

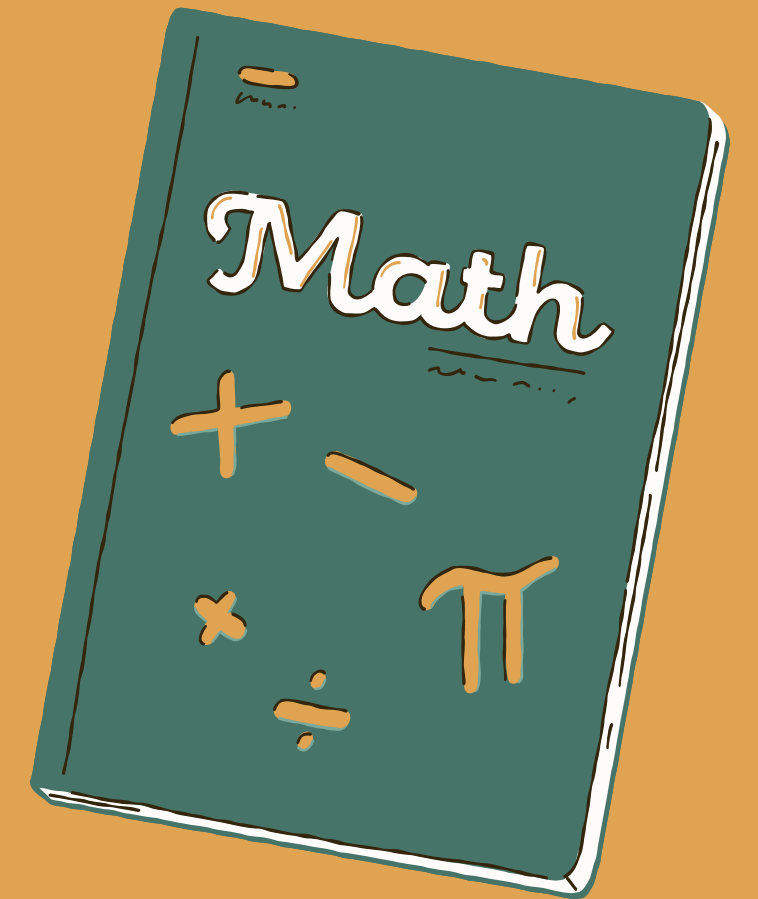
Mazowiecki Program
Stypendialny dla uczniów
uzdolnionych


The world's famous
mathematicians



Cele projektu

- Pogłębianie wiedzy matematycznej.
- Rozwiązywanie skomplikowanych zagadek matematycznych.
- Poznanie elementów matematyki w języku angielskim.



