Is A Fake Conference Conference

University of Oz

11-14 November 2024

Contents

Aknowledgements

We want to thank the people in StackExchange for such amount of solved questions. Without them, this Book of Abstracts would not be possible.

Plenary speakers

Solving some millennium problems

Harcourt René, University of Harvard

I solve every millenium problem only using the pidgeonhole principle: Riemann conjecture, Navier-Stokes equations... You named them. As a corollary to all them together I obtain the Ramsey number $R(2878, 29899)$.

References

[1] Tânia Almeida Araujo Some counterexamples to millenium problems *ωth TIAFC*: 8, 2024

Some counterexamples to millenium problems

Tânia Almeida Araujo, University of the Moon

I find counterexamples to every millenium problems: Riemann conjecture, Navier-Stokes equations... You named them. As a corollary to all them together I obtain that the pidgeonhole principle is false.

References

[1] Harcourt René Solving some millennium problems *ωth TIAFC*: 7, 2024

Parallel sessions

On the equivalence of norms

Neil Teague, University of Ytisrevinu

Teague Neil, University fo Ytisrevinu

We (me and myself) generalize the result regarding the equivalence of all norms over the real numbers. By employing Absurd Calculus, we are able to prove that all norms over any vector space are equivalent. By doing this, we derived some classical results from Absurd Calculus: the derivative of any function (even the non-derivable ones) is 0, $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 0.44$, the derivative of any function (even the non-derivable ones) is not 0...

References

[1] Mr Magoo (1892) *Introduction to absurd calculus*, Wesley Snipes, 4ed.

The shortest abstract

Iosif Andrei, University of Shortingham

Riemann.

Computing the smallest possible epsilon

Darina Mariana, University of Copenhagen

Most standard calculus techniques make use of the epsilon-delta definition of limit. This definition was defined by Newton-Leibniz and has proved to be a valuable definition since it was defined. Nevertheless, there are some voices pointing out the most evident disadvantage of this definition: we still do not know the exact value of epsilon.

In this work, we use a pretty obscure theory, namely Absurd Calculus, in order to study the smallests values that epsilon can reach. By doing so, we are able to compute limits in a more easy way. For every epsilon, there exists a delta such that... That is messy. With our results we will be able to restate it as "for epsilon being 2, 0.44 or 0, there exists a delta...". Much more simpler! The only disadvange of this theory is that yields to $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = 0.44$.

References

[1] Mr Magoo (1892) *Introduction to absurd calculus*, Wesley Snipes, 3ed.

Explaining combinatorics via probability theory

Yvette Dolgorukova, University of North Carolina

Natalie Yefimova, University of North Carolina

Since time immemorial, this two fields has been deeply entangled. There numerous connections between combinatorics and probability that induce one to think about if there is a deeper relation which we are missing. In this talk, we respond to this uncertainty making use of the following fundamental equality obtained in [1]:

$$\text{Combinatorics} = \frac{1}{\text{Probability}} \tag{1}$$

Since combinatorics can be easily derived from probability theory using (1), we conclude there is no point in studying that field.

References

[1] Kolmogorov On probable things that could probably happen *Journal of probablitlyliyt*: 3-100, 1633

Ending the Lebron James vs Michael Jordan debate

Lebron James, University of Los Angeles

We will use impartial and non-biased methods to answer the question of who has been the greatest player of all time (in advance, GOAT) in NBA: Lebron James or Michael Jordan. Since not so much data is available, we will employ some denoising techniques and will compute antimoment indicators to obtain a clear answer.

From [1]: *Lebron James is the GOAT imho. He not only being dominant in different eras, buy he cookin the deffenders while being 53 years old. He the most complete athlete: he can pass, he can jump, he can shoot the ball and even he can run tv shows like The decission. He the king. Facts.*

From [2]: *yeah, dude at top had it right. Lebron he the GOAT. MJ playing against plumbers and the NBA rigged all games he featured in. The chosen one over MJ for sure, better player and better haircut.*

Finally, we dig in the guttural sounds recorded in [3] for obtain the following result:

$$LbJ > MJ. \tag{1}$$

References

[1] Lebron James *Wikipedia*: 2024

[2] Michael Jordan *Wikipedia*: 2024

[3] Why is Lebron James better than MJ? Flight reacts *Youtube*: uploaded yesterday

Explaining probability theory via combinatorics

Emelyan Nevzorov, University of South Carolina

Kondrat Kalinin, University of South Carolina

Since time immemorial, this two fields has been deeply entangled. There numerous connections between combinatorics and probability that induce one to think about if there is a deeper relation which we are missing. In this talk, we respond to this uncertainty making use of the following fundamental equality obtained in [1]:

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{1}{\text{Combinatorics}} \tag{1}$$

Since probability theory can be easily derived from combinatorics using (1), we conclude there is no point in studying that field.

