Mathematics and Physics history timeline

Nasser M. Abbasi

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1 Timeline

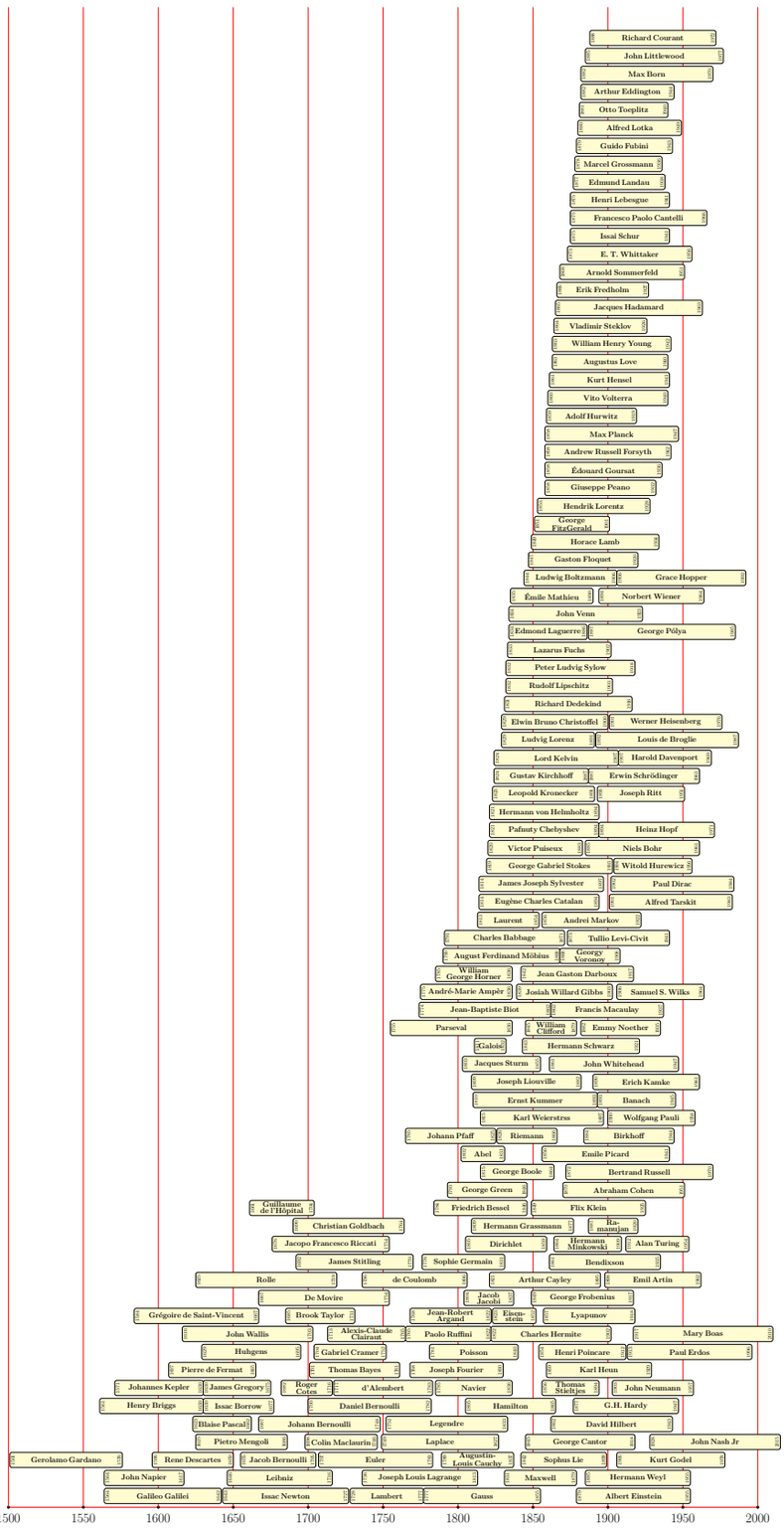
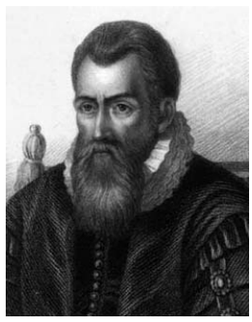


Figure 1: Summary timeline

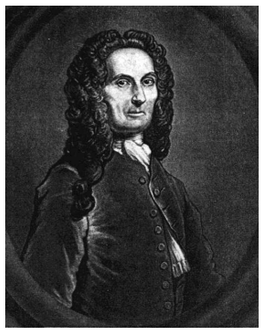
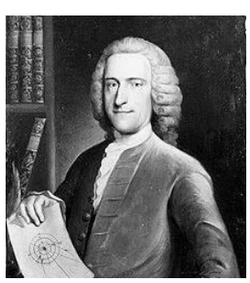
2 Detailed timeline

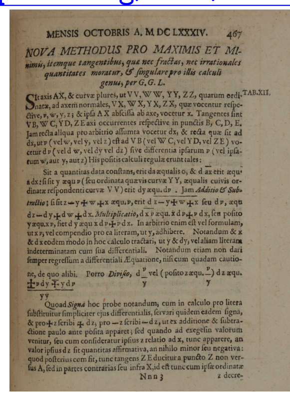
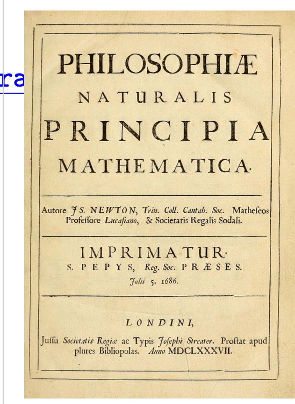
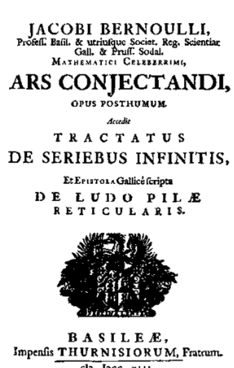
1501-1576	Gerolamo Cardano. Born 24 September 1501 Pavia, Died 21 September 1576 (aged 74) Italy. "Algebra. first systematic use of negative numbers. published with attribution the solutions of other mathematicians for the cubic and quartic equations, and acknowledged the existence of imaginary numbers." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerolamo_Cardano	
1550-1617	John Napier. discovered logarithms. Use of decimal point. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Napier	
1561-1630	Henry Briggs. changing the original logarithms invented by John Napier into common (base 10) logarithms. Born 1 February 1561 Warleywood, Yorkshire, England. Died 26 January 1630 (aged 68) Oxford, England. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Briggs_(mathemat article leeds mag	
1564-1642	Galileo Galilei. Born 15 February 1564, Pisa, Duchy of Florence. Died 8 January 1642 (aged 77) Arcetri. Pendulum, Gravity, astronomy. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo_Galilei	
1571-1630	Johannes Kepler. best known for his laws of planetary motion. Born 27 December 1571. Free Imperial City of Weil der Stadt, Holy Roman Empire. Died 15 November 1630 (aged 58) Free Imperial City of Regensburg, Holy Roman Empire https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Kepler	

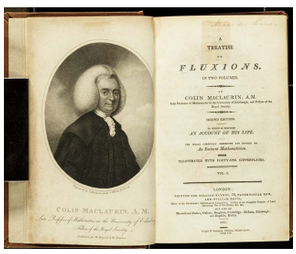
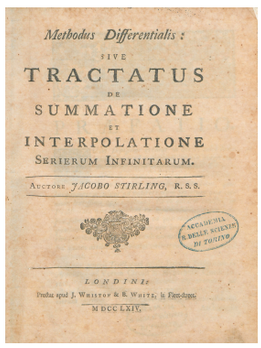
1584-1667	Gregory St. Vincent. Born: March 22, 1584, Bruges, Belgium, June 5, 1667, Ghent, Belgium. Publishes in 1647 Opus geometricum quadrature ciculi et sectionum coni. First use of method of exhaustion in geometry. First use of method of chords to transform one conic to another. First use of geometric series. First to settle Zeno's Achilles paradox. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gr%C3%A9goire_de_Saint-	
1596-1650	René Descartes. Born: March 31, 1596, France, Died: Feb. 11, 1650, Stockholm, Sweden. Wrote Descartes Meditations on First Philosophy (1641). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ren%C3%A9_Descartes	
1607-1665	Pierre de Fermat. Born: 1607, Beaumont-de-Lomagne, France, Died: Jan. 12, 1665, Castres, France. Important contributions to analytical geometry, probability, number theory and calculus. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_de_Fermat	
1616-1703	John Wallis. Publishes Arithmetica infinitorum in 1655. Created the arithmetical concept of limit. First to use the symbol ∞. First to use the term hyper-geometric series in his 1655 book Arithmetica Infinitorum.  Johannis Wallisii, SS. Th. D. GEOMETRIÆ PROFESSORIS SAVILIANI in Celeberrimâ Academia OXONIENSI, ARITHMETICA INFINITORVM, SIVE Nova Methodus Inquirendi in Curvilineorum Quadraturam, aliaq; difficiliora Matheseos Problemata. OXONII, Typis LEON: LICHFIELD Academiæ Typographi, Impensis THO. ROBINSON. Anno 1656. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Wallis	