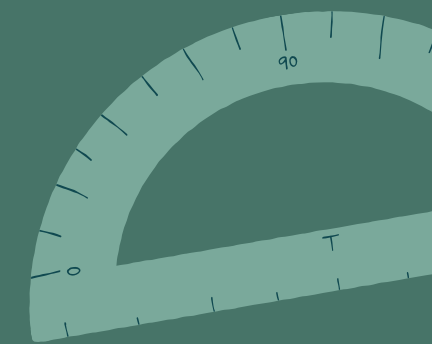
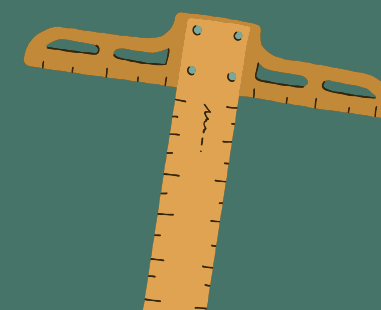
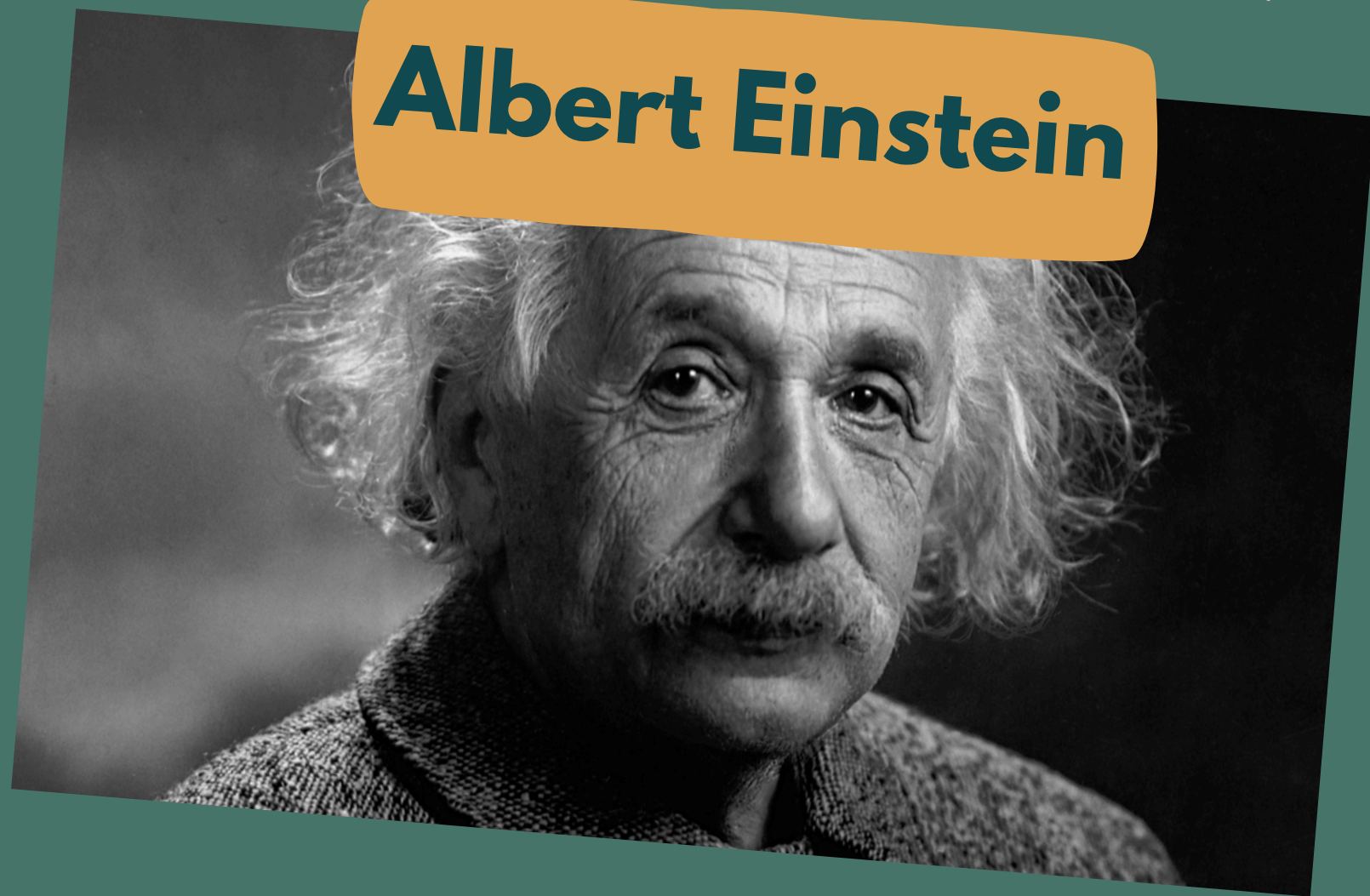


Albert Einstein was a German mathematician and physicist of Jewish origin. He was the founder of the general and special theories of relativity, and in 1921 won the Nobel Prize for his explanation of the photoelectric effect.

Einstein was a talented student of mathematics. His first paper, written in 1905, introduced the equation $E=mc^2$, stating that the energy of a body is equal to the mass of the body multiplied by the speed of light squared. This suggests that tiny particles of matter can be converted into large amounts of energy. This discovery led not long after to the discovery of the atomic bomb.

