

# The Hundred Greatest Theorems

The millenium seemed to spur a lot of people to compile "Top 100" or "Best 100" lists of many things, including [movies](#) (by the American Film Institute) and [books](#) (by the Modern Library). Mathematicians were not immune, and at a mathematics conference in July, 1999, Paul and Jack Abad presented their list of "The Hundred Greatest Theorems." Their ranking is based on the following criteria: "the place the theorem holds in the literature, the quality of the proof, and the unexpectedness of the result."

The list is of course as arbitrary as the movie and book list, but the theorems here are all certainly worthy results. I hope to over time include links to the proofs of them all; for now, you'll have to content yourself with the list itself and the biographies of the principals.

1	<a href="#">The Irrationality of the Square Root of 2</a>	<a href="#">Pythagoras</a> and his school	500 B.C.
2	<a href="#">Fundamental Theorem of Algebra</a>	<a href="#">Karl Frederich Gauss</a>	1799
3	<a href="#">The Denumerability of the Rational Numbers</a>	<a href="#">Georg Cantor</a>	1867
4	<a href="#">Pythagorean Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Pythagoras</a> and his school	500 B.C.
5	<a href="#">Prime Number Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Jacques Hadamard</a> and <a href="#">Charles-Jean de la Vallee Poussin</a> (separately)	1896
6	<a href="#">Godel's Incompleteness Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Kurt Godel</a>	1931
7	<a href="#">Law of Quadratic Reciprocity</a>	<a href="#">Karl Frederich Gauss</a>	1801
8	The Impossibility of <a href="#">Trisecting the Angle</a> and <a href="#">Doubling the Cube</a>	<a href="#">Pierre Wantzel</a>	1837
9	<a href="#">The Area of a Circle</a>	<a href="#">Archimedes</a>	225 B.C.
10	<a href="#">Euler's Generalization</a> of Fermat's Little Theorem (Fermat's Little Theorem)	<a href="#">Leonhard Euler</a> ( <a href="#">Pierre de Fermat</a> )	1760 (1640)
11	<a href="#">The Infinitude of Primes</a>	<a href="#">Euclid</a>	300 B.C.
12	<a href="#">The Independence of the Parallel Postulate</a>	<a href="#">Karl Frederich Gauss</a> , <a href="#">Janos Bolyai</a> , <a href="#">Nikolai Lobachevsky</a> , <a href="#">G.F. Bernhard Riemann</a> collectively	1870-1880
13	<a href="#">Polyhedron Formula</a>	<a href="#">Leonhard Euler</a>	1751
14	Euler's Summation of $1 + (1/2)^2 + (1/3)^2 + \dots$ (the <a href="#">Basel Problem</a> ).	<a href="#">Leonhard Euler</a>	1734
15	<a href="#">Fundamental Theorem of Integral Calculus</a>	<a href="#">Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz</a>	1686
16	<a href="#">Insolvability of General Higher Degree Equations</a>	<a href="#">Niels Henrik Abel</a>	1824
17	<a href="#">DeMoivre's Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Abraham DeMoivre</a>	1730
18	<a href="#">Liouville's Theorem and the Construction of Transcendental Numbers</a>	<a href="#">Joseph Liouville</a>	1844
19	<a href="#">Four Squares Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Joseph-Louis Lagrange</a>	1770
20	<a href="#">Primes that Equal to the Sum of Two Squares</a> (Genus theorem)	?	?
21	<a href="#">Green's Theorem</a>	<a href="#">George Green</a>	1828
22	<a href="#">The Non-Denumerability of the Continuum</a>	<a href="#">Georg Cantor</a>	1874
23	<a href="#">Formula for Pythagorean Triples</a>	<a href="#">Euclid</a>	300 B.C.
24	<a href="#">The Undecidability of the Continuum Hypothesis</a>	<a href="#">Paul Cohen</a>	1963
25	<a href="#">Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem</a>	?	?
26	<a href="#">Leibniz's Series for Pi</a>	<a href="#">Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz</a>	1674
27	Sum of the Angles of a Triangle	<a href="#">Euclid</a>	300 B.C.
28	<a href="#">Pascal's Hexagon Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Blaise Pascal</a>	1640