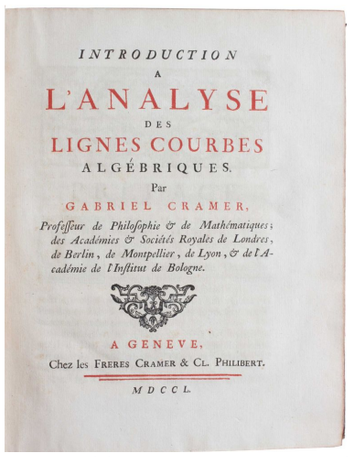
1623-1662	Blaise Pascal. Born: June 19, 1623, Clermont-Ferrand, France. Died: August 19, 1662, Paris, France. projective geometry. Corresponded with Pierre de Fermat on probability theory. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blaise_Pascal	
1625-1686	Pietro Mengoli. Alternative proof that harmonic series diverges. posed the famous Basel problem, Solved by Euler in 1735. In 1650 proved that the sum of the alternating harmonic series is equal to the natural logarithm of 2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pietro_Mengoli	
1629-1695	Christiaan Huygens. One of his famous works is De horologio oscillatorio published in Paris in 1673. Invented pendulum clock. Wrote the first formal book on probability. Proposed the wave theory of light. Publication of his Opuscula posthuma in 1703 after his death. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christiaan_Huygens	
1630-1677	Isaac Barrow. Professor of Mathematics in London and Cambridge. Famous for method of tangents. Publishes Lectiones geometrica (1670) and Lectiones mathematica (1683). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Barrow	
1638-1675	James Gregory. Born in Drumoak, United Kingdom. Scottish mathematician. Taylor series. Died in Edinburgh, United Kingdom. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Gregory_(mathemat	

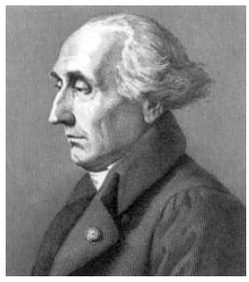
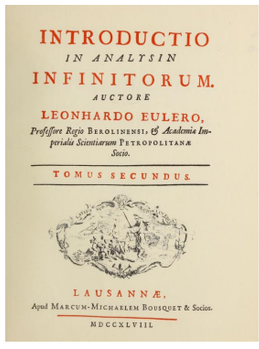
1643-1727	Isaac Newton. Born in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton	
1646-1716	Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Born in Leipzig, Germany. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottfried_Wilhelm_Leibn	
1646-1716	Michel Rolle. Born 21 April 1652, Died 8 November 1719 (aged 67) Paris, Kingdom of France French mathematician. Rolle's theorem (1691). Apparently he also knew about Gaussian elimination. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Rolle	
1655-1705	Jacob Bernoulli. Born in Basel, Switzerland. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacob_Bernoulli	
1655-1705	Guillaume de l'Hôpital. Born Guillaume François Antoine de l'Hôpital 7 June 1661. Paris, France Died 2 February 1704 (aged 42) Paris, France. Known for l'Hôpital's rule for calculating limits involving indeterminate forms. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guillaume_de_l%27H%C3%[illegible]	

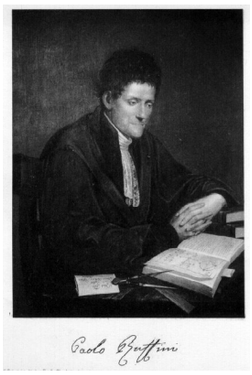
1667-1754	Abraham de Moivre. French mathematician known for de Moivre's formula. worked on the normal distribution and probability theory. Was Friend of Newton. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_de_Moivre	
1667-1748	Johann Bernoulli. Born in Basel, Switzerland. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Bernoulli	
1676-1754	Jacopo Francesco Riccati. Born 28 May 1676 Venice, Italy, Died 15 April 1754 Italy(aged 77). Named for the Riccati ODE https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacopo_Riccati	
1669	Isaac Newton becomes Chair of Mathematics in Cambridge when Isaac Barrow vacates this position for Newton. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton	
1669	Isaac Newton. Writes major Work on Calculus. "De analysi" or "On Analysis by Equations with an infinite number of terms". First time the series for $\sin(x)$ and $\cos(x)$ derived. Also gives Quadrature rules for first time. This work was actually published in 1711. wikipedia	
1671	James Gregory. Finds power series for $\arctan(x)$	
June 13, 1676	Newton sends famous letter to H. Oldenburg, containing first announcement of binomial theorem using negative and fractional exponents. http://www.newtonproject.ox.ac.uk/view/texts/normalized/NATP00197	
1676	Isaac Newton. epistola prio letter Newton sends to Leibniz giving for first time account of the Binomial series expansion	
1682-1716	Roger Cotes. Born: July 10, 1682, Burbage, United Kingdom, Died: June 5, 1716, Cambridge, United Kingdom. Apparently Cotes knew of $e^{i\pi} = -1$ before Euler. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roger_Cotes	

1684	Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Publish first paper on differential calculus. "A new method for maxima and minima, and also tangents, which is impeded neither by fractional nor by irrational quantities, and a remarkable type of calculus for this". https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottfried_Wilhelm_Leibniz  MENSIS OCTOBRIS A. M DC LXXXIV. 467 *NOVA METHODUS PRO MAXIMIS ET MInimis, itemque tangentibus, quæ nec fractas, nec irrationales quantitates moratur, & ſingulare pro illis calculi genus, per G. G. L.* TAB. XII. Sit axis AX, & curvæ plures, ut VV, WW, YY, ZZ, quarum ordinatæ, ad axem normales, VX, WX, YX, ZX, quæ vocentur reſpective, v, w, y, z; & ipſa AX abſciſſa ab axe, vocetur x. Tangentes ſint VB, WC, YD, ZE axi occurrentes reſpective in punctis B, C, D, E. Jam recta aliqua pro arbitrio aſſumta vocetur dx, & recta quæ ſit ad dx, ut v (vel w, vel y, vel z) eſt ad VB (vel WC, vel YD, vel ZE) vocetur dv (vel dw, vel dy vel dz) ſive differentia ipſarum v (vel ipſarum w, aut y, aut z) His poſitis calculi regulæ erunt tales: Sit a quantitas data conſtans, erit da æqualis 0, & $d\overline{ax}$ erit æqu. a dx: ſi ſit y æqu v (ſeu ordinata quævis curvæ YY, æqualis cuivis ordinatæ reſpondenti curvæ VV) erit dy æqu. dv. Jam *Additio & Subtractio*: ſi ſit z − y + w + x æqu. v, erit $d\,\overline{z-y+w+x}$ ſeu dv, æqu dz − dy + dw + dx. *Multiplicatio*, $d\,\overline{xv}$ æqu. x dv + v dx, ſeu poſito y æqu. xv, fiet dy æqu x dv + v dx. In arbitrio enim eſt vel formulam, ut xv, vel compendio pro ea literam, ut y, adhibere. Notandum & x & dx eodem modo in hoc calculo tractari, ut y & dy, vel aliam literam indeterminatam cum ſua differentiali. Notandum etiam non dari ſemper regreſſum a differentiali Æquatione, niſi cum quadam cautione, de quo alibi. Porro *Diviſio*, $d\frac{v}{y}$ vel (poſito z æqu. $\frac{v}{y}$) dz æqu. $\frac{\pm v\,dy \mp y\,dv}{yy}$. Quoad *Signa* hoc probe notandum, cum in calculo pro litera ſubſtituitur ſimpliciter ejus differentialis, ſervari quidem eadem ſigna, & pro + z ſcribi + dz, pro − z ſcribi − dz, ut ex additione & ſubtractione paulo ante poſita apparet; ſed quando ad exegeſin valorum venitur, ſeu cum conſideratur ipſius z relatio ad x, tunc apparere, an valor ipſius dz ſit quantitas affirmativa, an nihilo minor ſeu negativa: quod poſterius cum fit, tunc tangens ZE ducitur a puncto Z non verſus A, ſed in partes contrarias ſeu infra X, id eſt tunc cum ipſæ ordinatæ z decre- Nnn 3	
1685-1731	Brook Taylor. Born 18 August 1685, Edmonton, England. Died 29 December 1731 (aged 46) London, England. Taylor's theorem, Taylor series. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brook_Taylor	
1687	Isaac Newton. First edition of Principia Mathematica published. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophi%C3%A6_Natura ematica	 PHILOSOPHIÆ NATURALIS PRINCIPIA MATHEMATICA. Autore *JS. NEWTON*, *Trin. Coll. Cantab. Soc.* Matheſeos Profeſſore *Lucaſiano*, & Societatis Regalis Sodali. IMPRIMATUR. S. PEPYS, *Reg. Soc.* PRÆSES. *Julii* 5. 1686. *LONDINI*, Juſſu *Societatis Regiæ* ac Typis *Joſephi Streater*. Proſtat apud plures Bibliopolas. *Anno* MDCLXXXVII.
1689	Jacob Bernoulli. Publication of "Treatise on infinite series and their finite sums". https://www.thocp.net/biographies/bernoulli.html  JACOBI BERNOULLI, Profeſſ. Baſil. & utriuſque Societ. Reg. Scientiar. Gall. & Pruſſ. Sodal. MATHEMATICI CELEBERRIMI, ARS CONJECTANDI, OPUS POSTHUMUM. *Accedit* TRACTATUS DE SERIEBUS INFINITIS, Et EPISTOLA Gallicé ſcripta DE LUDO PILÆ RETICULARIS. BASILEÆ, Impenſis THURNISIORUM, Fratrum. cIↃ IↃCC XIII.	

