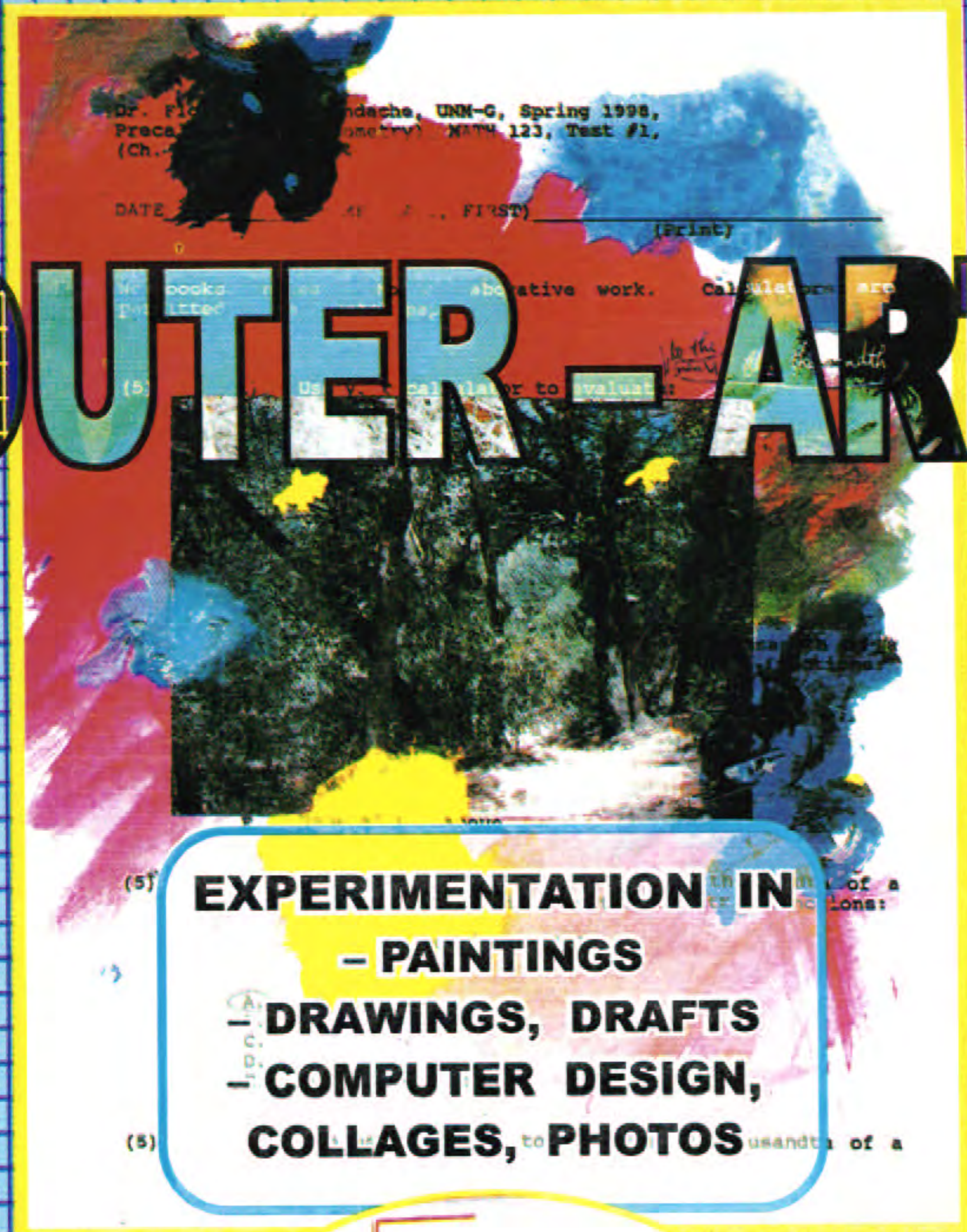


FLORENTIN SMARANDACHE

OUTER-ART



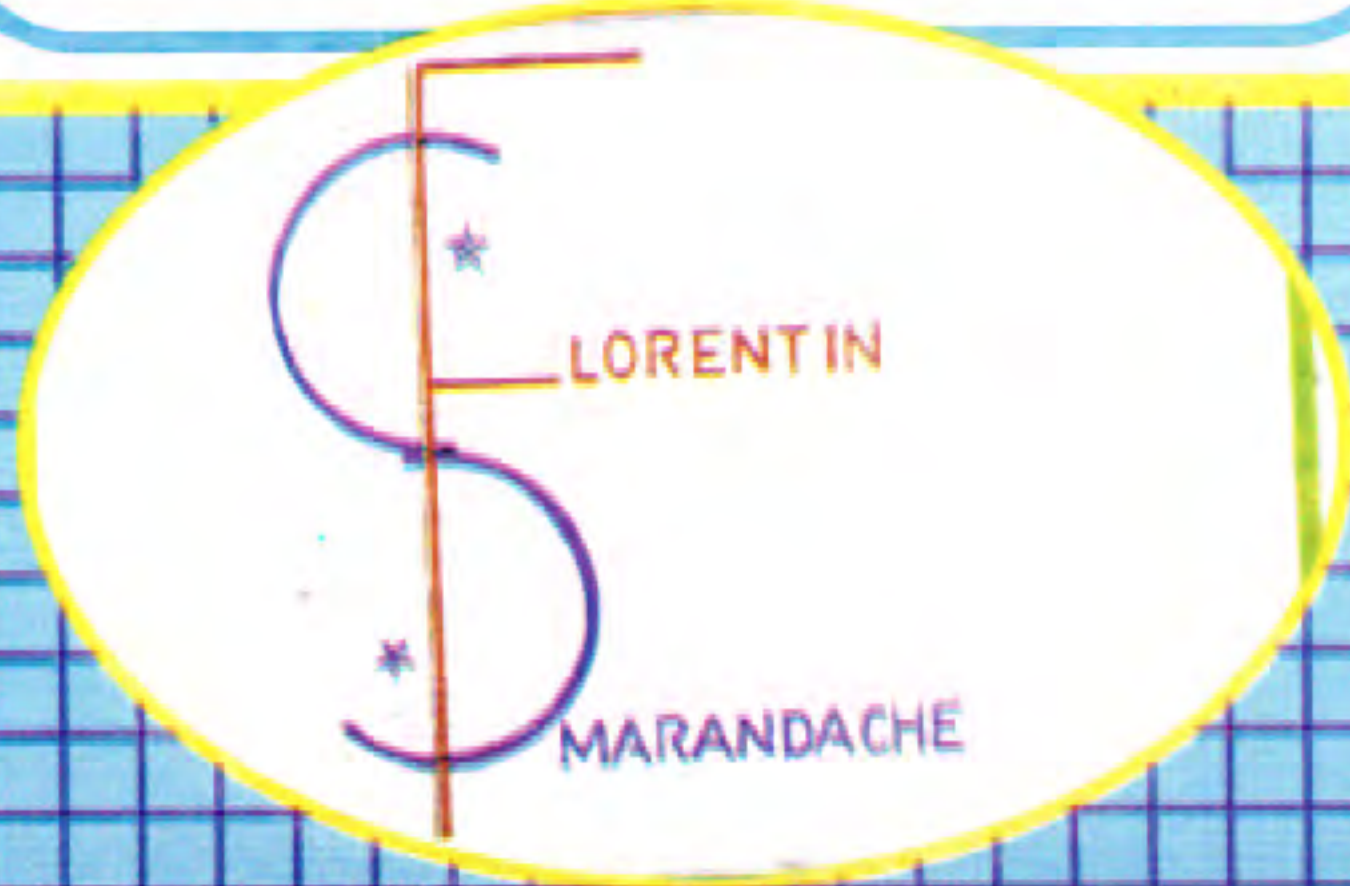
EXPERIMENTATION IN

- PAINTINGS

- DRAWINGS, DRAFTS

- COMPUTER DESIGN,

COLLAGES, PHOTOS



FLORENTIN SMARANDACHE

OUTER - ART

Experimentation in

- paintings
- drawings, drafts
- computer design, collages, photos

100 coloured - 15 black / white pictures

ABADDABA
2000

Ultra - modernism ?

Experimentum crucis.

What follows after post-modernism: ultra-modern art?

I would say **ars gratia ex-artis**, this is to be the state of my “outer art”. **¿ Por qué ? ¡ Por qué no !**

It seems that I am an anti-talent to drawings and paintings in a traditional manner. I even disregard this kind of art, which can easily be replaced by mechanical reproduction.

Therefore, I gathered nearly a quarter of my “anti-art” art-work done in Turkey, USA (here I got in touch with the straight art, in bright basic colors - yellow for the sun, blue for the sky, red for the fire, and black for the night, somehow naive, of Navajo, Zuni, Apache, Hopi and Pima Indian tribes), and Mexico, between 1988 - 2000, in a paradoxist way:

- painting for non-painting's sake
- not drawings, but our every day's scribblings
- painting overlapping another painting
- found art in the wasting basket of the art
- fine ugly art
- para-art and contra-art
- art without art
- scientific art.

All of the above procedures become, after a period of maybe shocking time, ‘normal’ (please read ‘traditional’) art. Which later would be classified, in their turn, as supernuated. And again they come back to life with a “neo” prefix art, because art is cyclic.

Let's catch the paradoxism in art — an avante-garde movement I set up in 1980's, which is focusing on contradictions (art + antiart/nonart), heterogeneity (art + science), innovation (new species of art). Or **savoir faire un chef-d-enon-oeuvre**, which paraphrases a French maxim: to know how to make the unmakeable. Or **ars celare non-artem**, which runs counter a Latin adage.

Let's revolt against petrified “classicized” art, and fight for a New Art World Order. And I would like to end with a Navajo language greeting, to see you next time: HÀ GOONÈH !

