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Tales of Our Forefathers

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This is not a mathematics talk

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Introduction

This is not a mathematics talk but it is a talk for mathematicians.

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This is not a mathematics talk but it is a talk for mathematicians. It is dedicated to the notion that it would be good that our students realize that while Hahn–Banach refers to two mathematicians,





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Mittag-Leffler refers to one.





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While on the subject of names, I can't resist a semi-personal story.

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While on the subject of names, I can't resist a semi-personal story. In the early 1980s, Mike Reed visited the Courant Institute and, at tea, Peter Lax took him over to a student who Lax knew was a big fan of Reed-Simon.





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Student, mouth falling open: You're Reed.



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Student, mouth falling open: You're Reed.
I thought Reed was Simon's first name.



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Student, mouth falling open: You're Reed.
I thought Reed was Simon's first name.

But I digress—and not for the first time.



Some Caveats

Four caveats: First, I am not a historian and I've no faith that all that I'm telling you is true. None of the stories was made up,

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Second, I regret that this is only about forefathers and not foremothers also, although two female mathematicians have cameos later. It is an unfortunate aspect of history that we used to ignore half our mathematical talent—I'm glad we no longer do quite that badly.

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Some Caveats

A third caveat is that I'm an analyst and I learned many of these stories when working on the Notes for a series of Analysis texts that I'm writing, so I'll be focusing on analysts.

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Some Caveats

A third caveat is that I'm an analyst and I learned many of these stories when working on the Notes for a series of Analysis texts that I'm writing, so I'll be focusing on analysts.

Of course, prior to the twentieth century, mathematicians were more universal and so “analysts” means most mathematicians.

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This is true not only of transcendent figures like Leonard Euler (1707–83),





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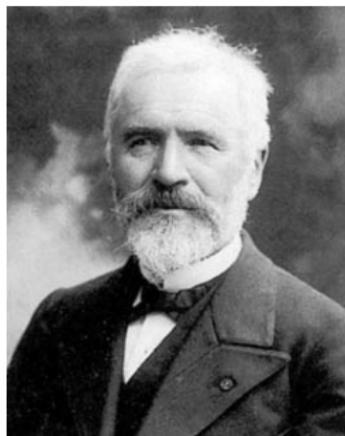
This is true not only of transcendent figures like Leonard Euler (1707–83), Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855), and Bernhard Riemann (1826–66), but also of lesser figures.





Some Caveats

For example, consider Camille Jordan (1838–1922),



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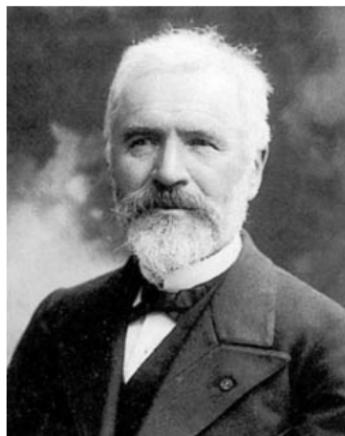
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For example, consider Camille Jordan (1838–1922),



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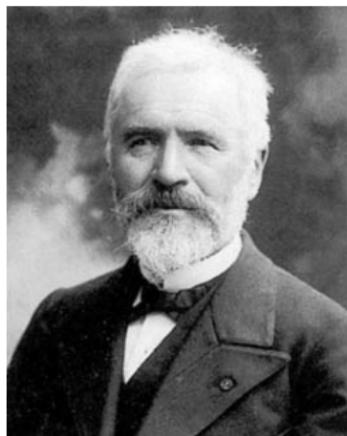
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For example, consider Camille Jordan (1838–1922),



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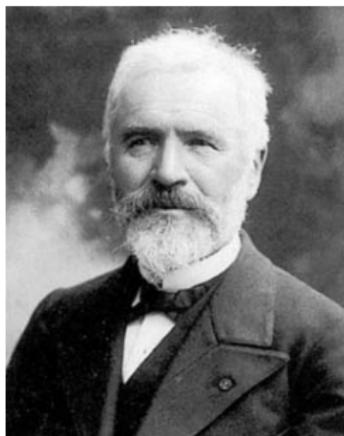
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Some Caveats

For example, consider Camille Jordan (1838–1922),



who made significant contributions to algebra (Jordan normal form, Jordan–Hölder sequences), geometry (Jordan curves), and analysis (Jordan content and Jordan decomposition of functions of bounded variation).

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Some Caveats

By the way, this is not the Jordan of Jordan algebras and the Jordan–von Neumann theorem—that was the physicist Pascual Jordan (1902–80), best known as one of the authors of the “three-man paper,” which was one of the foundational papers of quantum mechanics.



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The other two men were Heisenberg

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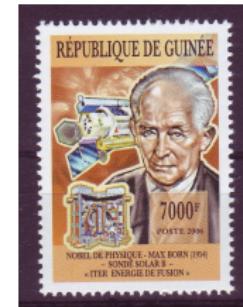
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The other two men were Heisenberg and Born, both of whom got Nobel prizes for their contributions to quantum theory (1932 and 1954, respectively).



Some have speculated that this Jordan might have shared in Born's Nobel prize if it weren't for his strong support of the Nazis and pro-Nazi views during the Hitler era.



Some Caveats

A last caveat: Mostly we remember mathematicians by applying their names to theorems and to mathematical objects. In this regard, I quote two principles which appeared in a 1997 lecture of V.I. Arnold (which he claims were formulated by M. Berry):

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The Arnold Principle. “If a notion bears a personal name, then this name is not the name of the discoverer.”





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The Berry Principle. “The Arnold Principle is applicable to itself.”

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The Berry Principle. “The Arnold Principle is applicable to itself.”

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Berry's Principle is certainly true. You won't find “Arnold's Principle” on Wikipedia, but you will find “Stigler's law of eponomy,” which Stigler stated in 1980 as



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Stigler's Law. "No scientific discovery is named after its original discoverer."



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Stigler's Law. "No scientific discovery is named after its original discoverer."



In fact, Stigler said that this principle was due to Merton



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In fact, Stigler said that this principle was due to Merton (not the Nobel Prize winner in economics for work in financial math, but his father, a distinguished sociologist).



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Stigler's Law. "No scientific discovery is named after its original discoverer."



In fact, Stigler said that this principle was due to Merton (not the Nobel Prize winner in economics for work in financial math, but his father, a distinguished sociologist).

Stigler remarked that since it was a discovery of Merton, it was appropriate to name it Stigler's law to validate the law!



Family Matters

One thing we lose sight of when we just think of mathematicians as names on theorems is that mathematicians are people with parents, children, wives, and in-laws that impact their lives.

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We start with the largest of the mathematical families.



The Bernoullis

The family originally fled Belgium for religious reasons and wound up in Basel some time before the birth of mathematicians. The senior mathematician was Jacob (1654–1705).