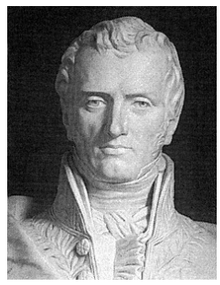
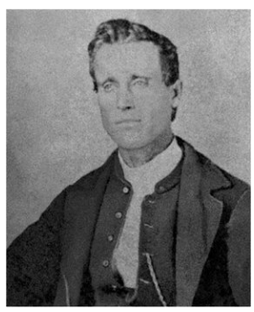
1698-1746	Colin Maclaurin. Born February 1698 , Scotland. Died 14 June 1746 (aged 48) Edinburgh, Scotland. EulerMaclaurin formula, Maclaurin series. Integral test for convergence. In 1742, he published a major work consisting of two volumes comprising 763 pages, A Treatise of Fluxions. Link to book  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colin_Maclaurin	
1690-1764	Christian Goldbach. Born March 18, 1690 Prussia, Died November 20, 1764 (aged 74) Moscow, Russian Empire. Goldbach's conjecture: Every even integer greater than 2 can be expressed as the sum of two primes. wikipedia explainingscience	
1692-1770	James Stirling. Born May 1692, Scotland. Died 5 December 1770 (Aged 78) Edinburgh, Scotland Stirling numbers, Stirling permutations, Stirling's approximation. wikipedia hemarino18	
1700-1782	Daniel Bernoulli. Born: Feb. 8, 1700, Groningen, Netherlands Died: March 17, 1782, Basel, Switzerland. Applications of mathematics to mechanics, fluid mechanics, and work in probability and statistics. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Bernoulli	
1701-1761	Thomas Bayes. Born 1701 London, England. Died 7 April 1761 (aged 59), Kent, England. statistician. Bayes' theorem. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Bayes	

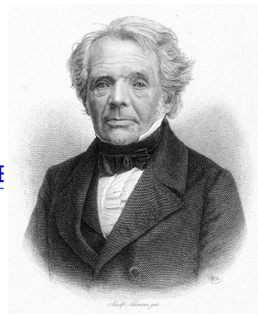
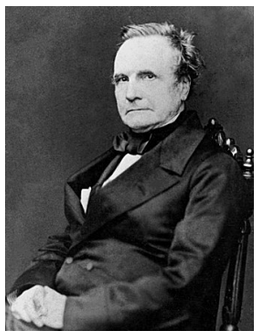
1704-1752	Gabriel Cramer. Born 31 July 1704 Geneva. Died 4 January 1752 (age 47), France Cramer rule. (1750). Solution to the St. Petersburg Paradox . Treatise on algebraic curves (1750).  INTRODUCTION A L'ANALYSE DES LIGNES COURBES ALGÉBRIQUES. Par GABRIEL CRAMER, Professeur de Philosophie & de Mathématiques; des Académies & Sociétés Royales de Londres, de Berlin, de Montpellier, de Lyon, & de l'Académie de l'Institut de Bologne. A GENEVE, Chez les FRERES CRAMER & CL. PHILIBERT. M D C C L. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabriel_Cramer	
1705	Jacob (James) Bernoulli. Died in Basel, Switzerland	
1707-1783	Leonhard Euler. Born April 15, 1707 in Basel, Switzerland. Many contributions. Graph theory, number theory, series expansion, integration, analysis, complex numbers. Hypergeometric series. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonhard_Euler	
1713-1765	Alexis-Claude Clairaut. Born 13 May 1713[1] Paris. Died 17 May 1765 (aged 52) Paris Clairaut's theorem. gravitational three-body problem https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexis_Clairaut	
1713	Isaac Newton. Second edition of Principia Mathematica published. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophi%C3%A6_Naturalis_Principia_Mathematica	
Nov. 14, 1716	Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Died. Hannover, Germany	
1717-1783	Jean le Rond d'Alembert. Born. Nov. 16, 171 Paris, France. First to propose that calculus be based on concept of limit. Analytical Solution to wave equation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_le_Rond_d%27Alembe	
1726	Leonhard Euler. Dissertation published (Physical dissertation on sound). https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/euler-works/2/	

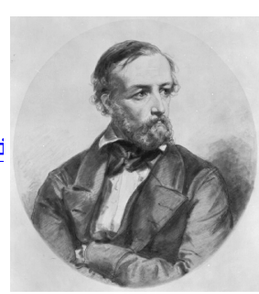
March 31, 1727	Isaac Newton. Died. Kensington, London, United Kingdom westminster-abbey.org	
1728-1777	Johann Heinrich Lambert. Born 26 August 1728, France. Died 25 September 1777 (aged 49) Berlin, Prussia. Introduced hyperbolic functions into trigonometry. non-Euclidean space. First proof that π is irrational using a generalized continued fraction for the function $\tan x$. Formula for the relationship between the angles and the area of hyperbolic triangles. Theory of map projections. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Heinrich_Lambert	
Oct. 1729	Leonhard Euler. Letter to Christian Goldbach showing first proposal to extend factorial to positive numbers which can be non-integer. https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783034808804	
1736-1806	Charles-Augustin de Coulomb. Born 14 June 1736 Angoulême, Angoumois, France. Died 23 August 1806 (aged 70) Paris, France known for Coulomb's law. the description of the electrostatic force of attraction and repulsion. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles-Augustin_de_Cou	
1736-1813	Joseph-Louis Lagrange. Born 25 January 1736, Died 10 April 1813 (aged 77) Paris, France. Lagrange equations. Succeeded Euler as director of mathematics at Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin. Lagrange's treatise on analytical mechanics. Classical mechanics. Variational calculus. Number theory.  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph-Louis_Lagrange	
1746	d'Alembert discovers the solution to wave equation named after him. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wave_equation	
1748	Leonhard Euler. Publishes text "Introduction to analysis of infinite". wikipedia	
Jan. 1, 1748	Johann Bernoulli. Died in Basel, Switzerland. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Bernoulli	

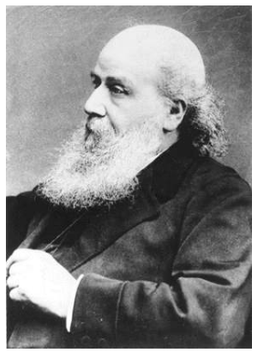
1749-1827	Pierre-Simon Laplace. Born: March 23, 1749, Beaumont-en-Auge, France Died: March 5, 1827, Paris, France. Laplace's equation, and the Laplace transform. Wrote five-volume Mécanique Céleste  wikipedia wikipedia	
1752-1833	Adrien-Marie Legendre. Born Sep. 18 1752, in Paris, France. French mathematician. Legendre polynomials. Legendre transformation. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adrien-Marie_Legendre	
1755-1836	Marc-Antoine Parseval. Born 27 April 1755 Rosières-aux-Salines, France. Died 16 August 1836 (aged 81) Parseval's theorem, Parseval's identity. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marc-Antoine_Parseval	
1765-1825	Johann Friedrich Pfaff. Born 22 December 1765 Stuttgart, Holy Roman Empire. Died 21 April 1825 (aged 59) Halle, German Confederation (Prussia) Differential equations. Was Carl Friedrich Gauss's doctoral advisor. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Friedrich_Pfaff	
1765-1822	Paolo Ruffini. Born September 22, 1765 Italy, Died May 10, 1822 (aged 56) Italy. First proof (AbelRuffini theorem) that quintic (and higher-order) equations cannot be solved by radicals. Ruffini's rule. group theory. probability. quadrature of the circle. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paolo_Ruffini	