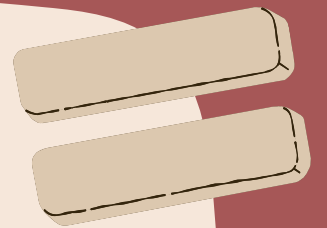
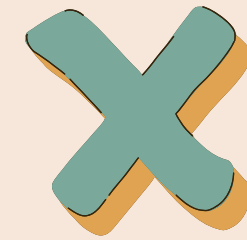
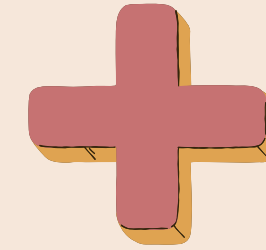


Albert Einstein



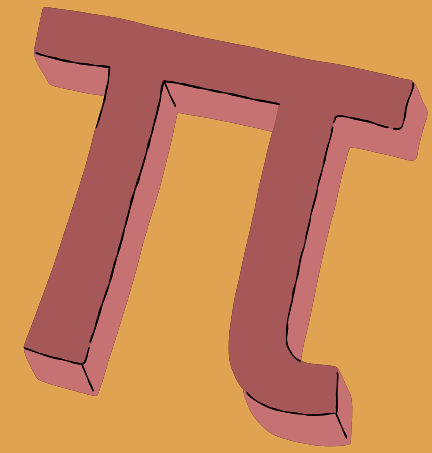
Pitagoras

Pythagoras was a Greek mathematician who formulated a famous mathematical theorem, now known as Pythagoras' Theorem. Pythagoras laid the foundations of mathematics as an independent discipline of knowledge, and his scientific achievements are related to mathematics, especially geometry and arithmetic.



„If a triangle is right-angled, then the sum of the squares of the lengths of the perpendiculars is equal to the square of the length of the perpendicular of that triangle“.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

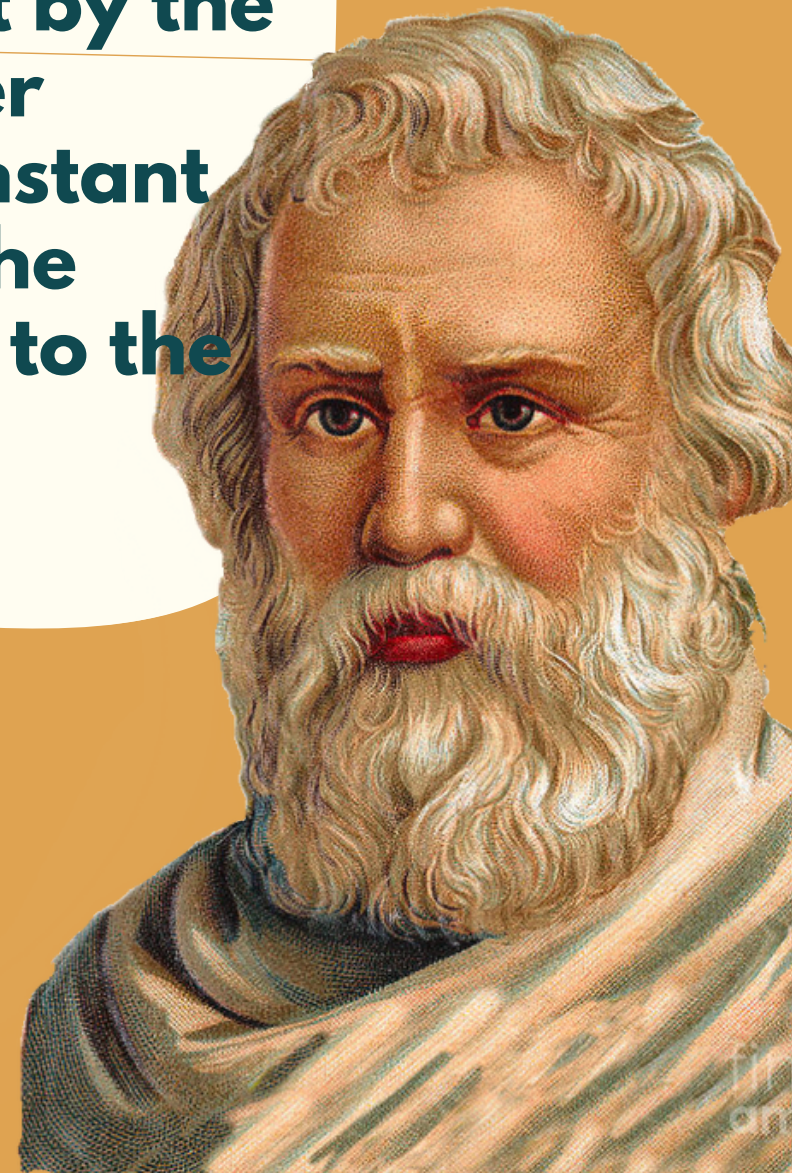
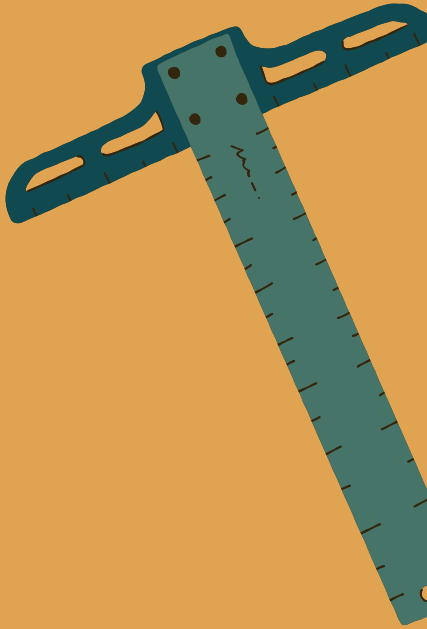


