

Mathematicians I have known

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Trinity Mathematical Society
Cambridge
3rd February 2014

The Michael and Lily Atiyah Portrait Gallery

James Clerk Maxwell Building, University of Edinburgh

The portraits of mathematicians displayed in this collection have been personally selected by us.

They have been chosen for many different reasons, but all have been involved in our mathematical lives in one way or another; many of the individual texts to the gallery portraits explain how they are related to us.

First, there are famous names from the past – starting with Archimedes – who have built the great edifice of mathematics which we inhabit. This early list could have been more numerous, but it has been restricted to those whose style is most appealing to us.

Next there are the many teachers, both in Edinburgh and in Cambridge, who taught us at various stages, and who directly influenced our careers.

The bulk of the portraits are those of our contemporaries, including some close collaborators and many Fields Medallists.

Lily has a special interest in women mathematicians: they are well represented, both past and present.

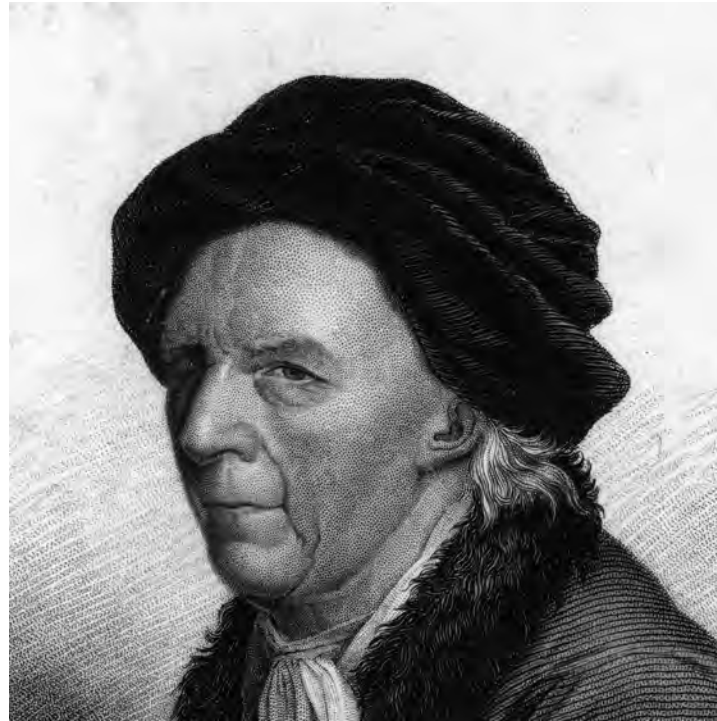
Finally we come to the next generation: our students. Of course, many of the categories overlap, with students later becoming collaborators and friends.

It was hardest to keep the overall number down to seventy, to fit the gallery constraints!

1) Classical

Leonhard Euler

Basel 1707 – St. Petersburg 1783



The most prolific mathematician of any period. His collected works in more than 73 volumes are still in the course of publication.

Niels Henrik Abel

Frindoe 1802 – Froland 1829



Abel was the first great figure to emerge in the new Norway when it freed itself from Denmark.

Bernhard Riemann

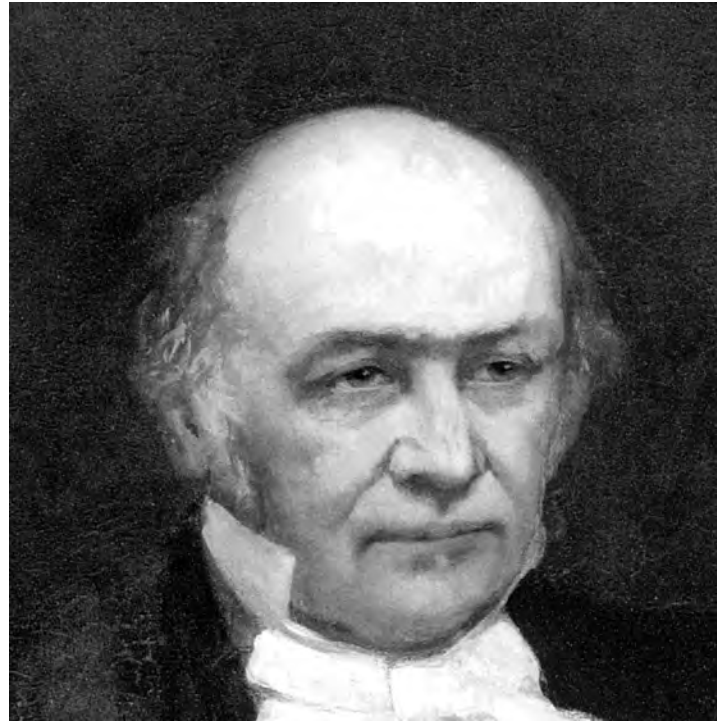
Breselenz, Hanover 1826 – Selasca, Italy 1866



Riemann's name is attached to many fundamental ideas of our time.