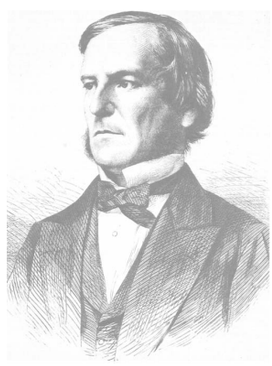
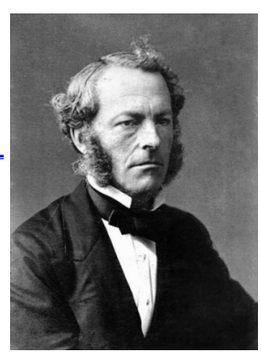
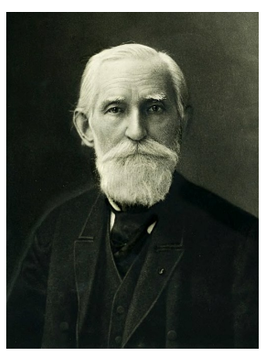
1768-1830	Joseph Fourier. Born March 21,1768 in Auxerre, France. Most famous for of Fourier series, and Harmonic analysis. Discovery of Greenhouse effect. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Fourier	
1768-1822	Jean-Robert Argand. Born July 18, 1768 Geneva, Died August 13, 1822 (aged 54) Paris. Argand diagram in complex analysis, the first rigorous proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Robert_Argand https://prabook.com/web/jean-robert.argand/2202845	
1774-1862	Jean-Baptiste Biot. Born 21 April 1774 Paris, France Died 3 February 1862 (aged 87) Paris, France. Biot number. BiotSavart law https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Baptiste_Biot	
1775-1836	André-Marie Ampère. Born 20 January 1775 Lyon, Kingdom of France. Died 10 June 1836 (aged 61) Marseille, Kingdom of France. Ampère's circuital law, Ampère's force law. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andr%C3%A9-Marie_Amp%C3	
1776-1831	Sophie Germain. Born 1 April 1776, France. Died 27 June 1831 (aged 55) Paris, France. Elasticity theory (grand prize Paris Academy of Sciences). Worked on Fermat's Last Theorem. correspondence with Lagrange, Legendre, and Gauss https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sophie_Germain	

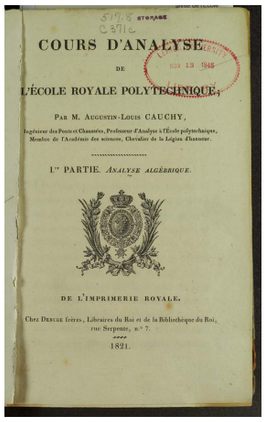
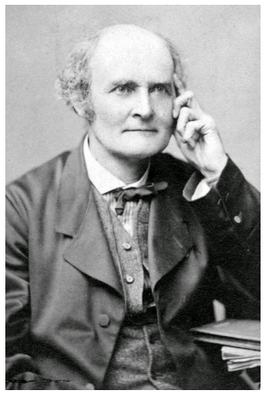
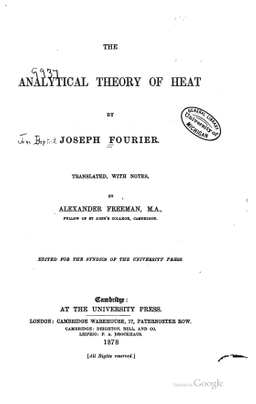
1777-1855	Carl Friedrich Gauss. Born in Brunswick, Germany. Born April 20, 1777. Many contributions to Mathematics and Prime number theory. first satisfactory proof of the fundamental theorem of algebra. Quadratic reciprocity law. Full systematic treatment of Hypergeometric series. Hypergeometric function. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Friedrich_Gauss	
1781-1840	Siméon Denis Poisson. Born 21 June 1781, France. Died 25 April 1840 (aged 58) memoirs on the theory of electricity and magnetism. Applied mathematics. Poisson PDE named after him. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sim%C3%A9on_Denis_Poiss	
Sep. 18, 1783	Leonhard Euler. Died in Saint Petersburg, Russia https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/15567379/leonhard-euler	
Oct. 29, 1783	Jean le Rond d'Alembert. Died. Paris, France	
1784-1846	Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel. Born 22 July 1784 Germany. Died 17 March 1846 (aged 61) Russia. Distance from the sun to another star by the method of parallax. Bessel functions. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Bessel	
1785-1836	Claude-Louis Navier. Born 10 February 1785, France. Died 21 August 1836 (aged 51) Paris Known for NavierStokes equations. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claude-Louis_Navier	
1785-1836	William George Horner. Born 9 June 1786, Died 22 September 1837. Approximation theory is honoured in the designation Horner's method. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_George_Horner article by Tomasz Davis	

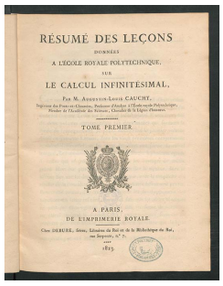
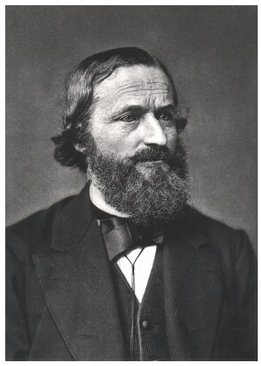
1789-1857	Augustin-Louis Cauchy. Born August 21, 1789 Paris, France. Foundation of analysis, complex number theory. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustin-Louis_Cauchy	
1790-1868	August Ferdinand Möbius. Born 17 November 1790 Schulpforta, Electorate of Saxony, Holy Roman Empire. Died 26 September 1868 (aged 77) Leipzig, Kingdom of Saxony, North German Confederation Möbius strip, Möbius transformations, Möbius transform https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Ferdinand_M%C3%B	
1791-1871	Charles Babbage. Born 26 December 1791 London, England. Died 18 October 1871 (aged 79) Marylebone, London, England. Babbage originated the concept of a digital programmable computer. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Babbage	
1793-1841	George Green. Born 14 July 1793, Died 31 May 1841. England. Green function, Green's theorem.  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Green_(mathemat	
1802-1829	Niels Henrik Abel. Born 5 August 1802 Norway. Died 6 April 1829 (aged 26) Norway. First complete proof demonstrating the impossibility of solving the general quintic equation in radicals. Elliptic functions. Abelian functions. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niels_Henrik_Abel	

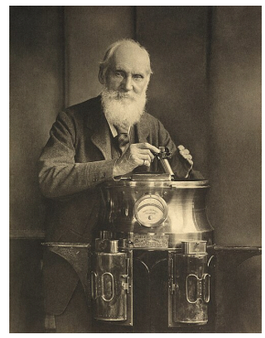
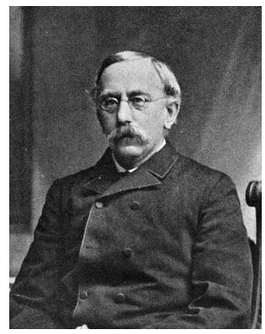
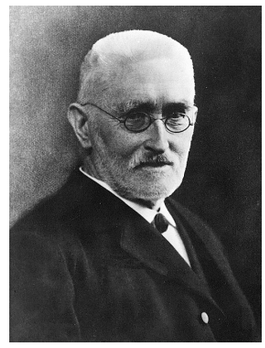
1803-1855	Jacques Charles François Sturm. Born 29 September 1803 Geneva. Died 15 December 1855 (aged 52) Paris Sturm-Liouville form of ODE. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Charles_Fran%C3	
1804-1851	Carl Gustav Jacob Jacobi. Born December 10, 1804, Potsdam, Germany, Died Feb. 18, 1851, Berlin, Germany. German mathematician. Elliptic functions, dynamics, differential equations, determinants, and number theory. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Gustav_Jacob_Jacob	
1805-1859	Johann Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet. Born, 13 Feb. 1805, Duren, French Empire. Analytic number theory, formulated conditions for Fourier series convergence. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Gustav_Lejeune_Di	
1805-1865	William Rowan Hamilton. Born: August 4, 1805, Dublin, Ireland. Died Sep. 2, 1865, Dublin, Ireland. Irish mathematician. Optics, classical mechanics and algebra, Hamiltonian mechanics. Quaternions. Hamiltonian equations. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Rowan_Hamilton	
1809-1882	Joseph Liouville. Born 24 March 1809, France. Died 8 September 1882 (aged 73) Paris, France number theory, complex analysis, differential geometry and topology. Sturm-Liouville form of ODE. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Liouville	
1809-1877	Hermann Grassmann. Born 15 April 1809 Poland. Died 26 September 1877 (aged 68), German Empire. First known appearance of linear algebra and the notion of a vector space. First axiomatic presentation of arithmetic, use of the principle of induction. Grassmann's color law. Exterior algebra. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_Grassmann	

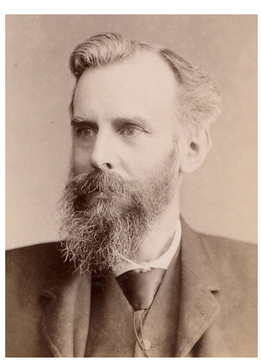
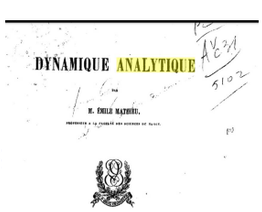
1810-1893	Ernst Kummer. Born 29 January 1810 Sorau, Prussia. Died 14 May 1893 (aged 83) Berlin, Germany. Hypergeometric series, Fermat's last theorem. Kummer extensions of fields. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_Kummer	
1811-1832	Évariste Galois. Born: Oct. 25, 1811, Bourg-la-Reine, France Died: May 31, 1832, Paris, France. Galois theory: necessary and sufficient condition for a polynomial to be solvable by radicals. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89variste_Galois	
1813-1854	Pierre-Alphonse Laurent. Born 18 July 1813 Paris, France Died 2 September 1854 (aged 41) Paris, France. Laurent series https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Alphonse_Laurent	
1814-1894	Eugène Charles Catalan. Born 30 May 1814 Brugge, Belgium. Died 14 February 1894 (aged 79). Liège, Belgium. Catalan numbers, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eug%C3%A8ne_Charles_Cat	
1814-1897	James Joseph Sylvester. Born James Joseph 3 September 1814 London, England. Died 15 March 1897 (aged 82) London, England Sylvester matrix, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Joseph_Sylvester	

