

# Qjarax del'Coso

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## Personal Information

**Full name:** Carraz Paramilla de la Coso (registered SPAN.)  
Qjarax Parumjaia del'Coso (after 1642, registered AJUD.)

**Birthdate:** August 17 1633

**Birthplace:** Plantation Cristina, Coso, Ajudige

**Death:** December 8 1699 (aged 66)

**Deathplace:** Coso, Ajudige

**Resting place:** Cacedrale del'Aquarius (Cathedral of Aquarius)

**Education:** University of Pisa, University of Cambridge

**Religion:** Catholic christian, later in astronomy

## Known for:

University of Pjaia (now the Qjarax del'Coso University)

Bonimium of Coso

Coso's method

Method of Coso and Sao-Ofjela

Coso Line

Coso's Laws

Calculus of Coso

Formula of Coso-Giraud

Coso Theory I

Coso Theory II

Polygon of Coso-Chesterbridge

Florae

Flora & Fauna del'Ajudige

Flora & Fauna del'Italja

Exoticis Plantis

Characteres generum plantarum

Botanica Flora et Fauna

Hortus Botanicus del'Ajudige

## Things named after him:

Qjarax del'Coso University (Pjaia)

Avenue del'Coso

## Scientific career

**Fields:** Mathematics · Botany

**Institutions:** University of Cambridge

University of Pisa

University of Pjaia

**Sir Carraz "Qjarax" Paramilla de la Coso** (August 17 1633 - December 8 1699) mostly known as **Qjarax del'Coso** was an [Ajudigian](#) mathematician, botanist and professor of Spanish and Indigenous Ajudigian decent. His estimated IQ was extremely high and that was between 170-190. He could speak 6 languages: Ajudigian, Latin, Ancient Greek, Spanish, Italian and English. His formula, The bonimium of Coso are named after him. This is a mathematical formula that expresses the power of the sum of two quantities. He was the most famous mathematician of Ajudige. He was professor in the Universedade del'Pjaia (University of Pjaia) where he taught mathematics. One of his most famous students was mathematician Ljues Sao-Rjeutendax. First he studied mathematics at the University of Cambridge and later he studied botanics in the University

of Pisa, Italy. He was also the founder of the Hortus Botanicus del'Ajudige. The biggest Hortus Botanicus lays in Pjaia and the oldest one in Coso. He studied exotic plants and brought them to Ajudige. He wrote several books like Exoticis Plantis, Characteres generum plantarum, Botanica flora et fauna and much more. He also wrote some diary's and books about his life. Qjarax is also called the Isaac Newton of Ajudige. He even worked together with Isaac Newton in England. He also founded the University of Pjaia with the oldest campus, located within the walled city of Pjaia, within the system being named after him.

## Early Life

Qjarax del'Coso was born on August 17 1633 on [Plantation Cristina](#), Coso. His father named [Antonio Paramilla-Aguilar](#) (1598 - 1649) was a Spanish plantation owner and aristocrat who established the plantation. He emigrated from Spain to have a new live in Ajudige. Qjarax was fed up by his biological mother Saora but his stepmother always told him that she was his mother. His biological mother was Saora Janea Maiao (Spanish enslaved name Sara Isabel Maiao) and was an Ajudigian enslaved woman. She was a housemaid. The mom Qjarax thought his mother was, was Cristina Isabel Fransisca Maria Santos (1604-1676). Qjarax had 4 halfbrothers and 5 halvesisters. When Qjarax was 1 year old his parents already saw he was a different child because he could already speak properly. His parents were amazed because of it. Qjarax was fed up by Ajudigian enslaved people. But when Qjarax was 9 years old he had to run for his life with his family to Pjaia because of the Ajudigian Revolution in 1642. All plantations were destroyed and the slaves were freed. Qjarax survived and moved to Pjaia after for 2 years. Lots of family members of Qjarax were killed during the revolution. Qjarax describes this as a traumatic time. Qjarax later supported the Ajudigian Revolution and the freedom of the slaves. His name, Carrax is named after the surname of the best friend of his dad, Gabriel Carrax (1599-1630) who died of tuberculosis and his dad wanted to honor him. Qjarax was Ajudigian registered after the Ajudigian Revolution when Ajudigian enslaved people and Spanish people that survived the revolution with a Spanish name had to change their name and surname. Carrax had to change his name to Qjarax. Qjarax was not popular at all in that time. It became a more popular name after the death of Qjarax. Qjarax means "wise" and "strength". His surname was not entirely changed. His surname was a combined surname but only his dad recognized him so he named de la Coso after his son's birthplace. de la Coso was later changed to the Ajudigian way of spelling it: del'Coso.

## Scola del'Coso

From the age of about twelve until he was seventeen, Qjarax was educated at the Scola del'Coso, which taught Latin and Ancient Greek and probably learnt him a significant amount of mathematics. At Scola del'Coso, Qjarax was the top student of the school. He was very curious and smart. When he was 16 years old, his father died of scurvy. Qjarax had a hard time in this period mourning. His school didn't went the best this year but he picked it up again later. Qjarax later lived with his uncle, Mjanuelo Paramilla-Aguillar. He was a wealthy fruit and spice trader.

## University of Cambridge

Del'Coso his uncle had send him to Cambridge to study there. His uncle knew about the university from a book. Qjarax took a trader ship from Pjaia to Montmorency and from Montmorency to Cambridge. When he arrived there, Qjarax was later admitted to Trinity College at the University of Cambridge on November 1652.

## University of Pisa

## Mid-life

### Bonimium

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### Calculus

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### Flora & Fauna del'Ajudige

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### Characteres generum plantarum

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## Later life

### University of Pjaia

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### Knighthood

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## Death

Del'Coso died in his sleep in his residence in Pjaia on December 8 1699. He was cremated and his urn was placed at the Cacedrale del'Aquarius. His funeral in Pjaia was visited by many people. After his death, his name who no one had began to become a very popular name in Ajudige. Around 1800 around 300 Ajudigans bore his name.

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