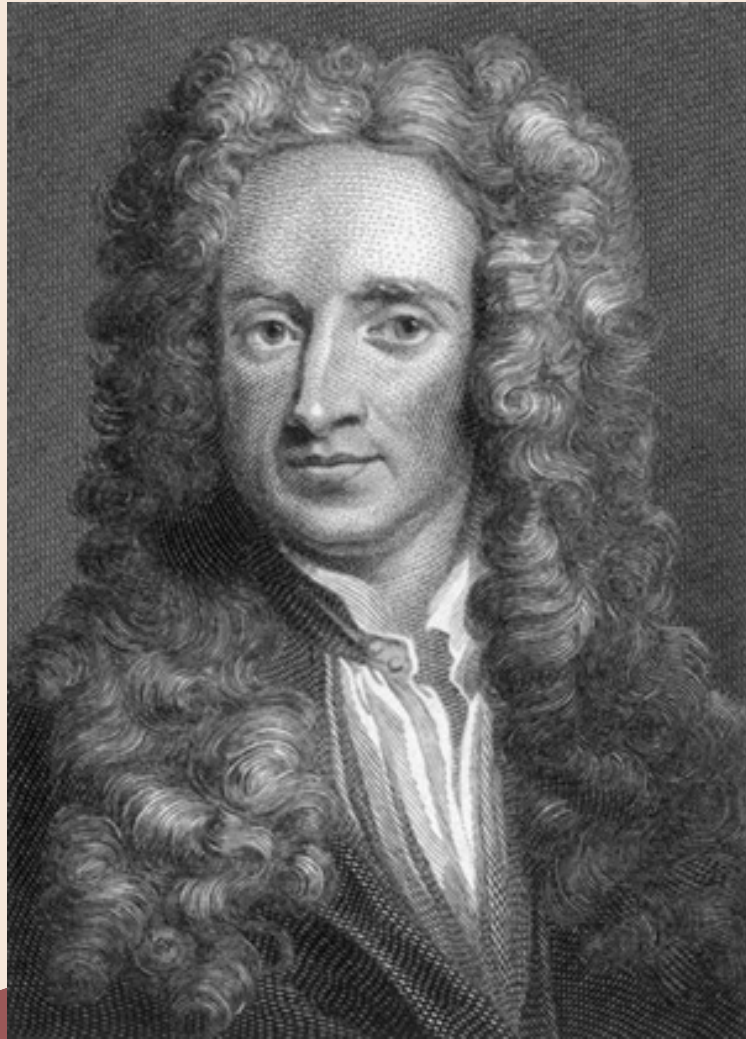
Archimedes

Archimedes of Syracuse was a Greek mathematician, physicist and engineer. Widely regarded as the greatest mathematician of antiquity and one of the greatest of all time.