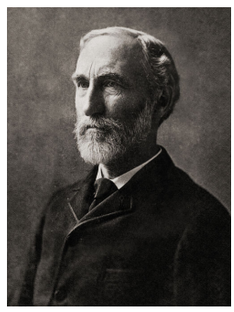
1815-1897	Karl Weierstrass. Born: Oct. 31, 1815. Ennigerloh, Germany. Died: February 19, 1897 (age 81 years), Berlin, Germany https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl_Weierstrass	
1815-1864	George Boole. Born: Nov 2, 1815, in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. Died: Dec 8, 1864 (at age 49) in Ballintemple, County Cork, Ireland Known for Boolean algebra, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Boole	
1819-1903	George Gabriel Stokes. Born 13 August 1819 Skreen, Ireland, United Kingdom. Died 1 February 1903 (aged 83) Cambridge, England. Known for Stokes flow Stokes' law, NavierStokes pde https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_George_Stokes,_1st_	
1820-1883	Victor Puiseux. Born 16 April 1820. Died 9 September 1883. Known for Puiseux series. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_George_Stokes,_1st_	
1821-1894	Pafnuty Chebyshev. Born 16 May 1821 Akatovo, Kaluga Governorate, Russian Empire. Died 8 December 1894 (aged 73) St. Petersburg, Russian Empire. Known for Chebyshev polynomials, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pafnuty_Chebyshev	

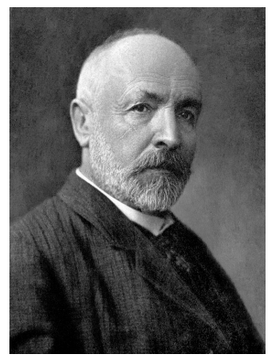
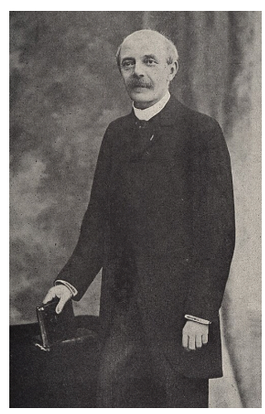
1821-1894	Hermann von Helmholtz. Born 31 August 1821 Potsdam, Kingdom of Prussia, German Confederation. Died 8 September 1894 (aged 73) Charlottenburg, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire Known for conservation of energy, Helmholtz classical theorem etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_von_Helmholtz	
1821	Augustin-Louis Cauchy. the Cours danalyse, to accompany his course in analysis at the Ecole Polytechnique link to book	
1821-1895	Arthur Cayley. Born: August 16, 1821, Richmond, United Kingdom. Died: Died: Jan. 26, 1895, Cambridge, United Kingdom. Algebra. CayleyHamilton theorem, Cayley's theorem. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Cayley	
1822-1901	Charles Hermite. Born 24 December 1822. Died 14 January 1901 (aged 78) Paris. Famous for Hermite polynomials and Hermite interpolation, spline, quadratic forms, elliptic functions and algebra. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Hermite	
1822	Joseph Fourier Publishes "The analytical theory of heat". Amazon	

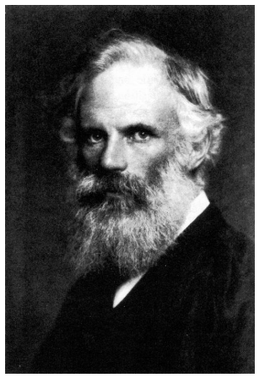
1823-1852	Gotthold Eisenstein. Born 16 April 1823 Berlin, Prussia. Died 11 October 1852 (aged 29) Berlin, Prussia known for Eisenstein's criterion https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gotthold_Eisenstein	
1823-1891	Leopold Kronecker. Born 7 December 1823 Liegnitz, Prussia. Died 29 December 1891 (aged 68) Berlin, German Empire known for Kronecker delta, Kronecker product, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leopold_Kronecker	
1823	Augustin-Louis Cauchy. Published Calcul Infinitésimal link	
1826-1866	Bernhard Riemann. Born: Sep. 17, 1826, Kingdom of Hanover. Died: July 20, 1866, Verbania, Italy. Formulation of the integral, the Riemann integral, and work on Fourier series. His famous 1859 paper on the prime-counting function. Riemann geometry. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernhard_Riemann	
1824-1887	Gustav Robert Kirchhoff. Born 12 March 1824 Königsberg, Kingdom of Prussia. Died 17 October 1887 (aged 63) Berlin, German Empire. known for Kirchhoff's diffraction formula, Kirchhoff's circuit laws, Kirchhoff's theorem, Kirchhoff's law of thermal radiation etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustav_Kirchhoff	

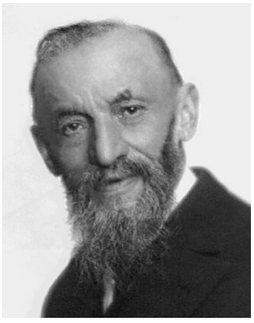
1824-1907	Lord Kelvin. Born 26 June 1824 Belfast, Ireland. Died 17 December 1907 (aged 83) Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland known for second laws of thermodynamics and many more.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Kelvin	
1829-1891	Ludvig Lorenz. Born 18 January 1829 Helsingør, Denmark. Died 9 June 1891 (aged 62) Frederiksberg, Denmark. known for LorentzLorenz equation, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludvig_Lorenz	
1829-1900	Elwin Bruno Christoffel. Born 10 November 1829 Montjoie, Prussia. Died 15 March 1900 (aged 70) Strasbourg, German Empire known for Christoffel symbols, tensor calculus, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elwin_Bruno_Christoffel	
May 16, 1830	Joseph Fourier Died in Paris, France	
Jan. 10, 1833	Adrien-Marie Legendre. Died in Paris, France	
1831-1916	Richard Dedekind. Born 6 October 1831 Duchy of Brunswick. Died 12 February 1916 (aged 84) Braunschweig, German Empire. known for Dedekind cut, Dedekind-Peano axioms,Abstract algebra Algebraic number theory. etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Dedekind	
1831-1879	James Clerk Maxwell. Born 13 June 1831 Edinburgh, Scotland. Died 5 November 1879 (aged 48) Cambridge, England. Mathematical physics. Maxwell's equations. Published "A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field" in 1865.  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Clerk_Maxwell https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Dynamical_Theory_of_t _Field	

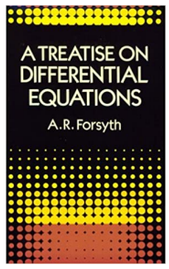
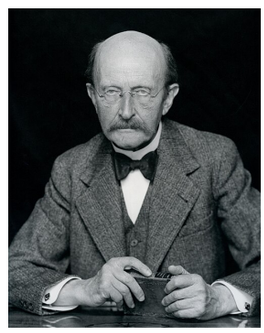
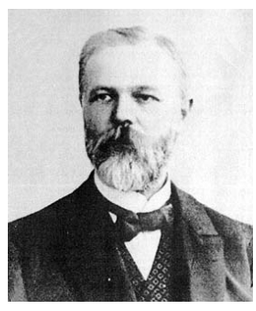
1832-1903	Rudolf Lipschitz. Born 14 May 1832 Königsberg, Province of Prussia. Died 7 October 1903 (aged 71). Bonn, German Empire. known for Lipschitz continuity, Lipschitz integral condition, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolf_Lipschitz	
1832-1918	Peter Ludvig Sylow. Born 12 December 1832 Christiania, Norway. Died 7 September 1918 (aged 85) Christiania, Norway known for Sylow theorems. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Ludvig_Sylow	
1833-1902	Lazarus Fuchs. Born 5 May 1833 Moschin, Kingdom of Prussia. Died 26 April 1902 (aged 68) Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire known for Fuchs relation, Fuchs's theorem etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lazarus_Fuchs	
1834-1886	Edmond Laguerre. Born 9 April 1834 Bar-le-Duc, France. Died 14 August 1886 (aged 52) Bar-le-Duc, France. known for Laguerre polynomials, Laguerre's method, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmond_Laguerre	
1834-1923	John Venn. Born 4 August 1834 Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire, England. Died 4 April 1923 (aged 88) Cambridge, England known for Venn diagram, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Venn	
1835-1890	Émile Léonard Mathieu. Born 15 May 1835 Metz, France. Died 19 October 1890 (aged 55) Nancy, France known for Mathieu functions, Mathieu groups and Mathieu transformation, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89mile_L%C3%A9onard	