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[1] Kolmogorov On probable things that could probably happen *Journal of probablitlyliyt*: 3-100, 1633

On the quantum equilibrium of quantum lasagnas

Wendy S. Robinson, University of Andorra

Michael M. Williams, University of Andorra

Since it was discovered in 1788, the quantum lasagna effect has cautivated all sorts of scientists. Being a relatively new field of study, still do not has a lot of attention from the community and many questions remain unsolved: how does this effect has to say about the salad conjecture on quantum termonutrition? How much quantumness is necessary to turn a meat lasagna into a vegetarian lasagna? Do quantum lasagnas really exist?

In this talk, we offer some answers to this questions[1]. Moreover, we introduce the concept of quantum enchilada, which we think it could help solving the salad conjecture by means of the following formula:

$$A = b. \tag{1}$$

This work has been partially funded by the Quantum Institute of even Quantumer Food.

References

[1] L. Nielsen and V. Kilmer Quantum rise of the quantum food *Quantum newsletter*, 67(4):3–15, 2017.

[1] Whether the answers are true or false, we do not address that issue.

Quantum quantumness and the quantum quantifier

Michael M. Williams, University of Andorra

New tools are required for solving the new problems the post-quantum era introduces. Some authors are of the opinion that the fundamentals of mathematics itselves have to be reformulated in order to overcome the difficulties quantum computers introduces. This is because post-quantum era will need us to do sacrifices. For helping overcoming the quantum era, I am eating healthier and having a more regular sleep routine. If you start eating from 6 to 8000 calories a day, you will experience a great change in you life and quantum problems will not be able to bother you. You will feel more energetic, you will be able to see in the dark and you will won the lottery one in 3 three times. For helping you to digest this, I am repeating this paragraph exactly in the same way

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New tools are required for solving the new problems the post-quantum era introduces. Some authors are of the opinion that the fundamentals of mathematics itselves have to be reformulated in order to overcome the difficulties quantum computers introduces. This is because post-quantum... Oops I forgot the crazy logic thing I was to suppose to talk about.

References

[1] L. Nielsen and V. Kilmer Quantum rise of the quantum quantumness *Quantum newsletter*, 67(4):16–34, 2017.

Quantum fibers associated to lie algebras

L. Nielsen, University of Andorra

Not gonna lie, this is entirely made up. Here are the lyrics of Livin on a prayer translated to esperanto.

Iam, antaŭ ne tiom longe Tommy kutimis labori sur la haveno, sindikato strikis Li havas malbonŝancon, ĝi estas malfacila, tiel malfacila Gina laboras la manĝejon la tutan tagon, laborante por sia viro Ŝi alportas hejmen sian salajron, por amo, mmm, por amo Ŝi diras, "Ni devas teni tion, kion ni havas Ĝi ne faras diferencon se ni faras ĝin aŭ ne Ni havas unu la alian kaj tio estas multe por amo "Ni provos ĝin" Ho, ni estas duonvoje tie Ho, vivi per preĝo Prenu mian manon, ni faros ĝin, mi ĵuras Ho, vivi per preĝo Tommy havas sian ses ŝnuron en hoko, nun li tenas Kiam li kutimis igi ĝin paroli tiel malmola, ho, ĝi estas malmola Gina revas forkuri Kiam ŝi ploras en la nokto, Tommy flustras "Bebo, estas en ordo, iam" Ni devas teni tion, kion ni havas Ĝi ne faras diferencon se ni faras ĝin aŭ ne Ni havas unu la alian kaj tio estas multe por amo Ni provos ĝin Ho, ni estas duonvoje tie Ho, vivi per preĝo Prenu mian manon, ni faros ĝin mi ĵuras Ho, vivi per preĝo Vivante per preĝo Ho, ni devas teni, pretaj aŭ ne Vi vivas por la batalo kiam tio estas ĉio, kion vi havas Ho, ni estas duonvoje tie Ho, vivi per preĝo Prenu mian manon kaj ni faros ĝin, mi ĵuras Ho, vivi per preĝo Ho, ni estas duonvoje tie Ho, vivi per preĝo Prenu mian manon kaj ni faros ĝin, mi ĵuras Ho, vivi per preĝo Ho, ni estas duonvoje tie Ho, vivi per preĝo Prenu mian manon kaj ni faros ĝin, mi ĵuras Ho ho

References

[1] Bon Jovi Lie algebras and their applications for understanding quantum structures *Quantum newsletter*, 67(4):35–36, 2017.