π

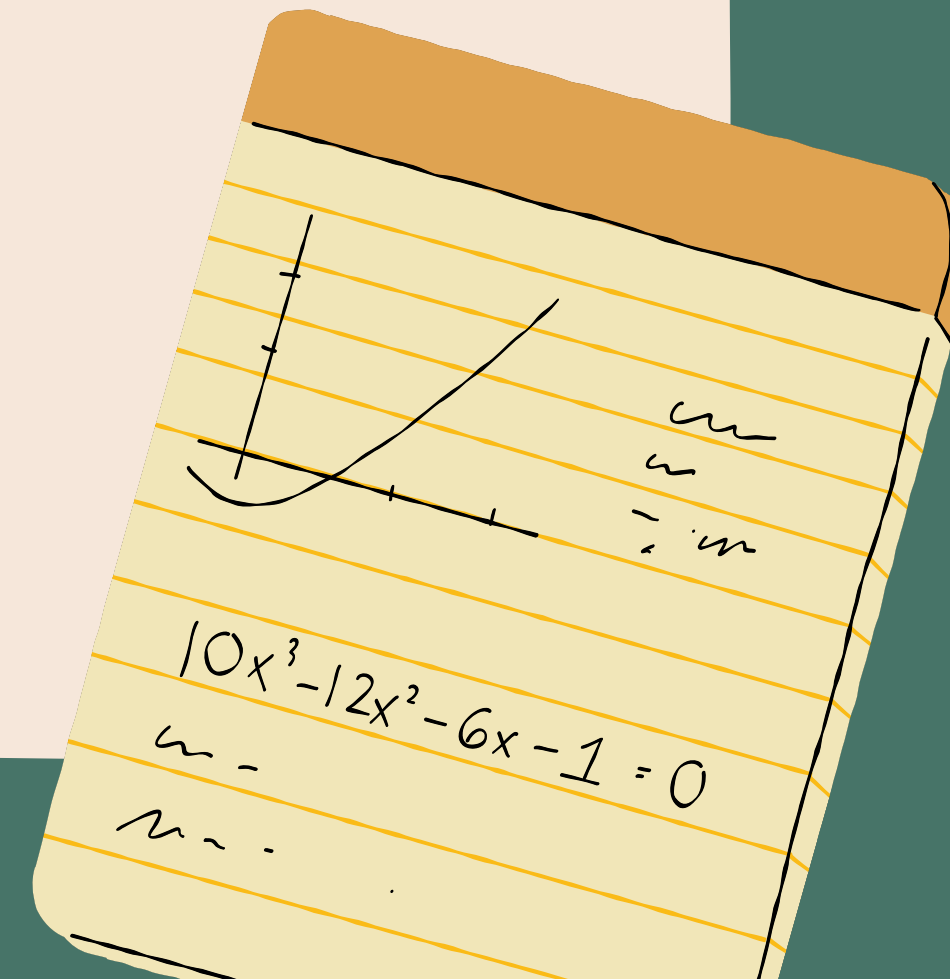
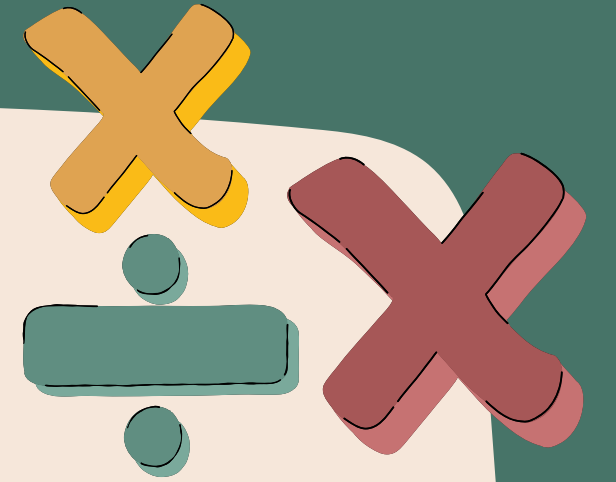
Archimedes determined the number needed to calculate the area and circumference of a circle and denoted it by the letter ' π ' (pi). The number pi is a mathematical constant expressing the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the length of its diameter