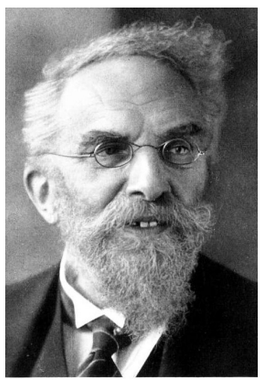
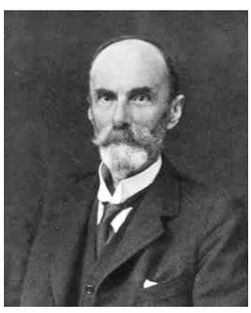
1839-1903	Josiah Willard Gibbs. Born February 11, 1839 New Haven, Connecticut, U.S. Died April 28, 1903 (aged 64) New Haven, Connecticut, U.S. known for Statistical mechanics, Gibbs function, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josiah_Willard_Gibbs	
1842-1917	Jean Gaston Darboux. Born 14 August 1842, France. Died 23 February 1917 (aged 74) Paris, France known for Darboux integral, Darboux sum. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Gaston_Darboux	
1842-1899	Marius Sophus Lie. Born: December 17, 1842, Nordfjordeid, Norway. Died: Died: Feb. 18, 1899, Oslo, Norway. Norwegian mathematician. Theory of continuous symmetry, study of geometry and differential equations. differential topology. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sophus_Lie	
1843-1921	Karl Hermann Amandus Schwarz. Born 25 January 1843 Prussia. Died 30 November 1921 (aged 78) Berlin, Germany. CauchySchwarz inequality. Improved the proof of the Riemann mapping theorem. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_Schwarz	
1844	Joseph Liouville proved the existence of transcendental numbers	
1844-1906	Ludwig Boltzmann. Born 20 February 1844 Vienna, Austrian Empire Died 5 September 1906 (aged 62) Tybein, Goritz, Austria-Hungary. known for Boltzmann distribution (1868) Boltzmann equation. etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_Boltzmann	

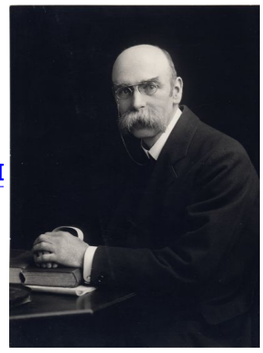
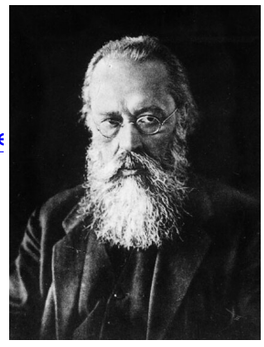
1845-1879	William Kingdon Clifford. Born 4 May 1845 Exeter, Devon, England. Died 3 March 1879 (aged 33) Madeira, Portugal. known for Clifford algebra. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Kingdon_Cliffor	
1845-1918	Georg Cantor. Born: March 3, 1845, Saint Petersburg, Russia Died: Jan. 6, 1918, Halle (Saale), Germany. Set theory. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georg_Cantor	
1847-1920	Gaston Floquet. Born 15 December 1847 Épinal, France. Died 7 October 1920 (aged 72) Nancy, France. known for Floquet theory. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaston_Floquet	
1849-1934	Horace Lamb. Born 27 November 1849 Stockport, Cheshire, England. Died 4 December 1934 (aged 85) Cambridge, England. Known for Lamb vector, Lamb waves, Lamb surfaces etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horace_Lamb	
1849-1917	Ferdinand Georg Frobenius. Born 26 October 1849 Berlin. Died 3 August 1917 (aged 67) Berlin. Differential equations (Frobenius series). first full proof for the CayleyHamilton theorem. FrobeniusStickelberger formulae https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand_Georg_Frobeni	

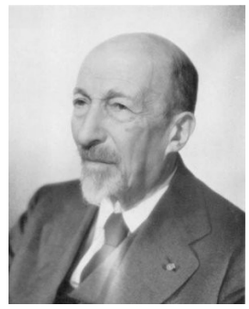
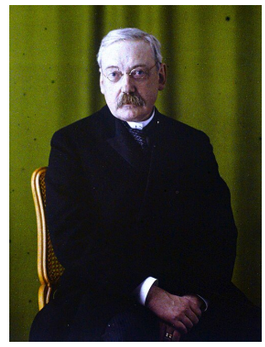
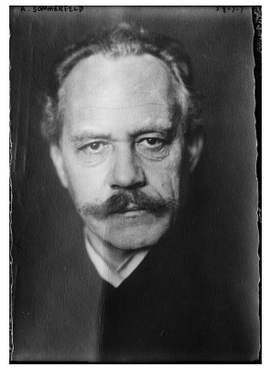
1849-1925	Felix Klein. Born 25 April 1849, Germany. Died 22 June 1925 (aged 76) Germany. Group theory, complex analysis, non-Euclidean geometry. Died: Jan. 6, 1918, Halle (Saale), Germany. Set theory. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Felix_Klein	
1851-1901	George Francis FitzGerald. Born 3 August 1851 Dublin, Ireland. Died 21 February 1901 (aged 49) Dublin, Ireland. Known for LorentzFitzGerald contraction https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Francis_FitzGera	
1851	Joseph Liouville. Publish paper showing for first time a transcendental number $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^{k!}}$ http://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/Biographies/Liouville.html	
1853-1928	Hendrik Lorentz. Born 18 July 1853 Arnhem, Netherlands. Died 4 February 1928 (aged 74) Haarlem, Netherlands. Known for Lorentz group, Lorentz transformation, LorentzFitzGerald contraction etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hendrik_Lorentz	
1854-1912	Henri Poincare, Born April 29,1854. Died July 17, 1912 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Poincar%C3%A9	
Feb. 23, 1855	Carl Friedrich Gauss Died in Gottingen, Germany https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Friedrich_Gauss	

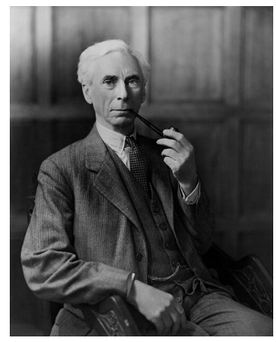
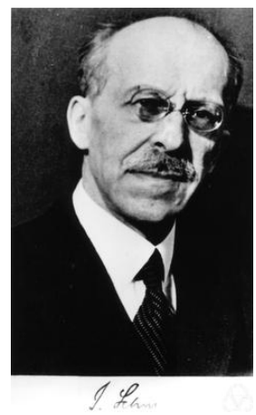
1856-1922	Andrei Andreyevich Markov. Born 14 June 1856 Ryazan, Russia. Died 20 July 1922 (aged 66) Petrograd, Russia Known for Markov chains, Markov processes,Stochastic processes etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrey_Markov	
1856-1941	Émile Picard.Born 24 July 1856 Paris, France. Died 11 December 1941 (aged 85) Paris, France French mathematician. Picard iteration. differential equations. Picard's little theorem. algebraic topology. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89mile_Picard	
1856-1894	Thomas Joannes Stieltjes. Born 29 December 1856, Netherlands. Died 31 December 1894 (aged 38) , France. continued fractions. RiemannStieltjes integral. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Joannes_Stieltje	
May 23, 1857	Augustin-Louis Cauchy Died. Sceaux, France	
1857-1918	Aleksandr Mikhailovich Lyapunov. Born June 6, 1857, Russian Empire. Died November 3, 1918 (aged 61) Ukrainian People's Republic. stability theory of a dynamical system. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleksandr_Lyapunov	
1858-1932	Giuseppe Peano. Born 27 August 1858 Kingdom of Sardinia. Died 20 April 1932 (aged 73) Turin, Italy. known for Peano axioms, Peano axioms, Peano existence theorem etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giuseppe_Peano	

1858-1936	Édouard Goursat. Born 21 May 1858 Lanzac, Lot. Died 25 November 1936 (aged 78) known for Goursat theorem, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89douard_Goursat	
1858-1942	Andrew Russell Forsyth. Born 18 June 1858 Glasgow, Scotland. Died 2 June 1942 (aged 83) South Kensington, England. known treatises "A treatise on Dierential Equations".  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Forsyth	
1858-1947	Max Planck. Born 23 April 1858 Kiel, German Confederation. Died 4 October 1947 (aged 89) Göttingen, Germany. known for Planck constant, Planck Law, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Planck 	
1859-1919	Adolf Hurwitz. Born 26 March 1859 Hildesheim, Germany. Died 18 November 1919 (aged 60) Zürich, Switzerland known for RiemannHurwitz formula https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolf_Hurwitz	
May 5, 1859	Johann Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet. Died (aged 54), Gottingen, Kingdom of Hanover	
1859-1929	Karl Heun. Born 3 April 1859, Germany; died 10 January 1929, Germany. Heun's equation, Heun special function, Heun's method. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl_Heun	