The (Non)Artist

ABSTRACT LANDSCAPES











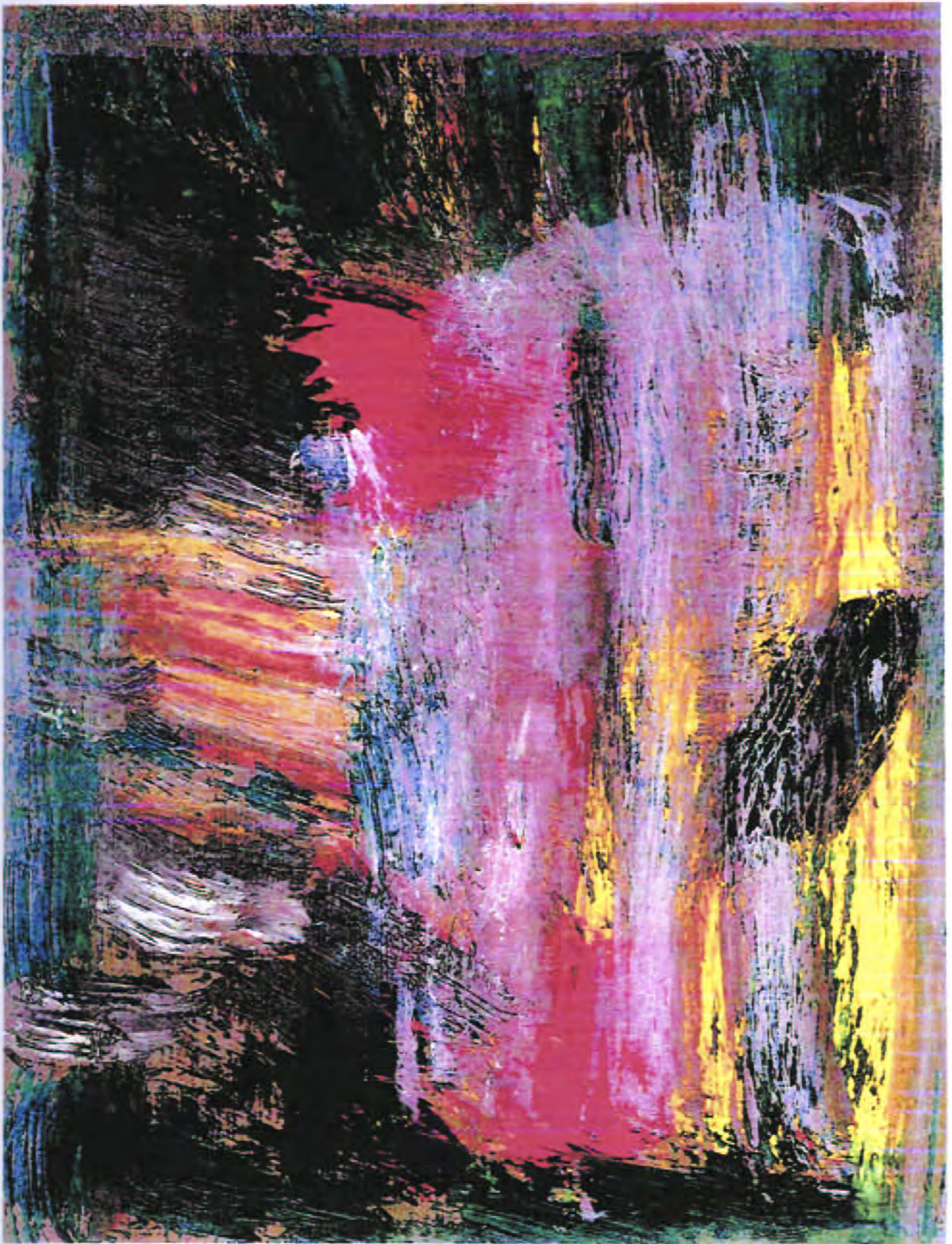












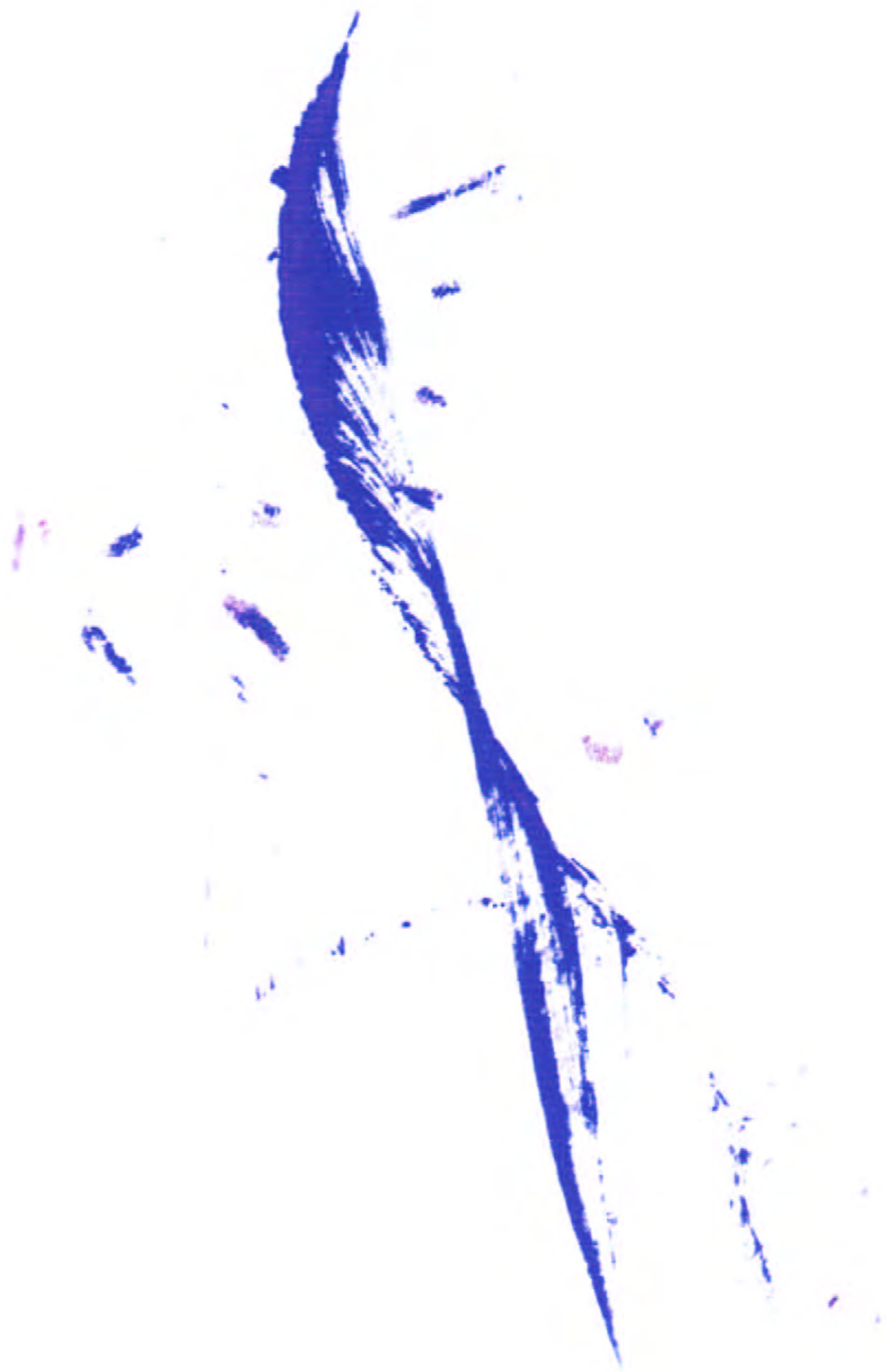




EXTRA - FLOWERS

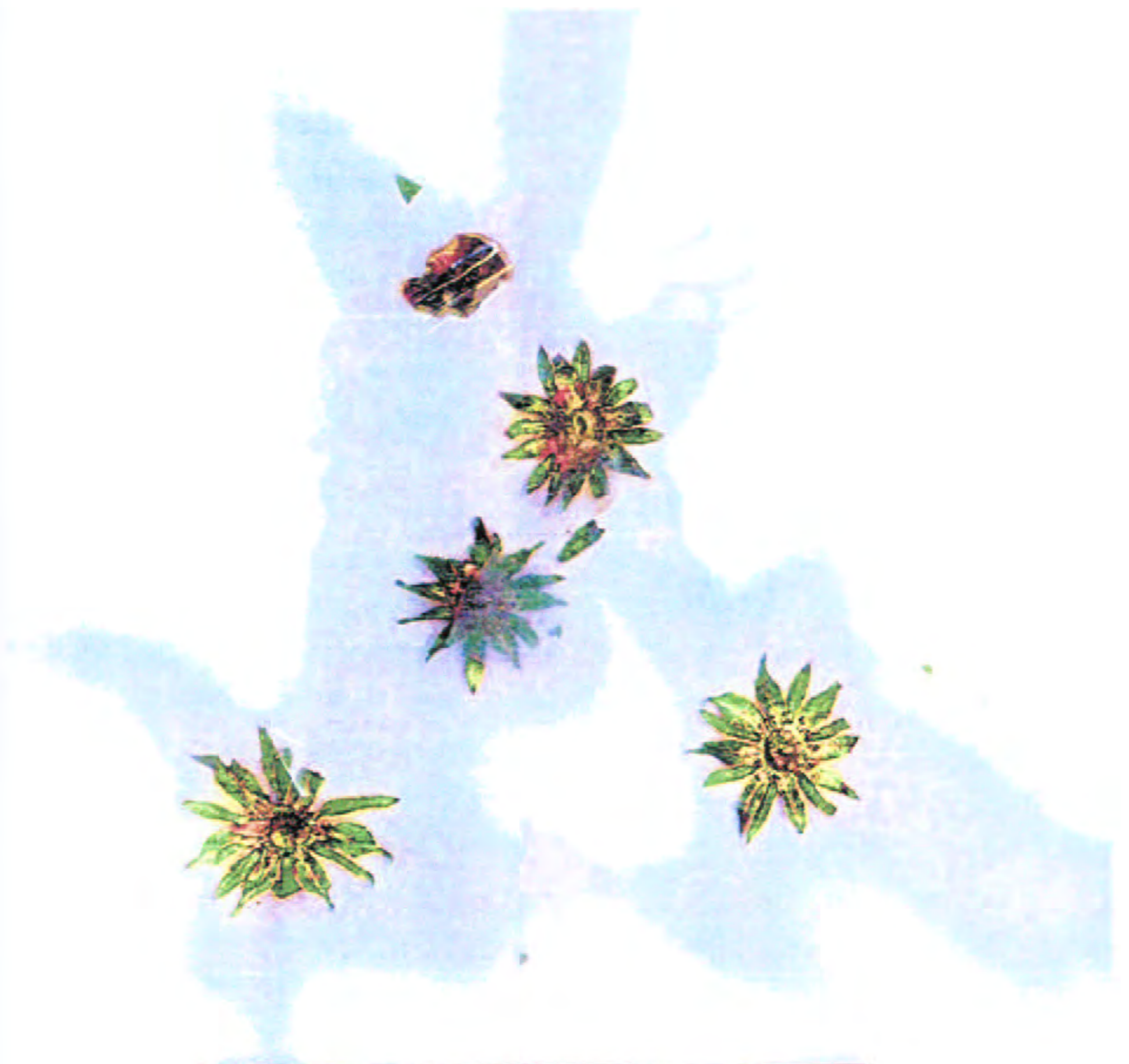




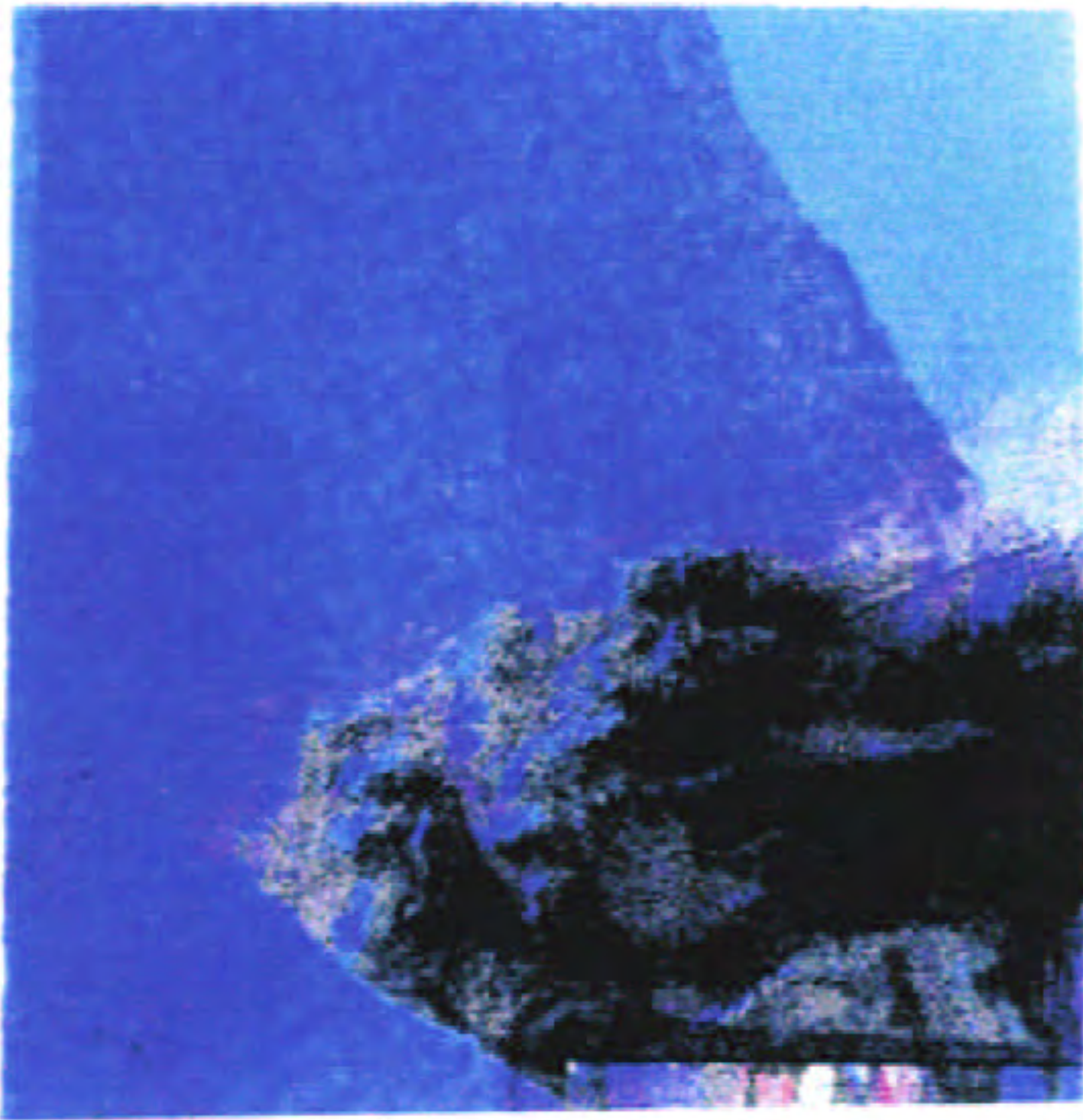


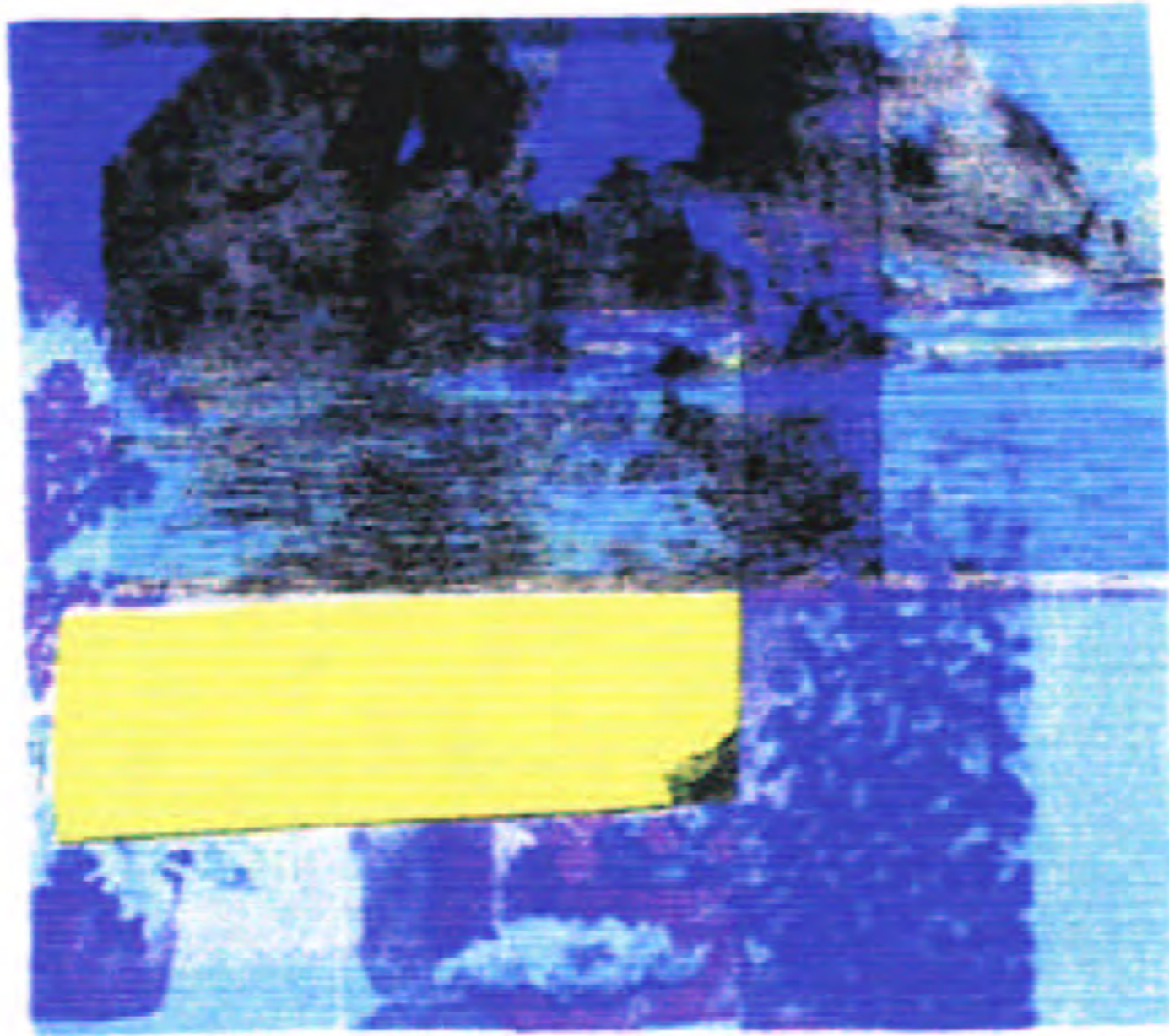




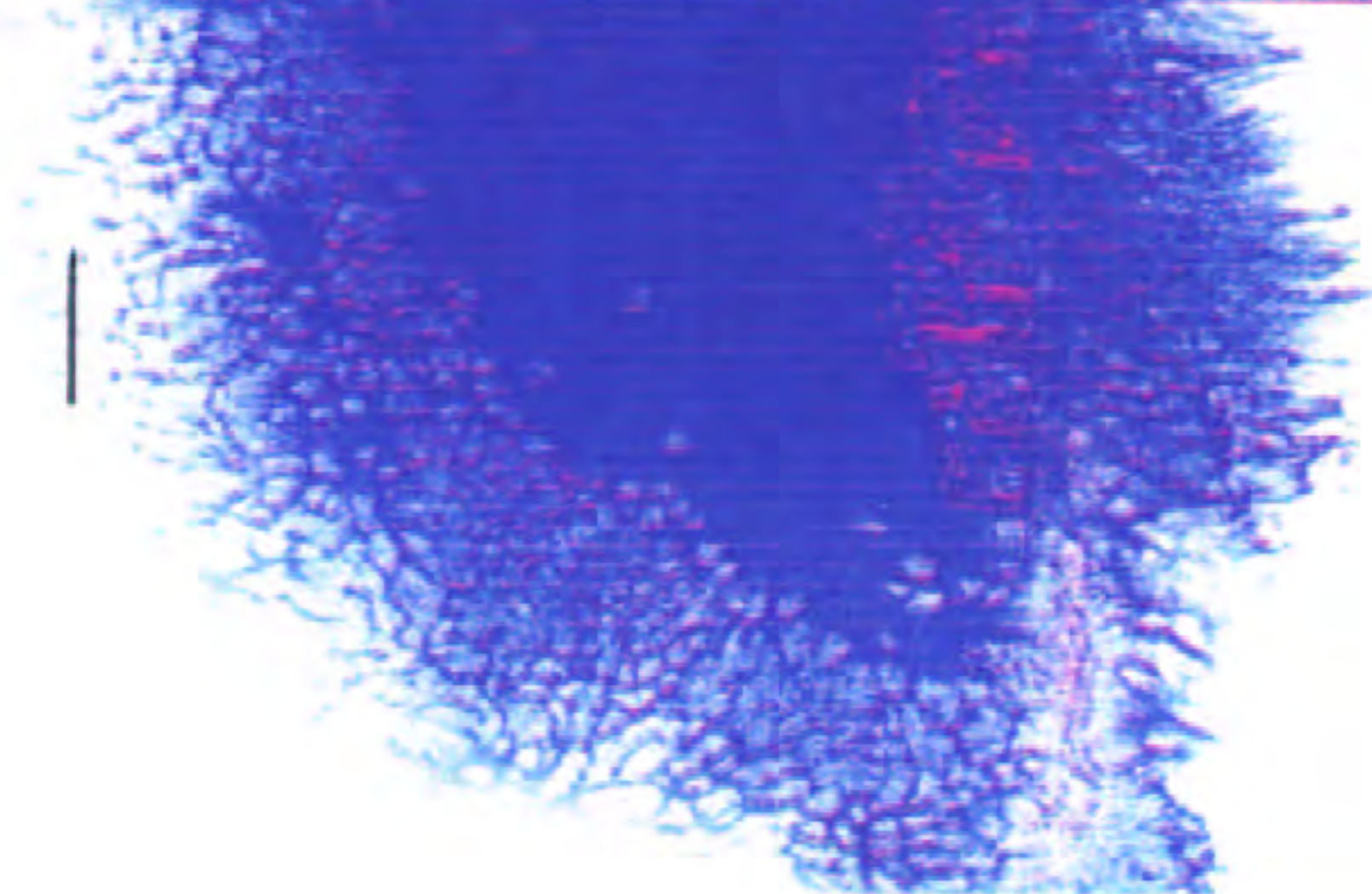


SUBMARINE COUNTER - IMAGES

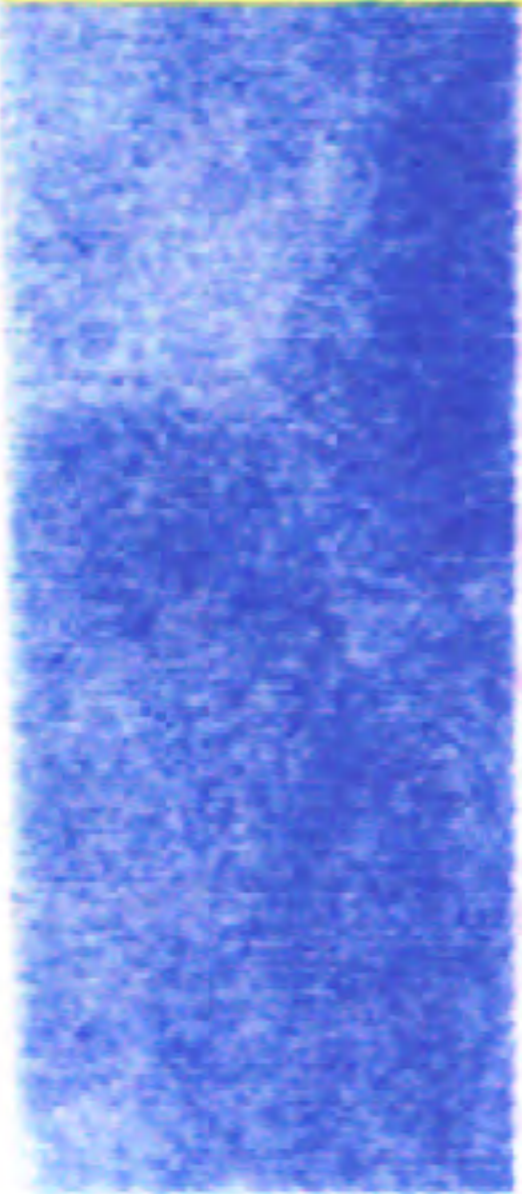
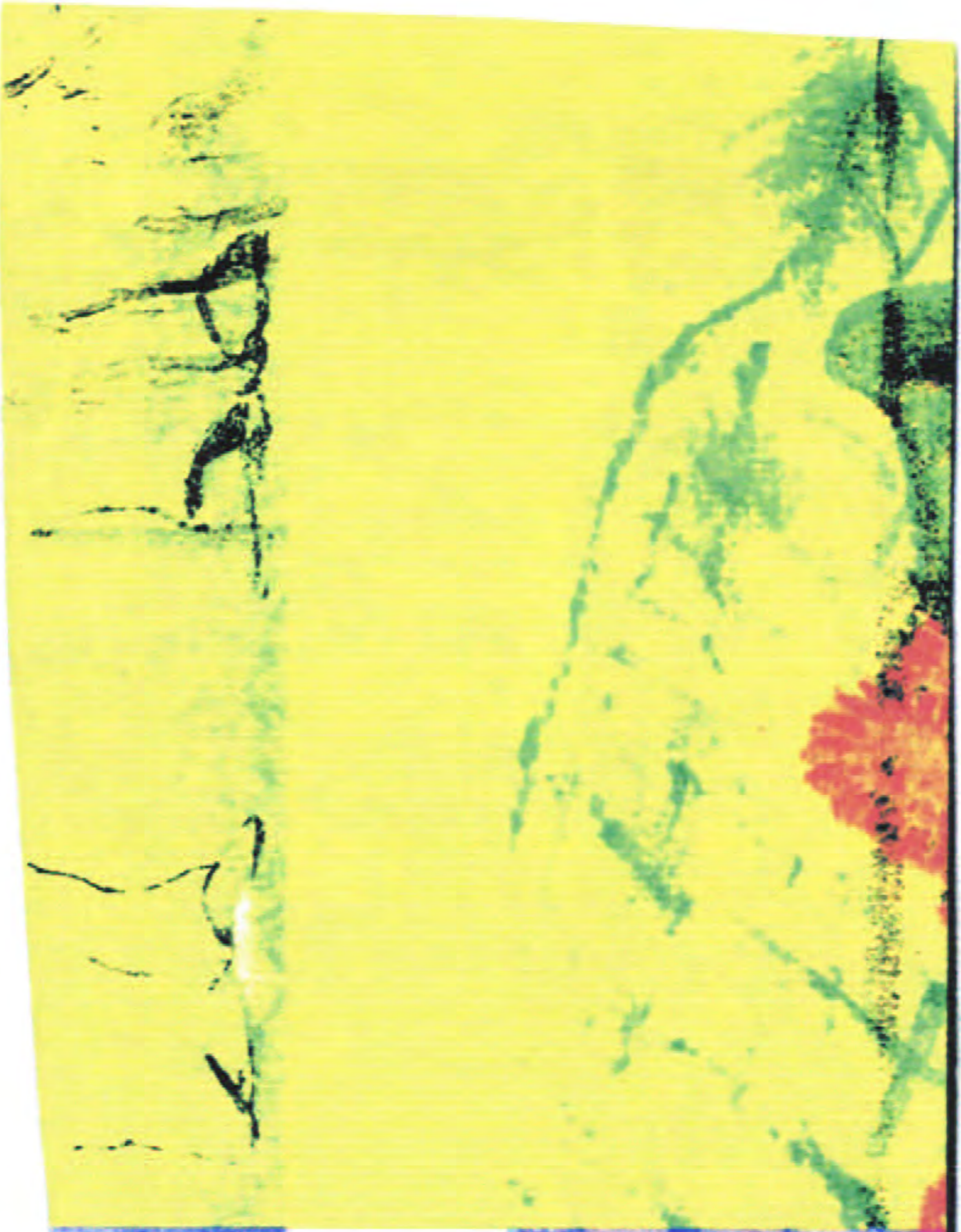




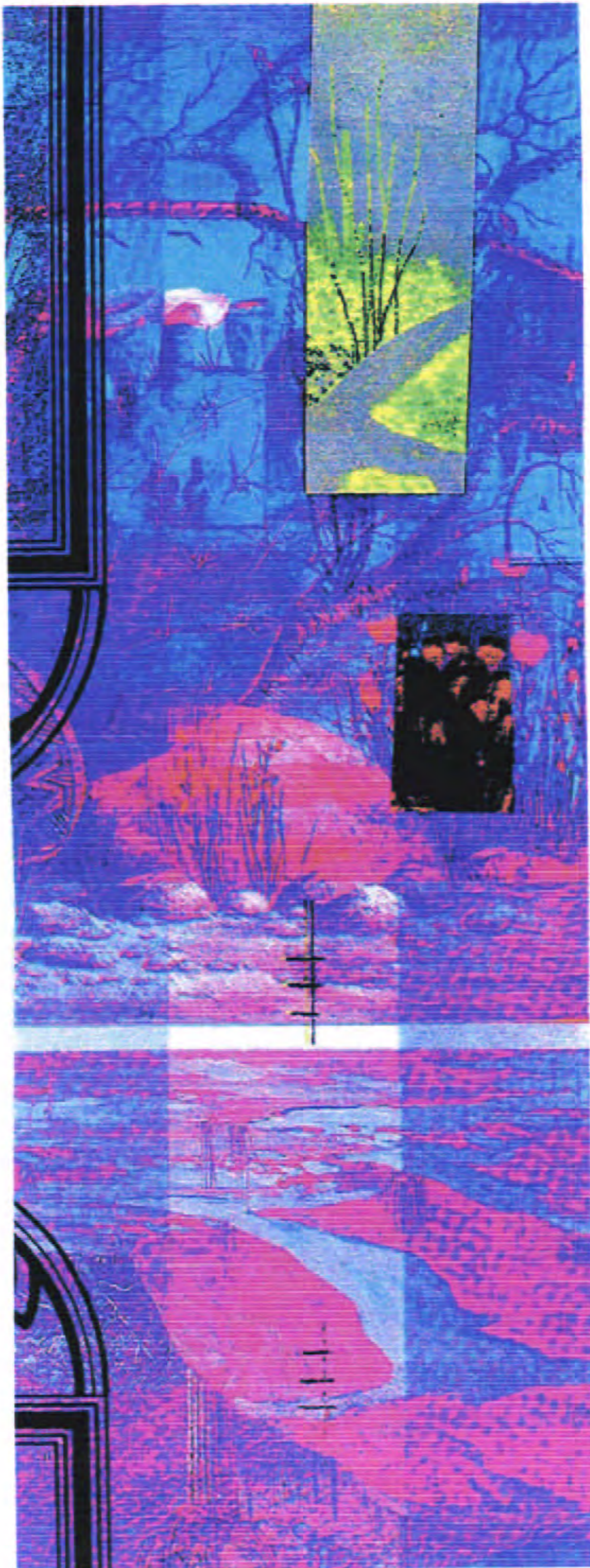
OVERPAINTINGS
(“Kachina, the Great Spirit of Indians”)



