

Mathematical Figures

Name	Life Period	Where They Lived	Mathematical Contributions
Pythagoras	570 BC - 495 BC	Greece	Developed the Pythagorean Theorem, which states that in a right triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.
Zeno of Elea	c. 490 BC - c. 430 BC	Greece	Created paradoxes that laid the foundation for the concept of infinity in mathematics.
Aristotle	384 BC - 322 BC	Greece	Developed the concept of deductive reasoning and wrote extensively about mathematics and other fields.
Archimedes	287 BC - 212 BC	Greece	Developed the concept of pi and made significant contributions to geometry and calculus.
Euclid	c. 325 BC - c. 265 BC	Greece	Wrote the "Elements," a mathematical treatise that is still considered a classic today.
Aryabhata	476 AD - 550 AD	India	Developed the concept of zero and introduced the decimal system to the world.
Gerolamo Cardano	1501 - 1576	Italy	Introduced the concept of imaginary numbers to solve equations that had no real solutions.
René Descartes	1596 - 1650	France	Developed the concept of coordinate geometry and made significant contributions to the field of calculus.
John Wallis	1616 - 1703	England	Developed the concept of complex numbers and made significant contributions to the field of algebra.
Leonhard Euler	1707 - 1783	Switzerland	Developed the concept of complex numbers and made significant contributions to the fields of calculus and number theory.