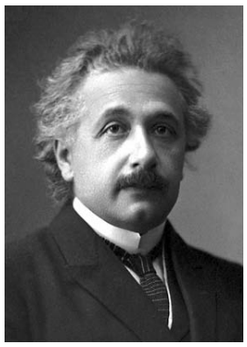
1860-1940	Vito Volterra. Born 3 May 1860 Ancona, Papal States. Died 11 October 1940 (aged 80) Rome, Kingdom of Italy. known for Volterra integral equation, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vito_Volterra	
1861-1941	Kurt Hensel. Born 29 December 1861 Königsberg, Prussia. Died 1 June 1941 (aged 79) Marburg, Germany. known for p-adic number, Hensel's lemma, etc.... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurt_Hensel	 
1861-1947	Alfred North Whitehead. Born 15 February 1861, England. Died 30 December 1947 (aged 86) Cambridge, Massachusetts, US. mathematical logic. Wrote Principia Mathematica with Bertrand Russell. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_North_Whitehead	
1861-1935	Ivar Otto Bendixson. Born August 1, 1861, Stockholm Sweden. Died November 29, 1935 (aged 74) Stockholm Sweden. PoincaréBendixson theorem. "The PoincaréBendixson theorem, which says an integral curve which does not end in a singular point has a limit cycle, was first proved by Henri Poincaré but a more rigorous proof with weaker hypotheses was given by Bendixson in 1901" "In 1902, he derived Bendixson's inequality which puts bounds on the characteristic roots of matrices" https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivar_Otto_Bendixson	
1862-1937	Francis Sowerby Macaulay. Born 11 February 1862 Witney. Died 9 February 1937 (aged 74) Cambridge. Known for Macaulay duality,Macaulay matrix. Macaulay representation. Macaulay's resultant, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Sowerby_Macaula	

1862-1943	David Hilbert. Born: Jan. 23, 1862, Königsberg. Died: Feb. 14, 1943, Göttingen, Germany. German mathematician. Invariant theory, calculus of variations, commutative algebra, algebraic number theory, Spectral theory of operators and its application to integral equations, mathematical physics. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Hilbert	
1863-1940	Augustus Edward Hough Love. Born 17 April 1863 Weston-super-Mare. Died 5 June 1940 (aged 77) Oxford, United Kingdom. Known for work on Theory of elasticity, KirchhoffLove plate theory, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus_Edward_Hough_L	
1863-1942	William Henry Young . Born 20 October 1863 London. Died 7 July 1942 (aged 78) Lausanne. Known for Young's inequality for products, Young's Theorem, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Young	
1864-1926	Vladimir Steklov .Born 9 January 1864 Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Empire. Died 30 May 1926 (aged 62) Gaspra, Crimea, Soviet Union. Known for PoincaréSteklov operator. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vladimir_Steklov_(mathe	
1864-1909	Hermann Minkowski. Born: June 22, 1864, Aleksotas, Kaunas, Lithuania. Died: Jan. 12, 1909, Göttingen, Germany. German mathematician. Geometry of numbers. Mathematical physics. Theory of relativity. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_Minkowski	

1865-1963	Jacques Hadamard. Born 8 December 1865 Versailles, France. Died 17 October 1963 (aged 97) Paris, France. Known for Hadamard product, Proof of prime number theorem, Hadamard matrices. etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Hadamard	
1866-1927	Erik Ivar Fredholm. Born 7 April 1866 Stockholm, Sweden. Died 17 August 1927 (aged 61) Mörby (near Stockholm), Sweden. Known for Analytic Fredholm theorem, Fredholm determinant, Fredholm equation, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erik_Ivar_Fredholm	
1868-1908	Georgy Voronoy . Born 28 April 1868. Russian Empire. Died 20 November 1908 (aged 40) Warsaw, Congress Poland, Russian Empire. Known for Voronoi diagram, Voronoi formula, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgy_Voronoy	
1868-1951	Arnold Sommerfeld. Born 5 December 1868 Königsberg, Kingdom of Prussia. Died 26 April 1951 (aged 82) Munich, Bavaria, West Germany. Known for BohrSommerfeld model, Free electron model, Quantum number etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnold_Sommerfeld	
1870-1951	Abraham Cohen. Born 11 Sep 1870, Died 25 Apr 1951 (aged 80) Professor of Mathematics, Johns Hopkins University. Published "AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LIE THEORY OF ONE PARAMETER GROUPS WITH APPLICATIONS TO THE SOLUTION OF DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS" and "The Differential Equation" book. findagrave.com	No image found.

1872-1970	Bertrand Arthur William Russell. Born: 18 May 1872 Trellech, Monmouthshire. Died: 2 February 1970 (aged 97) Penrhyndeudraeth, Merionethshire, Wales. "He was one of the early 20th century's prominent logicians" wikipedia	
1873-1941	Tullio Levi-Civita. Born 29 March 1873 Padova, Italy. Died 29 December 1941 (aged 68) Rome, Italy. Known for work in Tensor calculus, Levi-Civita symbol, etc..  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tullio_Levi-Civita	
1873-1956	E. T. Whittaker. Born 24 October 1873 Southport, England. Died 24 March 1956 (aged 82). Edinburgh, Scotland. Known for mathematical physics, Whittaker function, WhittakerNyquistKotelnikovShannon theorem, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E._T._Whittaker	
1875-1941	Issai Schur. Born 10 January 1875 Mahilyow, Russian Empire. Died 10 January 1941 (aged 66) Tel Aviv, Mandatory Palestine. Known for work in Matrix theory, Schur decomposition, Schur's lemma, Schur complement. His teacher was Frobenius. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Issai_Schur	
1875-1966	Francesco Paolo Cantelli. Born December 20, 1875 Palermo, Italy. Died July 21, 1966 (aged 90) Rome, Italy Known for work in probability. BorelCantelli lemma, GlivenkoCantelli theorem, Cantelli's inequality, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francesco_Paolo_Cantel	

1875-1941	Henri Lebesgue. Born June 28, 1875 Beauvais, Oise, France. Died July 26, 1941 (aged 66) Paris, France. Known for Lebesgue integration, Lebesgue measure. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Lebesgue	
1875	Karl Weierstrass. Paul duBois Reymond publishes account of Karl Weierstrass pathological function which is continuous at every point but differentiable nowhere. Karl first discovered this function in the 1860's. If $a \geq 3$ is an odd integer and if $0 < b < 1$ such that $ab > 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$ then the function $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b^k \cos(\pi a^k x)$ is such.	
1877-1938	Edmund Landau. Born 14 February 1877 Berlin. Died 19 February 1938 (aged 61) Berlin. Known for Distribution of prime numbers, Landau prime ideal theorem. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Lebesgue	
1877-1947	G. H. Hardy. English mathematician. Born: Feb. 7, 1877, Cranleigh, United Kingdom. Died: December 1, 1947, Cambridge, United Kingdom. Number theory and mathematical analysis https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G._H._Hardy	
1878-1936	Marcel Grossmann. Born Grossmann Marcell April 9, 1878 Budapest, Austria-Hungary. Died September 7, 1936 (aged 58) Zürich, Switzerland. Known for collaboration with Einstein. Both were students at same time at Federal Polytechnic School. Grossmann was expert in differential geometry and tensor calculus. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcel_Grossmann	

1879-1943	Guido Fubini. Born 19 January 1879 Venice. Died 6 June 1943 (aged 64) New York. Known for Fubini's theorem, Fubini's theorem on differentiation, Fubini numbers etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guido_Fubinin	
1879-1955	Albert Einstein. Born: March 14, 1879, Ulm, Germany. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Einstein	
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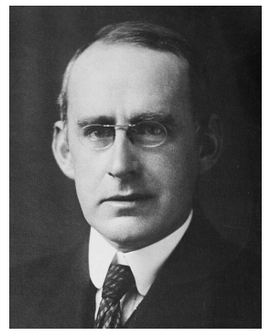
1881-1940	Otto Toeplitz Born 1 August 1881 Breslau, Silesia. Died 15 February 1940 (aged 58) Jerusalem, Mandatory Palestine. Known for Toeplitz matrix, HellingerToeplitz theorem, SilvermanToeplitz theorem. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_Toeplitz	
1882-1935	Emmy Noether. Born: March 23, 1882, Erlangen, Germany. Died: April 14, 1935, Bryn Mawr, PA. Abstract algebra and theoretical physics. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emmy_Noether	