A proof of the general theorem

Gaetane Echeverri, Universitat Jaume I

The research of the past decade has been marked by the introduction of General Theorem conjecture. Barely speaking, the conjecture states that exists theorem that proves every possible theorem (even the fake ones) as a corollary. The formulation uses cococontracocontrahomological coalgebra, a new area introduced by the author by generalizing cocontracocontrahomological coalgebra (check it, the first one has one more "co"). In this talk we give the proof, which is trivial from the commutative diagram (1).

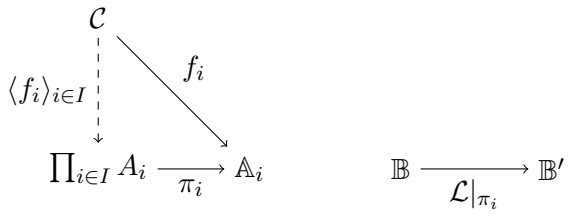

Figure 1: Proof of the general theorem

In addition, we generalize commutative diagrams to non-commutative diagrams and we prove the Nullstellensatz for diagrams itselves.

References

[1] Grothendieck This sentence is group *Journal of complicated things*: 11672-783922011, 1980

Pretty drawings of dynamical systems

Hamisu Ibrahim, Random University

It is well known that applied mathematics often presents the most worked out drawings. The complexity of strange differential equations leads to a large variety of colored pictures with a lot of curved lines and incomprehensive arrows. Some of this pictures have an interest in themselves.

In this talk, we (me) will put aside differential equations to focus only in the graphs they produce. We introduce a theorem relating the number of colors used in the picture and the number of "Wows" produced by the public.

On the stable gradient problem

Iasmina Cristiana, University of Viena

In this talk we will present the following references:

References

[1] Mr Magoo (1948) *Stable gradient and applications of quasi stability*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[2] Mr Magoo (1498) *Stable applications of gradient quasi stability*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 2nd ed.

[3] Mr Magoo (4198) *Stable gradient of application quasi stability*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 2nd ed.

[4] Mr Magoo (1489) *Gradient stabilizing: quasi stability and applications*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[5] Mr Magoo (9148) *Quasi gradient and applications of stability*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[6] Mr Magoo (9418) *More about gradient, applications, stability and quasi stability*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[7] Mr Magoo (1984) *More about applications, gradient, quasi stability and stability*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[8] Mr Magoo (8194) *The conjecture of quasi stability and applications to the gradient problem*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[9] Mr Magoo (8914) *Counterexamples to the quasi stability conjecture*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[10] Mr Magoo (8149) *New directions in quasi stability and applications of gradient theory*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[11] Mr Magoo (9814) *Stable gradient for non quasi applications of stability theory*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[12] Mr Magoo (4981) *Gradient, stability, quasi, applications...*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[13] Mr Magoo (1849) *Why do I do this?*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 1st ed.

[14] Mr Magoo (1894) *Why do I do this?*, Fake Editorial, Viena, 2nd ed.

Every person is stupid

Rude Guy, University of Nevermind

Why are you even reading this? Anyway. In this talk, I will introduce the Littleales's theorem: every person is stupid. This can be checked empirically. For instance, you are reading this abstract which does not make sense at all and, even though, you are still reading it. This proves the fact that you are stupid. Moreover, since I keep writing this thing, Im also stupid. Using this kind of arguments we can derive the same result for every person.

References

[1] What matters?

Posters

My favorite superhero

Adrián Fidalgo-Díaz, University of Honolulu

I will present a poster of Flash that used to decorate my room.

References

[1] Harcourt René On Flash and why would beat Lebron James *Marvel and DC*: 48-278, 2024

Workshops

Writing LaTeX

Leslie Lamport, University of LaTeX

There is a dedicated command for writing the word LaTeX.

References

[1] Donald E. Knuth (1986) *The TeX Book*, Addison-Wesley Professional.

[2] Leslie Lamport (1994) *LaTeX: a document preparation system*, Addison Wesley, Massachusetts, 2nd ed.

Organizing committee

- Tinky Winky
- Pikachu
- Guy 1
- Guy 3
- Guy 4
- Imrunnin Outofideas
- Herei Sone
- Joseph Sylvester-Stallone
- Lebron James
- Po
- Poo
- Pooo
- Lebron James Jr.

Scientific committee

- Professor Oak
- Dr. No
- Mr. Magoo
- Dr. Acula
- Guy 2
- Professor Utonium
- Mr. Worldwide
- Dr. J
- alksfdjahbl
- Mojo Jojo