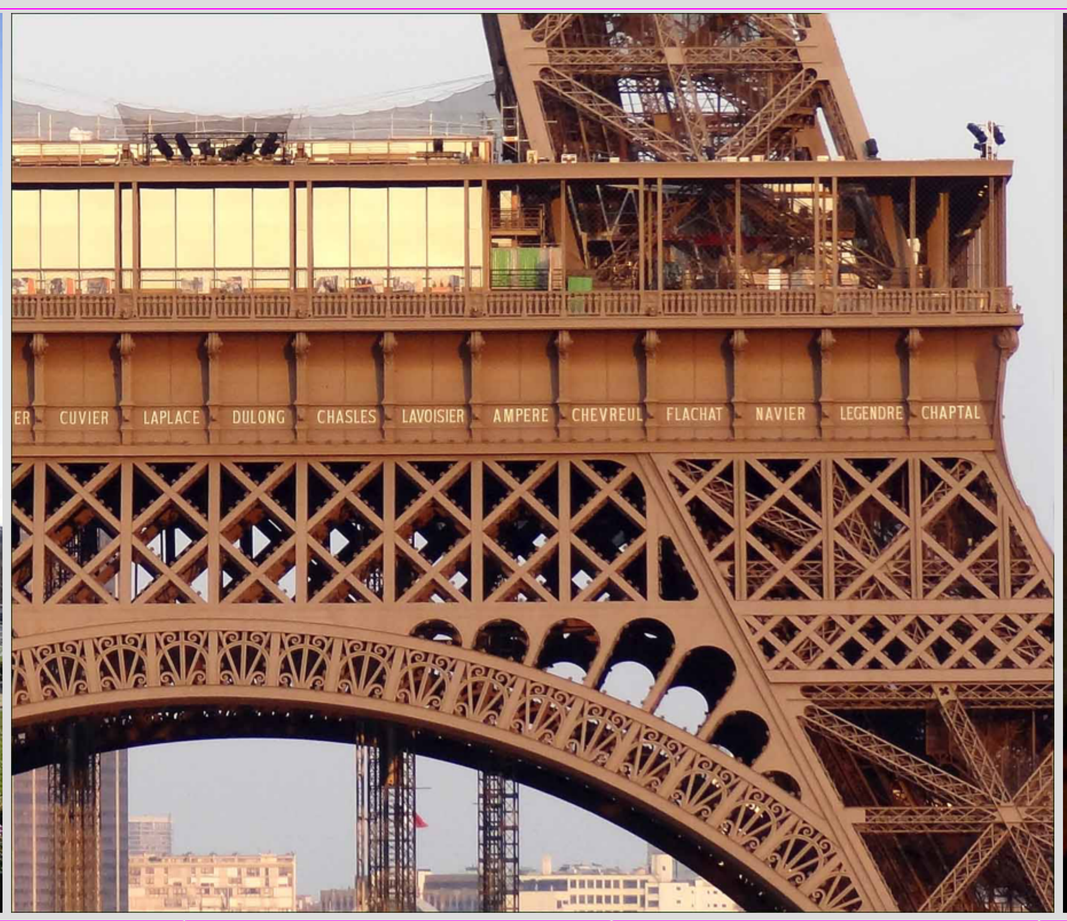
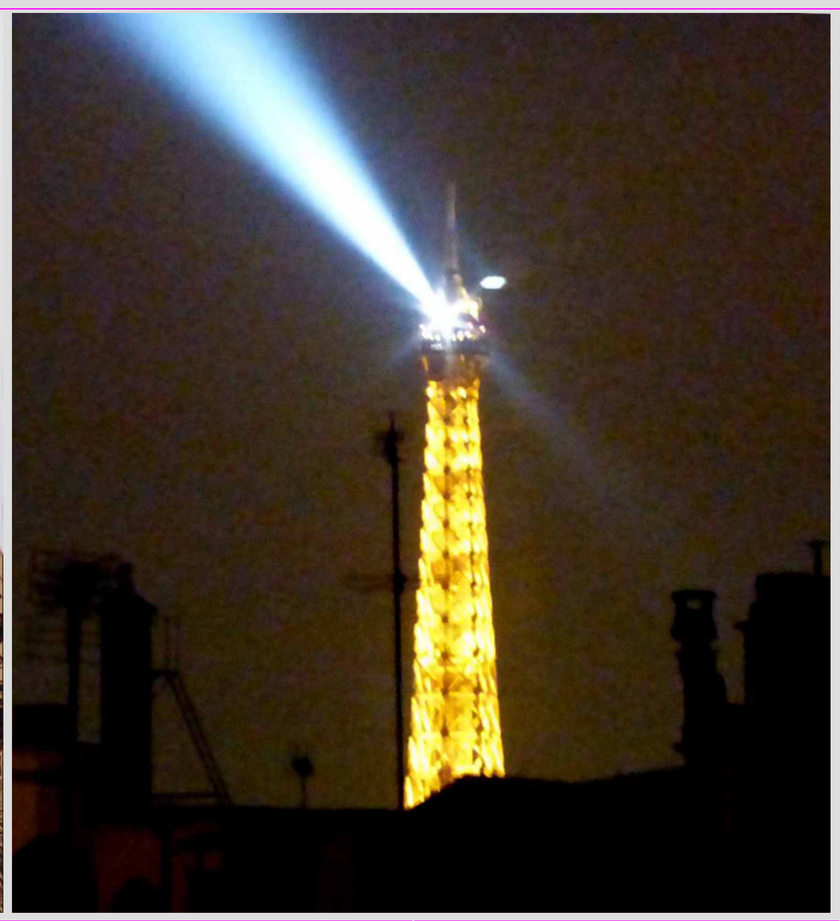
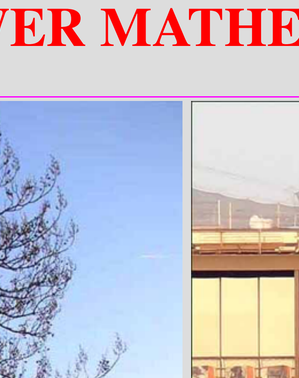
EIFFEL TOWER MATHEMATICIANS