1882-1944	Arthur Eddington. Born 28 December 1882. Kendal, Westmorland, England Died 22 November 1944 (aged 61) Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England. Known for Arrow of time, Eddington approximation, etc.. “Provided one of the earliest confirmations of general relativity”. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Eddington	
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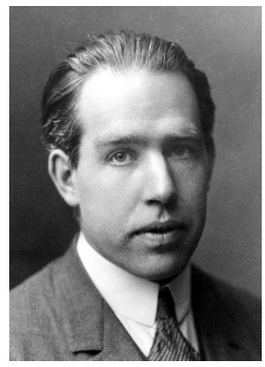
1884-1944	George David Birkhoff. Born March 21, 1884, Michigan. Died November 12, 1944 (aged 60) Cambridge, Massachusetts. American mathematician best. ergodic theorem. Dynamical systems. Geometry. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_David_Birkhoff	
1885-1961	Niels Bohr. Born 7 October 1885 Copenhagen, Denmark. Died 18 November 1962 (aged 77) Copenhagen, Denmark. Known for Bohr magneton, Bohr atom model, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niels_Bohr	
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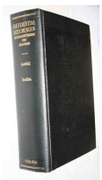
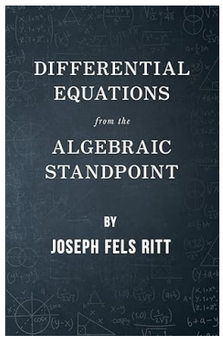
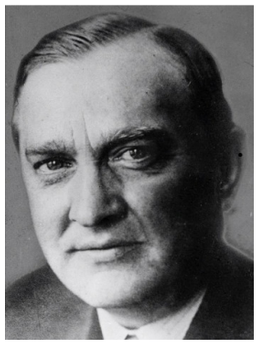
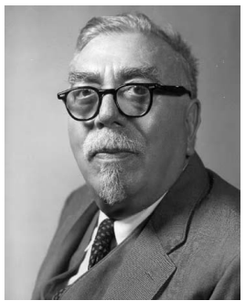
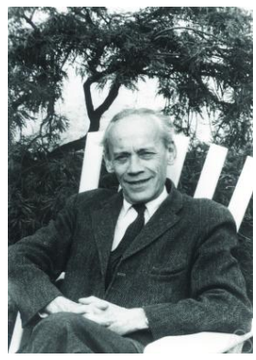
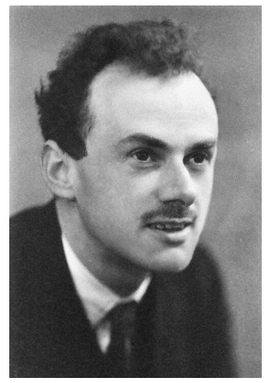
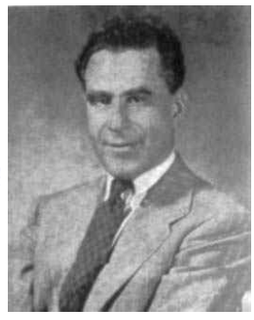
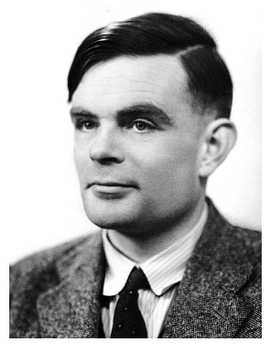
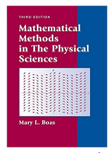
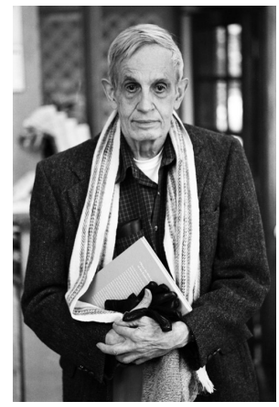
1885-1955	Hermann Weyl. Born 9 November 1885, Germany. Died 8 December 1955 (aged 70) Zurich, Switzerland. Theoretical physicist. Combining general relativity with the laws of electromagnetism. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_Weyl	
1887-1920	Srinivasa Ramanujan. Born: December 22, 1887, Erode, India Died: April 26, 1920, Kumbakonam, India. The Ramanujan prime, the Ramanujan theta function, partition formulae and mock theta function. Prime theory. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Srinivasa_Ramanujan	
1887-1961	Erwin Schrödinger. Born 12 August 1887 Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Died 4 January 1961 (aged 73) Vienna, Austria. Known for Quantum mechanics. Schrödinger's cat, Schrödinger equation, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erwin_Schr%C3%B6dinger	
1887-1985	George Pólya. Born December 13, 1887. Budapest, Austria-Hungary Died September 7, 1985 (aged 97) Palo Alto, California, U.S. Known for book How to Solve It, PólyaSzeg inequality Multivariate Pólya distribution, Pólya conjecture, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_P%C3%B3lya	
1888-1972	Richard Courant. Born January 8, 1888 Lublinitz, German Empire. Died January 27, 1972 (aged 84) New Rochelle, New York, United States. Known for Courant number, Courant minimax principle, CourantFriedrichsLewy condition. real analysis, mathematical physics, calculus of variations and partial differential equations. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Courant	

1890-1961	Erich Kamke. Born 18 August 1890, German Empire. Died 28 September 1961 (aged 71), Germany. Differential equations.  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erich_Kamke	
1892-1987	Louis de Broglie. Born 15 August 1892 Dieppe, French Republic. Died 19 March 1987 (aged 94) Louveciennes, Île-de-France, France. Known for work in Quantum mechanics. De Broglie hypothesis, De BroglieBohm theory etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_de_Broglie	
1893-1951	Joseph Ritt. Born August 23, 1893 New York City, U.S. Died January 5, 1951 (aged 57) New York City, U.S. Known for work in Differential algebra.  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Ritt	
1893-1945	Stefan Banach. Born 30 March 1892 Poland, Died 31 August 1945 (aged 53), Ukraine. modern functional analysis, Linear Operators, Banach spaces. 1932 book, Theory of Linear Operations.  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stefan_Banach	
1894-1964	Norbert Wiener. Born November 26, 1894 Columbia, Missouri, U.S. Died March 18, 1964 (aged 69) Stockholm, Sweden Known for work in in stochastic and mathematical noise processes. Brownian motion, Wiener spaces, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norbert_Wiener	

1894-1971	Heinz Hopf. Born 19 November 1894 Gräbschen, Silesia, Prussia, German Empire. Died 3 June 1971 (aged 76) Zollikon, Zürich, Switzerland Dynamical systems, topology and geometry. Known for H-space, Hopf algebra, Hopf conjecture, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinz_Hopf	
Feb. 19, 1897	Karl Weierstrass Died, Berlin, Germany	
1898-1962	Emil Artin. Born March 3, 1898 Vienna, Austria-Hungary, December 20, 1962 (aged 64) Hamburg, West Germany. "He is best known for his work on algebraic number theory, contributing largely to class field theory and a new construction of L-functions. He also contributed to the pure theories of rings, groups and fields." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emil_Artin	
1900-1958	Wolfgang Pauli. Born 25 April 1900 Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Died 15 December 1958 (aged 58) Zurich, Switzerland. Theoretical physicist and quantum mechanics. Known for Pauli exclusion principle, Pauli matrices, Pauli equation, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang_Pauli	
1901-1976	Werner Heisenberg. Born Werner Karl Heisenberg 5 December 1901, German Empire Died 1 February 1976 (aged 74) Munich, Bavaria, West Germany. Theoretical physicist and quantum mechanics. Known for Heisenberg cut, Heisenberg model (quantum), Matrix mechanics, Uncertainty principle, etc..  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Werner_Heisenberg	

1901-1983	Alfred Tarski. Born January 14, 1901 Warsaw, Congress Poland. Died October 26, 1983 (aged 82) Berkeley, California, US Model theory, metamathematics. Known for modern logic, Tarski's undefinability theorem, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Tarski	
1902-1984	Paul Dirac. Born 8 August 1902, Bristol, England. Died 20 October 1984 (aged 82) Tallahassee, Florida, US Theoretical physicist, quantum mechanics. Known for Dirac equation, Dirac operator, Gravitational waves, etc... https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Dirac	
1903-1957	John von Neumann. Born: December 28, 1903, Budapest, Hungary Died: Feb. 8, 1957, Bethesda, USA. physics and computer science. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_von_Neumann	
1904-1956	Witold Hurewicz. Born June 29, 1904 ód, Poland. Died July 6, 1956 (aged 52) Uxmal, Mexico Topology. Known for Hurewicz theorem, Hurewicz space. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Witold_Hurewicz https://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/Biographies/Hu	
1906-1964	Samuel S. Wilks. Born June 17, 1906 Little Elm, Texas. Died March 7, 1964 (aged 57) Princeton, New Jersey. Mathematical statistics. Known for Wilks's lambda distribution. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_S._Wilks	

1906-1992	Grace Hopper Born December 9, 1906 New York City, New York, U.S. Died January 1, 1992 (aged 85) Arlington County, Virginia, U.S. Computer scientist and mathematician. Known for theory of machine-independent programming languages. FLOW-MATIC programming language and COBOL. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grace_Hopper	
1906-1978	Kurt Gödel. Born: April 28, 1906, Austria-Hungary. Died: Jan. 14, 1978, Princeton, NJ. Incompleteness theorems. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurt_G%C3%B6del	
1907-1969	Harold Davenport. Born 30 October 1907 Huncoat, Lancashire, England. Died 9 June 1969 (aged 61) Cambridge, England. number theory. Known for DavenportErds theorem, DavenportSchinzel sequences, etc.. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harold_Davenport	
1912-1954	Alan Turing. mathematician and computer scientist. Born 23 June 1912 Maida Vale, London, England. Died 7 June 1954 (aged 41) Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. Known for Turing machine. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Turing	
1913-1996	Paul Erdos. Hungarian mathematician. Born: March 26, 1913, Budapest, Hungary. Died: Sep. 20, 1996, Warsaw, Poland. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Erd%C5%91s	

1917-2010	Mary L. Boas. Born March 10, 1917 Washington. Died February 17, 2010 Seattle, Washington Most known for her book Mathematical Methods in the Physical Sciences  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_L._Boas	
1955	Albert Einstein. Died: April 18, 1955, Princeton Medical Center, NJ	
1928-2015	John Forbes Nash Jr.. June 13, 1928, Bluefield, WV. Died May 23, 2015 (age 86 years), Monroe Township, NJ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Forbes_Nash_Jr.	

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