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There were his younger brother Johann



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and Johann's son Daniel (1700–82)





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There were his younger brother Johann



and Johann's son Daniel (1700–82)

who was born in Holland where his father was teaching (at the time). There were also several lesser cousins.



The Bernoullis

Jacob was the most significant mathematically with the discovery of e as the limit of $(1 + n^{-1})^n$, Bernoulli trials and the law of large numbers, and Bernoulli numbers. Much of his most famous work appeared posthumously (1713) in *Ars Conjectandi*.

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Daniel is most noted for Bernoulli's principle in hydrodynamics and Johann for contributions to differential equations, for early work in the calculus of variations, and, as we'll see, for l'Hôpital's rule.



The Bernoullis

To use modern parlance, the family was dysfunctional. Johann and Jacob were two in a family of ten and Jacob was Johann's senior by twelve years.

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To use modern parlance, the family was dysfunctional. Johann and Jacob were two in a family of ten and Jacob was Johann's senior by twelve years.

There was tremendous jealousy between the two brothers. Once Johann got recognition, Jacob declared Johann his student and Johann objected. There was a huge priority fight between them over the isoperimetric problem and a total break in 1697. Jacob was convinced that Johann wanted his chair in Basel, which Johann got after Jacob's death.



The Bernoullis

You may have noted the eight years between Jacob's death and the publication of his posthumous work—this was due to squabbling between Johann and nephew Nicholas.

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The most shocking event involved books on hydrodynamics. In 1738, Daniel published a book on the subject that he had largely finished in 1734.

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Guillaume François Antoine, Marquis de l'Hôpital (1661–1704) was a French nobleman who over many years paid Johann Bernoulli a large annual retainer, initially for lectures on the new calculus of Leibnitz and Newton and for continuing advice.





The Bernoullis

In 1696, l'Hôpital published “Analyse des Infiniment Petits pour l'Intelligence des Lignes Courbes,” a hit as the first textbook on differential calculus. It contained what has come to be called l'Hôpital's rule.

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He thanked various people in the Preface, including Johann Bernoulli.

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Ironically, given Johann's other priority disputes, this claim was dismissed by historians of mathematics of the nineteenth century, until in the 1920s when notes were found in the University of Basel which supported Johann's claim!



Euler

Undoubtedly, Johann Bernoulli's greatest contribution to mathematics concerns Leonhard Euler (1707–83).



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Both Euler's father and maternal grandfather were pastors who expected him to go into the family business.

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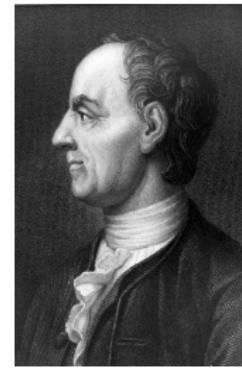
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Both Euler's father and maternal grandfather were pastors who expected him to go into the family business. During his studies, Euler convinced Johann to give him private lessons. Johann had been a student in university with Euler's father and was able to convince the father to allow Euler to go into mathematics rather than become a pastor.



Euler

Euler, who also was a great physicist, was very prolific. It is estimated that about one-third of all research papers in mathematics and physics in the eighteenth century were written by him. In 1775, at age 68, he wrote over fifty papers.

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Euler

He was also the author of textbooks on calculus, mechanics, and many other areas—some in use for a hundred years—and the first great popular book on science.

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Weierstrass

Karl Weierstrass (1815–97)

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Paul Draycott



Weierstrass

Karl Weierstrass (1815–97) was the son of a Prussian finance ministry bureaucrat who wanted his son to follow in his footsteps and forced him to study finance at the University of Bonn.

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Karl rebelled and quit just short of his degree.



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Karl rebelled and quit just short of his degree.

After negotiations by a friend of his father, the compromise reached was that Karl could get a degree from Münster that would allow him to teach mathematics in gymnasium.



Paul Draycott



Weierstrass

He taught at gymnasium starting in 1841, and during the 1840s wrote unpublished works that established the Weierstrass approach to complex analysis centered on power series. Many were only published in his complete works fifty years later although, to get ahead in our story, he exposed many of them in his lectures at the University of Berlin.

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During the summer of 1853, he wrote a *mémoire* on elliptic functions. In the hands of Abel and Jacobi, the subject had reached maturity around 1830, so the solution of the Jacobi inversion problem for general hyperelliptic functions caused a sensation.



Weierstrass

Shortly afterwards, Weierstrass was a university professor and then one at the University of Berlin where he developed an active school of analysis.

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Shortly afterwards, Weierstrass was a university professor and then one at the University of Berlin where he developed an active school of analysis. His lack of a degree was settled by arranging for him to get an honorary degree.





Weierstrass

One of my favorite quotes about Weierstrass is from T.W. Körner's book on Fourier analysis, commenting on

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One of my favorite quotes about Weierstrass is from T.W. Körner's book on Fourier analysis, commenting on Fejér's theorem on Cesàro summability of Fourier series and Weierstrass' theorem on density of polynomials in $C([0, 1])$:

"Fejér discovered his theorem at the age of 19, Weierstrass published this theorem at the age of 70. With time, the reader may come to appreciate why so many mathematicians regard the second circumstance as even more romantic and heart warming than the first."





Fejér

Lipót Fejér (1880–1959) was born Lipót Weiss (German for white) in Hungary and was a student of Hermann Schwarz (German for black). In high school, he changed his name to Fejér (Hungarian for white), in part because he expected less anti-Semitism. One of his students was Fekete (Hungarian for black!). His other students included:

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While on the subjects of fathers and polynomial approximation, I note that the father of Marshall Stone (1903–1989) was Harlan Stone (1872–1946), who was a chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.





Bastards

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The parents of Stefan Banach (1892–1945) were not only not married, but his mother departed four days after his birth, leaving behind nothing but the name Banach. Stefan was raised initially by his paternal grandparents and then by friends of his father. As a teenager, he was left to fend on his own. While he did study some mathematics, he only managed a first degree in Engineering.





Banach

His life changed dramatically because of the following incident in 1916 when Banach was 24.

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Steinhaus, who regarded Banach as his greatest mathematical discovery, took Banach to Lwów where, first, Banach got a graduate degree (his dissertation defined and began the study of what we now call Banach spaces) and then, with Steinhaus, founded the famous Lwów school and the journal *Studia Mathematica*.





Steinhaus Stories

Steinhaus was a rather pleasant person.

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First, they say it's wrong.

Then, they say it's trivial.

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"The acceptance of your work by the mathematical public goes through three phases:

First, they say it's wrong.

Then, they say it's trivial.

Finally, they say I did it first."

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d'Alembert

Jean-Baptiste le Rond d'Alembert (1717-1783) was found abandoned in the church of Saint-Jean-le Rond in Paris named after John the Baptist.