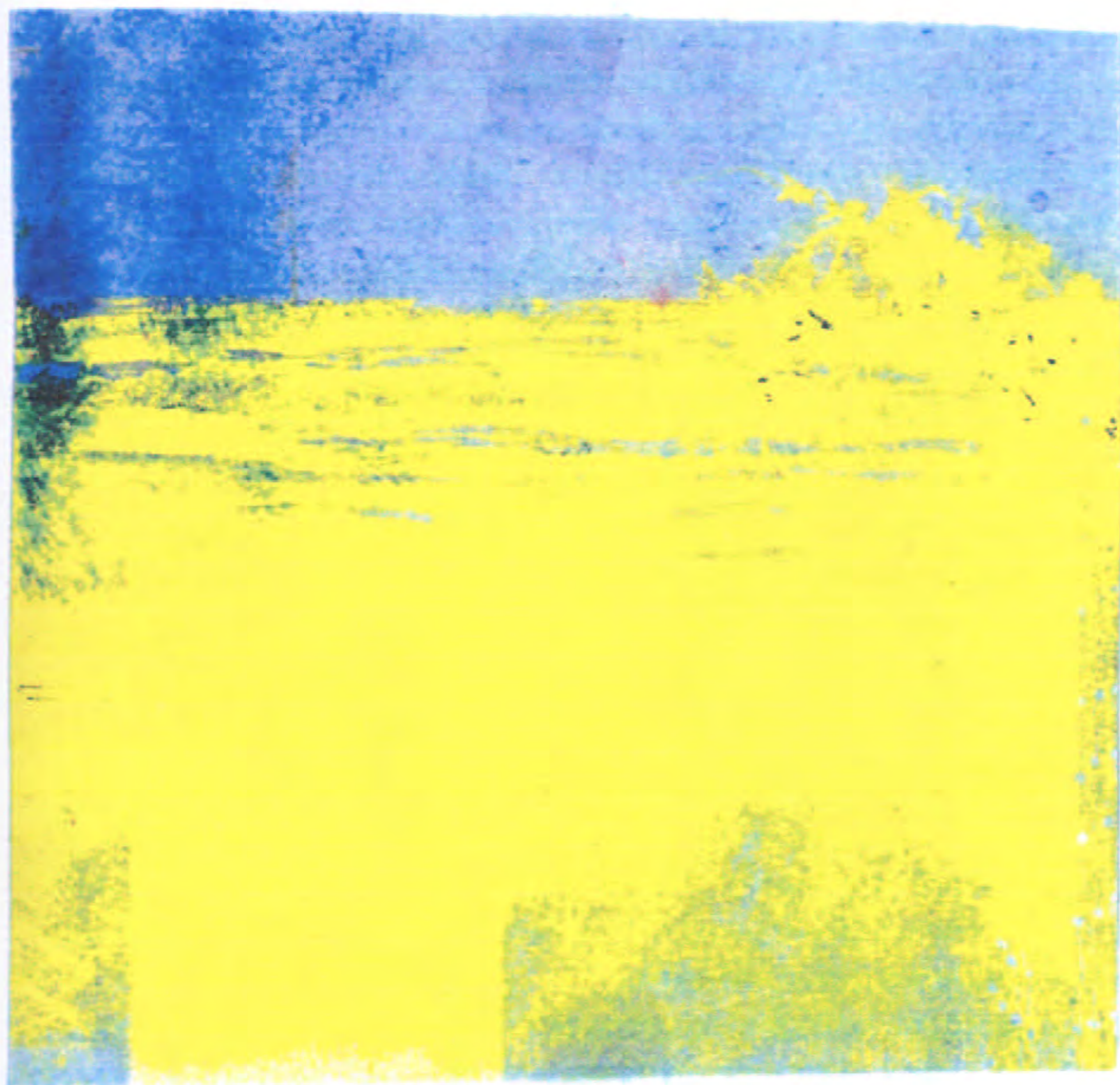




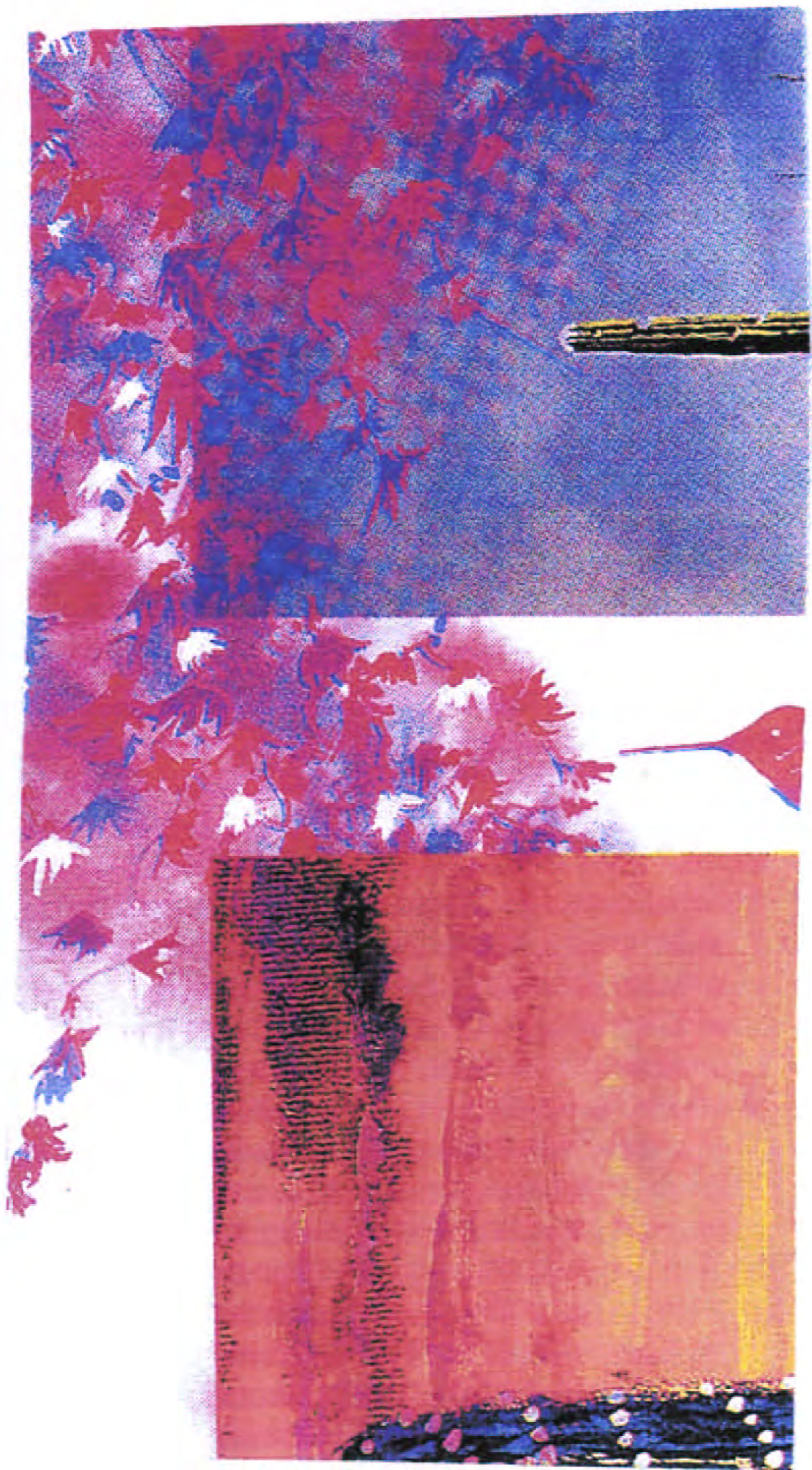






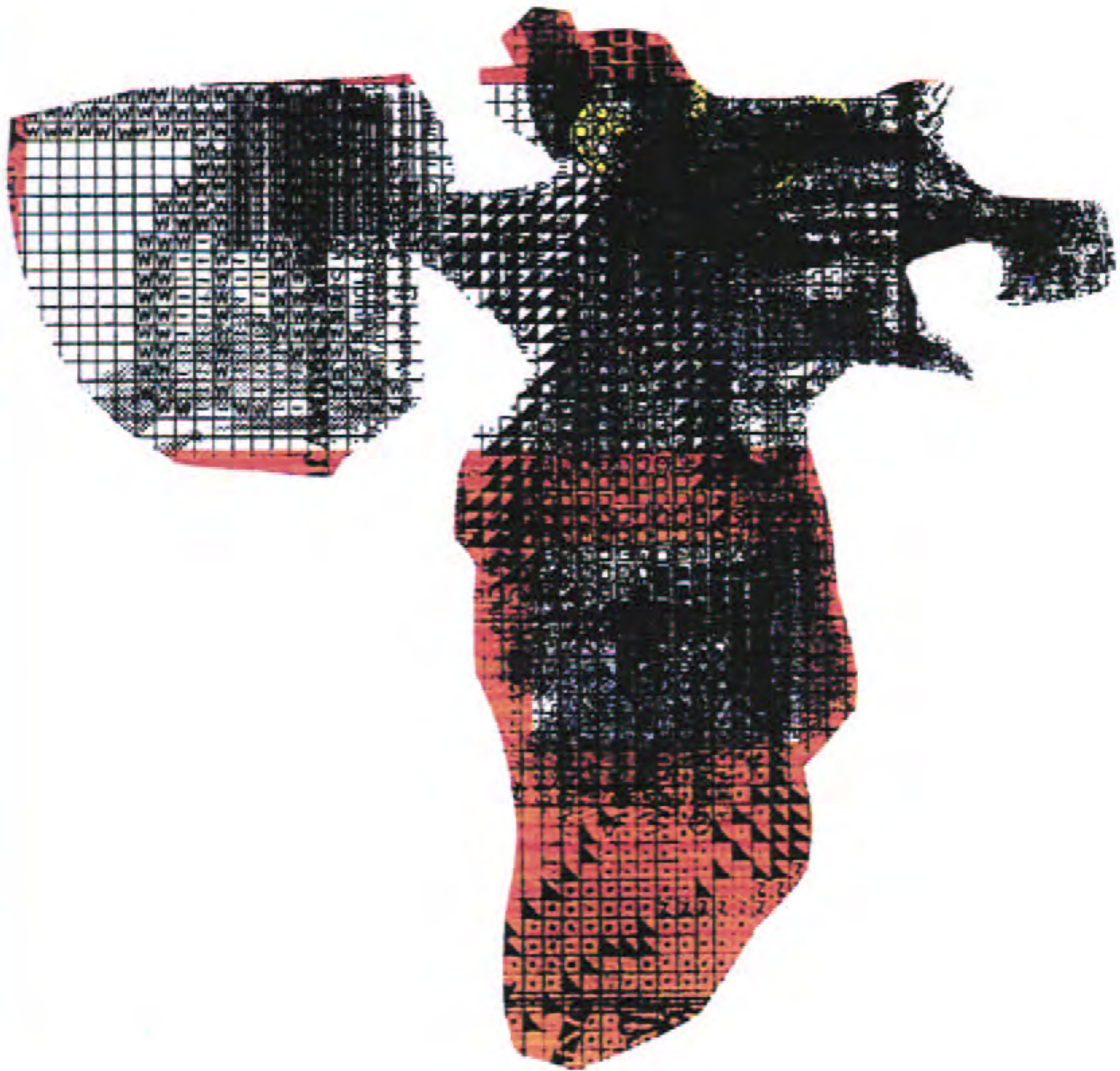




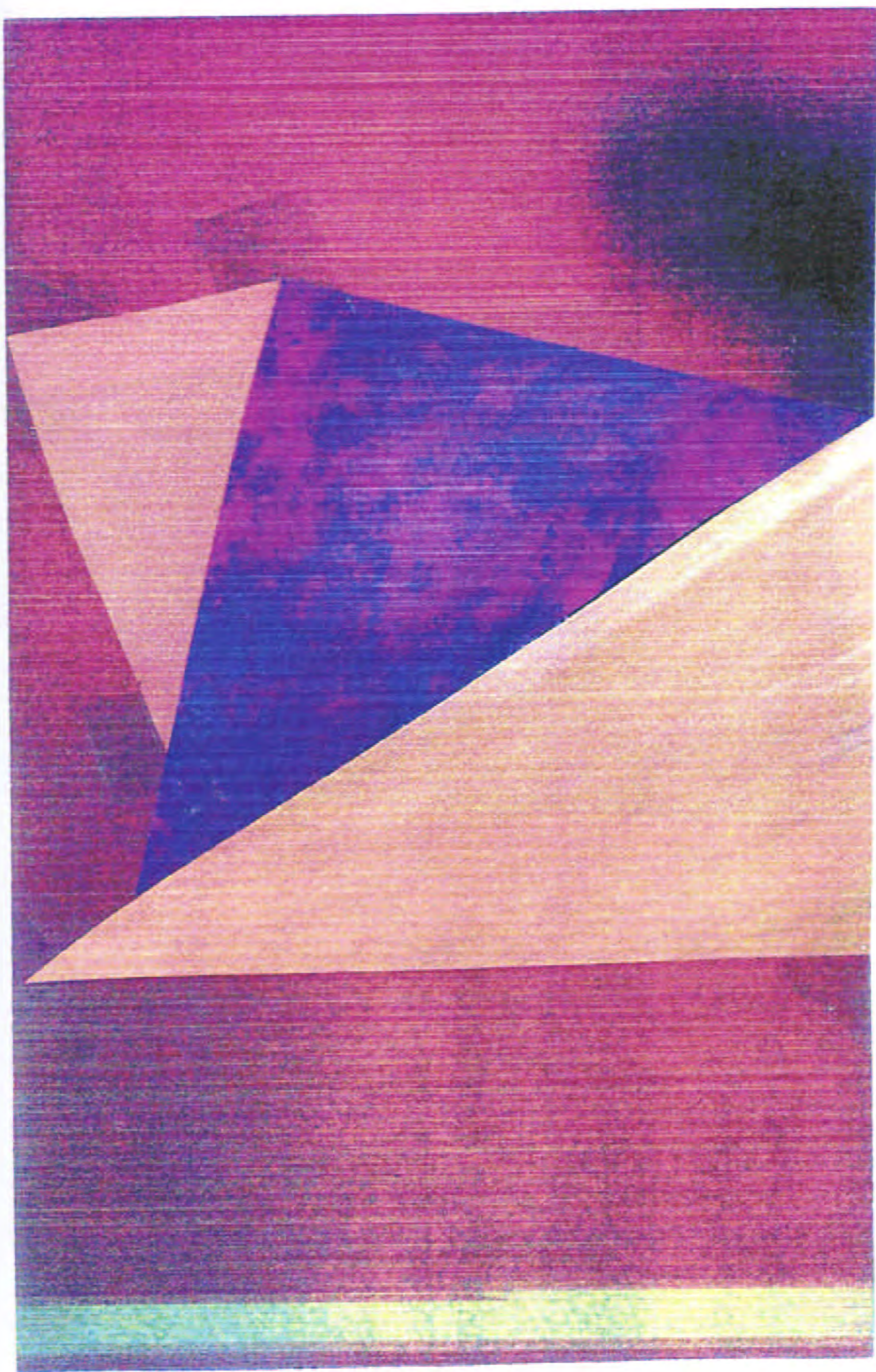


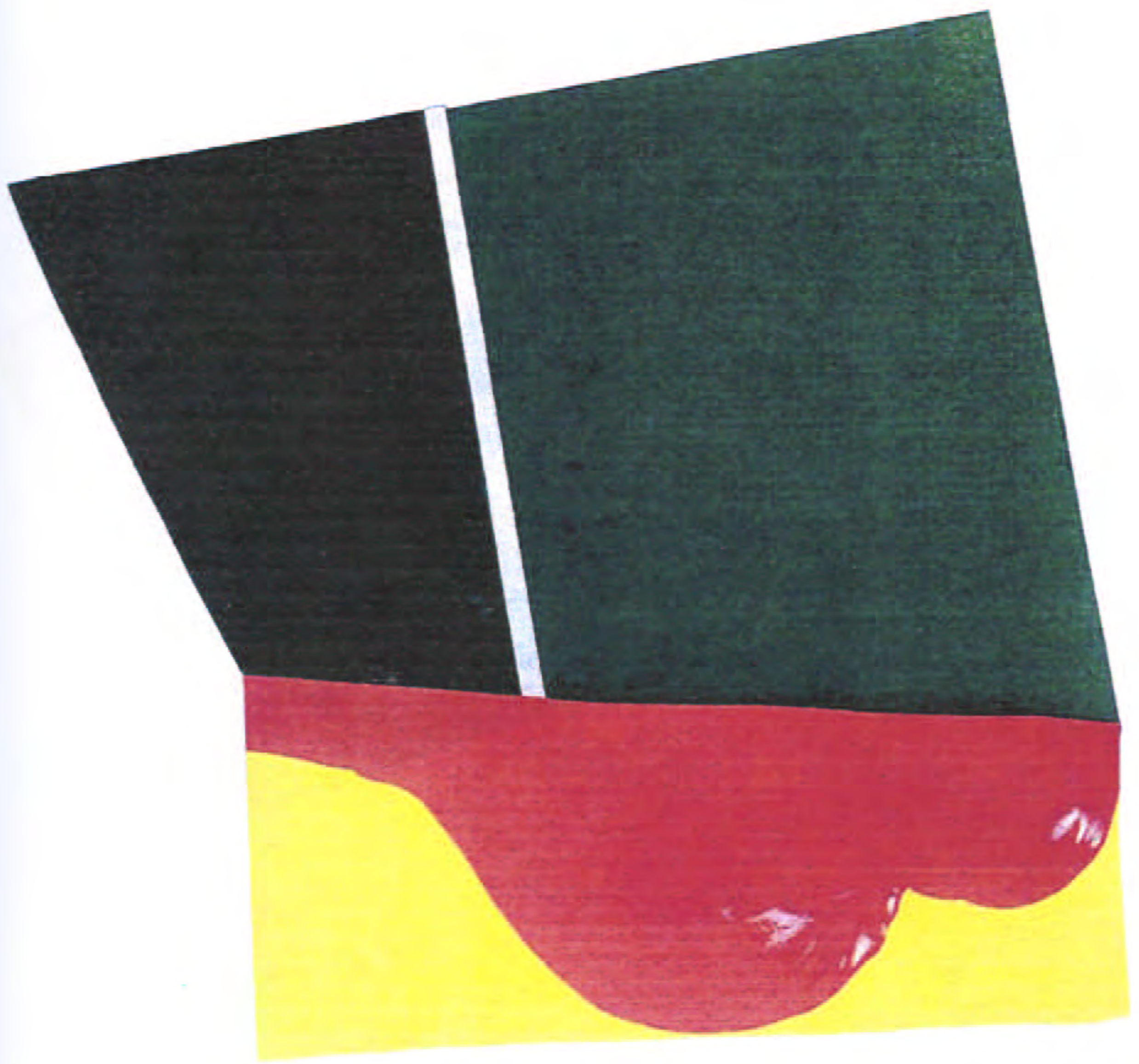




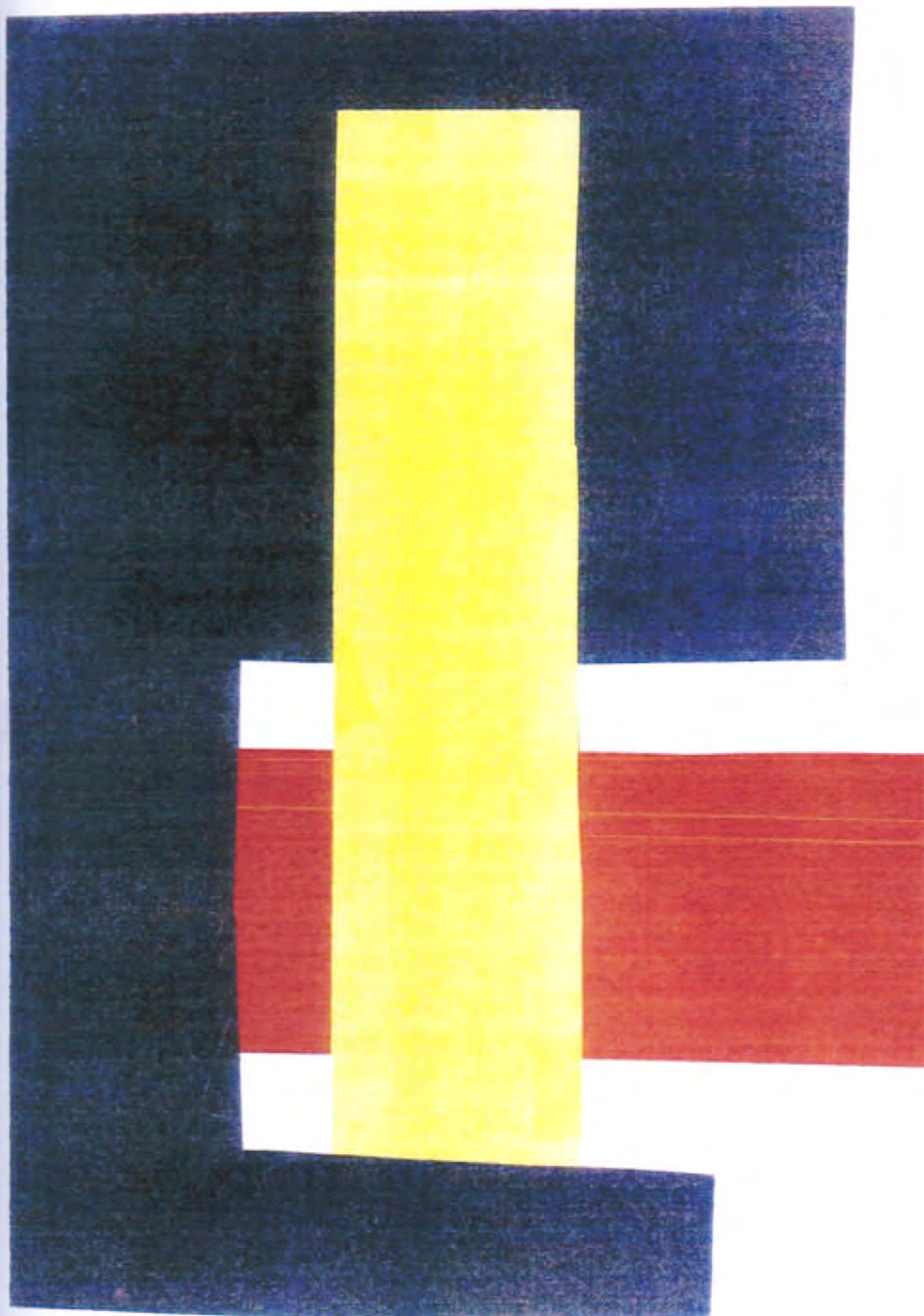


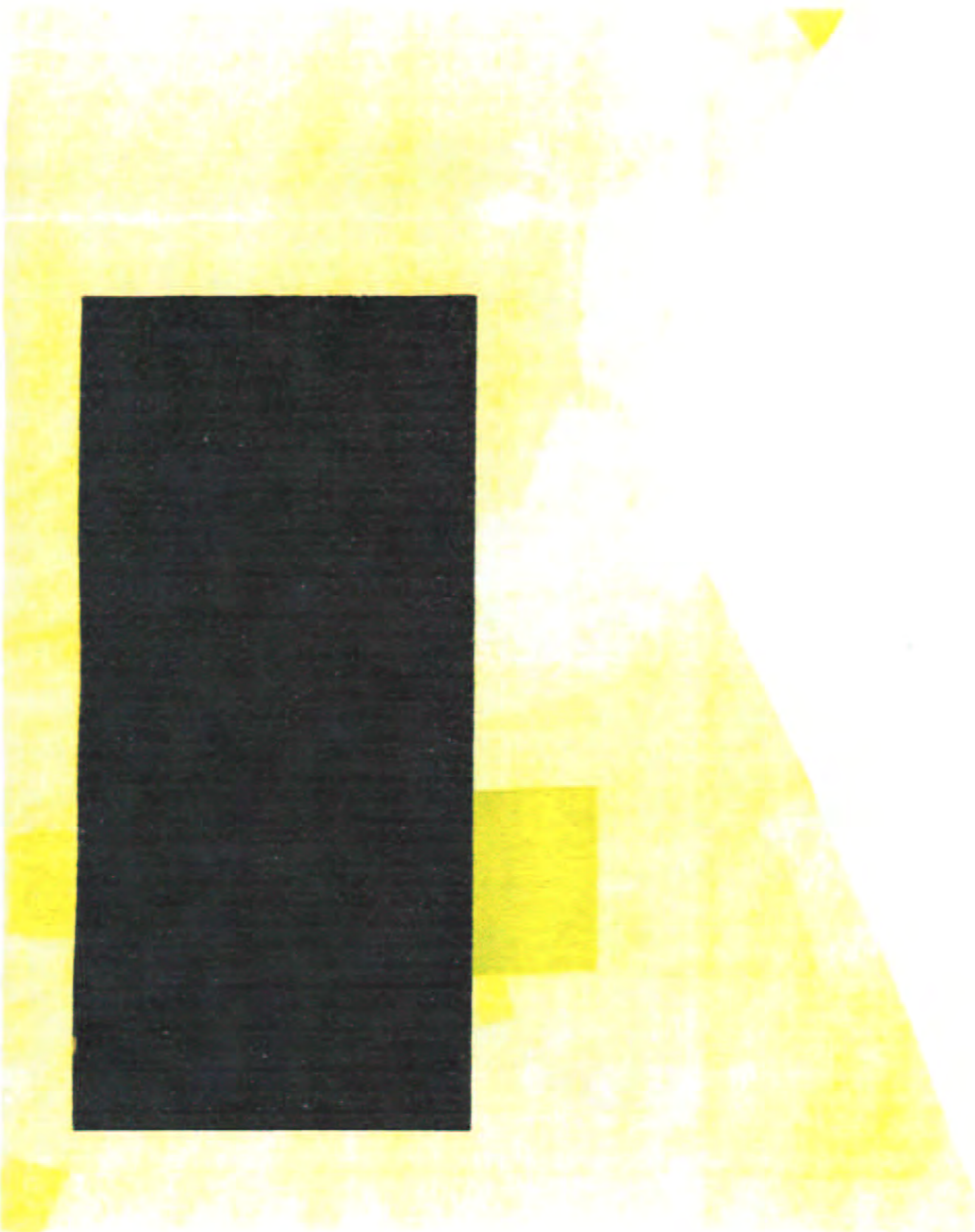
GEOMETRISM

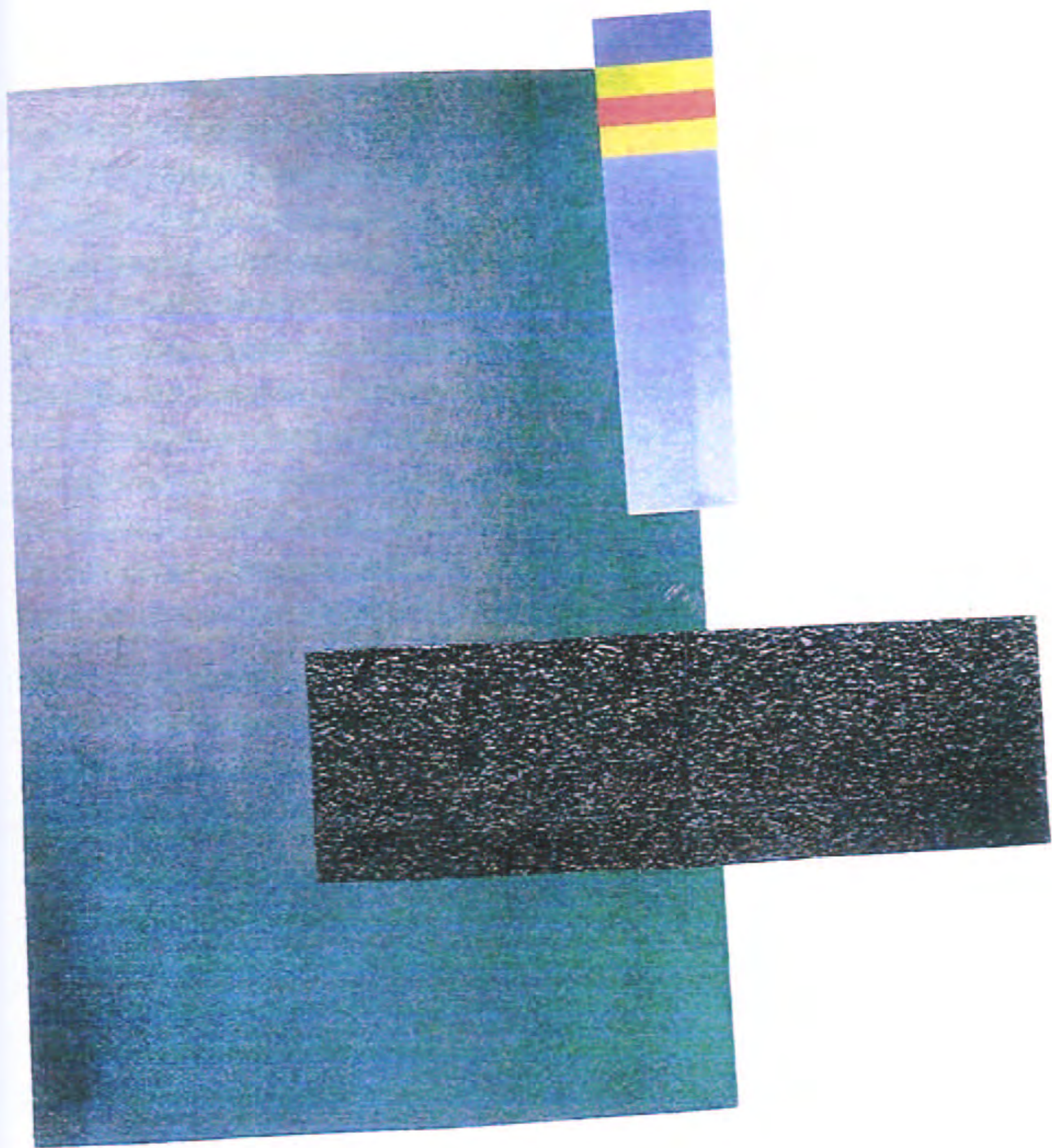


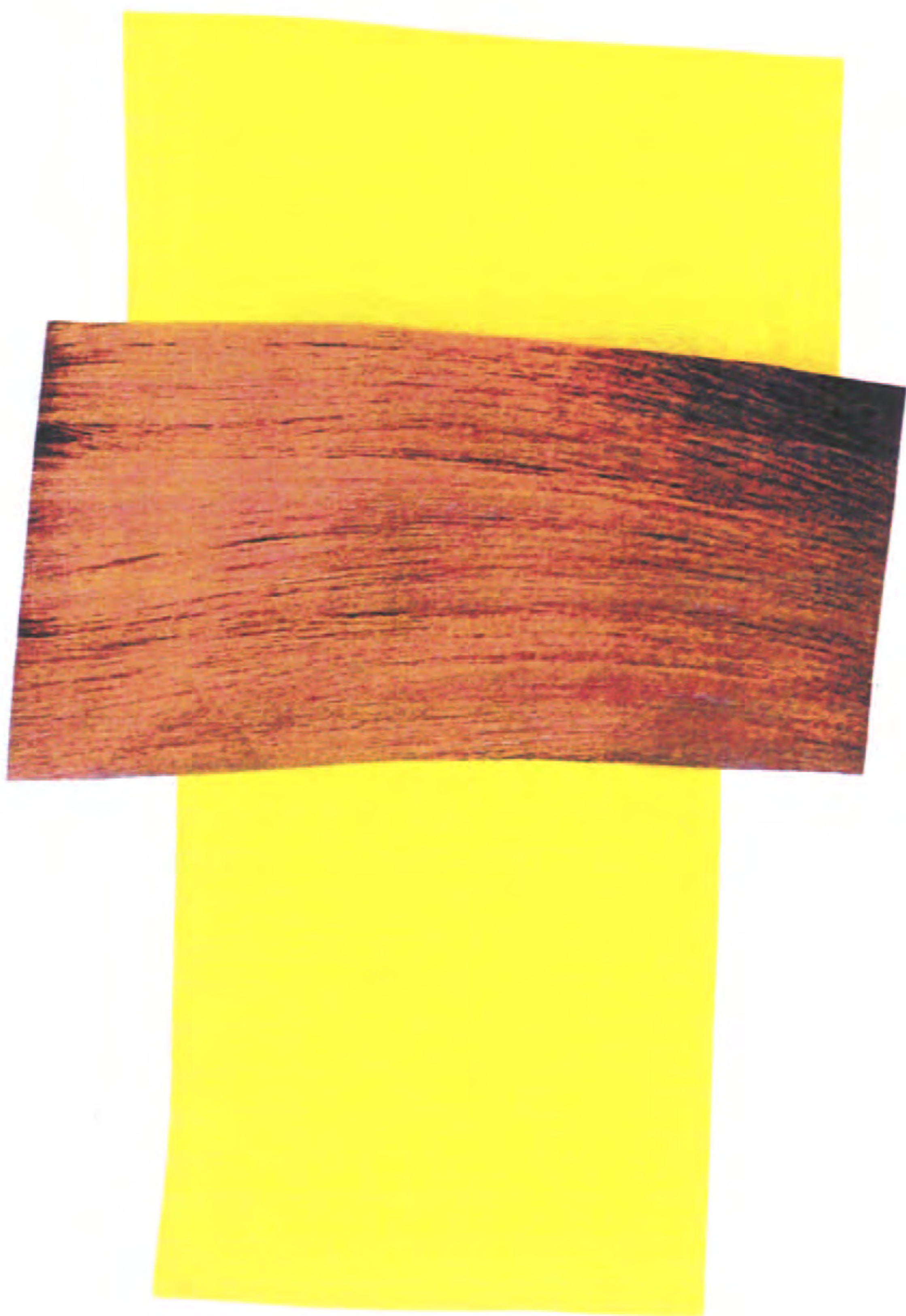


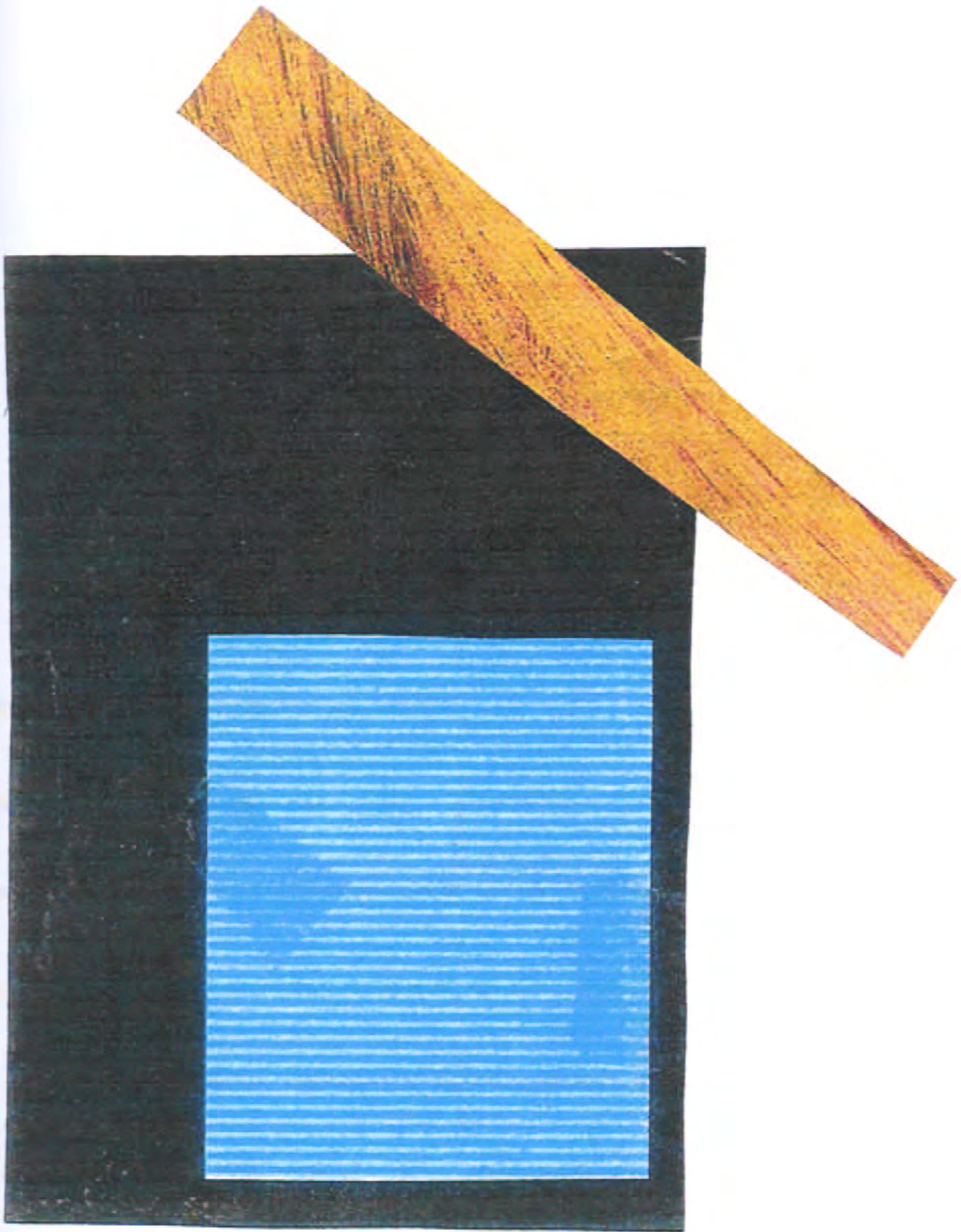






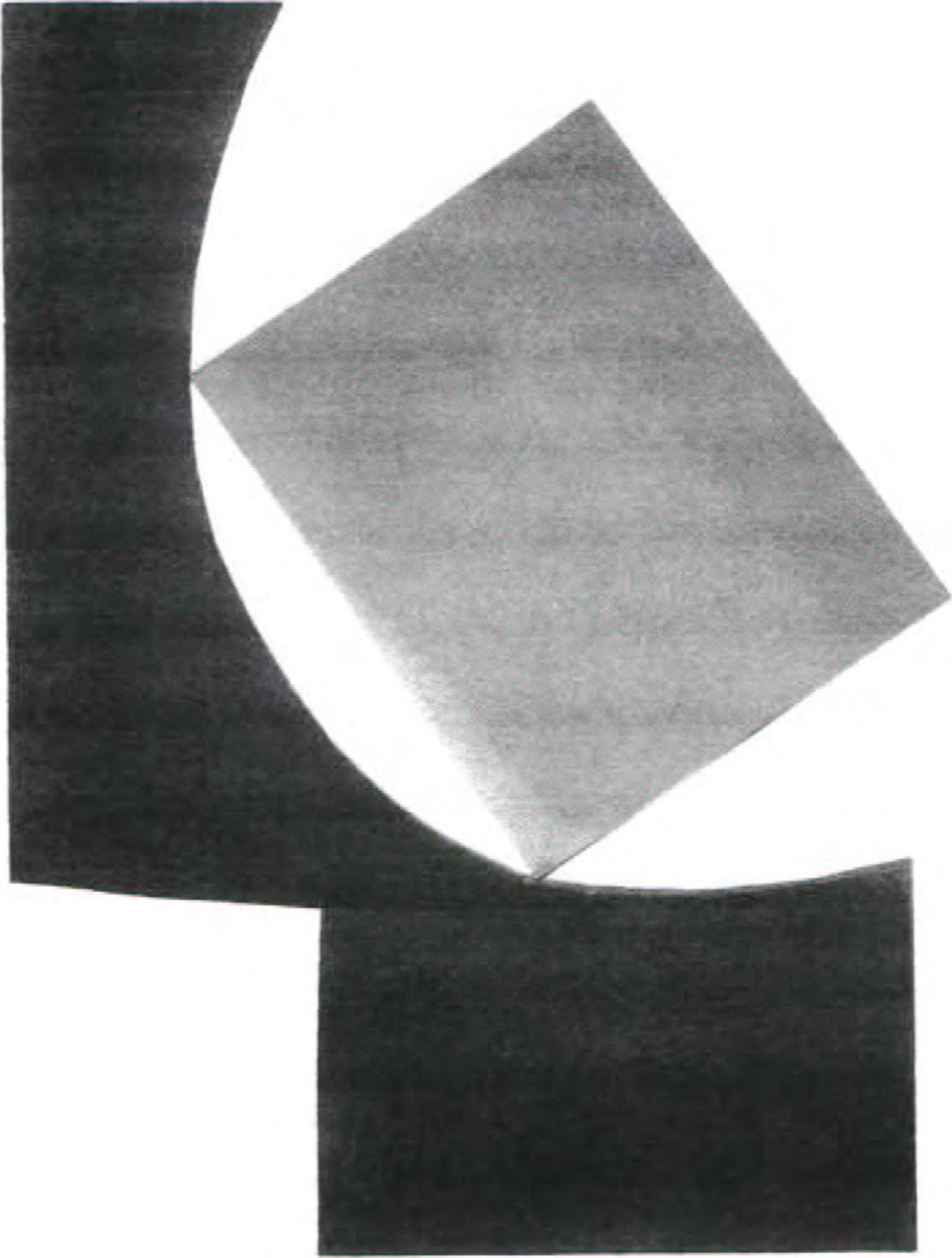


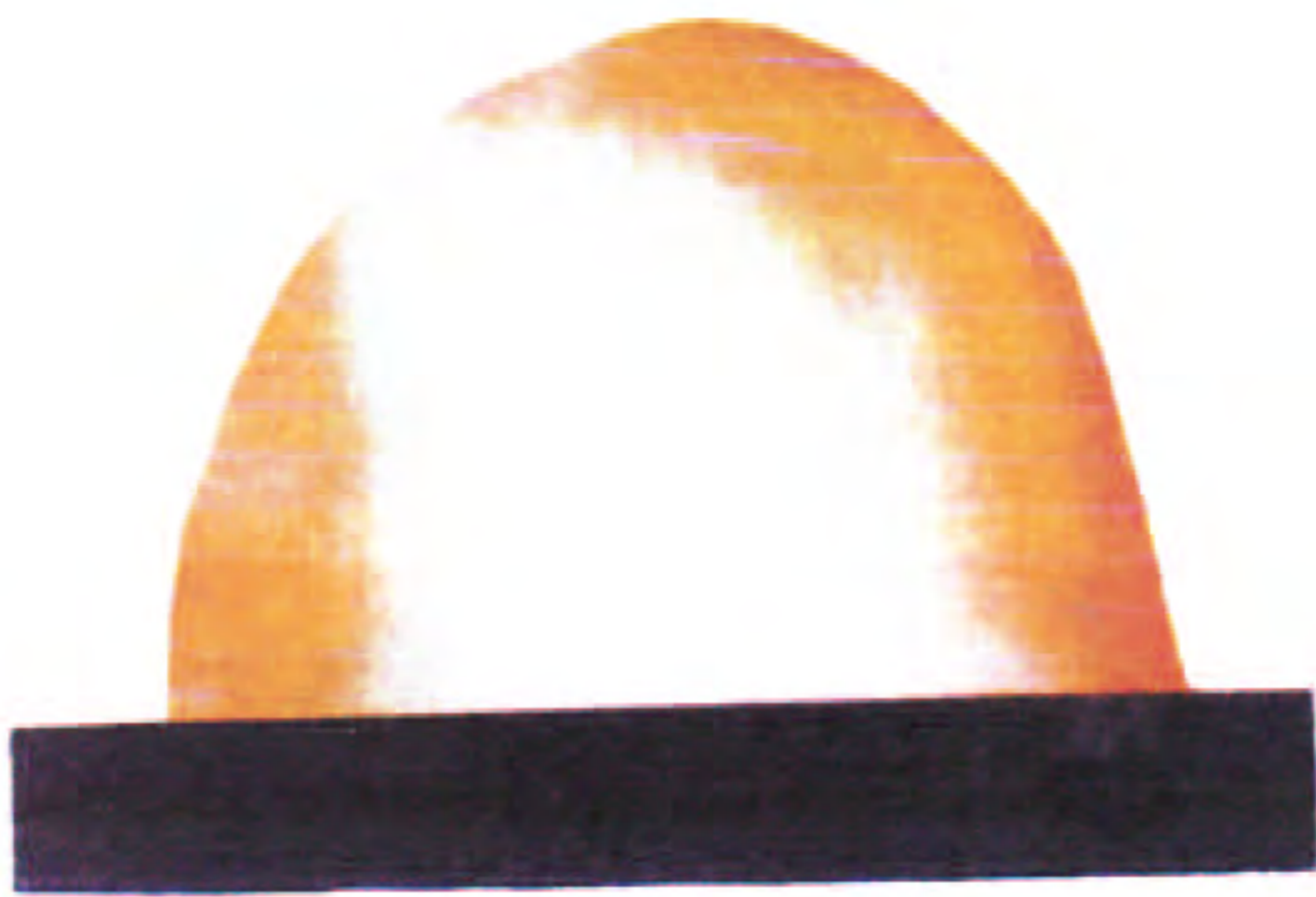




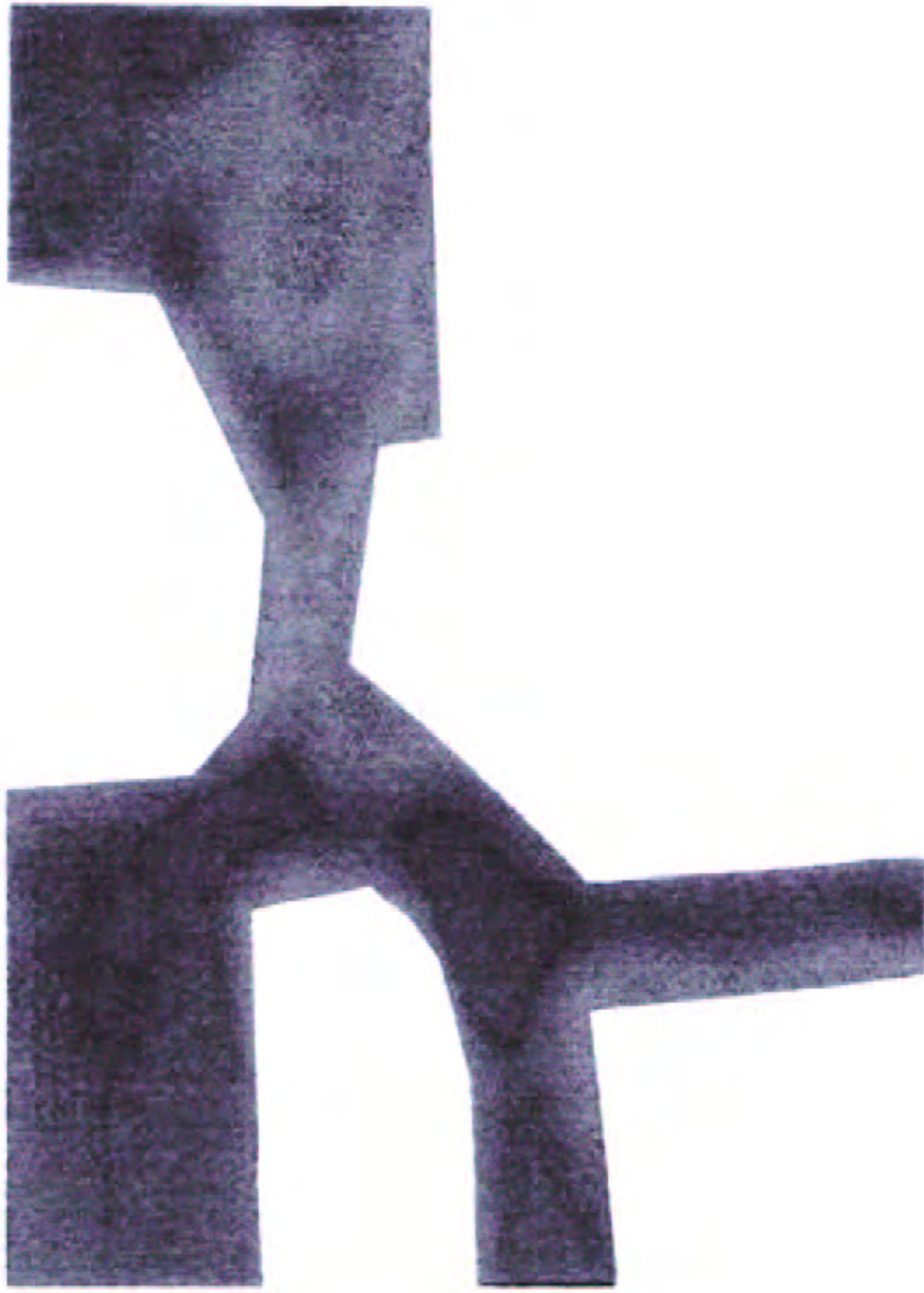
SNAPSHOTS













SCRIBBLINGS
(Ante-Art & Post-Art)







$$\begin{array}{r} 14x + 28y \\ -17x + 42y \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{7}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \cdot \frac{11}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{3x^2 + 2x - 3x^2 + 6x} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 7x - 32x$$

16

(2)

$$13x^4$$







repeated compositions:

Let $g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, such that $g(n) \leq n$ for all natural numbers n .

A function related to g is defined as below
 The least integer k such that $(g \circ g \circ \dots \circ g)(n) = \text{constant}$.
 (k times)

Study, for example, the function that associates to every non-negative integer n the number of positive divisors of n .
 In this case $g(n) = d(n)$.



same number of divisors as the number of prime factors of n .
 not exceed $g(n)$, $g(n) = d(n)$
