= 13 + 123 =
93 + 103 .
Generalizations of this idea have created the notion of " taxicab numbers " .

= = Other mathematicians ' views of Ramanujan = =

Hardy said : " He combined a power of generalization , a feeling for form , and a capacity for rapid modification of his hypotheses , that were often really startling , and made him , in his own peculiar field , without a rival in his day . The limitations of his knowledge were as startling as its profundity . Here was a man who could work out modular equations and theorems ... to orders unheard of , whose mastery of continued fractions was ... beyond that of any mathematician in the world , who had found for himself the functional equation of the zeta function and the dominant terms of many of the most famous problems in the analytic theory of numbers ; and yet he had never heard of a doubly periodic function or of Cauchy 's theorem , and had indeed but the vaguest idea of what a function of a complex variable was ... " . When asked about the methods Ramanujan employed to arrive at his solutions , Hardy said that they were " arrived at by a process of mingled argument , intuition , and induction , of which he was entirely unable to give any coherent account . " He also stated that he had " never met his equal , and can compare him only with Euler or Jacobi . "
K. Srinivasa Rao has said , " As for his place in the world of Mathematics , we quote Bruce C. Berndt : ' Paul Erd?s has passed on to us Hardy 's personal ratings of mathematicians . Suppose that we rate mathematicians on the basis of pure talent on a scale from 0 to 100 , Hardy gave himself a score of 25 , J.E. Littlewood 30 , David Hilbert 80 and Ramanujan 100 . ' "
During a lecture at IIT Madras in May 2011 , Berndt stated that over the last 40 years , as nearly all of Ramanujan 's theorems have been proven right , there had been greater appreciation of Ramanujan 's work and brilliance , and that Ramanujan 's work was now pervading many areas of modern mathematics and physics .
In his book Scientific Edge , the physicist Jayant Narlikar spoke of " Srinivasa Ramanujan , discovered by the Cambridge mathematician Hardy , whose great mathematical findings were beginning to be appreciated from 1915 to 1919 . His achievements were to be fully understood much later , well after his untimely death in 1920 . For example , his work on the highly composite numbers (numbers with a large number of factors) started a whole new line of investigations in the theory of such numbers . "
During his lifelong mission in educating and propagating mathematics among the school children in India , Nigeria and elsewhere , P.K. Srinivasan has continually introduced Ramanujan 's mathematical works .

= = Posthumous recognition = =

Ramanujan 's home state of Tamil Nadu celebrates 22 December (Ramanujan 's birthday) as ' State IT Day ' . A stamp picturing Ramanujan was released by the Government of India in 1962 ? the 75th anniversary of Ramanujan 's birth ? commemorating his achievements in the field of number theory , and a new design was issued on 26 December 2011 , by the India Post .
Since Ramanujan 's centennial year , his birthday , 22 December , has been annually celebrated as Ramanujan Day by the Government Arts College , Kumbakonam where he studied and at the IIT Madras in Chennai . A prize for young mathematicians from developing countries has been created in Ramanujan 's name by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in cooperation with the International Mathematical Union , which nominate members of the prize committee . The SASTRA University , based in the state of Tamil Nadu in South India , has instituted the SASTRA Ramanujan Prize of $ 10 @,@ 000 to be given annually to a mathematician not exceeding the age of 32 for outstanding contributions in an area of mathematics influenced by Ramanujan . Vasavi College of Engineering named its Department of Computer Science and Information Technology " Ramanujan Block " .
In 2011 , on the 125th anniversary of his birth , the Indian Government declared that 22 December

will be celebrated every year as National Mathematics Day . Then Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh also declared that the year 2012 would be celebrated as the National Mathematics Year .

= = In media = =

The thriller novel The Steradian Trail by M N Krish weaves Ramanujan and his accidental discovery into its plot connecting religion , mathematics , finance and economics .

Ramanujan , an Indo @-@ British collaboration film , chronicling the life of Ramanujan , was released in 2014 by the independent film company Camphor Cinema . The cast and crew include director Gnana Rajasekaran , cinematographer Sunny Joseph and editor B. Lenin . Popular Indian and English stars Abhinay Vaddi , Suhasini Maniratnam , Bhama , Kevin McGowan and Michael Lieber star in pivotal roles .

The Man Who Knew Infinity is a film based on the book The Man Who Knew Infinity : A Life of the Genius Ramanujan by Robert Kanigel . In the film , Ramanujan is portrayed by British actor Dev Patel .

A play , First Class Man by Alter Ego Productions , was based on David Freeman 's First Class Man . The play is centred around Ramanujan and his complex and dysfunctional relationship with Hardy . On 16 October 2011 , it was announced that Roger Spottiswoode , best known for his James Bond film Tomorrow Never Dies , is working on the film version , starring actor Siddharth . Like the book and play it is also titled The First Class Man .

A Disappearing Number is a recent British stage production by the company Complicite that explores the relationship between Hardy and Ramanujan .

The novel The Indian Clerk by David Leavitt explores in fiction the events following Ramanujan 's letter to Hardy .

Google honoured him on his 125th birth anniversary by replacing its logo with a doodle on its home page .

Ramanujan was mentioned in the 1997 film Good Will Hunting , in a scene where professor Gerald Lambeau (Stellan Skarsgard) explains to Sean Maguire (Robin Williams) the genius of Will Hunting (Matt Damon) by comparing him to Ramanujan .

On 22 March 1988 , the PBS Series Nova aired a documentary about Ramanujan , " The Man Who Loved Numbers " (Season 15 , Episode 19) .

= = Selected publications by Ramanujan = =

= = Selected publications about Ramanujan and his work = =

= = = Media links = = =

Biswas , Soutik (16 March 2006) . " Film to celebrate mathematics genius " . BBC . Retrieved 24 August 2006 .

Feature Film on Mathematics Genius Ramanujan by Dev Benegal and Stephen Fry

BBC radio programme about Ramanujan ? episode 5

A biographical song about Ramanujan 's life

= = = Biographical links = = =

Srinivasa Ramanujan at the Mathematics Genealogy Project

O 'Connor , John J. ; Robertson , Edmund F. , " Srinivasa Ramanujan " , MacTutor History of Mathematics archive , University of St Andrews .

Weisstein , Eric W. , Ramanujan , Srinivasa (1887 ? 1920) from ScienceWorld .

Srinivasa Aiyangar Ramanujan

A short biography of Ramanujan
" Our Devoted Site for Great Mathematical Genius "

= = = Other links = = =

Who Was Ramanujan ?
A Study Group For Mathematics : Srinivasa Ramanujan Iyengar
The Ramanujan Journal ? An international journal devoted to Ramanujan
International Math Union Prizes , including a Ramanujan Prize .
Hindu.com : Norwegian and Indian mathematical geniuses , RAMANUJAN ? Essays and Surveys , Ramanujan 's growing influence , Ramanujan 's mentor
Hindu.com : The sponsor of Ramanujan
Bruce C. Berndt ; Robert A. Rankin (2000) . " The Books Studied by Ramanujan in India " . American Mathematical Monthly (Mathematical Association of America) 107 (7) : 595 ? 601 @.@ doi : 10 @.@ 2307 / 2589114 . JSTOR 2589114 . MR 1786233 .
" Ramanujan 's mock theta function puzzle solved "
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Sample page from the second notebook
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