André-Marie Ampère
1775 - 1836

André-Marie Ampère made important contributions to the theory of Electricity and magnetism. His theory became fundamental for 19th century developments.



François Arago
1786 - 1853

François Arago was an important French mathematician and politician. He made important discoveries on the corpuscular theory of light.

Jean-Charles de Borda
1733 - 1799

Jean-Charles de Borda was a French soldier and mathematician who invented an important surveying instrument.

Lazare Carnot
1753 - 1823

Lazare Carnot was a politician in very dramatic times in France's history, known as the "Organiser of Victory," but today he is best known as a geometer. In 1803 he published *Géométrie de position* in which sensed magnitudes were first systematically used in geometry.

Augustin-Louis Cauchy
1789 - 1857

Augustin-Louis Cauchy pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in convergence and divergence of infinite series, differential equations, determinants, probability and mathematical physics.

Michel Chasles
1793 - 1880

Michel Chasles worked on algebraic and projective geometry.

Émile Clapeyron
1799 - 1864

Emile Clapeyron was a French engineer who designed steam locomotives and worked on the theory of heat.

Gaspard-Gustave de Coriolis
1792 - 1843

Gaspard-Gustave de Coriolis is best remembered for the Coriolis force. He showed that the laws of motion could be used in a rotating frame of reference.

Charles Augustin Coulomb
1736 - 1806

Charles Coulomb worked on applied mechanics but he is best known for his work on electricity and magnetism.

Gaspard de Prony
1755 - 1839

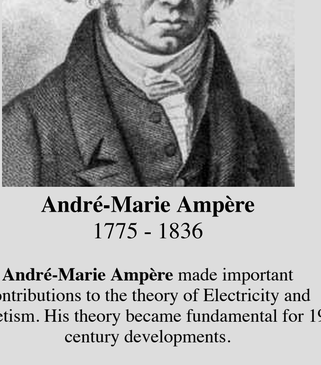
Gaspard de Prony was a French mathematician who produced mathematical tables and texts on mathematical physics.

Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Delambre
1749 - 1822

Jean-Baptiste-Joseph Delambre was an astronomer who produced tables of the location of planets and their satellites. He also worked at the bureau of longitudes.

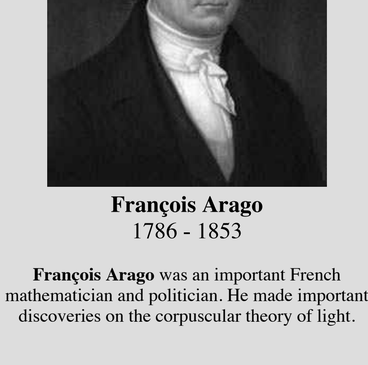
Charles Eugène Delaunay
1816 - 1872

Charles-Eugène Delaunay was a French mathematician and astronomer whose theory of lunar motion advanced the development of planetary-motion theories.



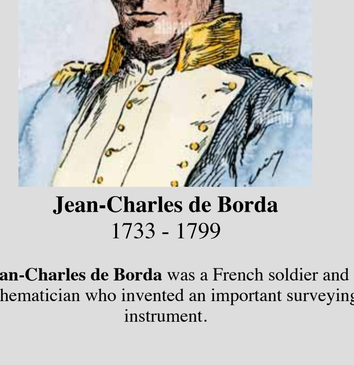
Hippolyte Fizeau
1819 - 1896

Hippolyte Fizeau was a French physicist, best known for measuring the speed of light.



Léon Foucault
1819 - 1868

Léon Foucault was a French mathematician and astronomer who is best known for his invention of a pendulum which demonstrates the rotation of the earth.

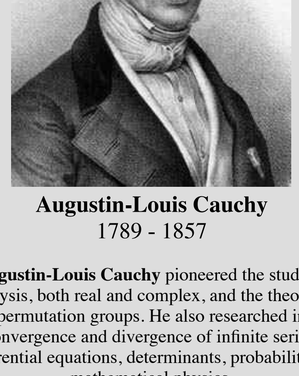


Joseph Fourier
1768 - 1830

Joseph Fourier studied the mathematical theory of heat conduction. He established the partial differential equation governing heat diffusion and solved it by using infinite series of trigonometric functions.

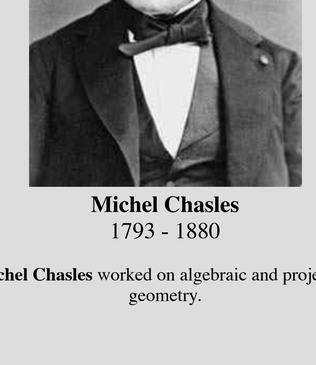
Augustin Fresnel
1788 - 1827

Augustin Fresnel did important work on optics where he was one of the founders of the wave theory of light.



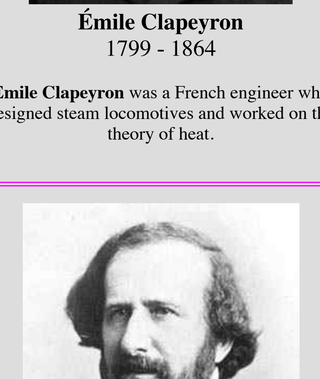
Joseph-Louis Lagrange
1736 - 1813

Joseph-Louis Lagrange was an Italian-born French mathematician who excelled in all fields of analysis and number theory and analytical and celestial mechanics.



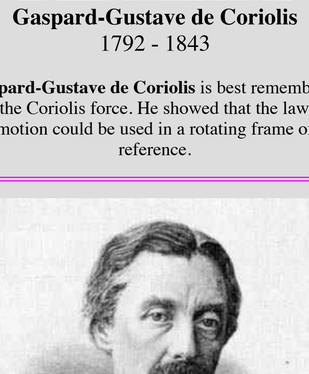
Jérôme Lalande
1732 - 1807

Jérôme Lalande was a French astronomer who made important measurements of the Solar System.