 $P(n) = d(n)$ prime factors of n .

From Jack's page

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
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481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510

21, 29, 81, 107, 117, 149, 153, 167, 177

Keep 7

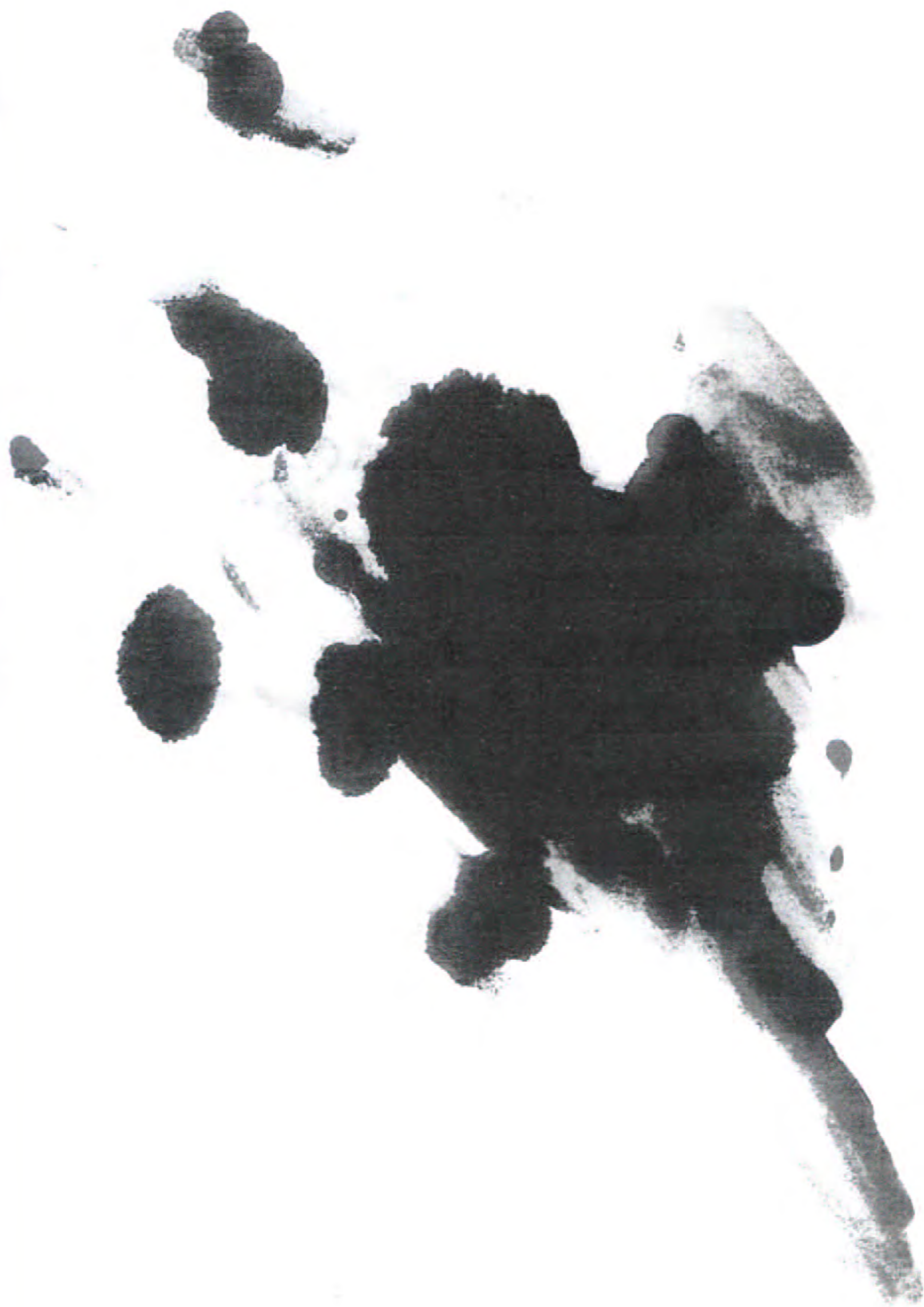
From the rest of natural numbers
 - pay the highest number
 - eliminate numbers out of
 - for a certain number of
 - for the first remaining
 - eliminate the number out
 - for the first remaining

- 321, 329
- 395, 401
- 435, 467
- for a certain number
- for a certain number
- 1, 3, 5, 7, 21, 29, 33, 41, 42, 57
- 101, 107, 117, 131, 149, 177, 191, 209, 239
- 257, 273, 281, 321, 329, 359, 377
- 401, 417

the first







degree using the inverse trigonometric functions:

$$\tan \theta = 0.1111$$

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

None of the above.

(5) Solve the right triangle $\triangle ABC$ when $a = 55.1$ and $\angle B = 40^\circ$.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

None of the above.

(5) Solve the right triangle $\triangle ABC$ ($\angle A = 90^\circ$) when $b = 25$ and $c = 25$.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

None of the above.

(5) Convert 18.5° to radians.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

None of the above.

(5) Convert $23\pi/15$ radians to degrees.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

None of the above.



Dr. Flo... ndache, UNM-G, Spring 1998,
Precal... (ometry) MATH 123, Test #1,
(Ch...

