Proving a Fixed Upper Bound on Jensen's Affairs

Josh Cincinnati

Linear Transformations of Matrices embedded in Nvidia GPUs

25 November 2026

Abstract

Recent AI-led advances in pure mathematics have solved most open problems, rendering further study there moot. But while there is still time, we can turn our attention to the most important problem of applied math today: finding a fixed upper bound on Jensen Huang's extramarital affairs.

We derive a closed-form upper bound of $A \leq 22\,116$ under a dual-use time-allocation model that treats a substantial fraction of scheduled work hours as available for affairs with subordinates. The bound holds regardless of the precise start date of active pursuit (provided it is no earlier than the founding of Nvidia) and remains finite under modest concurrency. We conclude with an open invitation for lower-bound refinements.

1 History of the Problem

For years, Jensen Huang was widely regarded as one of the greatest entrepreneurs and leaders in modern history. But a select few knew that he was also an insatiable sex machine, that his partners outnumbered his leather jackets, and that his thirst for economic dominance paled in comparison to his unquenchable libido.

This information asymmetry changed dramatically weeks ago, as revelations came to light that Huang had—at least—several affairs, including with suppliers (of dubious repute) and subordinates at Nvidia [1]. But just how many? This paper posits that the true accounting is impossible to reckon, but it *is* possible to find an upper bound.

2 The Assumptions

Public reporting links Jensen to at least 3 affairs [1], which gives us a solid starting point. The following modeling assumptions are adopted:

(A1) *Sleep.* Each day is partitioned into sleep and non-sleep time. Sleep is bounded below by 6 h/day; the remaining ≤ 18 h are potentially available.

(A2) *Dual-use work time.* Non-sleep time comprises both residual free time and scheduled work time. Work time is not excluded from the affair budget, because affairs with subordinates can (and, under the model, may) occur during working hours.

(A3) *Definition of an affair.* An "affair" is defined as a distinct extramarital partner. Each new partner requires a minimum of h dedicated hours (drawn from the non-sleep pool) to initiate; subsequent maintenance is charged against the same pool but does not increase the count of distinct partners.

(A4) *Start date.* Active pursuit of affairs is assumed to have begun no earlier than the founding of Nvidia (5 April 1993) [2]. Any later start only tightens the bound.

(A5) *Concurrency.* Partners may be sequential or concurrent; the primary bound uses the sequential case. A concurrency robustness check is given in Proposition 3.3.

3 The Calculation

Let T be the number of days from 5 April 1993 to the present ($T = 12\,287$ as of 25 November 2026). Let $a \leq 18$ be the maximum non-sleep hours per day available for affairs (free time plus dual-use work time), and let $h \geq 1$ be the minimum hours required to initiate a new partner. The notation is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Model parameters.

Symbol	Meaning	Value used
T	Days from 5 April 1993 to 25 November 2026	12 287
a	Max. daily non-sleep hours available for affairs	18
h	Min. hours to initiate a new partner	10
c	Max. number of concurrent partners	—
r	Maintenance rate per partner (h/day)	—
τ	Mean duration of an affair (days)	—
A	Number of distinct affairs	to be bounded

Theorem 3.1 (Main bound)**.** *Under assumptions (A1)–(A5), with sequential partners, the total available-hour budget is $B = T \cdot a$, and the number of distinct affairs satisfies*

$$A \;\leq\; \left\lfloor \frac{B}{h} \right\rfloor \;=\; \left\lfloor \frac{T \cdot a}{h} \right\rfloor . \tag{1}$$

Proof. By (A1) and (A2), at most a hours per day are available, and by (A4) at most T days have elapsed, so the budget is at most $B = Ta$. By (A3), each distinct partner consumes at least h of these hours, hence $Ah \le B$. Since A is an integer, $A \le \lfloor B/h \rfloor$. □

Corollary 3.2. *Under the conservative parameter choice $a = 18$, $h = 10$,*

$$A \;\le\; \left\lfloor \frac{12\,287 \cdot 18}{10} \right\rfloor \;=\; \boxed{22\,116}.$$

Proposition 3.3 (Robustness under concurrency)**.** *If up to c partners may be maintained simultaneously, each still consuming hours at rate r h/day, the initiation budget is reduced by the maintenance load. The resulting bound remains finite:*

$$A \;\le\; \frac{T \cdot a}{h + c \cdot r \cdot \tau}, \tag{2}$$

where τ is the average duration (in days) of an affair. For any finite c, r, τ the right-hand side is finite.

Remark. The dual-use treatment of work hours (A2) already expands a relative to a free-time-only model; concurrency does not reverse that expansion.

4 Further Work

We welcome community exploration of improved lower bounds (the only publicly reported datum remains the three affairs already cited). Refinements that incorporate travel schedules, board-meeting calendars, leather-jacket replacement rates, or a more granular split between external versus subordinate partners are especially encouraged.

Acknowledgments

We thank Jensen Huang for building the GPUs that generated this paper.

References

[1] Public statements and contemporaneous reporting, 2024–2026.

[2] Nvidia Corporation. Corporate filings (founding date).

[3] J. L. W. V. Jensen. Sur les fonctions convexes et les inégalités entre les valeurs moyennes. *Acta Mathematica*, 30:175–193, 1906. Included solely for nominative resonance.