29	<a href="#">Feuerbach's Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Karl Wilhelm Feuerbach</a>	1822
30	<a href="#">The Ballot Problem</a>	<a href="#">J.L.F. Bertrand</a>	1887
31	<a href="#">Ramsey's Theorem</a>	<a href="#">F.P. Ramsey</a>	1930
32	<a href="#">The Four Color Problem</a>	Kenneth Appel and Wolfgang Haken	1976
33	<a href="#">Fermat's Last Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Andrew Wiles</a>	1993
34	<a href="#">Divergence of the Harmonic Series</a>	<a href="#">Nicole Oresme</a>	1350
35	Taylor's Theorem	<a href="#">Brook Taylor</a>	1715
36	<a href="#">Brouwer Fixed Point Theorem</a>	<a href="#">L.E.J. Brouwer</a>	1910
37	<a href="#">The Solution of a Cubic</a>	<a href="#">Scipione Del Ferro</a>	1500
38	Arithmetic Mean/Geometric Mean (Proof by Backward Induction)  (Polya Proof)	<a href="#">Augustin-Louis Cauchy</a>  <a href="#">George Polya</a>	?  ?
39	<a href="#">Solutions to Pell's Equation</a>	<a href="#">Leonhard Euler</a>	1759
40	<a href="#">Minkowski's Fundamental Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Hermann Minkowski</a>	1896
41	Puiseux's Theorem	<a href="#">Victor Puiseux</a> (based on a discovery of <a href="#">Isaac Newton</a> of 1671)	1850
42	Sum of the Reciprocals of the Triangular Numbers	<a href="#">Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz</a>	1672
43	<a href="#">The Isoperimetric Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Jacob Steiner</a>	1838
44	<a href="#">The Binomial Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Isaac Newton</a>	1665
45	The Partition Theorem	<a href="#">Leonhard Euler</a>	1740
46	<a href="#">The Solution of the General Quartic Equation</a>	<a href="#">Lodovico Ferrari</a>	1545
47	The Central Limit Theorem	?	?
48	<a href="#">Dirichlet's Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Peter Lejune Dirichlet</a>	1837
49	The Cayley-Hamilton Theorem	<a href="#">Arthur Cayley</a>	1858
50	<a href="#">The Number of Platonic Solids</a>	<a href="#">Theaetetus</a>	400 B.C.
51	Wilson's Theorem	<a href="#">Joseph-Louis Lagrange</a>	1773
52	The Number of Subsets of a Set	?	?
53	Pi is Transcendental	<a href="#">Ferdinand Lindemann</a>	1882
54	Konigsberg Bridges Problem	<a href="#">Leonhard Euler</a>	1736
55	Product of Segments of Chords	<a href="#">Euclid</a>	300 B.C.
56	The Hermite-Lindemann Transcendence Theorem	<a href="#">Ferdinand Lindemann</a>	1882
57	Heron's Formula	<a href="#">Heron of Alexandria</a>	75
58	Formula for the Number of Combinations	?	?
59	The Laws of Large Numbers	<many>	<many>
60	<a href="#">Bezout's Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Etienne Bezout</a>	?
61	Theorem of Ceva	<a href="#">Giovanni Ceva</a>	1678
62	Fair Games Theorem	?	?
63	<a href="#">Cantor's Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Georg Cantor</a>	1891
64	<a href="#">L'Hopital's Rule</a>	<a href="#">John Bernoulli</a>	1696?
65	Isosceles Triangle Theorem	<a href="#">Euclid</a>	300 B.C.
66	Sum of a Geometric Series	<a href="#">Archimedes</a>	260 B.C.?

67	e is Transcendental	<a href="#">Charles Hermite</a>	1873
68	Sum of an arithmetic series	Babylonians	1700 B.C.
69	Greatest Common Divisor Algorithm	<a href="#">Euclid</a>	300 B.C.
70	The Perfect Number Theorem	<a href="#">Euclid</a>	300 B.C.
71	Order of a Subgroup	<a href="#">Joseph-Louis Lagrange</a>	1802
72	Sylow's Theorem	<a href="#">Ludwig Sylow</a>	1870
73	Ascending or Descending Sequences	<a href="#">Paul Erdos</a> and G. Szekeres	1935
74	The Principle of Mathematical Induction	<a href="#">Levi ben Gerson</a>	1321
75	The Mean Value Theorem	<a href="#">Augustine-Louis Cauchy</a>	1823
76	Fourier Series	<a href="#">Joseph Fourier</a>	1811
77	Sum of kth powers	<a href="#">Jakob Bernouilli</a>	1713
78	The Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality	<a href="#">Augustine-Louis Cauchy</a>	1814?
79	The Intermediate Value Theorem	<a href="#">Augustine-Louis Cauchy</a>	1821
80	The Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic	<a href="#">Euclid</a>	300 B.C.
81	Divergence of the Prime Reciprocal Series	<a href="#">Leonhard Euler</a>	1734?
82	Dissection of Cubes (J.E. Littlewood's elegant proof)	R.L. Brooks	1940
83	The Friendship Theorem	<a href="#">Paul Erdos</a> , Alfred Renyi, Vera Sos	1966
84	<a href="#">Morley's Theorem</a>	<a href="#">Frank Morley</a>	1899
85	Divisibility by 3 Rule	?	?
86	Lebesgue Measure and Integration	<a href="#">Henri Lebesgue</a>	1902
87	Desargues's Theorem	<a href="#">Gerard Desargues</a>	1650
88	<a href="#">Derangements Formula</a>	?	?
89	The Factor and Remainder Theorems	?	?
90	Stirling's Formula	<a href="#">James Stirling</a>	1730
91	The Triangle Inequality	?	?
92	<a href="#">Pick's Theorem</a>	George Pick	1899
93	<a href="#">The Birthday Problem</a>	?	?
94	The Law of Cosines	<a href="#">Francois Viete</a>	1579
95	Ptolemy's Theorem	<a href="#">Ptolemy</a>	120?
96	Principle of Inclusion/Exclusion	?	?
97	Cramer's Rule	<a href="#">Gabriel Cramer</a>	1750
98	Bertrand's Postulate	<a href="#">J.L.F. Bertrand</a>	1860?
99	<a href="#">Buffon Needle Problem</a>	<a href="#">Comte de Buffon</a>	1733
100	<a href="#">Descartes Rule of Signs</a>	<a href="#">Rene Descartes</a>	1637