DATE _____ (FIRST) _____ (Print)

No books, no calculator, no collaborative work. Calculators are permitted.

to the nearest thousandth

(5) 1) Use your calculator to evaluate:



E. None of the above.

(5) 3) Evaluate angle θ to the nearest thousandth of a degree using the inverse trigonometric functions:

$$\cos \theta = 0.11111$$

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E. None of the above.

(5) 4) Evaluate angle θ to the nearest thousandth of a



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180
 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210
 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240
 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270
 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300
 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330
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 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450
 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480
 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500

Arithmetic progressions: Problem 88-5 by Florentin Smarandache (Craiova, Romania)

For any prime $m > 2$ and any positive integer n , show that the set $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, m^n\}$ has a subset A of cardinality $k(m, n) = (m - 1)^n$ with the following property: A contains no m -term arithmetic progression.
 Is this value of $k(m, n)$ best possible?

237 238 239 240
 267 268 269 270
 297 298 299 300
 327 328 329 330
 357 358 359 360
 387 388 389 390
 417 418 419 420

START



21, 25, 29, 33, 35, 37, 43, 49, 51,
 62, 63, 73, 75, 77, 81, 85, 89,
 102, 109, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 129, 131, 135, 137,





7 mi

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{70}{b}$$

$$\cos x = \sqrt{\cos^2 x}$$

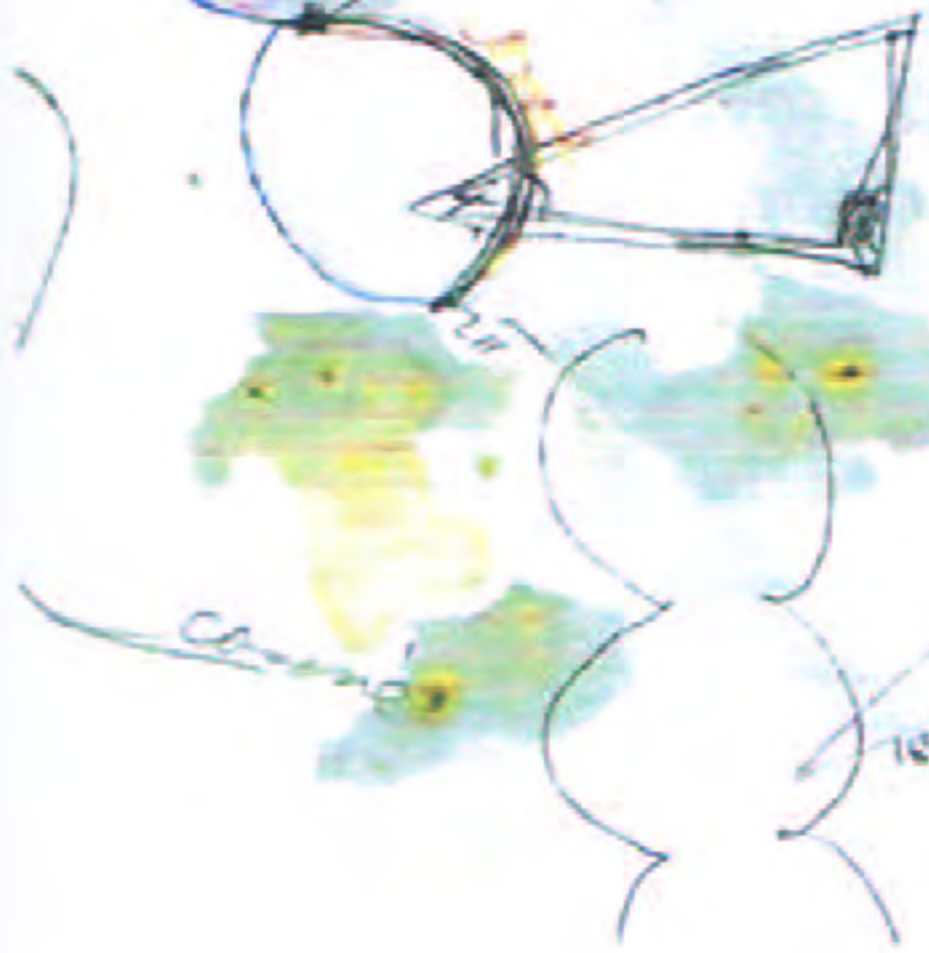
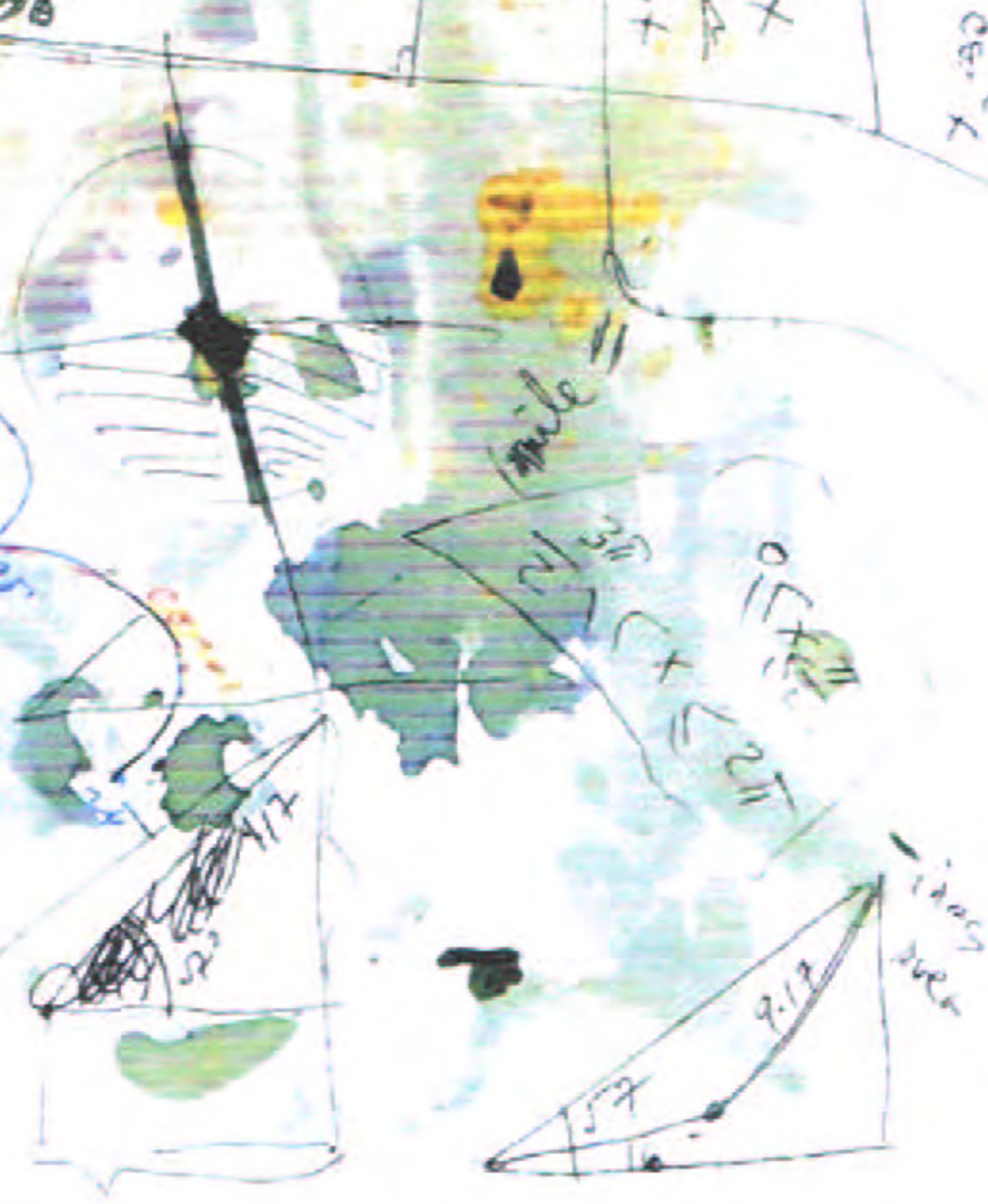
9.17 mi 59

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

1 mile = 1806 meters
 5,428 feet

$$\cos x = \sqrt{\cos^2 x}$$

$$1 - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x$$



$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$$

~~Handwritten scribble~~

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k = (1+x)^n$$

~~Handwritten scribble~~

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{8}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n e^{-x^2} dx = 0 \text{ for } n \text{ odd}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

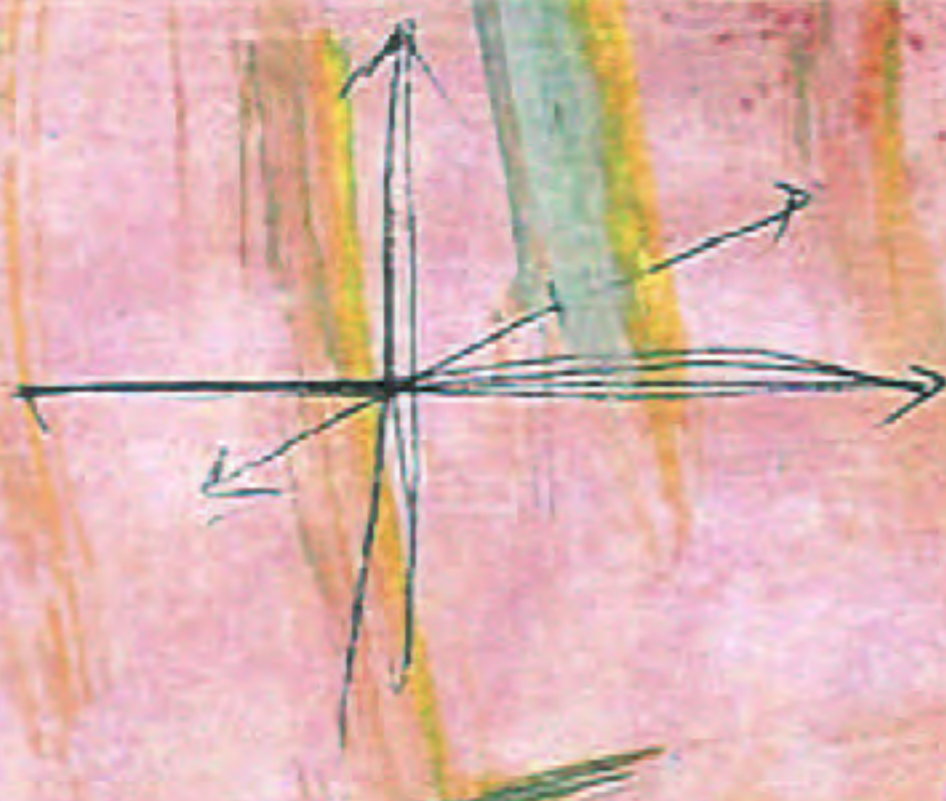
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = 0$$

$$f_x \vec{i} + f_y \vec{j}$$

$$dx = 1$$

$$= 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{35}}{35}, 3 \frac{\sqrt{35}}{35}, 5 \frac{\sqrt{35}}{35} \right)$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{35}}{35} (1, 3, 5)$$

$$L(f'(x) - f'(0))$$

$$f(x) = x - [x]$$

$$L(f'(x) - f'(0)) = f(x) - f(0) - f'(0)(x - 0)$$

$$\frac{df}{dx}$$

$$f'(x) = b$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\Delta = f(0)$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$g(0) = b$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(x)$$

$$f(x_0) = b$$

$$f(x) = f'(x)$$

$$f(x) = f'(x) - f'(0)$$

$g(x)$

$g(0)$

$$g(x) = f(x)$$

$$g'(x)$$

s

b

x_1

$f(x_1)$

SYLLABUS HANDOUT OTHER

TEST Deliver to Testing Center? Yes No MODULE Deliver to Library? Yes No

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Number of copies needed ... (Each 2-sided paper counts as 2 pages)

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COVER: Front Back Color

BRACKET: 3-HOLE PUNCH CLIPPING BIND

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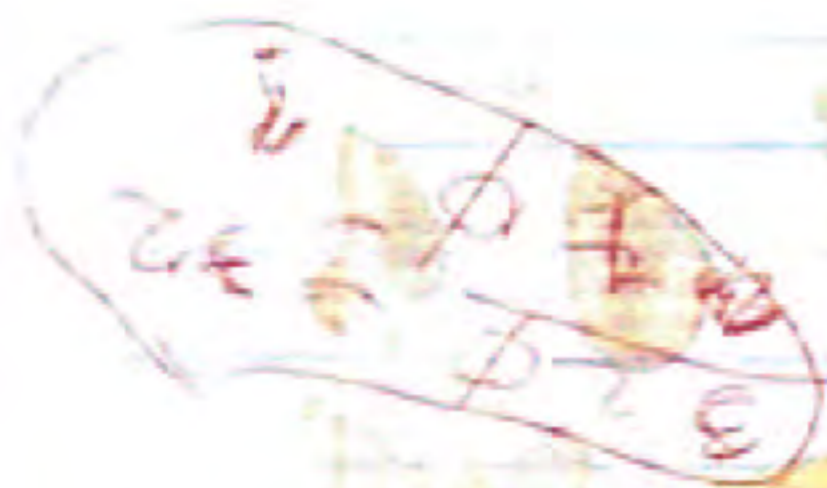
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Handwritten notes and scribbles at the top of the page, including some numbers and symbols.

Handwritten numbers and symbols, possibly related to a calculation or list.

Handwritten numbers and symbols, possibly a list or calculation.



- EP : 400\$
- CP : 700\$
- ELM : 300\$
- SD : 300\$
- FGL(2) : 500\$

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Handwritten notes and scribbles in the middle of the page, including some numbers and symbols.

Handwritten numbers and symbols, possibly a list or calculation.

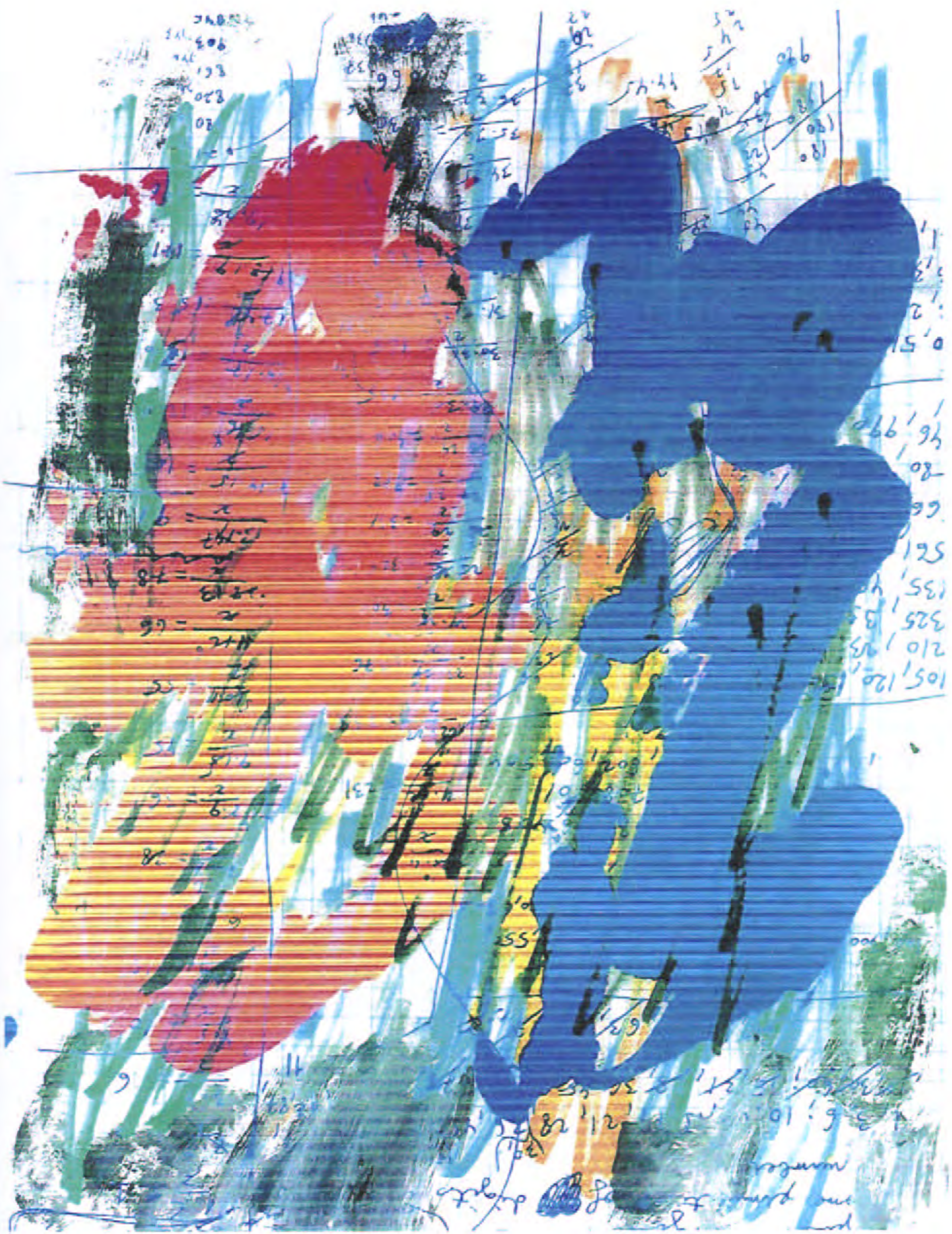
Handwritten numbers and symbols, possibly a list or calculation.

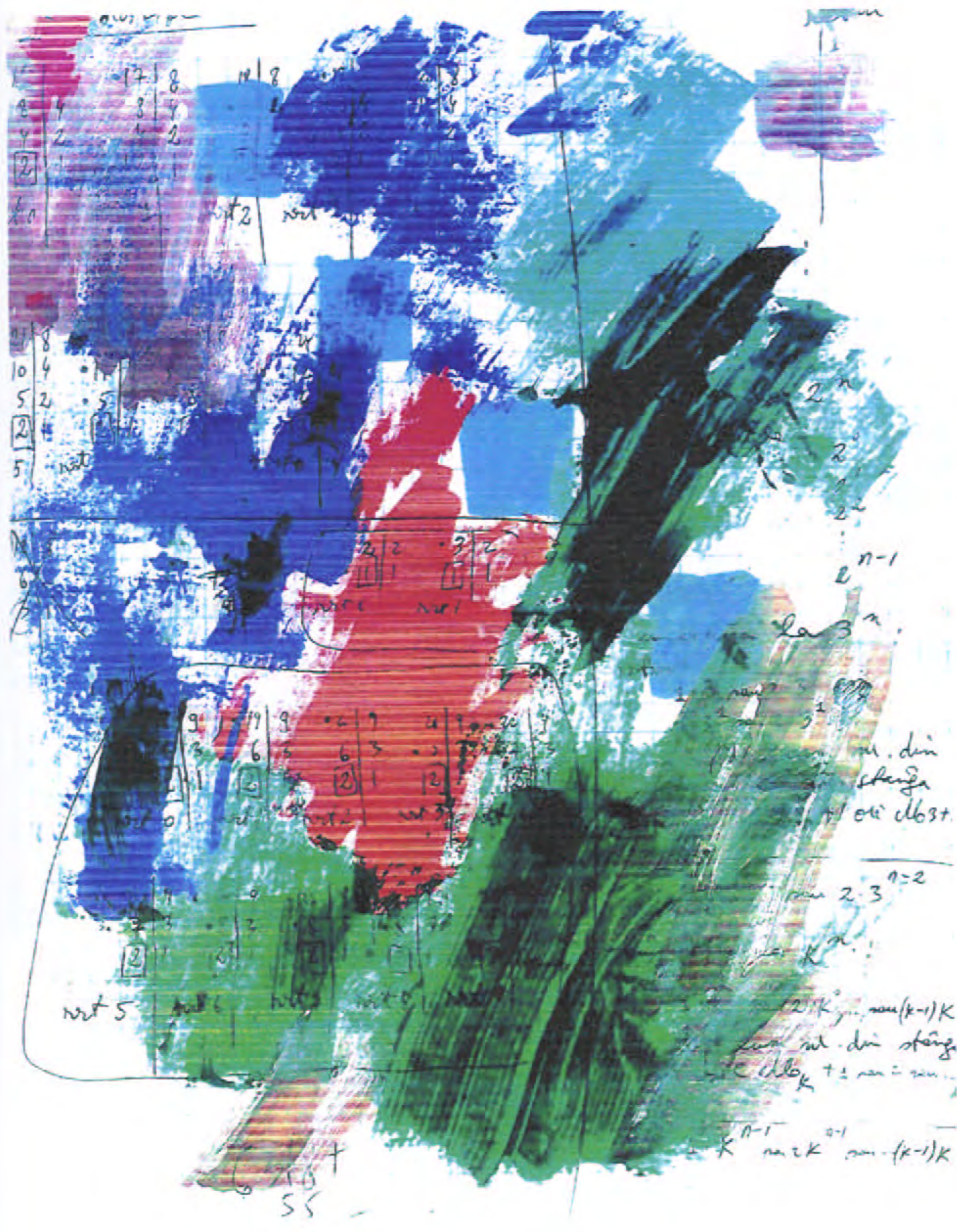
$$x^2 - 3x - 3x + x^2 - 6x + 9$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{25} - \sqrt{25} = 0$$

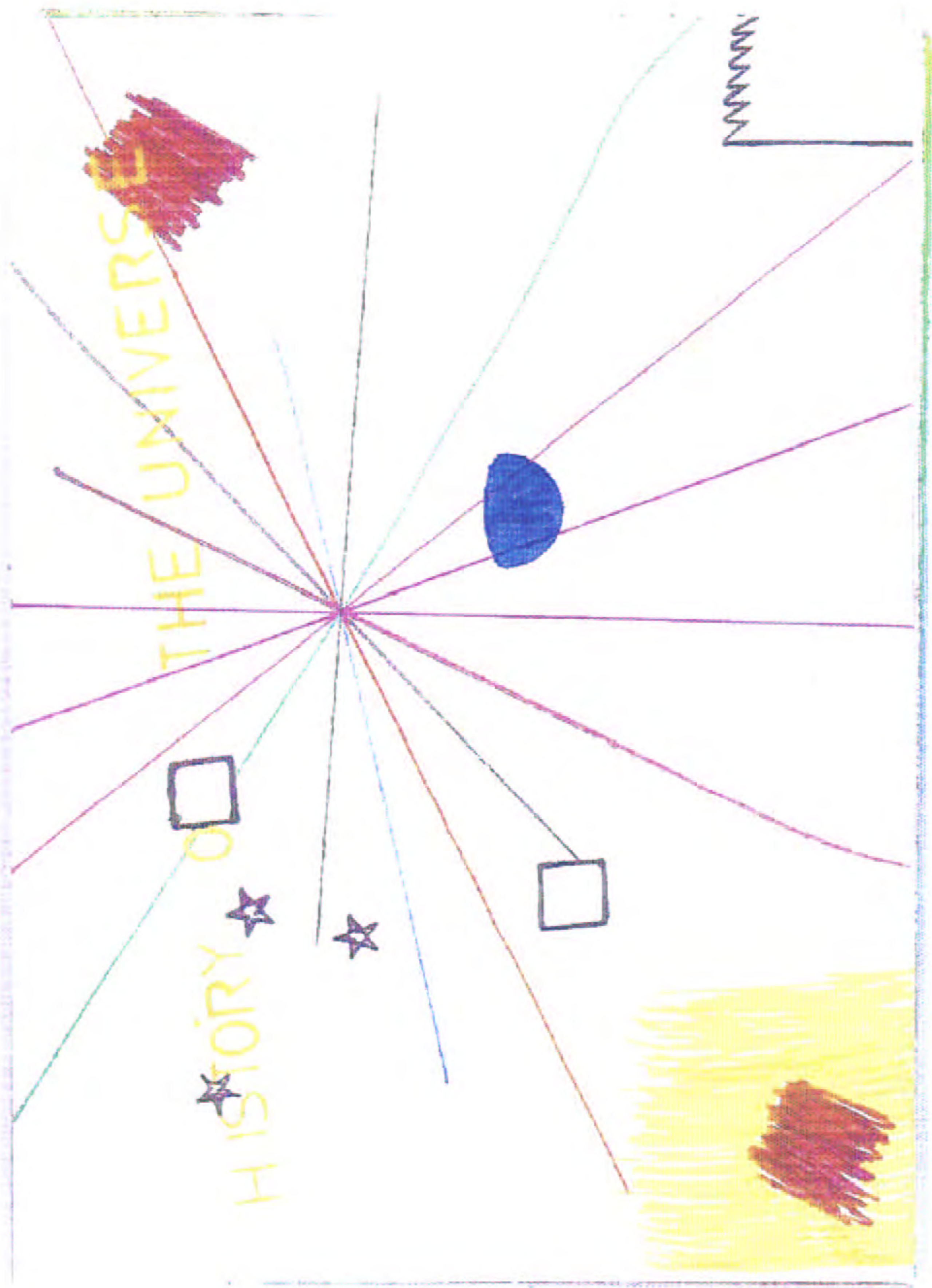
Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom left of the page.

