Homo Neanderthalensis(?):	$1 + 1 = 2$
Πυθαγόρας ὁ Σάμιος:	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$
Golden Ratio:	$\varphi = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \cdots}}}}}$
	$\varphi = 1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \ddots}}}}$
Leonhard Euler:	$e^{i\varphi} = \cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi$
which yields:	$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$
as well as:	$\sqrt[i]{i} = \sqrt{e^{\pi}} \quad \& \quad i^i = e^{-\pi/2}$
Gauss integral (named after Carl Friedrich Gauss, but first solved by Pierre Simon Laplace):	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$
Sir Isaac Newton:	$F = m \times a$
	$F = G\frac{Mm}{r^2} = G \cdot \frac{M}{r} \cdot \frac{m}{r}$
James Clerck Maxwell:	$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}}$
Albert Einstein:	$E = mc^2$
Henk Reints*):	$G = \frac{D_{\mathrm{H}}}{M_{\mathrm{U}}} V_{r_{\mathrm{S}}}$
Guillaume de Soissons (12th century CE) (not an equation, but a theorem):	Ex falso sequitur quod libet.

*) See http://henk-reints.nl/astro/HR-Geometry-of-universe-slideshow.pdf
(search for "*There are no arbitrary constants*"; it's on page 83 as of 2023-10-10)

There are 10 types of people.

Those who know the binary system and those who don't.