Famous Mathematicians

Maria Davis
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Archimedes

By Donovan White

Archimedes was a Greek mathematician. He is remembered for his discovery of the area and volume formulas of spheres, cylinders, parabolas, and other geometric figures. The science of hydrostatics was also founded by Archimedes. Traditionally, he is remembered for the construction of siege-engines, the Archimedes' screw, and the principle of upthrust on a floating body.

$$x^2+y^2+2dx+2ey+f=0$$

$$(x,y) = F(x',y')$$

$$a = \pi r^2$$
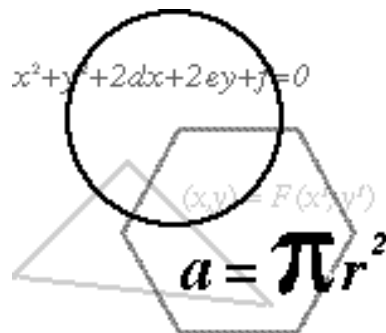
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Johann Bernoulli

By Brady Johnson

Bernoulli was a mathematician who was born in Basel, Switzerland. He researched mathematics and chemistry, and became a professor at Groningen and Basel. Bernoulli wrote about differential equations, finding the length and area of curves, isochronous curves, and curves of quickest descents.

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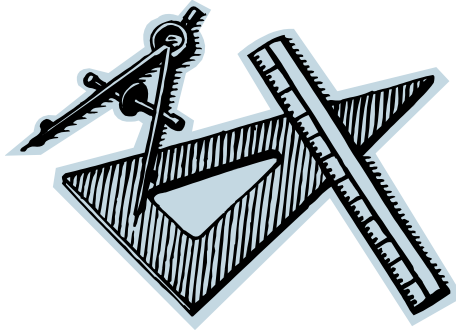
Joseph Cartan

By Spencer Williams

Cartan was a mathematician who was born in Dolomieu, France. He was known as one of the most original mathematicians of his time and taught at Montpellier, Lyon and the Sorbonne. Cartan pursued work on the Lie groups and differential geometry. The subject of analysis on differentiable manifolds, which is essential to many physical theories, was founded by Cartan. He also developed the theory of spinors, the method of moving frames, and did work on differential calculus.

$$A = \pi r^2$$

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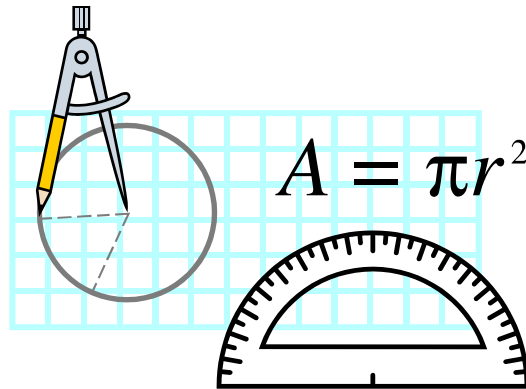
Euclid

By Ali Benn

Euclid was a Greek mathematician. He taught in Alexandria, and it is believed that he was the founder of its mathematical school. Euclid's book, the 13-volume *Elements*, became the most noted mathematical reference of the time. Still used today, his mathematical approach became known as *Euclidean geometry.*

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Leonardo Fibonacci

By Emma Shank

Fibonacci was a mathematician who was born in Pisa, Italy. His most noted work, the *Liber quadratorum*, or The Book of Square Numbers, made a considerable impact on number theory. Fibonacci was successful at popularizing the modern decimal system. He also discovered the Fibonacci sequence of integers in which each number is equal to the sum of the preceding two.

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Galileo Galilei

By Brad Parker

Galileo was a scientist, author, and astronomer from Italy. His first two treatises, *La bilancetta*, which dealt with the hydrostatic principles of balancing, and another on the center of gravity of solids, gained Galileo recognition. Deeply interested in the work of Archimedes, Galileo continued his work with geometry. He believed that the universe was constructed according to the rules of geometry. Over time, he researched, published, and discussed many scientific endeavors, such as his theory of relativity of motion and of inertial motion.

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Pythagoras

By Tina Linski

Pythagoras was a philosopher and mathematician born in Greece. He founded a religious school in Italy, but eventually fled because of persecution. Pythagoreanism, used to describe Pythagoras's way of life, is a philosophy of morality and virtues. The Pythagorean Theorem, a geometrical model attributed to Pythagoras, was actually developed years later by members of the Pythagorean School, which spent a great deal of time studying the relationships between numbers. The work and theories of Pythagoras are believed to have had an influence on the doctrines of Plato.