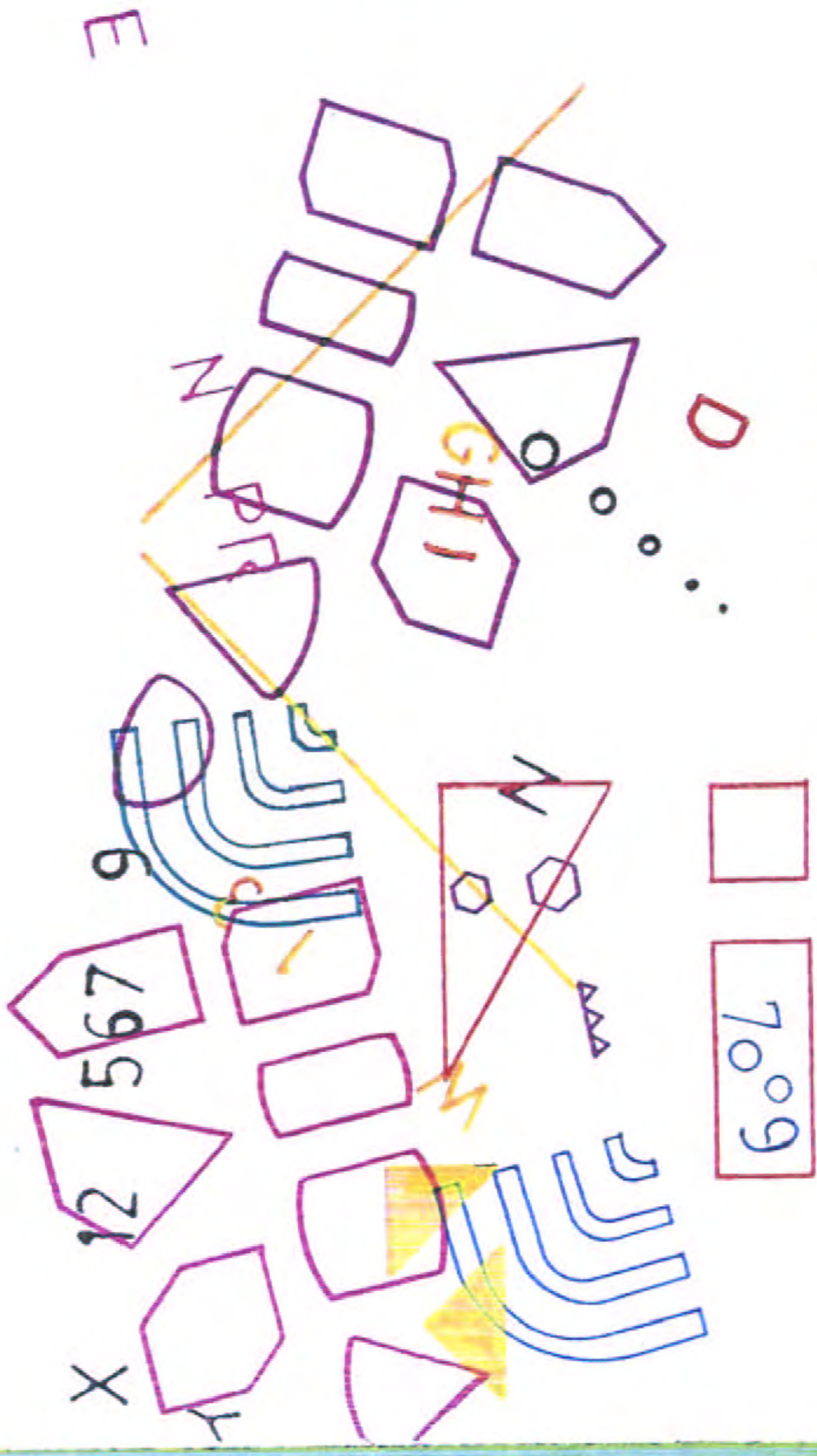






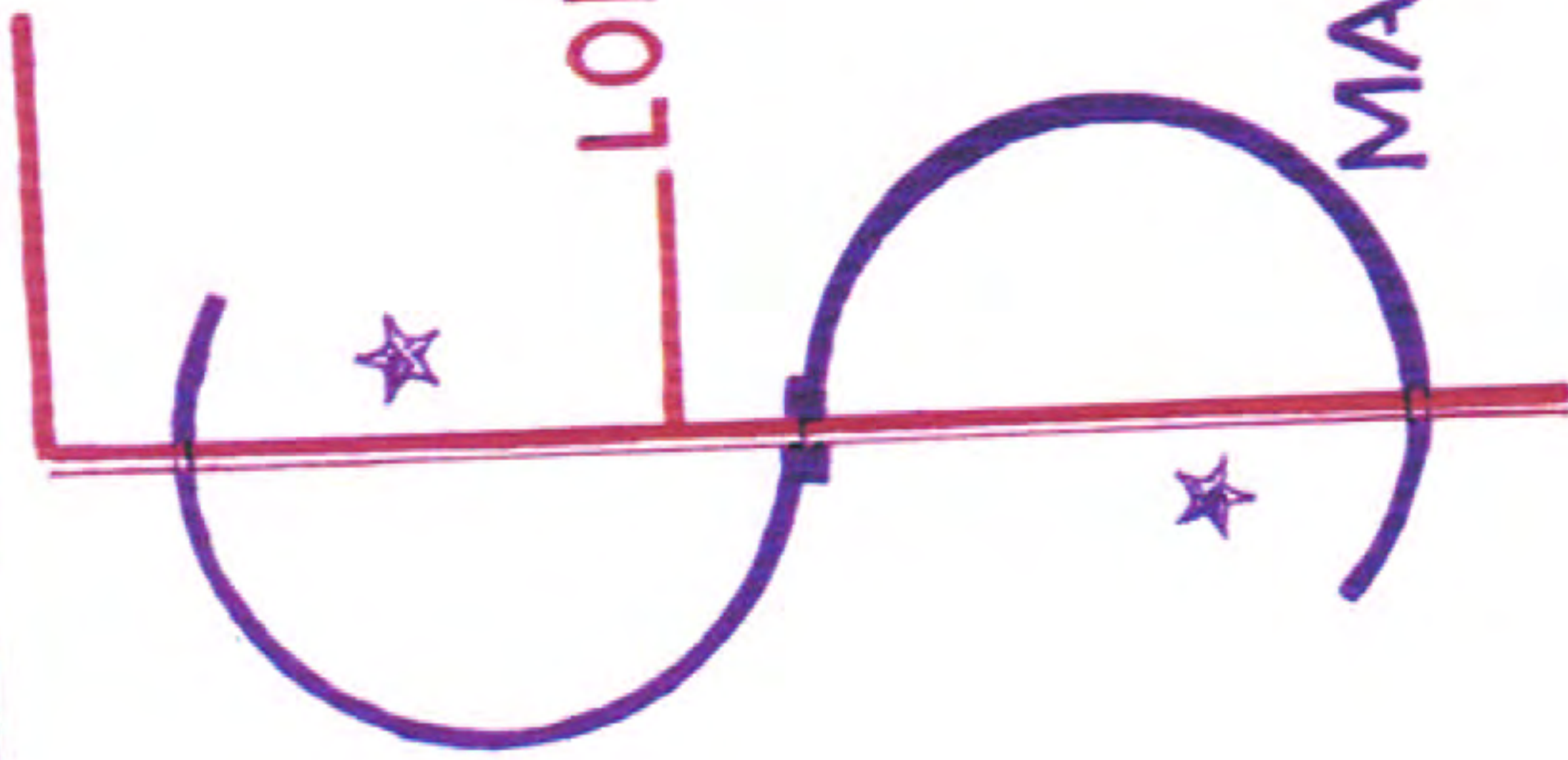
MECHANICAL DRAWINGS





LORENTIN

MARANDACHE



ANTI-DRAFTS

Ziggy

~~X~~ ~~AD~~ ~~AD~~



$$103 + (a:8) + 27 - 24 + 41 - 68 + 28 - 36 - 38 + 24 - 6 - 12 + 41 = 3$$

$$131 + 21 - 65 + 13 + c - 50 = 3$$

$$\frac{a}{8} - b + c = 18$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 16 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 24 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 16 \end{cases}$$

30
69
75
90
01

C	H	A	E	
8	40	5	3	= 26
D	2	C	G	= 15
4	2	8	1	
E		B	H	= 25
3		9	10	
F	2	D	B	= 21
6	2	4	9	

21 17 26 23

C	H	A	E	
8	7	5	6	= 26
D	2	C	G	= 15
4	2	8	1	
E	F	B	H	= 25
6	3	9	7	
F	A	D	B	= 21
5	5	4	3	

21 17 26 23

MARANDACHE

3, 7, 9

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$103 + (a:8) + 2f - 24 + 41 - 68 + 28 - 36 - 92 + 24 - 6 - 12 + 41 -$
 $= 31 + 24 - 65 + 19 + c - 50 = 3$

30
46
45
40
01

$\frac{a - b + c}{8} = 18$

$a = 76$
 $b = 1$
 $c = 17$

~~30~~
~~46~~
~~45~~
~~40~~
~~01~~

C	H	A	E
8	10	5	6
D	2	8	1
G	F	9	11
F	3	4	7

$= 26$
 $= 15$
 $= 25$
 $= 21$

21	17	26	23
----	----	----	----

C	H	A	E
8	10	5	6
D	2	8	1
E	F	9	11
F	3	4	7

$= 26$
 $= 15$
 $= 25$
 $= 21$

1 3 7 5 6 2 8 9

thousand

1000

s = f

[x] [e]

THE UGLY OF

Sing 72

teacher of

teacher of

the people

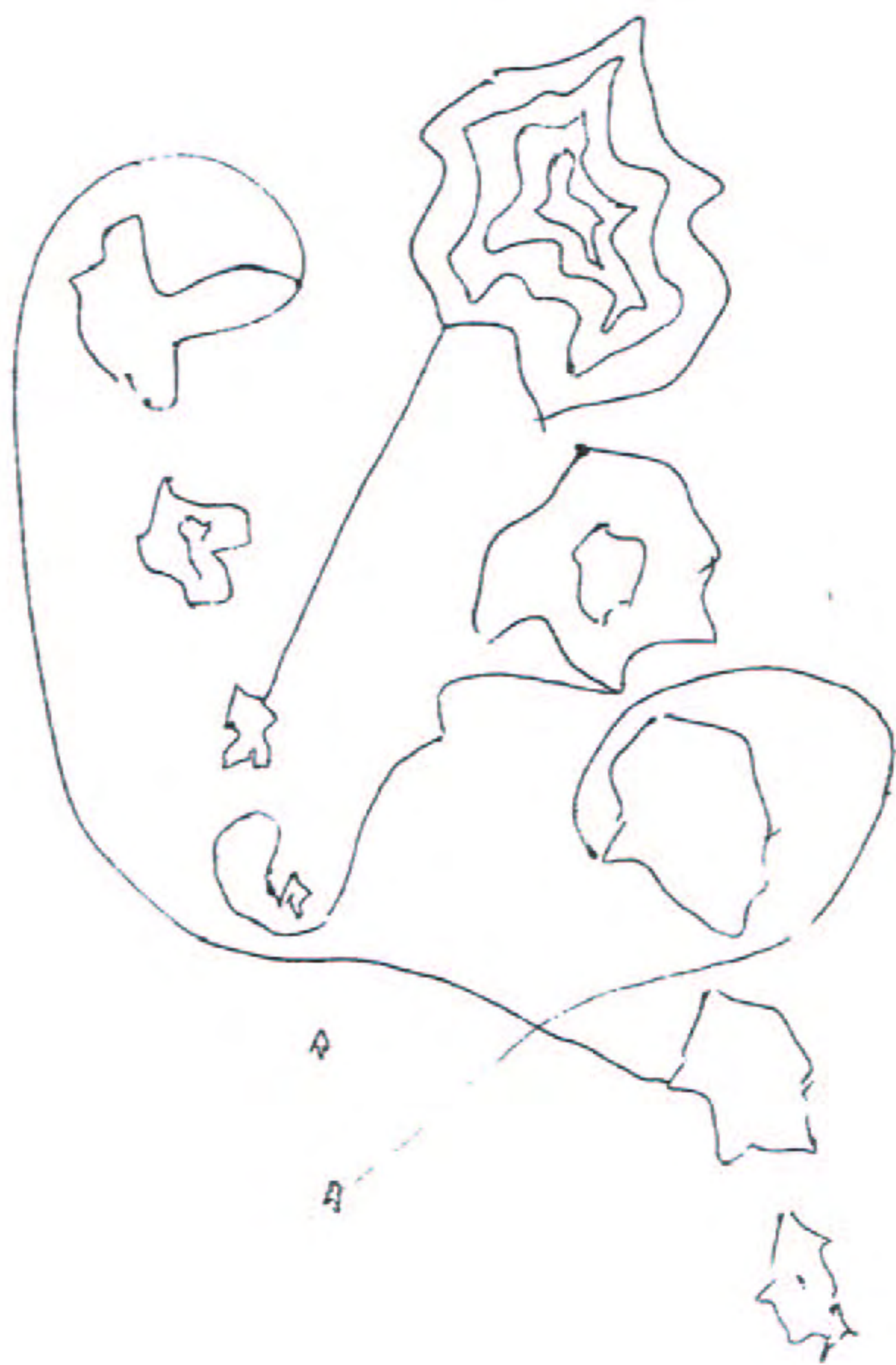
FIN-ARTS

PARADOXIST DRAWINGS
(double sense)