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d'Alembert

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Jean-Baptiste le Rond d'Alembert (1717-1783) was found abandoned in the church of Saint-Jean-le Rond in Paris named after John the Baptist. He had been abandoned by his mother, Claudine Guérin de Tencin, whose literary salon was a social center during the reign of Louis XV. Her many lovers included Richelieu and Louis-Camus Destouches, an army officer who was d'Alembert's father.





d'Alembert

While neither parent officially acknowledged d'Alembert, his father did arrange a foster home where d'Alembert lived for almost fifty years and, when he died, d'Alembert was left an income that allowed him to pursue mathematics rather than the more mundane law that he'd studied.

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d'Alembert discovered the wave equation as describing plucked strings and found the general one dimensional solution. He was an editor with Diderot of the *Encyclopédie* which led to his being made a member of Académie Française (the immortals). Laplace was his student.





Kolmogorov

Andrei Kolmogorov (1903–87) was also a bastard. His mother died in childbirth and his father had nothing to do with him. He was raised by his mother's sister; Kolmogorov was his maternal grandfather's name. In Soviet Russia, he was able to get an education.

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Kolmogorov

He, of course, went on to make numerous high-order contributions to probability theory and to dynamics as well as to topology and computer science.

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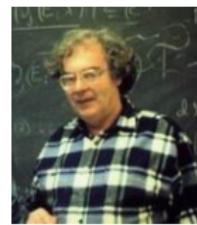
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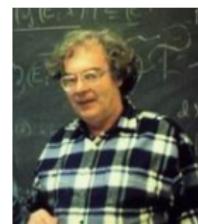
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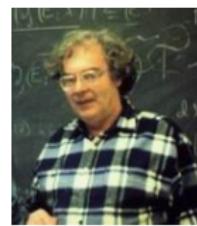
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Luzin

Kolmogorov was an important player in the Luzin affair of the 1930s. His teacher was Nikolai Luzin (1883–1950), in turn a student of

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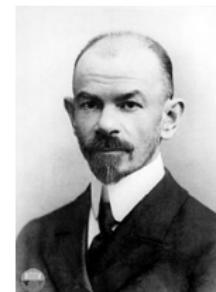
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Egorov was religious and loudly objected to the Soviet treatment of his beloved Russian church.





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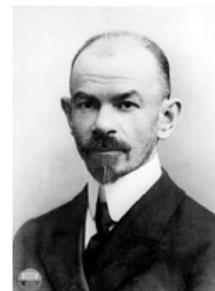
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Egorov was religious and loudly objected to the Soviet treatment of his beloved Russian church. He was dismissed from his post in 1929, arrested in 1930, and died in the middle of a hunger strike in 1931.





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Luzin was the center of a lively group of younger mathematicians in Moscow in the 1920s. Included in what was called Luzitania were his students Alexandrov, Khinchine, Kolmogorov, Sosulin, and Urysohn. He was a powerful figure in the Russian Academy.





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In 1936, Luzin was accused of anti-Soviet behavior and given what was essentially a show trial before a commission of the Academy. He was found guilty but received a mild “sentence”—basically, a loss of power and influence that left him a broken man.



Luzin

Among those testifying against Luzin were Alexandrov, Khinchine, and Kolmogorov.

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Luzin

Among those testifying against Luzin were Alexandrov, Khinchine, and Kolmogorov. I think of this as a kind of mathematical patricide—and it has elements of Greek tragedy.

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There has been widespread speculation about the motivation of Alexandrov and Kolmogorov.

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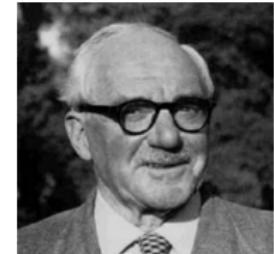
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On January 17, 2012, the Russian Academy formally rescinded their motion condemning Luzin.



Littlewood

Of course, the production of a bastard involves two people besides the innocent child! In this regard, consider Sir John Littlewood.



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Just as one can't imagine discussing Stan Laurel without Oliver Hardy,

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Just as one can't imagine discussing Stan Laurel without Oliver Hardy, one can't imagine John Littlewood (1885–1977) without G.H. Hardy (1877–1947).



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Just as one can't imagine discussing Stan Laurel without Oliver Hardy, one can't imagine John Littlewood (1885–1977) without G.H. Hardy (1877–1947).

They are arguably the most celebrated and most successful mathematical collaboration ever.



Littlewood

At one point, Harald Bohr



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(a distinguished mathematician; in the early years, more famous than his brother Niels because Harald was on Denmark's Olympic medal-winning soccer team), said:



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Littlewood

Both Hardy and Littlewood were bachelor dons. With nice rooms and meals (the famous high table), there was a tremendous bonus to staying single.

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Littlewood

I have a favorite (perhaps apocryphal) story about Littlewood.

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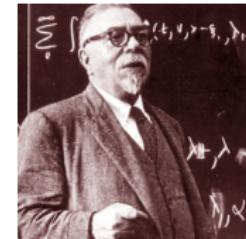
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I have a favorite (perhaps apocryphal) story about Littlewood. Until his later years when he was helped by medication, Littlewood suffered from severe depression, so much so that he didn't travel. Hardy, however, was an inveterate traveler, widely known personally outside England. There is a story involving a visit to England by (in some versions) Landau and (in some) by Wiener,



who upon meeting Littlewood exclaimed:



Littlewood

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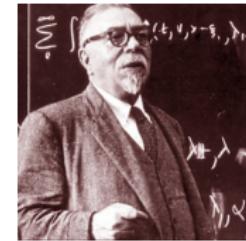
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Littlewood

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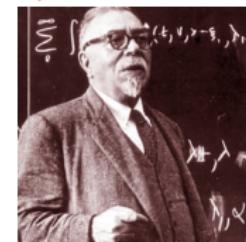
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who upon meeting Littlewood exclaimed: “Oh, you exist. I thought Littlewood was a pseudonym Hardy used for his weaker papers.”



Littlewood

As for Hardy's view, in his autobiography, *A Mathematician's Apology*, he said the following which was borrowed for the recent movie, *The Man Who Knew Infinity*:

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As for Hardy's view, in his autobiography, *A Mathematician's Apology*, he said the following which was borrowed for the recent movie, *The Man Who Knew Infinity*:

I still say to myself when I am depressed and find myself forced to listen to pompous and tiresome people: *Well, I have done one thing you could never have done, and that is to have collaborated with Littlewood and Ramanujan on something like equal terms.*



Fathers-in-Law

Kummer (1810–93) was Schwarz's father-in-law. Hermite (1822–1901) was Picard's (1856–1941).

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Laurent Schwartz (1915–2002), of whom more soon, was Paul Lévy's (1886–1971) son-in-law and John Tate (1925–) is Emil Artin's (1898–1962).



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Fathers-in-Law

Schwartz's great uncle was Jacques Hadamard (1865–1963), but it appears he had no mathematical influence other than to express dismay that the 16-year old budding mathematician did not know about the Riemann zeta function!