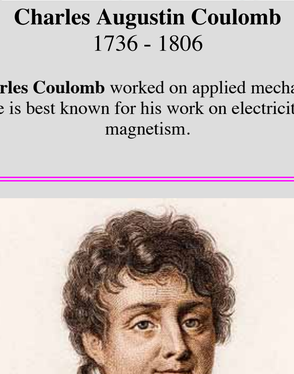
Gabriel Lamé
1795 - 1870

Gabriel Lamé worked on a wide variety of different topics. His work on differential geometry and contributions to Fermat's Last Theorem are important. He proved the theorem for $n = 7$.



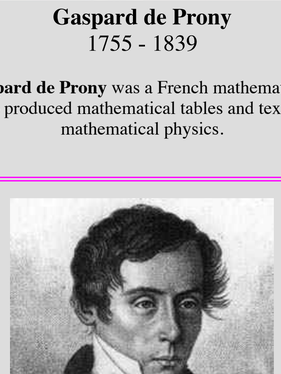
Pierre-Simon Laplace
1749 - 1827

Pierre-Simon Laplace proved the stability of the solar system. In analysis Laplace introduced the potential function and Laplace coefficients. He also put the theory of mathematical probability on a sound footing.



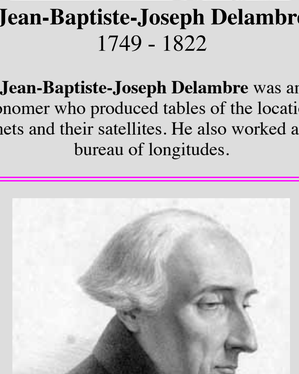
Urbain Le Verrier
1811 - 1877

Urbain Le Verrier is best known for the calculations which led to the discovery of Neptune.



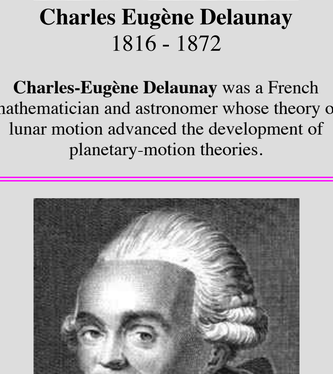
Adrien-Marie Legendre
1752 - 1833

Adrien-Marie Legendre's major work on elliptic integrals provided basic analytical tools for mathematical physics. He gave a simple proof that π is irrational as well as the first proof that π^2 is irrational.



Étienne Louis Malus
1775 - 1812

Étienne Louis Malus was a French mathematician who was almost entirely concerned with the study of light.



Gaspard Monge
1746 - 1818

Gaspard Monge is considered the father of differential geometry because of his work *Application de l'analyse à la géométrie* where he introduced the concept of lines of curvature of a surface in 3-space.

Arthur Jules Morin
1795 - 1880

Arthur Jules Morin was a French mathematician who became an army general. He worked on a variety of applied mathematical topics.

Claude-Louis Navier
1785 - 1836

Claude-Louis Navier was a French mathematician best known for the Navier-Stokes equations describing the behaviour of a incompressible fluid.

Louis Poinsot
1777 - 1859

Louis Poinsot was the inventor of geometrical mechanics, investigating how a system of forces acting on a rigid body could be resolved into a single force and a couple.

Siméon-Denis Poisson
1781 - 1840

Siméon-Denis Poisson worked on definite integrals and Fourier series. This was the foundation of later work in this area by Dirichlet and Riemann.

Jean-Victor Poncelet
1788 - 1867

Jean-Victor Poncelet was one of the founders of modern projective geometry. His development of the pole and polar lines associated with conics led to the principle of duality.

Charles-François Sturm
1803 - 1855

Charles-François Sturm is best remembered for the Sturm-Liouville problem, an eigenvalue problem in second order differential equations.