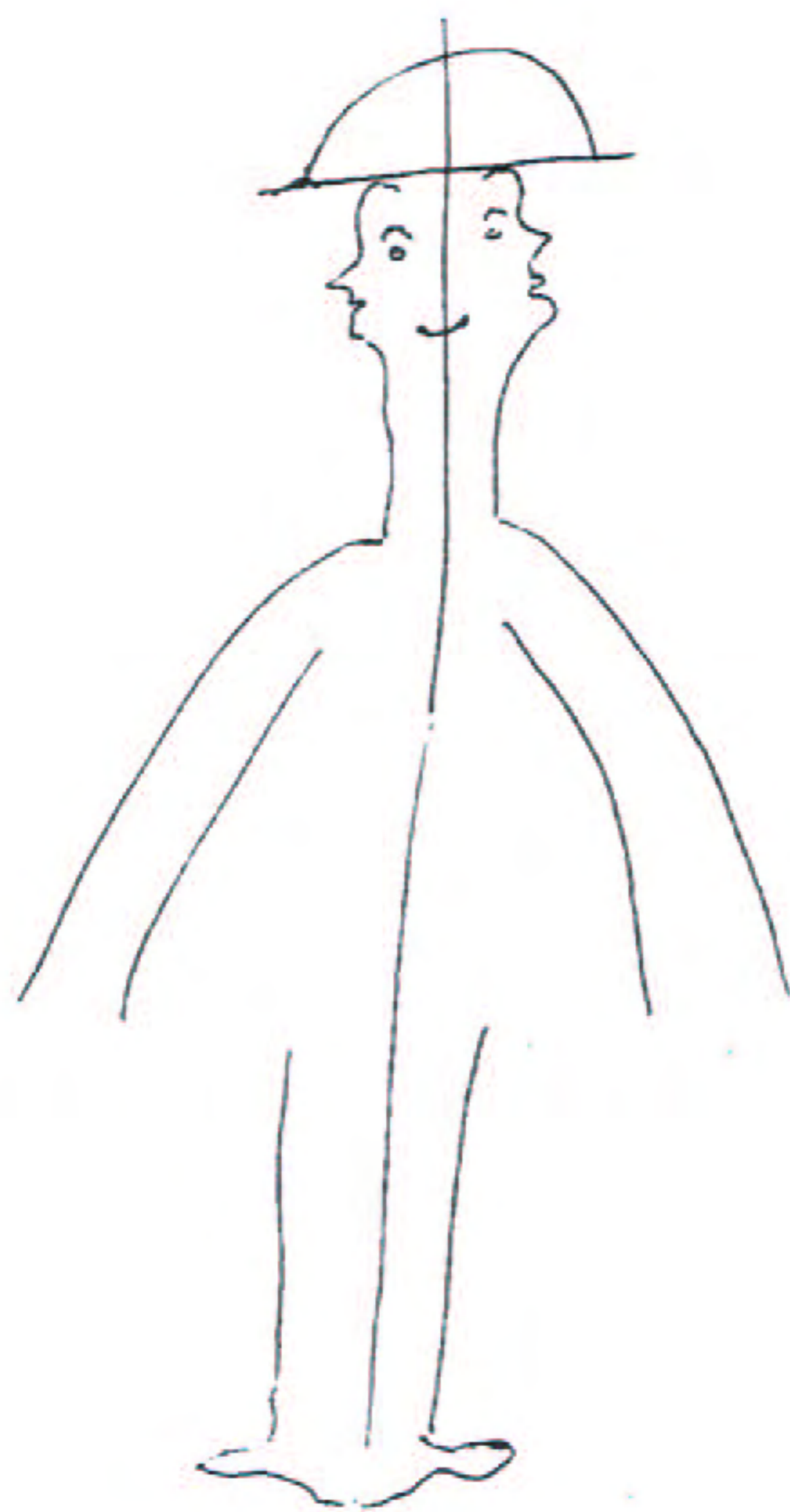


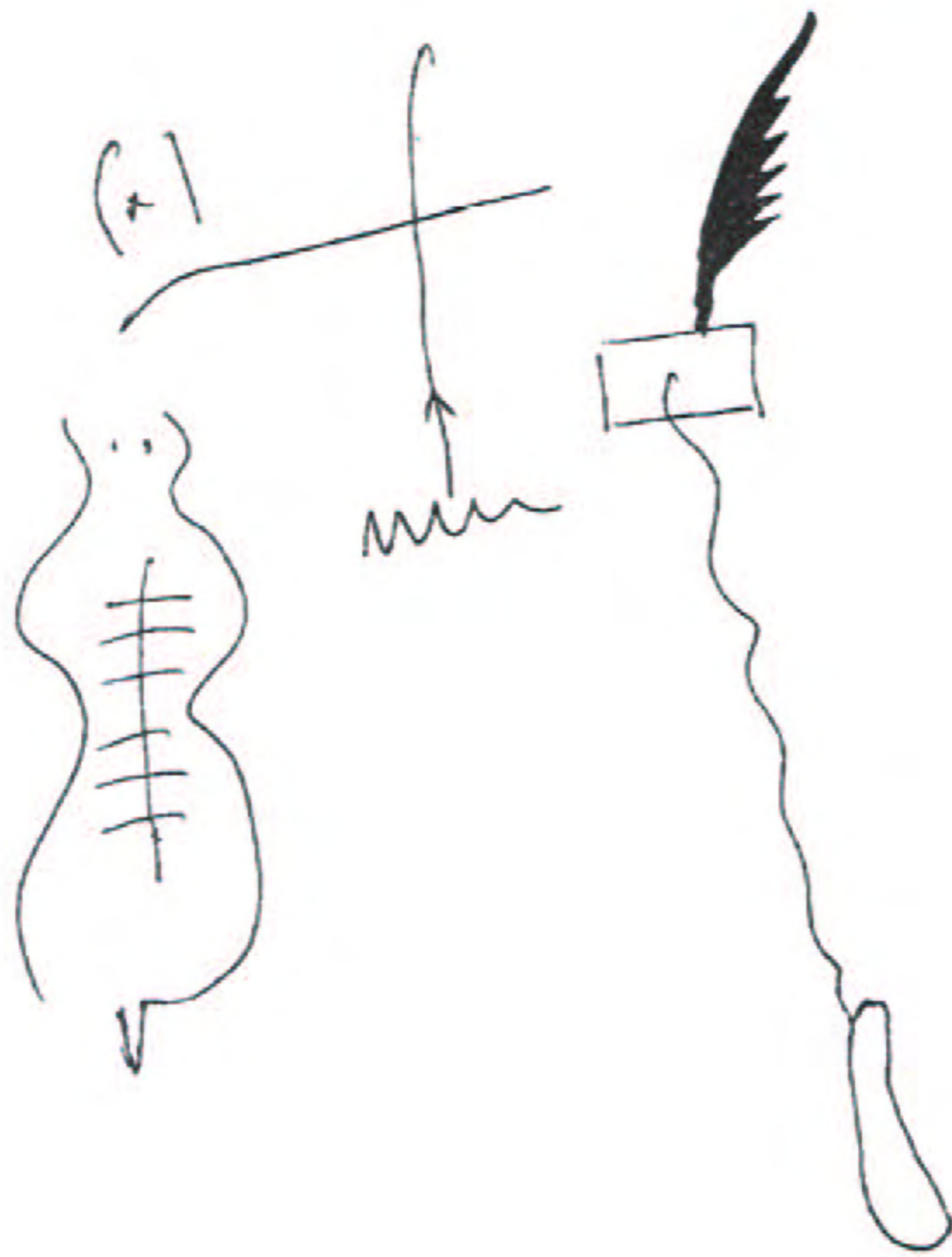
Fuengo





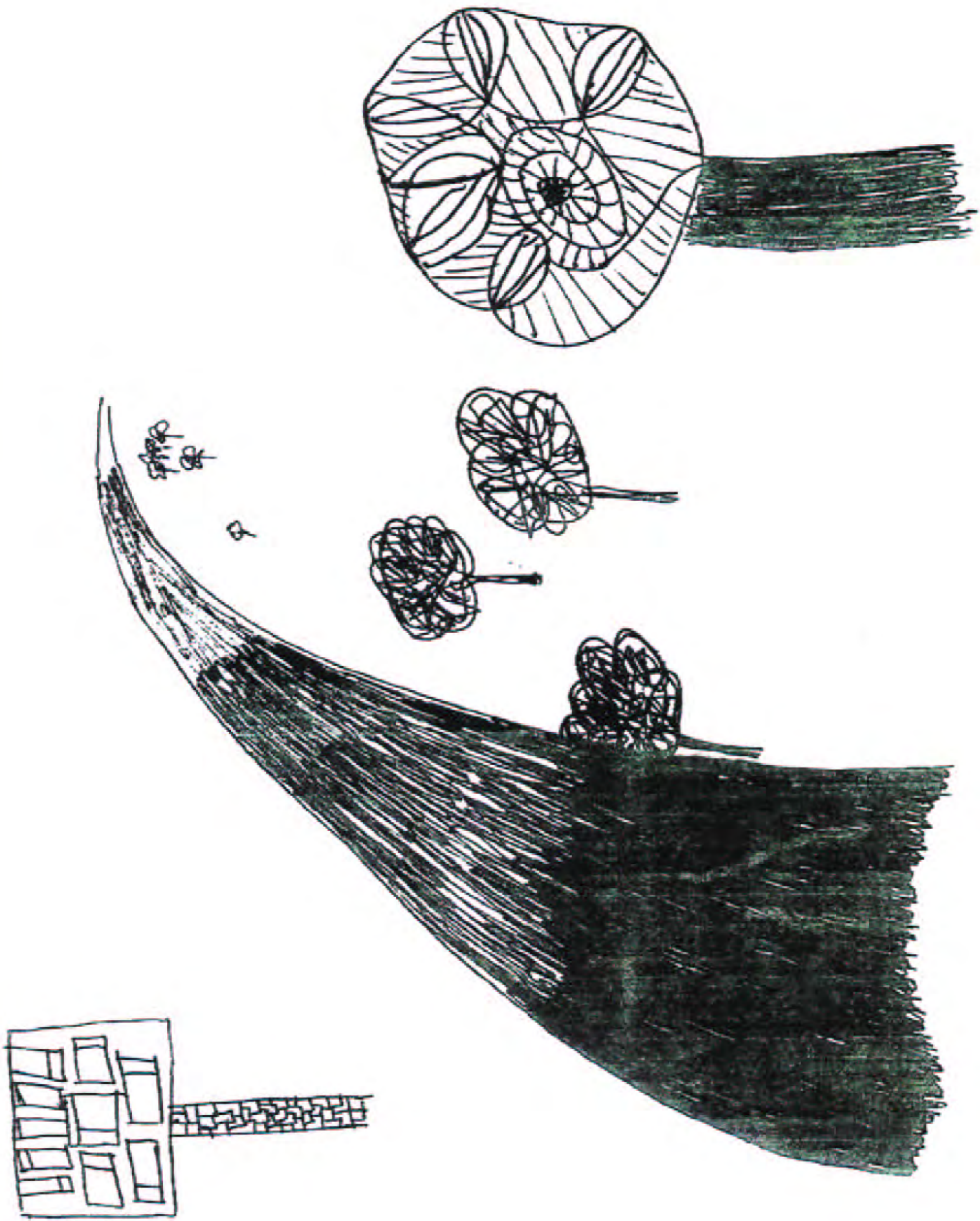
Rolling Stone

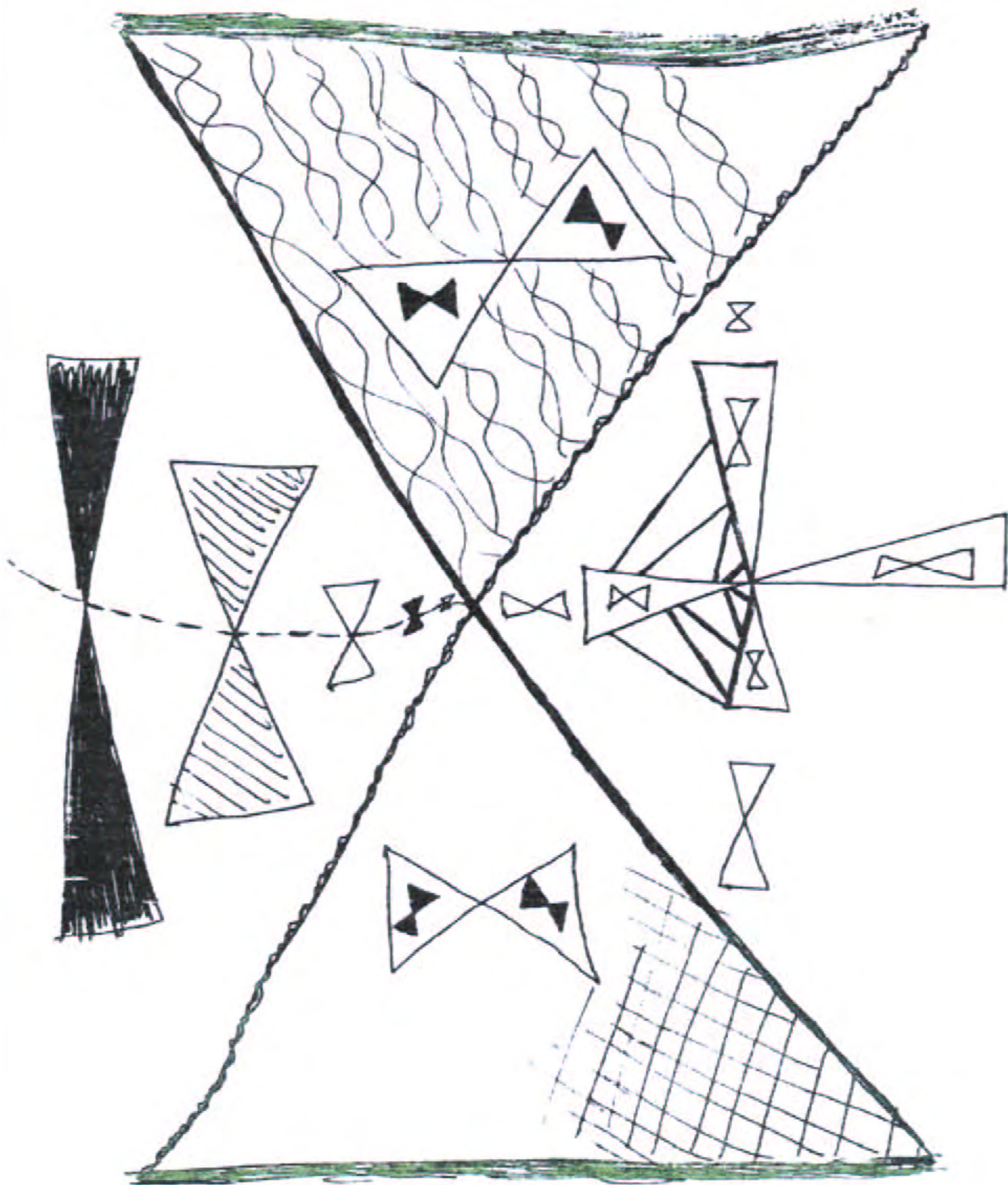


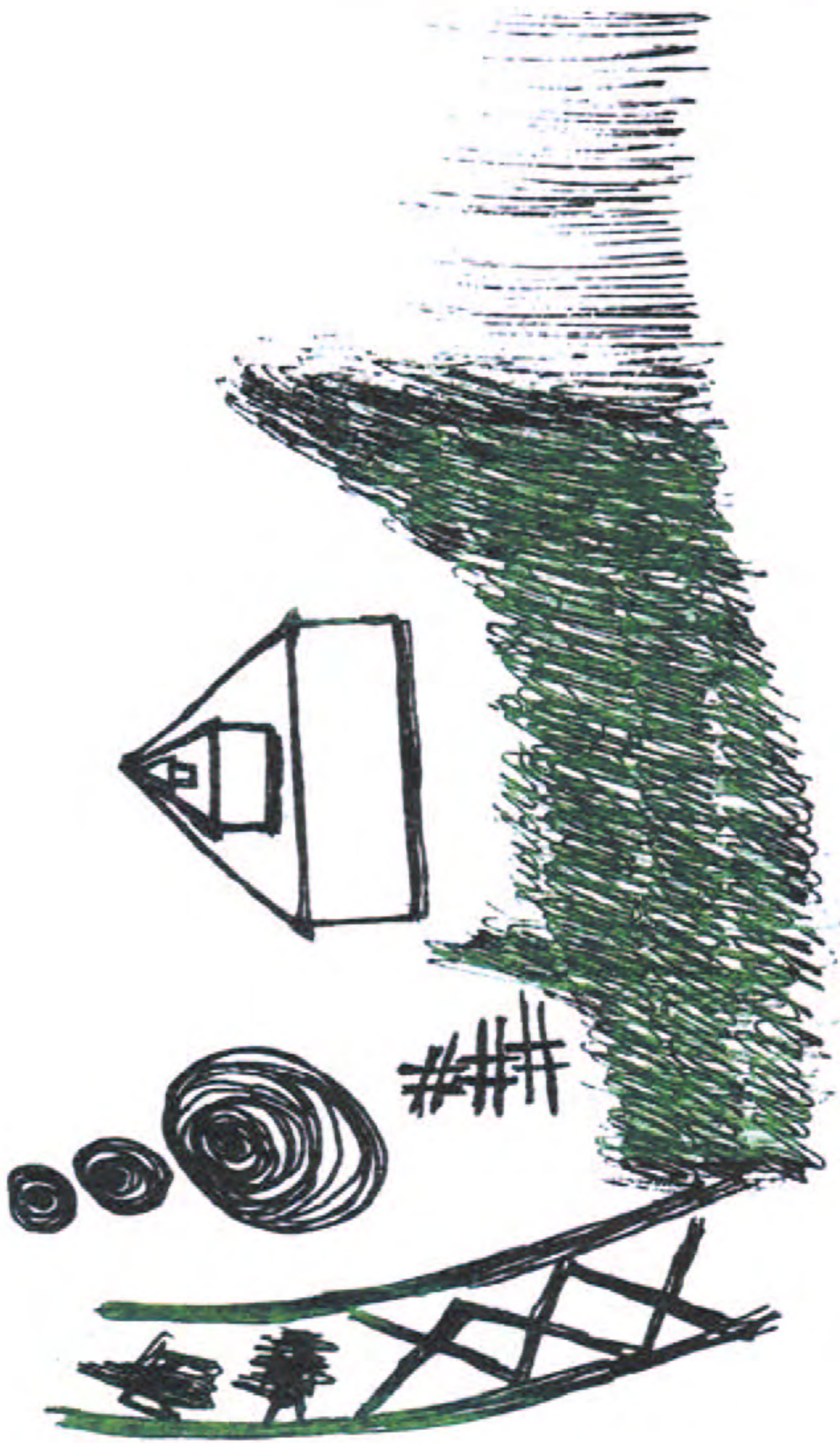


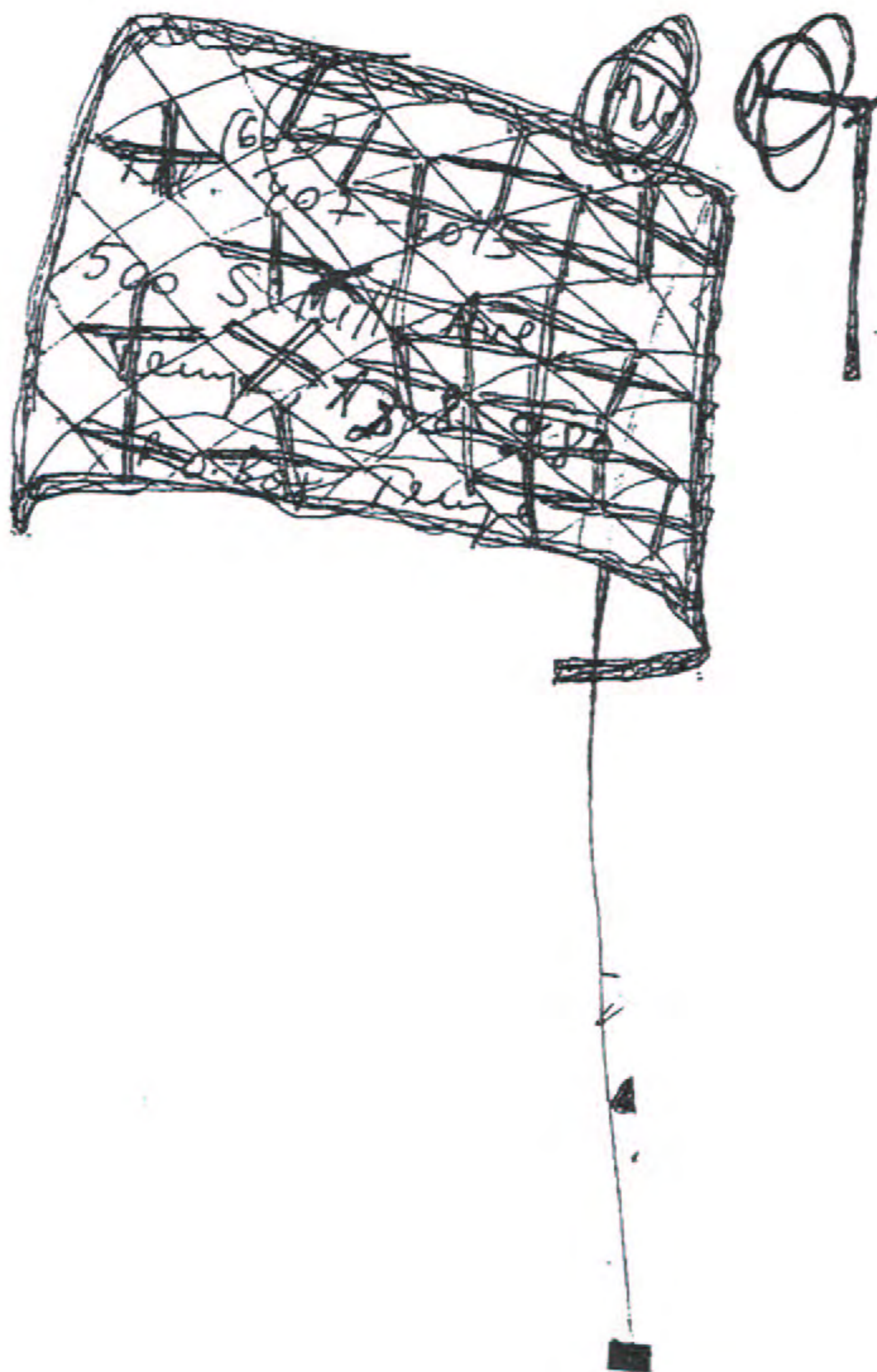
"Afrika Bambaataa"

BAD DRAWINGS









NON-DRAWINGS

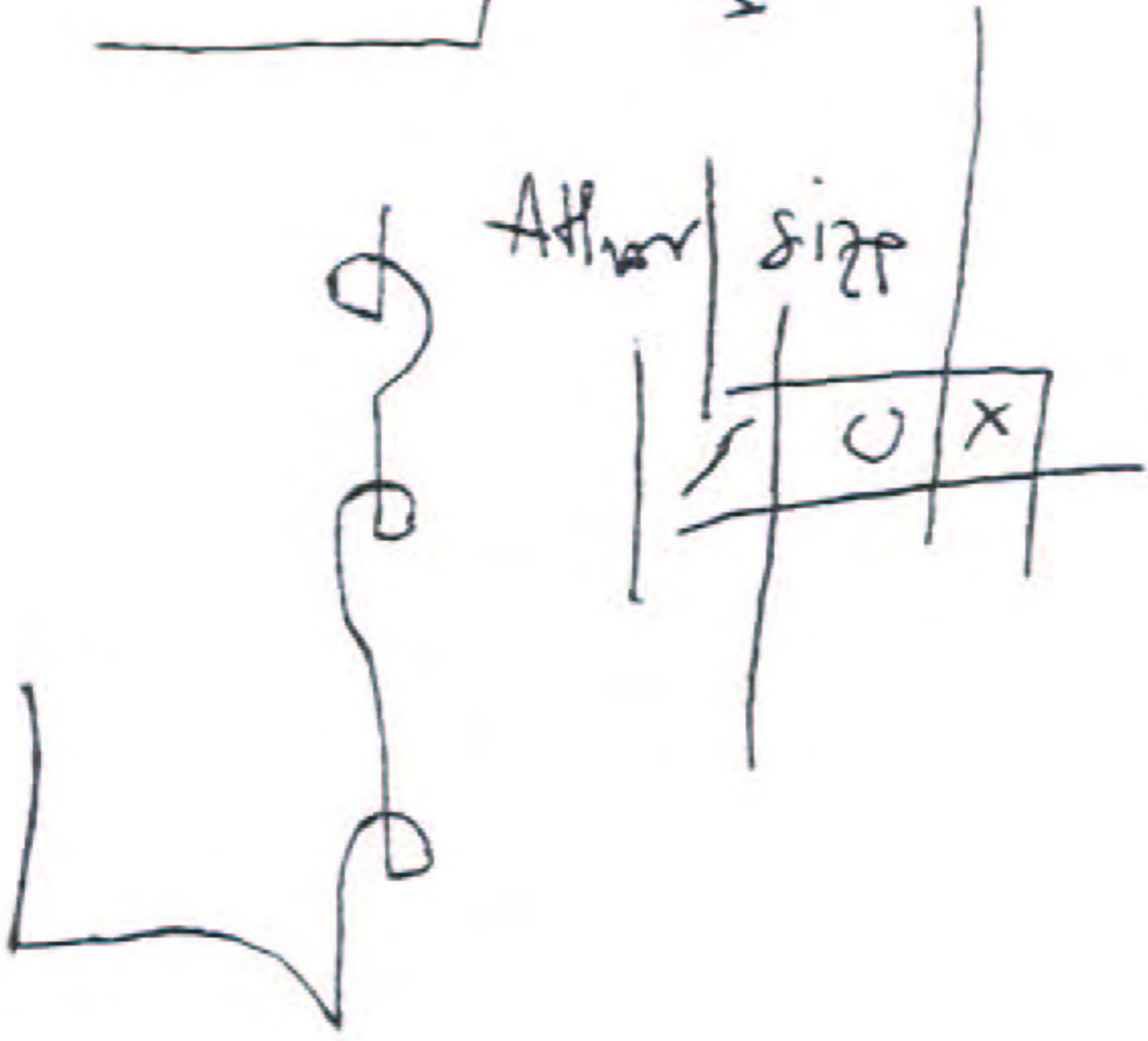


— response journal —

~~scribble~~

~~scribble~~

all of those stories
hisley



Handwritten scribbles and symbols, possibly representing musical notation or a diagram.

He doesn't say

of types

W-am mimic de sus

Asth - iers brought

automatic

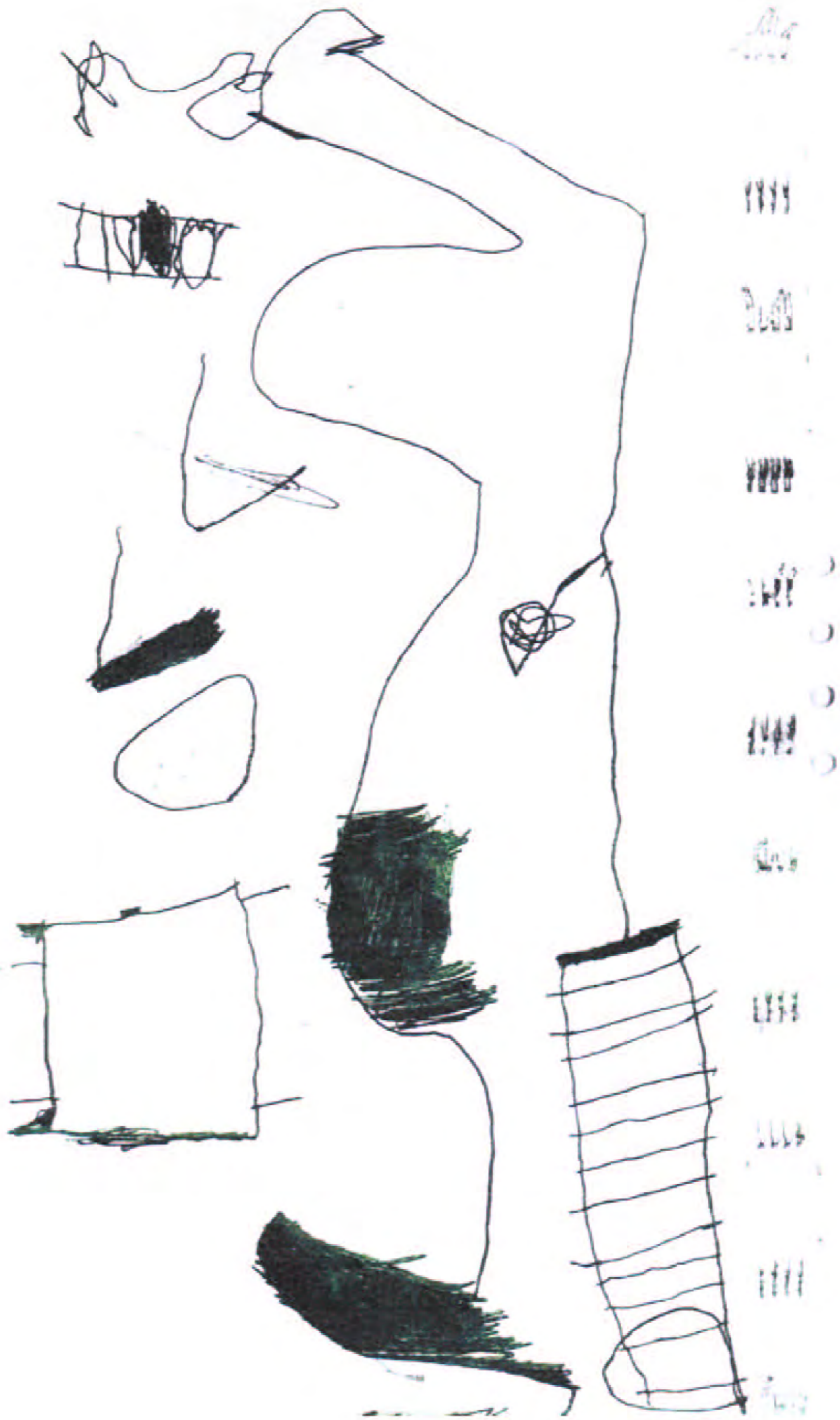
Handwritten scribbles and symbols, possibly representing musical notation or a diagram.

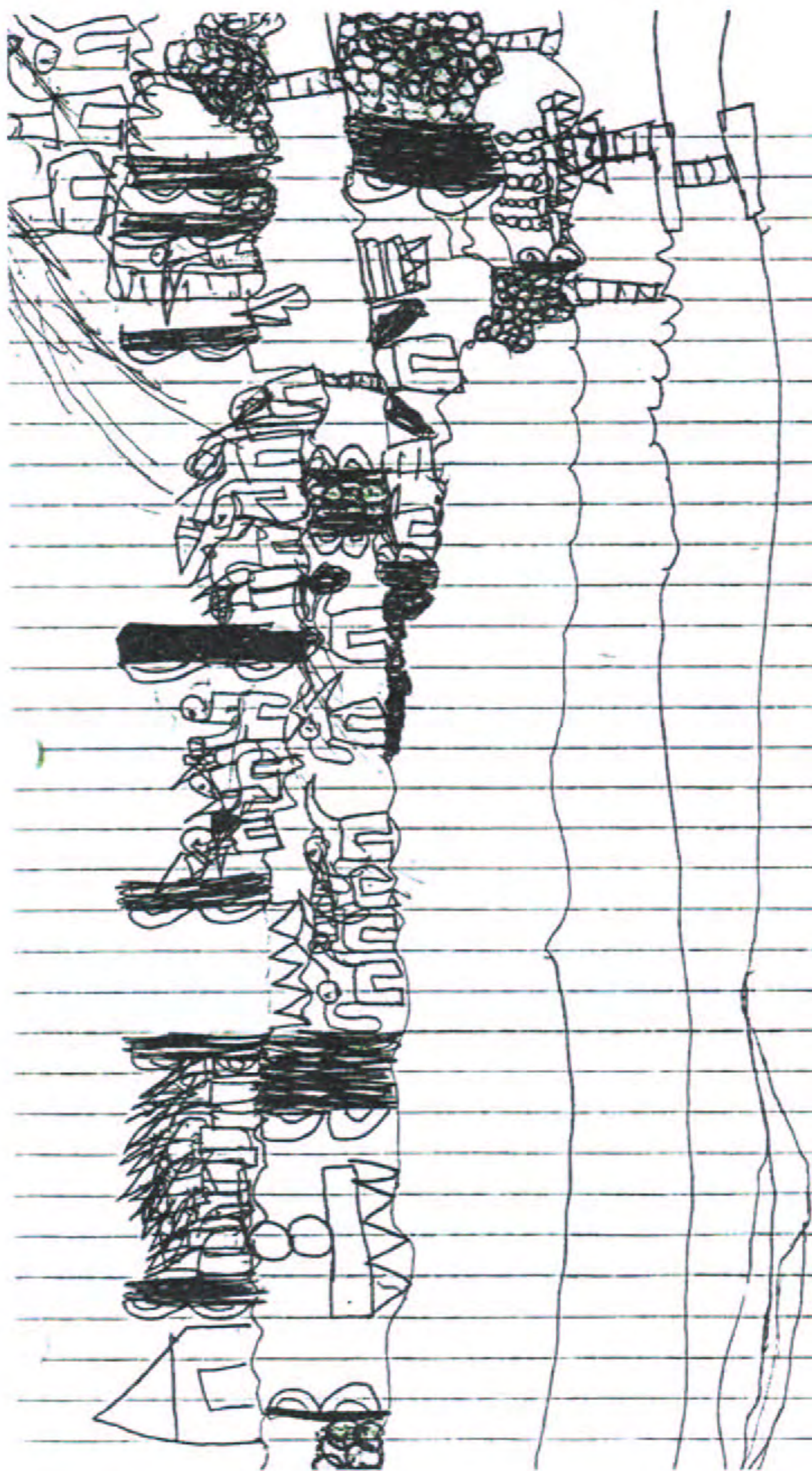
#

i write in Japanese
because

i don't know Japanese.