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Fathers-in-Law

Here's a story of a non-mathematical father-in-law. George Airy (1801–92) came from a poor background but managed to get through Cambridge by being a sizar (part-time man servant!). In 1824, he met and fell in love with Richarda Smith, the daughter of the vicar of Chatsworth.

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But Vicar Smith would not allow Airy to marry Richarda because the Lucasian chair only paid £100 per year.

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Fathers-in-Law

But Vicar Smith would not allow Airy to marry Richarda because the Lucasian chair only paid £100 per year. In 1830, the Plumian Chair of Astronomy, which paid £500, opened, Airy got it and Richarda! He went on to become Astronomer Royal.

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Grace Chisholm Young

Grace Chisholm (1868–1944) studied mathematics in Cambridge with William Young (1863–1942), her tutor.



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Grace Chisholm (1868–1944) studied mathematics in Cambridge with William Young (1863–1942), her tutor.



She then went to Göttingen and got a degree in 1895 supervised by Felix Klein.





Grace Chisholm Young

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Grace Chisholm (1868–1944) studied mathematics in Cambridge with William Young (1863–1942), her tutor.



She then went to Göttingen and got a degree in 1895 supervised by Felix Klein.



She returned to England, married Young whom she encouraged to become active in research (he had not been!).



Grace Chisholm Young

Works credited to him include the independent rediscovery of Lebesgue integration two years after Lebesgue, the Hausdorff–Young inequality, Young's convolution inequality, and Young's inequality on conjugate convex functions (e.g., $xy \leq \frac{x^p}{p} + \frac{y^q}{q}$).

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Works credited to him include the independent rediscovery of Lebesgue integration two years after Lebesgue, the Hausdorff–Young inequality, Young's convolution inequality, and Young's inequality on conjugate convex functions (e.g., $xy \leq \frac{x^p}{p} + \frac{y^q}{q}$). He is not the Young of Young tableaux—that is Alfred Young (1873–1940), a clergymen and amateur mathematician.



Grace Chisholm Young

It is clear that some of Young's work was joint work with Grace, but not clear which. He wrote to his wife at one point:

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Grace Chisholm Young

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It is clear that some of Young's work was joint work with Grace, but not clear which. He wrote to his wife at one point:

"The fact is that our papers ought to be published under our joint names, but if this were done neither of us would get the benefit of it. No. Mine the laurels now and the knowledge. Yours the knowledge only. Everything under my name now, and later when the loaves and fishes are no more procurable in that way, everything or much under your name. At present you cannot undertake a public career. You have your children."



Weyl and Schrödinger

Erwin Schrödinger (1887–1961)



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Weyl and Schrödinger

Erwin Schrödinger (1887–1961)



and Hermann Weyl (1885–1955)



were both professors in Zurich in the 1920s, coupled scientifically in work on quantum mechanics.

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Weyl and Schrödinger

Erwin Schrödinger (1887–1961)



and Hermann Weyl (1885–1955)



were both professors in Zurich in the 1920s, coupled scientifically in work on quantum mechanics.
But they were linked not only scientifically.



Weyl and Schrödinger

As one biographer of Schrödinger put it:

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Weyl and Schrödinger

As one biographer of Schrödinger put it:

"Those familiar with the serious and portly figure of Weyl at Princeton would have hardly recognized the slim, handsome young man of the twenties, with his romantic black moustache. His wife, Helene Joseph, from a Jewish background, was a philosopher and literateuse. Her friends called her Hella, and a certain daring and insouciance made her the unquestioned leader of the social set comprising the scientists and their wives."

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Weyl and Schrödinger

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Anny, Schrödinger's wife, was almost an exact opposite of the stylish and intellectual Hella, but perhaps for that reason Weyl found her interesting and before long she was madly in love with him . . . The special circle in which they lived in Zurich had enjoyed the sexual revolution a generation before the United States. Extramarital affairs were not only condoned, they were expected, and they seemed to occasion little anxiety. Anny would find in Hermann Weyl a lover to whom she was devoted body and soul, while Weyl's wife Hella was infatuated with Paul Scherrer."



Lyapunov

We close our tales of families with a love story.

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Lyapunov

We close our tales of families with a love story. Alexander Mikhailovich Lyapunov (1857–1918) is known for his work on stability of ODEs (Lyapunov exponents) and on the Central Limit Theorem.



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Lyapunov

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We close our tales of families with a love story. Alexander Mikhailovich Lyapunov (1857–1918) is known for his work on stability of ODEs (Lyapunov exponents) and on the Central Limit Theorem.



In 1886, he married Natalia Sechenov—he'd met her as a teenager when he was being tutored by her father, his cousin.



Lyapunov

Lyapunov was a student of Chebyshev in St. Petersburg. He took a position in Kharkov in 1884 and, with Chebyshev's death, returned to the latter's position in St. Petersburg.

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Lyapunov

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Lyapunov was a student of Chebyshev in St. Petersburg. He took a position in Kharkov in 1884 and, with Chebyshev's death, returned to the latter's position in St. Petersburg.

In 1917, Lyapunov took a position in Odessa since the doctors thought the climate there was better for Natalia's tuberculosis.



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Dirichlet

We now turn to issues involving education and degrees.

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Dirichlet

We now turn to issues involving education and degrees. Maybe it will help you deal with bureaucratic absurdities and educational setback to know the greats were also.

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Johann Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet (1805–59) was a German of Belgian extraction (“the young one from Richlet”).



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Johann Peter Gustav Lejeune Dirichlet (1805–59) was a German of Belgian extraction (“the young one from Richlet”). Because of the poor education in Germany at the time, he went to Paris and studied with Fourier and Poisson. After his famous work on Fourier series, the Germans wanted him to return to a professorship, but the lack of a German degree was a problem. Like Weierstrass later, this was solved by arranging an honorary degree for him.



Dirichlet

By the way, Dirichlet's

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Dirichlet

By the way, Dirichlet's wife was Felix Mendelssohn's

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Dirichlet

By the way, Dirichlet's wife was Felix Mendelssohn's sister, and the Dirichlets, Mendelssohns, and Jacobi had close social connections.



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Bernstein

Sergei Bernstein (1880–1968) was a Jewish Ukrainian mathematician known for his work in approximation theory (Bernstein polynomials and inequality) and for his integral representation theorem for completely positive functions.



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Bernstein

He went to study in Paris, spent three years in Göttingen with Hilbert, and then submitted a thesis in Paris which he defended in 1904

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Bernstein

He went to study in Paris, spent three years in Göttingen with Hilbert, and then submitted a thesis in Paris which he defended in 1904 before a committee of Poincaré,



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He went to study in Paris, spent three years in Göttingen with Hilbert, and then submitted a thesis in Paris which he defended in 1904 before a committee of Poincaré, Hadamard, and Picard.