Isaac Newton

Sir Isaac Newton was one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists in human history. He was born in Woolsthorpe, England in 1642 and died in London in 1727. He was one of the most influential scientists in history, whose work had a huge impact on the development of science and technology. Newton introduced many new concepts to mathematics, such as differential and integral calculus, which are essential today to describe mathematical and physical processes. Newton's work also influenced the development of optics, including the study of light and colour theory.

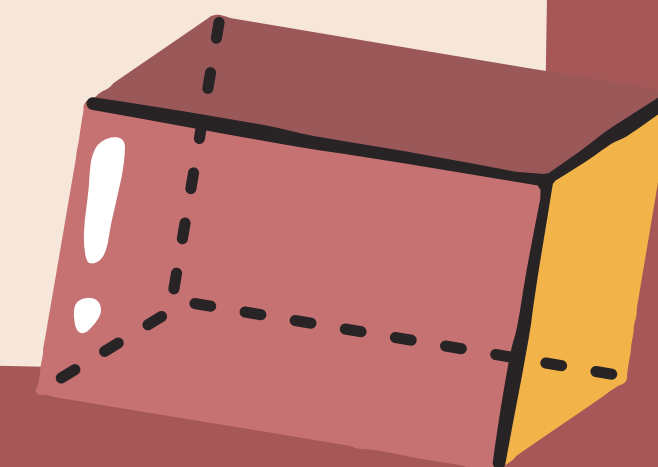
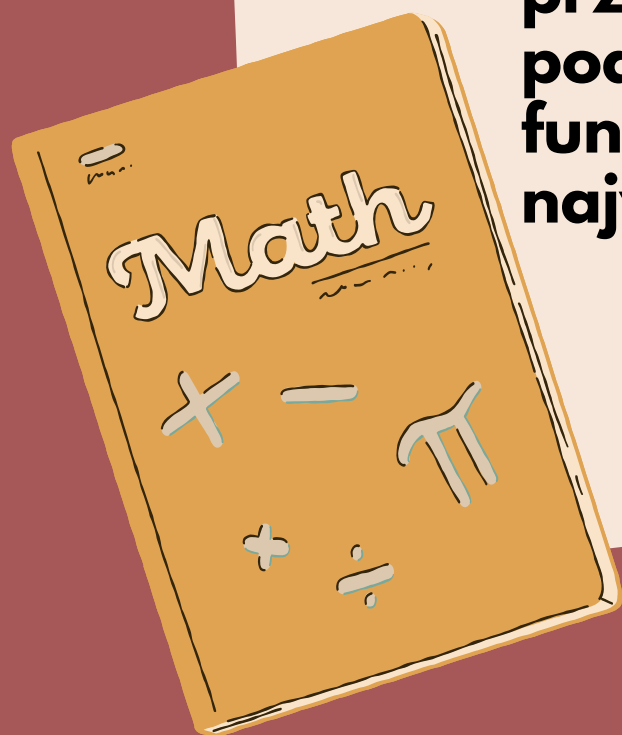
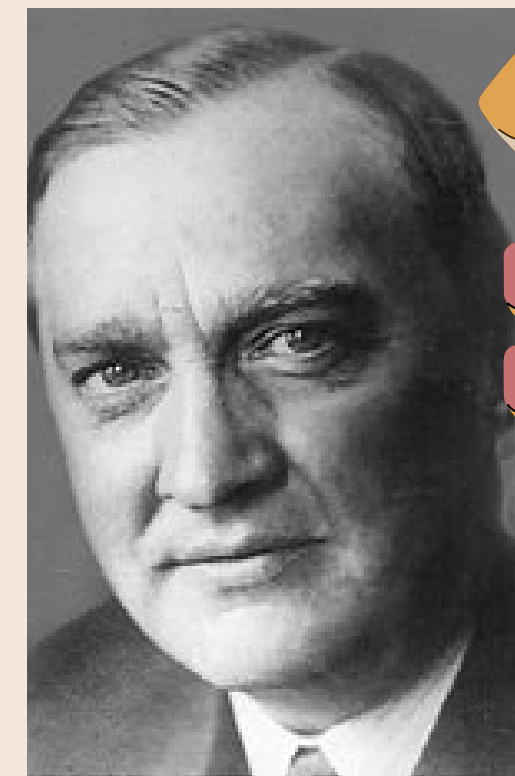


