Paul Erdős

Robert Osburn

University College Dublin

April 5, 2011



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 He travelled from country to country, attending conferences, lectures and visiting fellow mathematics.

► He made important discoveries

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where
$$n! = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdots 2 \cdot 1$$
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- ► Two numbers a and b are *relatively prime* if the largest number that divides both a and b is 1.
- ▶ We have that 2 and 105

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- ► Two numbers a and b are relatively prime if the largest number that divides both a and b is 1.
- ▶ We have that 2 and $105 = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$ are relatively prime,

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- ▶ Two numbers a and b are relatively prime if the largest number that divides both a and b is 1.
- ▶ We have that 2 and $105 = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$ are relatively prime, but 6 and 105 are not.

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Check out ...

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• "The man who loved only numbers", Paul Hoffman.