Handwritten symbols and scribbles, including a small zigzag line and several asterisks.

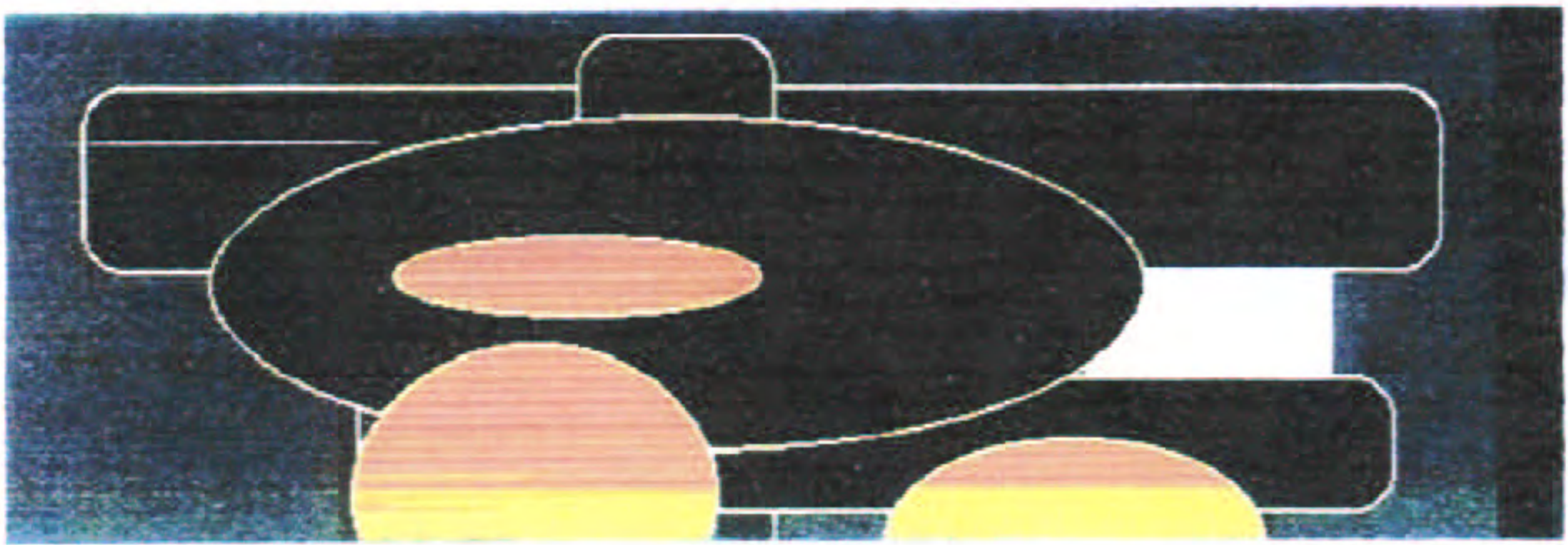


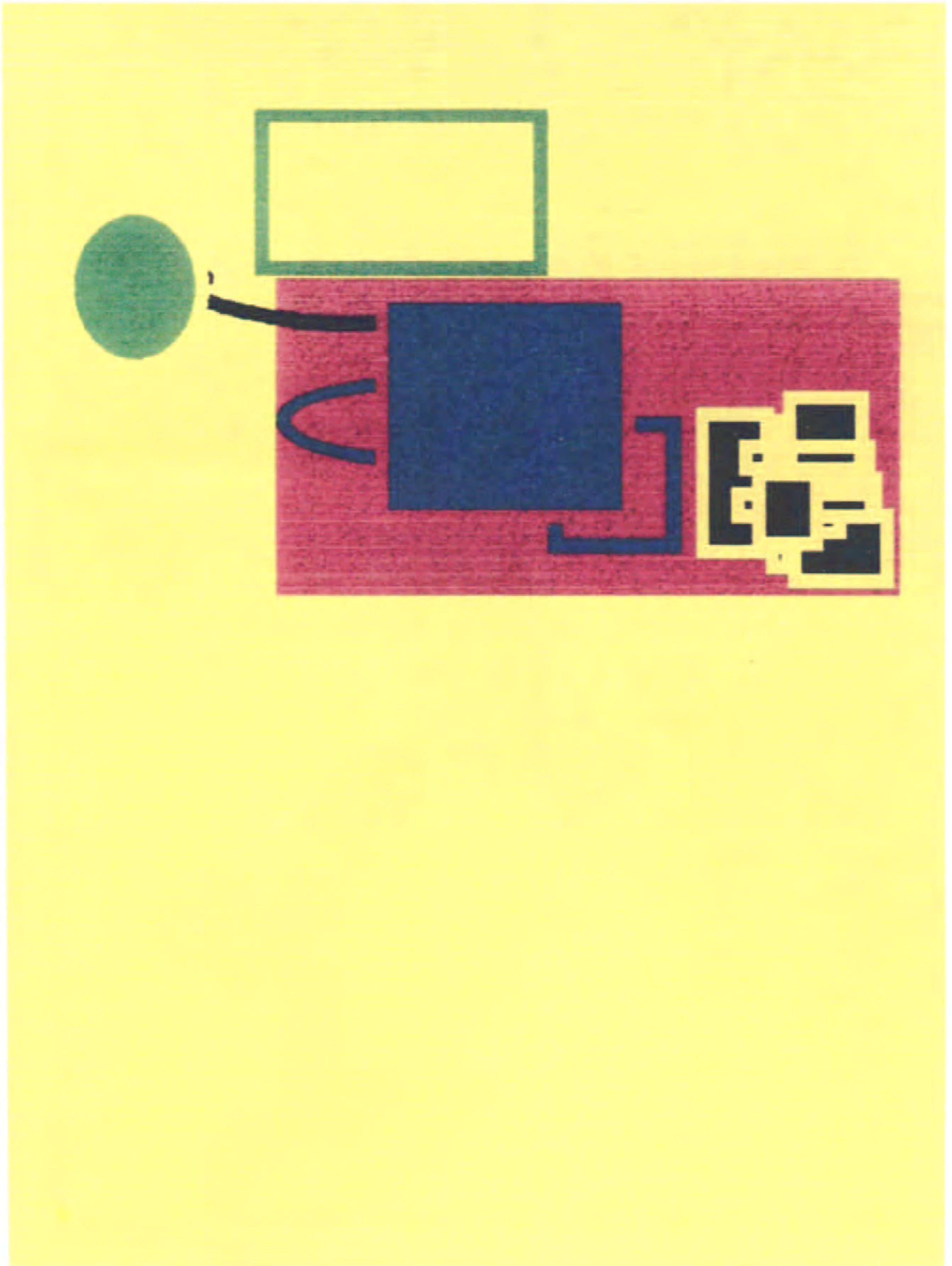




COMPUTER DESIGN



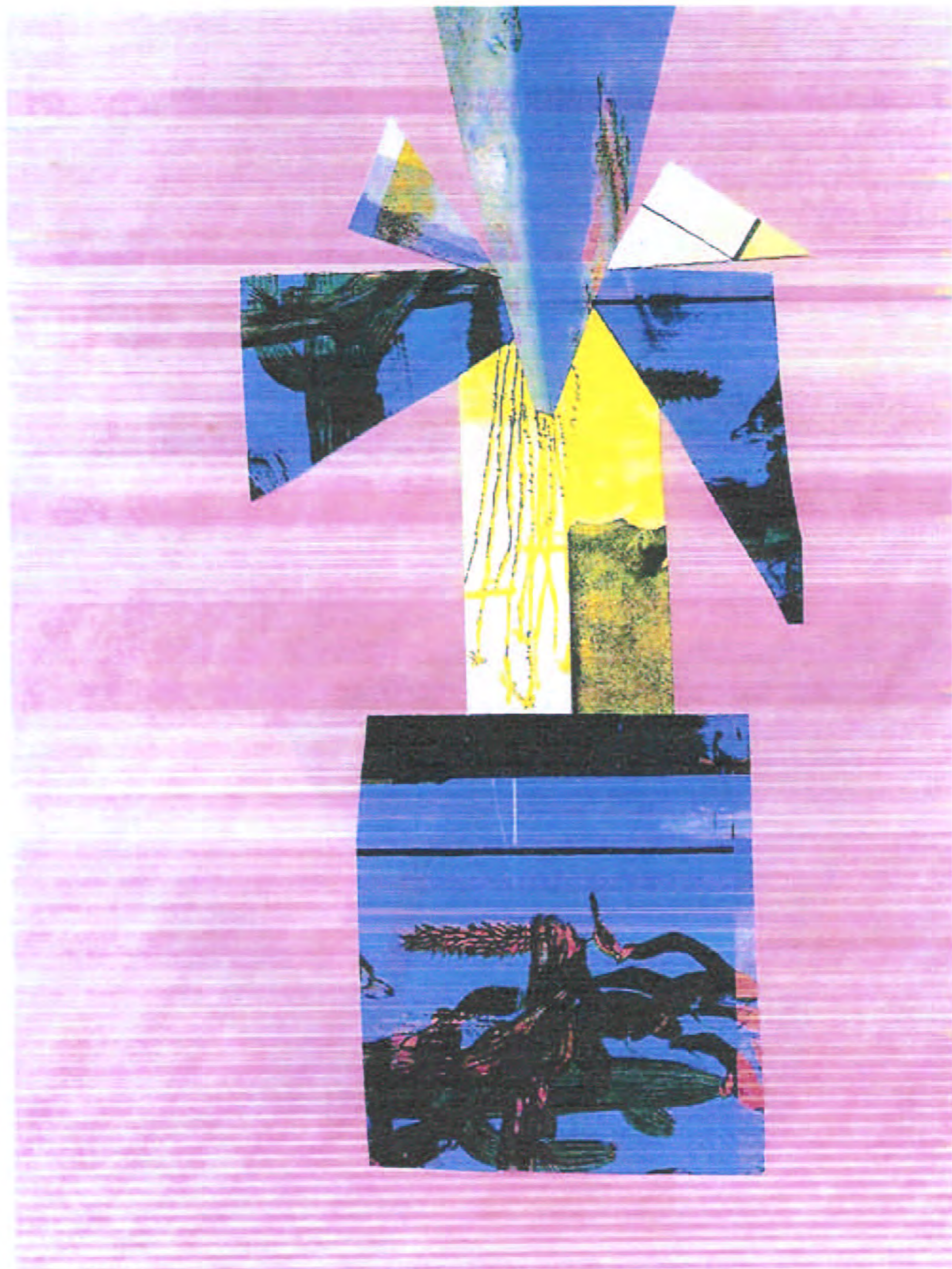


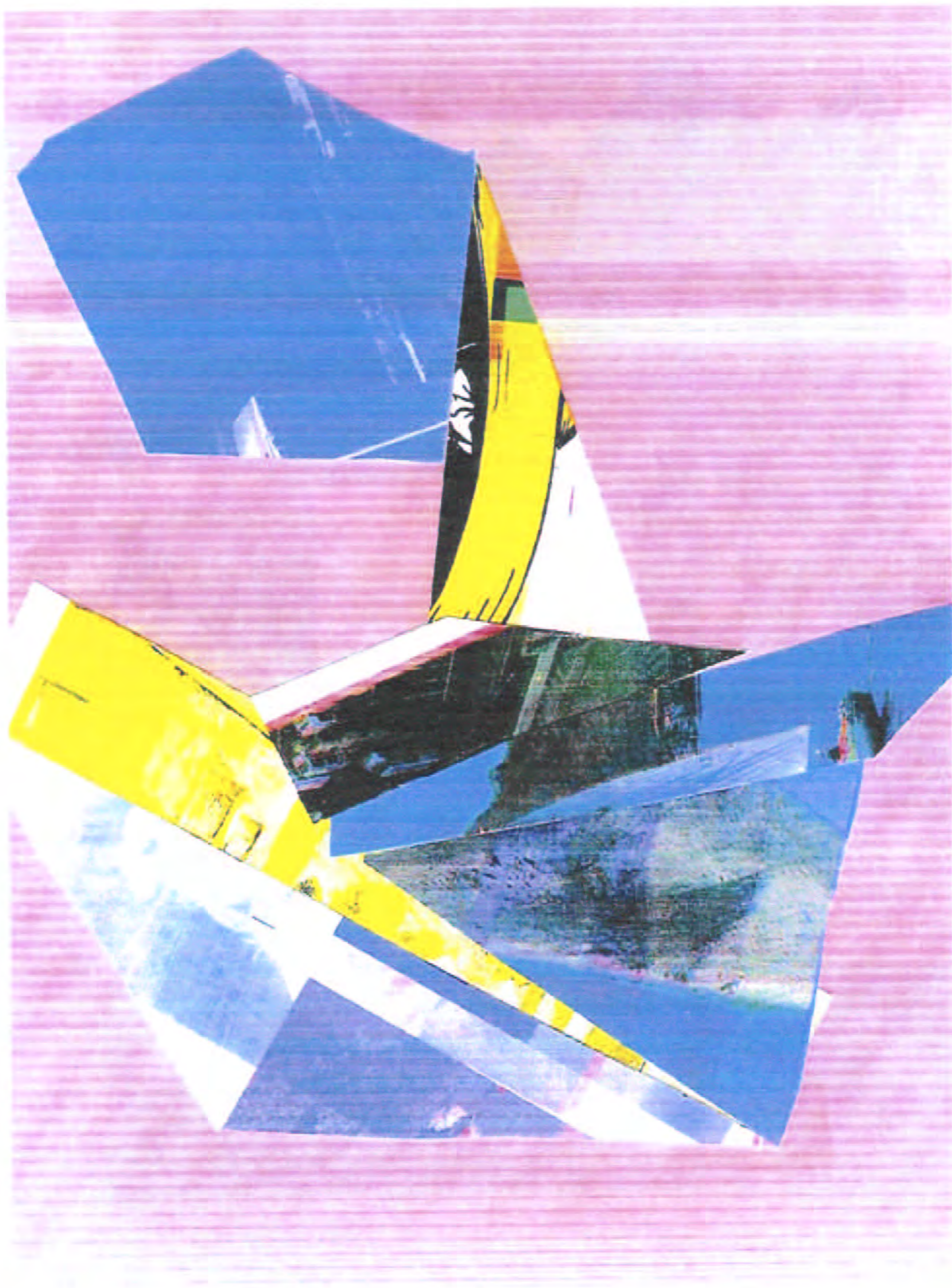




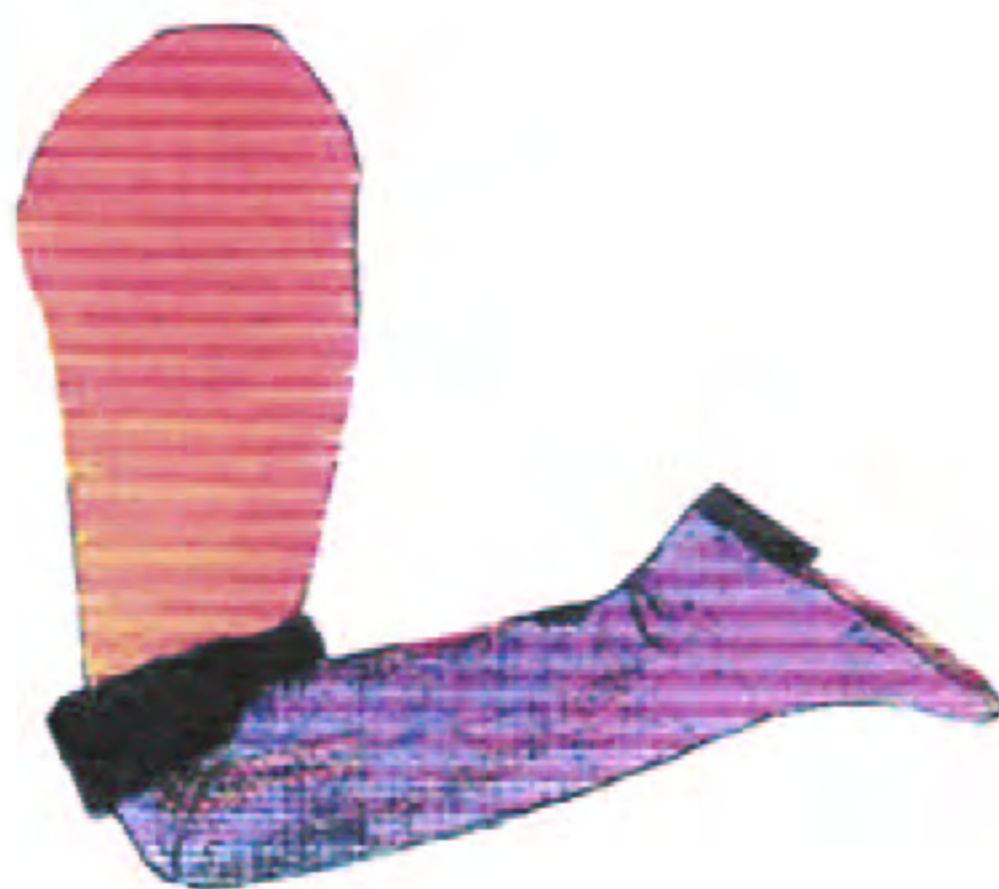
SEMI - COLLAGES
(“Neutrosophic Life”)







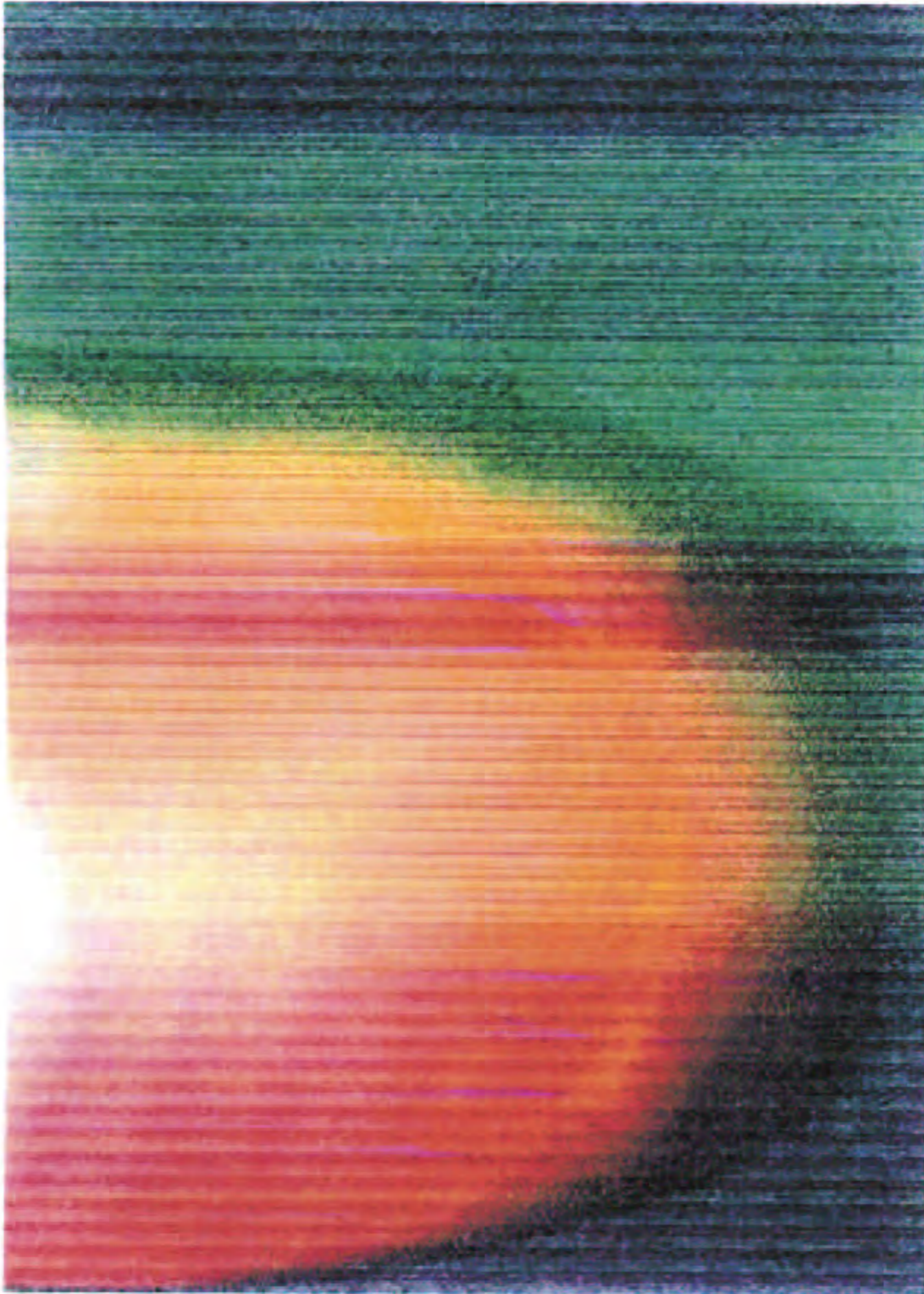




SUPER - PHOTOS













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Florentin Smarandache got a M. Sc. degree in both Mathematics and Computer Science in 1991, and a Ph. D. in Mathematics in 1997. He published 42 books in mathematics (number theory, non-euclidean geometry, logic), philosophy, literature (poems, short stories, novel, dramas, essays, translations), and art (experimental drawings, paintings, computer design, collages, photos) in Romanian, French, and English.

In mathematics there are several entries named Smarandache Functions, Sequences, Constants, and Paradoxes in international journals and encyclopedias. He generalized the fuzzy, intuitive, paraconsistent, multi-valent, dialetheist logics to the <neutrosophic logic> (also called "Smarandache Logic" in the Denis Howe's Dictionary of Computing, England) and, similarly, he generalized the fuzzy set to the <neutrosophic set>. Also, he proposed an extension of the classical probability and the imprecise probability to the <neutrosophic probability>, that he defined as a tridimensional vector whose components are real subsets of the non-standard interval $[0, 1^+]$.

In philosophy he introduced the <neutrosophy>, as a generalization of Hegel's dialectic, which is the basement of his researches in mathematics and economics, such as <neutrosophic logic>, <neutrosophic set>, <neutrosophic probability>, <neutrosophic statistics>.

In arts and literature he founded in 1980's the avant-garde movement called PARADOXISM, which has many advocates in the world. It is based on the excessive use in artistic and literary creations of contradictions, antitheses, antinomies, oxymorons, paradoxes - both at the small level and the entire level of the work - making an interesting connection between mathematics, philosophy, and literature. He introduced the <paradoxist distich>, <tautologic distich>, and <dualistic distich>, inspired from the mathematical logic. Literary experiments he realized in his dramas "Country of the Animals", where there is no dialogue!, and "An Upside-Down World", where the scenes are permuted to give birth to one billion of billions of distinct dramas! In 1999 he was proposed for the Nobel Prize in Literature.

But art was for Dr. Smarandache a hobby. He did: - graphic arts for his published volumes of verse: "Anti-chambres/ Anti-poésies/ Bizarre-ries" (mechanical drawings), "NonPoems" (paradoxist drawings), "Dark Snow" & "Circles of light" (covers); - paradoxist collages for the "Anthology of the Paradoxist Literary Movement", by J. -M. Levenard, I. Rotaru, A. Skemer; - covers and illustrations of books, published by "Dorul" Publ. Hse., Aalborg, Denmark; - illustrations in the journal: "Dorul" (Aalborg, Denmark).

Many of his art works are held in "The Florentin Smarandache Papers" Special Collections at the Arizona State University, Tempe, and Texas State University, Austin (USA), also in the National Archives of Vâlcea and Romanian Literary Museum (Romania), and in the Musée de Bergerac (France).

He contributed to 50 scientific journals, and to over 100 literary and artistic journals from the world map.