This thesis solved (or partially solved; later contributions include E. Hopf, de Giorgi, and Nash) Hilbert's Nineteenth Problem—one of the first to be solved.



Bernstein

Bernstein returned to Russia where his Ph.D. wasn't recognized, so before he could teach, he had to be a graduate student and then submit a master's thesis.

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Bernstein

Bernstein returned to Russia where his Ph.D. wasn't recognized, so before he could teach, he had to be a graduate student and then submit a master's thesis. Eventually, after he was teaching, he submitted a Ph.D. thesis that went a ways towards solving Hilbert's Twentieth Problem.

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In June 2012, I attended a conference in Copenhagen that met in the Danish Academy of Sciences. There was a huge painting of a meeting held around 1900, and a number of famous Danish scientists of the period were pointed out to us.





Jensen

I asked where was Johan Ludwig Jensen (1859–1925) who revolutionized the study of convex functions (think Jensen's inequality) and invented Jensen's formula—a cornerstone of Nevanlinna theory.

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Jensen

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I asked where was Johan Ludwig Jensen (1859–1925) who revolutionized the study of convex functions (think Jensen's inequality) and invented Jensen's formula—a cornerstone of Nevanlinna theory. I was informed that he spent his career as an engineer for the telephone company (I knew this), didn't have an advanced degree, and so wasn't ever elected to the Academy.





Cotlar

Mischa Cotlar (1912–2007) is best known for Cotlar's Lemma (aka Cotlar–Knapp–Stein Lemma) which is critical for estimating integral and pseudo-differential operators. He invented it to prove L^2 bounds on higher dimensional Hilbert transforms.



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Here is what Charlie Fefferman said about his interaction with Cotlar when Fefferman was a postdoc and Cotlar almost 60:



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Here is what Charlie Fefferman said about his interaction with Cotlar when Fefferman was a postdoc and Cotlar almost 60: “Cotlar was one of the kindest and most self-effacing people I ever met. One of my secret ambitions during the few months we were together in Chicago, long ago, was to succeed in walking through a doorway after Mischa, rather than letting him hold the door for me.



Cotlar

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Mischa Cotlar (1912–2007) is best known for Cotlar's Lemma (aka Cotlar–Knapp–Stein Lemma) which is critical for estimating integral and pseudo-differential operators. He invented it to prove L^2 bounds on higher dimensional Hilbert transforms.



Here is what Charlie Fefferman said about his interaction with Cotlar when Fefferman was a postdoc and Cotlar almost 60: “Cotlar was one of the kindest and most self-effacing people I ever met. One of my secret ambitions during the few months we were together in Chicago, long ago, was to succeed in walking through a doorway after Mischa, rather than letting him hold the door for me. In this I failed”.



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When Cotlar was born in the Ukraine in 1912, his father was the manager of a local mill.

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Cotlar

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In 1928, the family was able to emigrate to Montevideo, Uruguay. The four of them lived in single room; his father sold newspapers on a downtown street corner, his older brother became a tramway conductor and Mischa played the piano from 4pm to 4am in a rough harbor bar!



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The articles mentioned that the winner claimed to have a mathematically gifted son.

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Cotlar

He corresponded with Fréchet who helped him publish a paper and in 1938, he married Yanny Frenkel, a student of Rey Pastor and his wife until his death 70 years later.

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From the mid '40's onwards, several American foundations sponsored trips by US mathematicians to Argentina including Adian Albert (1905–1972), George Birkhoff (1884–1944), Marshall Stone (1903–1989) and Antoni Zygmund (1900–1992). During one of these trips Zygmund discovered Alberto Calderón (1920-1998), an engineer and brought him to Chicago with money from the Rockefeller Foundation, where Stone convinced them that Calderón should get a degree.



Cotlar

Earlier, Birkhoff had met Cotlar and had been so impressed by him that he recommended Mischa for a graduate Guggenheim Fellowship, which they awarded.

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Cotlar

Marshall Stone then stepped in and suggested Mischa come to Chicago, where Stone assured him the administration would be more flexible.



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Cotlar spent much of his career as a Professor in Buenos Aires



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Cotlar spent much of his career as a Professor in Buenos Aires where he helped nurture the talents of Argentine born Carlos Berenstein and Norberto Kerzman.



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Cotlar spent much of his career as a Professor in Buenos Aires where he helped nurture the talents of Argentine born Carlos Berenstein and Norberto Kerzman. After the 1966 coup by the military junta which ordered beating of students and faculty at the University, Cotlar went into exile Caracas, returning to Buenos Aires after the return of democracy to Argentina.



High School Teachers

We've already seen that Weierstrass was a high school teacher for many years. Of course, he didn't have an advanced degree.

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High School Teachers

We've already seen that Weierstrass was a high school teacher for many years. Of course, he didn't have an advanced degree. There are many examples of those who got advanced degrees and went on to teach high school because that was the best job they could find!

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Some did their best work then, often in the evening.

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High School Teachers

Among them are Eduard Kummer (1810–93) [who had Leopold Kronecker (1823–91) as a student in class]

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Nevanlinna

His theory of 1925 made a big splash and he was shortly afterwards a professor at the University of Helsinki where he became rector in 1941.

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Nevanlinna

After the war, he was dismissed as rector and spent some time in Zurich. His defenders claim he was not so much pro-German as anti-Russian. He fought in a Finnish–Russian war at the time just after the Russian revolution, and morally supported Finland in its 1939 war with Russia.

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Fourier

Some mathematicians are either unappreciated in their lifetimes or even now. Let me talk about a few.

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Fourier

Fourier is, of course, best known for his book on heat flow, which includes both Fourier series and transforms. He submitted it to the French Academy in 1807.



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A committee of Lagrange, Laplace, Monge, and LaCroix questioned the notion of expanding “any” function in Fourier series

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In 1829, Fourier’s student Dirichlet proved piecewise C^1 functions have convergent Fourier series (using the Dirichlet kernel).

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Fourier

Fourier also studied Egyptian history while there. Here is what Körner says:

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Fourier also studied Egyptian history while there. Here is what Körner says:

"Apart from his prefectorial duties Fourier helped organise the 'Description of Egypt' . . . Fourier's main contribution was the general introduction—a survey of Egyptian history up to modern times. An Egyptologist with whom I discussed this described the introduction as a masterpiece and a turning point in the subject.



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Cantor

One naively thinks theorems are either true or not and can't be controversial. But radically new approaches can face strong attacks.

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One naively thinks theorems are either true or not and can't be controversial. But radically new approaches can face strong attacks. I want to consider three now-central pillars of modern mathematics, but they were not always so. First, Georg Cantor (1845–1918).



Cantor

His work on counting infinities—especially his proof of the existence of transcendentals and that \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R}^2 had the same number of points—caused great discomfort.