Stefan Banach

Żył w latach 1892-1945, był polskim matematykiem, przedstawicielem Lwowskiej Szkoły Matematycznej. Szkołę tą stworzył razem z Steinhausem. Jego osiągnięcia stały się znane na całym świecie. Określa się go jednym z najwybitniejszych matematyków XX wieku.

Banach był autorem ponad sześćdziesięciu prac naukowych. Stworzył wiele nowatorskich rozwiązań, twierdzeń oraz matematycznych teorii. Był wykładowcą, ale też autorem podręczników (w tym dla szkół średnich).

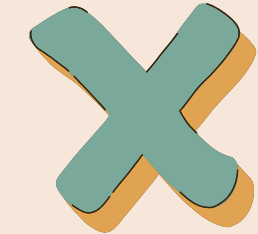
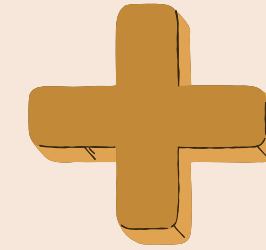
Pierwsze prace tego matematyka dotyczyły szeregów Fouriera, równań Maxwella, funkcji pochodnych i mierzalnych, a także teorii miary. W pracy doktorskiej (w roku 1922) podał pierwszą niepodważalną definicję przestrzeni, nazwanych później jego imieniem. Stefan Banach stworzył też podstawy (ważnej w nowoczesnych zastosowaniach matematyki) analizy funkcjonalnej. Określił jej podstawowe twierdzenia i wprowadził najważniejsze pojęcia, co zaakceptowali matematycy z całego świata.





Tales

He is one of the most prominent ancient thinkers. He lived at the turn of the 7th and 6th centuries BC. He was involved in politics and scientifically engaged in natural philosophy, mathematics and astronomy. He predicted an eclipse of the Sun, but was also the first to describe the constellation Little Bear.