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Cantor

His work on counting infinities—especially his proof of the existence of transcendentals and that \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{R}^2 had the same number of points—caused great discomfort. Kronecker was an implacable foe who blocked Cantor's dream of a professorship at Berlin.

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Kronecker was an implacable foe who blocked Cantor's dream of a professorship at Berlin. Poincaré thought it a disease that he hoped would be cured!





Cantor

Cantor was born in St. Petersburg, spent most of his life in Germany, and has been described variously as Russian, German, Danish, and Jewish.

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His initial burst of activity started in 1873 and ended about 1885, with his discovery of the Cantor function. There was a second few years around 1891.



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Cantor was born in St. Petersburg, spent most of his life in Germany, and has been described variously as Russian, German, Danish, and Jewish. His paternal grandparents were Danish Jews, but unobservant enough that his grandfather gave all his children names of Christian saints. Cantor's father was a Lutheran and his mother was raised as a Russian Roman Catholic. Despite this, Cantor suffered from anti-Jewish prejudice during parts of his career.

His initial burst of activity started in 1873 and ended about 1885, with his discovery of the Cantor function. There was a second few years around 1891. In between and in the later years of his life, Cantor was incapacitated by depression, now believed to be caused by bipolar disorder.



Lebesgue and Schwartz

Henri Lebesgue and Laurent Schwartz revolutionized analysis. As Strichartz says in his analysis text:

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Lebesgue and Schwartz

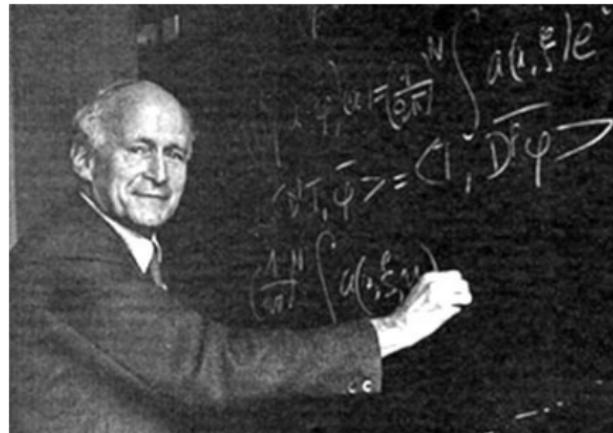
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Henri Lebesgue and Laurent Schwartz revolutionized analysis. As Strichartz says in his analysis text:

"Distribution theory was one of the two great revolutions in mathematical analysis in the 20th century. It can be thought of as the completion of differential calculus, just as the other great revolution, measure theory (or Lebesgue integration theory), can be thought of as the completion of integral calculus. There are many parallels between the two revolutions. Both were created by young, highly individualistic French mathematicians (Henri Lebesgue and Laurent Schwartz). Both were rapidly assimilated by the mathematical community, and opened up new worlds of mathematical development. Both forced a complete rethinking of all mathematical analysis that had come before, and basically altered the nature of the questions that mathematical analysts asked."



Lebesgue and Schwartz



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But the assimilation, while “rapid,” wasn’t overnight. Hermite initially dismissed Lebesgue’s work as insignificant. As for Schwartz, Treves (Schwartz’s student) tells the following story in his obituary for Schwartz:



Lebesgue and Schwartz

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"In 1948 Laurent Schwartz visited Sweden to present his distributions to the local mathematicians. He had the opportunity of conversing with Marcel Riesz. Having written on the blackboard the integration-by-parts formula to explain the idea of a weak derivative, he was interrupted by Riesz saying, 'I hope you have found something else in your life.'



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"In 1948 Laurent Schwartz visited Sweden to present his distributions to the local mathematicians. He had the opportunity of conversing with Marcel Riesz. Having written on the blackboard the integration-by-parts formula to explain the idea of a weak derivative, he was interrupted by Riesz saying, 'I hope you have found something else in your life.'

"Later Schwartz told Riesz of his hopes that the following theorem would eventually be proved: every linear partial differential equation with constant coefficients has a fundamental solution (a concept made precise and general by distribution theory). 'Madness!' exclaimed Riesz. 'This is a project for the twenty first century!' The general theorem was proved by Ehrenpreis and Malgrange in 1952."



Lebesgue and Schwartz

Part of the irony is that Riesz's students Gårding

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Lebesgue and Schwartz

Part of the irony is that Riesz's students Gårding and Hörmander

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Lebesgue and Schwartz

Part of the irony is that Riesz's students Gårding and Hörmander used distributions to reformulate and study quantum field theory and PDEs, respectively.



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Helly

Eduard Helly (1884–1943) is underappreciated and a paradigm for “may you live in interesting times” being a curse.

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Eduard Helly (1884–1943) is underappreciated and a paradigm for “may you live in interesting times” being a curse. In 1912, while teaching high school, he wrote a brilliant paper about $C([0, 1])$. He proved the Hahn–Banach theorem for this case (they did their work ten years later) using an argument that works for general separable Banach spaces (which had not yet been defined!).



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Helly

So why isn't he better known?

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Helly

So why isn't he better known?

When war broke out in 1914, Helly enlisted, serving as a lieutenant.

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Helly

So why isn't he better known?

When war broke out in 1914, Helly enlisted, serving as a lieutenant. In 1915, he was shot in a lung and was captured by the Russians. He spent the next few years in a hospital and prison in Siberia. He suffered from the lung injury and strain on his heart for the rest of his life.

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Helly

Helly found a position in a bank which failed in 1929, but eventually found work as an actuary.

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Helly found a position in a bank which failed in 1929, but eventually found work as an actuary. After the Nazi occupation of Austria in 1938, Helly and his wife fled to the U.S. There things improved somewhat—with Einstein's aid, he obtained a teaching position in a community college and then a position writing mathematical training manuals for the Signal Corps at the start of America's involvement in World War II. Finally, he was offered a mathematics professorship at Illinois Institute of Technology



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Fréchet

There are those who think that Maurice Fréchet (1878–1973) was a pivotal figure in twentieth century mathematics. Angus Taylor, who spent his career at UCLA (after getting a Ph.D. in 1936 from Caltech), is among them, and I am sympathetic to this point of view.

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Why?



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Why? In his 1906 thesis, Fréchet defined metric spaces. He didn't have the triangle inequality but a number of alternatives that included it (shortly afterwards, F. Riesz focused on the triangle inequality).





Fréchet

Why was this work so important? Before Fréchet, analysts studied individual functions or subsets of \mathbb{R}^n .

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Why was this work so important? Before Fréchet, analysts studied individual functions or subsets of \mathbb{R}^n . Hadamard (his advisor) and some Italian analysts considered $C([0, 1])$ as a space, but that's as far as it went. Fréchet defined his metrics on an arbitrary set. Abstraction, which has been so successful in modern mathematics (not just in analysis), had its roots in Fréchet's work.



Fréchet

So why hasn't he gotten credit?

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So why hasn't he gotten credit? For one thing, his initially revolutionary idea has become so accepted that we cannot recall it wasn't always there.

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So why hasn't he gotten credit? For one thing, his initially revolutionary idea has become so accepted that we cannot recall it wasn't always there. Secondly, his contributions are conceptual rather than solving some long-open problem or proving some big theorem (although he did find the dual of an inner product space independently of F. Riesz).



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"Fréchet was always striving for generality without caring for applications, and this was thoroughly repugnant to the Bourbaki spirit, where no notion could be accepted if we could not be convinced that it was useful in some classical problem (although many readers, for lack of background, did not realize it). Nevertheless, we thought that Fréchet's name deserved to be attached to those spaces, not so much for his 1926 paper, but because in his 1906 thesis."



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The second is from a letter the 71-year old Alexandrov sent to "Cher Maitre et ami," the 89-year old Fréchet (my translation):



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The second is from a letter the 71-year old Alexandrov sent to "Cher Maitre et ami," the 89-year old Fréchet (my translation):

"What is your place and role—it is a place among the greatest mathematicians of our time, it is the role of a true master."



Prime Number Theorem

We end with death.

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Prime Number Theorem

We end with death. So it isn't such a downer, I begin by noting that many mathematicians have lived to ripe old ages—70s, 80s, 90s, and even over 100! Indeed, as Odlyzko, as quoted in Derbyshire's "Prime Obsession," said:

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Prime Number Theorem

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"It was said that whoever proved the Prime Number Theorem would attain immortality. Sure enough, both Hadamard and de la Vallée Poussin lived into their late nineties. It may be that there is a corollary here. It may be that the Riemann Hypothesis is false: but, should anyone manage to actually prove its falsehood—to find a zero off the critical line—he will be struck dead on the spot, and his result will never become known."



Prime Number Theorem

Indeed, Hadamard lived to 97 (but saw sons die in both World Wars)

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Prime Number Theorem

Indeed, Hadamard lived to 97 (but saw sons die in both World Wars) and de la Vallée Poussin to 95.

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Erdős



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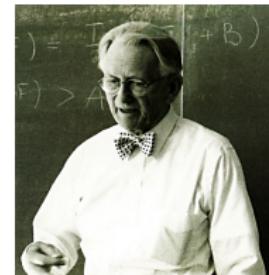
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Erdős and Selberg,



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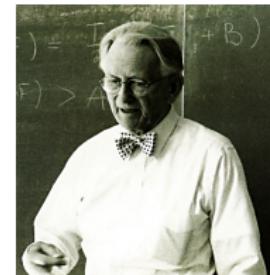


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Erdős and Selberg, who found the first “elementary” proofs, lived to 83 and 90, respectively.





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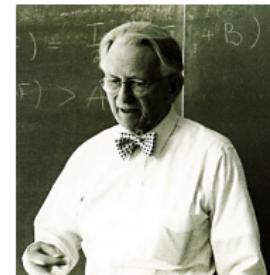
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The irony of the quote is that Odlyzko has done computer searches to find zeros off the critical line.





Accidental Death

As we know from Schramm's death, accidental death is still with us.

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Accidental Death

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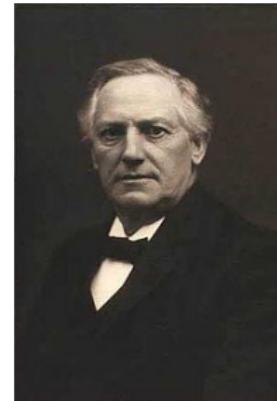
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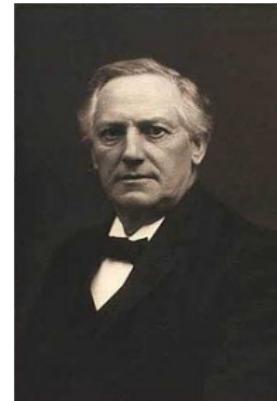
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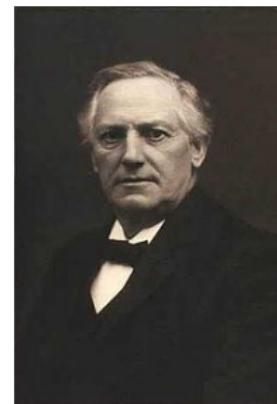
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Urysohn

Pavel Urysohn (1898–1924)

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Urysohn

Pavel Urysohn (1898–1924) was noted for his proof that any second countable, normal topological space is metrizable—during which he used what has been called Urysohn's lemma.

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Paley

Raymond Paley (1907–33)

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Paley

Raymond Paley (1907–33) did remarkable research in harmonic analysis with Littlewood and with Pólya and with Zygmund in Cambridge.

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Raymond Paley (1907–33) did remarkable research in harmonic analysis with Littlewood and with Pólya and with Zygmund in Cambridge. He went to the U.S. to work with Wiener, and there went on a skiing vacation in Banff

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Raymond Paley (1907–33) did remarkable research in harmonic analysis with Littlewood and with Pólya and with Zygmund in Cambridge. He went to the U.S. to work with Wiener, and there went on a skiing vacation in Banff where he was killed in an avalanche, also at age 26.





Medical Limitations

Modern medicine can be best appreciated by thinking about deaths in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that would likely have been avoided with current technology.

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Medical Limitations

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Riemann

What is perhaps most amazing about Riemann is that he has only about a dozen papers, several of them posthumous.

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Riemann

What is perhaps most amazing about Riemann is that he has only about a dozen papers, several of them posthumous. There are six monumental multifaceted masterpieces. One had the Riemann integral as a lead-in to Fourier series and the Riemann–Lebesgue lemma, and Riemann local convergence theorem.

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Riemann

There is the celebrated short paper on the Riemann zeta function, its functional equation, the Riemann hypothesis, and his vision of the complex analytic view of the distribution of primes.

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Riemann

There is the celebrated short paper on the Riemann zeta function, its functional equation, the Riemann hypothesis, and his vision of the complex analytic view of the distribution of primes. And there are papers on higher-dimensional theta functions (and Riemann–Roch) and on the Riemann approach to hypergeometric functions (and monodromy).

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Minkowski

Hilbert's tribute is worth quoting:

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Nazi Mayhem

Finally, I turn to the depressing view of what Hitler and Stalin and their systems did to various mathematicians. Those who fell victim to the Nazis are numerous—I'll focus on two:

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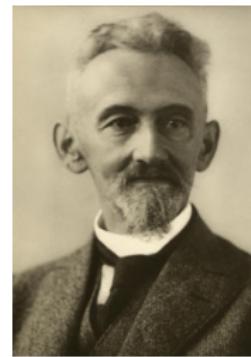
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Hausdorff

Felix Hausdorff (1868–1942), an urbane Jew, had more of a name in literature and philosophy (where he used the pseudonym Paul Mongré) than in mathematics, especially prior to his moving from Leipzig to Bonn in 1910.