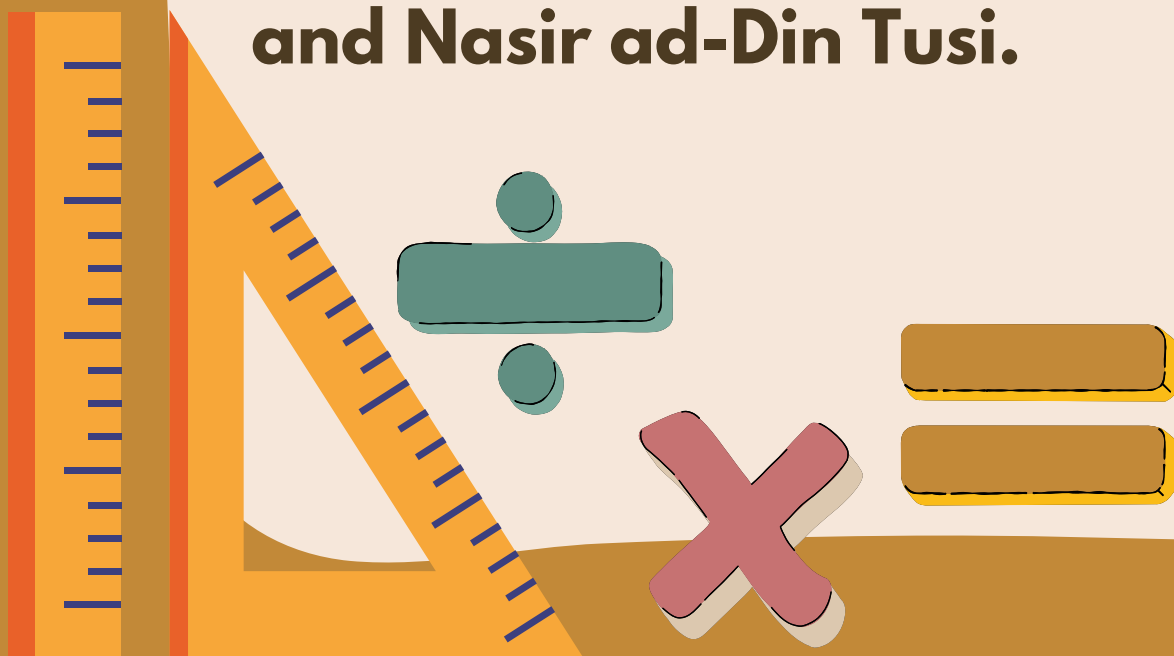
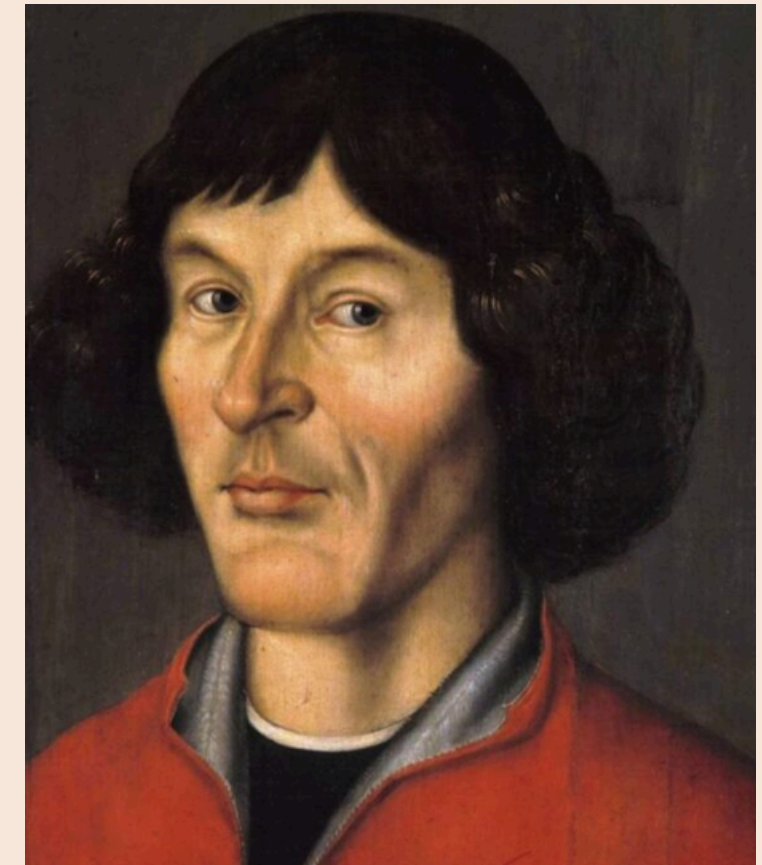


He also developed five geometrical theorems, including what is still known today as 'Thales' theorem'. It states that "if the arms of an angle are intersected by parallel lines, then the segments drawn by these lines on one arm of the angle are proportional to the corresponding segments drawn by these lines on the other arm of the angle". However, he did not introduce a proof for this theorem.

Mikołaj Kopernik

Mikołaj Kopernik was involved in many fields of science. He became famous as an astronomer, mathematician, physician, lawyer and economist. He became a symbol of progress and of revolutionary thought changing people's view of the world.

His discoveries and achievements as an astronomer are widely known. As a 15th-century scientist, however, he was also concerned with mathematics, among other things. He wrote only one purely mathematical work ('Trigonometry'). However, he included thoughts on other areas of mathematics: algebra, geometry, in his major astronomical works. This was because the results of the two branches of knowledge were intertwined. In geometry, Kopernik published some theorems, but these had already been discovered by Proklos and Nasir ad-Din Tusi.



Julia Bienias