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As the 1930s progressed, things got progressively worse: he was dismissed from his position in 1935. On January 25, 1942, expecting to be picked up for deportation to camps in the East, Hausdorff, his wife, and her sister took overdoses of barbiturates and died.



Schur

Issai Schur (1875–1941) was a Jewish mathematician, for many years a professor in Berlin. His contributions to mathematics are well known.

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Schur

The following story told by Shiffer illustrates the isolation and humiliation suffered by someone like Schur:

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Schur

The following story told by Shiffer illustrates the isolation and humiliation suffered by someone like Schur:

"Schur told me that the only person at the Mathematical Institute in Berlin who was kind to him was Grunsky, then a young lecturer. Long after the war, I talked to Grunsky about that remark and he literally started to cry: 'You know what I did? I sent him a postcard to congratulate him on his sixtieth birthday. I admired him so much and was very respectful in that card. How lonely he must have been to remember such a small thing.'"

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Schur

In 1939, he was allowed to leave Germany for Palestine, but the exit tax took his savings.

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Schur

In 1939, he was allowed to leave Germany for Palestine, but the exit tax took his savings. He was unable to find a position in a country teeming with refugees and a single academic institution.

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Schur

In 1939, he was allowed to leave Germany for Palestine, but the exit tax took his savings. He was unable to find a position in a country teeming with refugees and a single academic institution. Destitute, poor, and spiritually broken, he died in 1941.

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Fritz Noether

Fritz Noether (1884–1941) was the brother of Emmy Noether (1882–1935).

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Fritz Noether (1884–1941) was the brother of Emmy Noether (1882–1935). Emmy is justly more celebrated than Fritz, but Fritz made one great discovery. In 1921, he realized certain singular integral equations were noncompact but had an integer invariant—their index. Thirty years later, in others' hands, this blossomed to the theory of Fredholm operators, custom-made for Gel'fand, Atiyah, and Singer ten years after that.



Fritz Noether

Both Emmy and Fritz had German positions from which, as Jews, they were dismissed in 1934. Emmy went to the U.S. and died of cancer a year later.

Fritz went to Tomsk.

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Final Thoughts

I hope you've learned that our forefathers are fascinating as people and that you'll consider using Mr. Google and Ms. Wikipedia to look up the names you find on theorems.

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Part I is devoted to real analysis. From one point of view, it presents the infinitesimal calculus of the twentieth century with the ultimate integral calculus (measure theory) and the ultimate differential calculus (distribution theory). From another, it shows the triumph of abstract spaces: topological spaces, Banach and Hilbert spaces, measure spaces, Riesz spaces, Polish spaces, locally convex spaces, Fréchet spaces, Schwartz space, and L^p spaces. Finally it is the study of big techniques, including the Fourier series and transform, dual spaces, the Baire category, fixed point theorems, probability ideas, and Hausdorff dimension. Applications include the constructions of nowhere differentiable functions, Brownian motion, space-filling curves, solutions of the moment problem, Haar measure, and equilibrium measures in potential theory.



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Real Analysis

A Comprehensive Course in Analysis, Part 1

Barry Simon

$$xy \leq \frac{x^p}{p} + \frac{y^q}{q}$$



$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{k}) = (2\pi)^{-\nu/2} \int \exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) d^\nu x$$



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Part 2A is devoted to basic complex analysis. It interweaves three analytic threads associated with Cauchy, Riemann, and Weierstrass, respectively. Cauchy's view focuses on the differential and integral calculus of functions of a complex variable, with the key topics being the Cauchy integral formula and contour integration. For Riemann, the geometry of the complex plane is central, with key topics being fractional linear transformations and conformal mapping. For Weierstrass, the power series is King, with key topics being spaces of analytic functions, the product formulas of Weierstrass and Hadamard, and the Weierstrass theory of elliptic functions. Subjects in this volume that are often missing in other texts include the Cauchy integral theorem when the contour is the boundary of a Jordan region, continued fractions, two proofs of the big Picard theorem, the uniformization theorem, Ahlfors's function, the sheaf of analytic germs, and Jacobi, as well as Weierstrass, elliptic functions.



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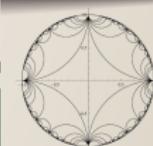
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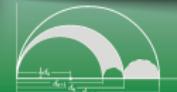
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A Comprehensive Course in Analysis, Part 2A

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$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz$$



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Part 2B provides a comprehensive look at a number of subjects of complex analysis not included in Part 2A. Presented in this volume are the theory of conformal metrics (including the Poincaré metric, the Ahlfors-Robinson proof of Picard's theorem, and Bell's proof of the Painlevé smoothness theorem), topics in analytic number theory (including Jacobi's two- and four-square theorems, the Dirichlet prime progression theorem, the prime number theorem, and the Hardy-Littlewood asymptotics for the number of partitions), the theory of Fuchsian differential equations, asymptotic methods (including Euler's method, stationary phase, the saddle-point method, and the WKB method), univalent functions (including an introduction to SLE), and Nevanlinna theory. The chapters on Fuchsian differential equations and on asymptotic methods can be viewed as a minicourse on the theory of special functions.



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Advanced Complex Analysis

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A Comprehensive Course in Analysis, Part 2B

Barry Simon

$$\frac{\pi(x)}{(x/\log x)} \rightarrow 1$$



$$J_\alpha(x) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos\left(x - \frac{\alpha\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + o(x^{-1/2})$$

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Part 3 returns to the themes of Part 1 by discussing pointwise limits (going beyond the usual focus on the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function by including ergodic theorems and martingale convergence), harmonic functions and potential theory, frames and wavelets, H^p spaces (including bounded mean oscillation (BMO) and, in the final chapter, lots of inequalities, including Sobolev spaces, Calderon-Zygmund estimates, and hypercontractive semigroups).



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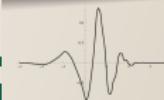
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A Comprehensive Course in Analysis, Part 3

Barry Simon



$$|f - f_Q|_Q = \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f(x) - f_Q| dx$$

$$|\{x \mid M_{\text{HL}}f(x) > \alpha\}| \leq \frac{3^p}{\alpha} \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^p, dx)}$$



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Part 4 focuses on operator theory, especially on a Hilbert space. Central topics are the spectral theorem, the theory of trace class and Fredholm determinants, and the study of unbounded self-adjoint operators. There is also an introduction to the theory of orthogonal polynomials and a long chapter on Banach algebras, including the commutative and non-commutative Gel'fand-Naimark theorems and Fourier analysis on general locally compact abelian groups.

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Operator Theory

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Operator Theory

A Comprehensive Course in Analysis, Part 4

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$$A = \int t \, dE_t$$

$$\det(1 + zA) = \prod_{k=1}^{N(A)} (1 + z\lambda_k(A))$$



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