William Rowan Hamilton

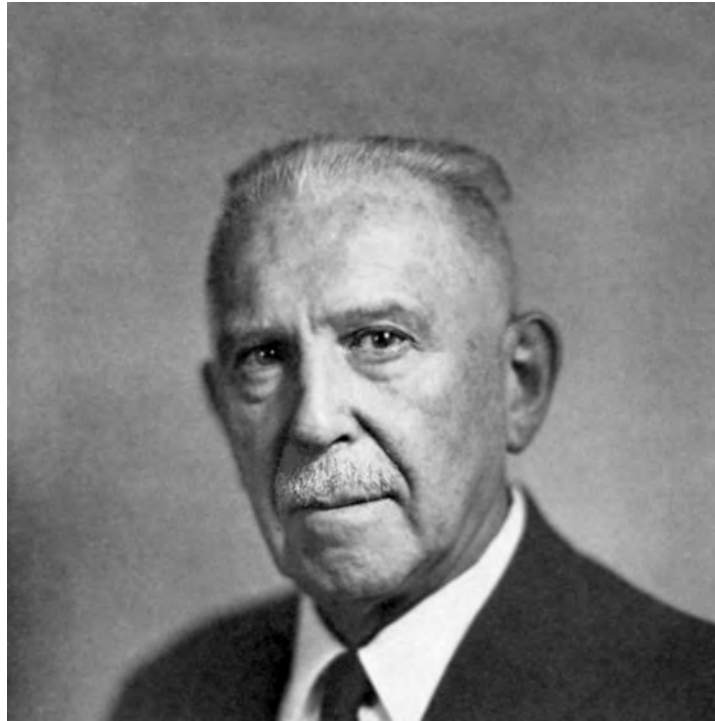
Dublin 1805 – 1865



An infant prodigy who spoke many languages at an early age.

Solomon Lefschetz

Moscow 1884 – Princeton 1972



Lefschetz became a mathematician quite literally by accident.

Hermann Weyl

Elmshorn 1885 – Zürich 1955

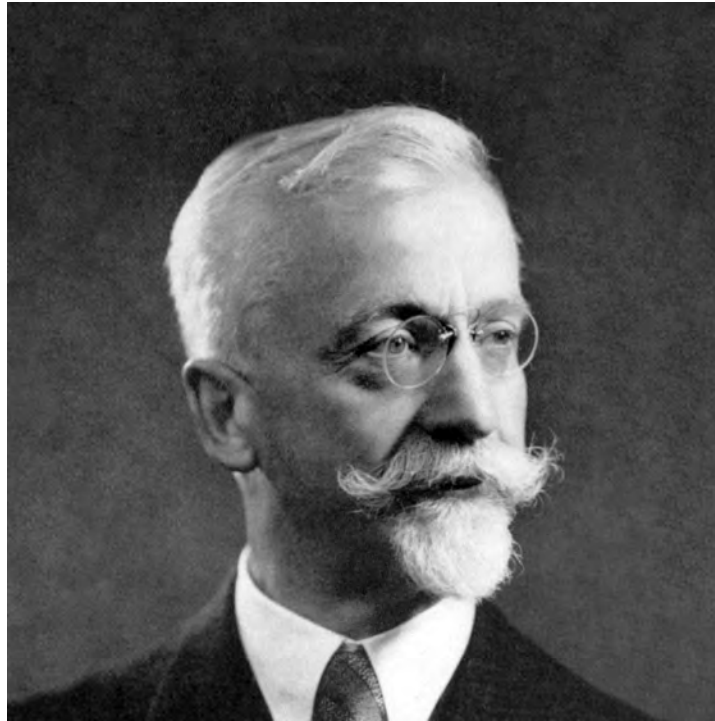


A mathematician with wide interests
and an elegant style.

2) The French School

Élie Cartan

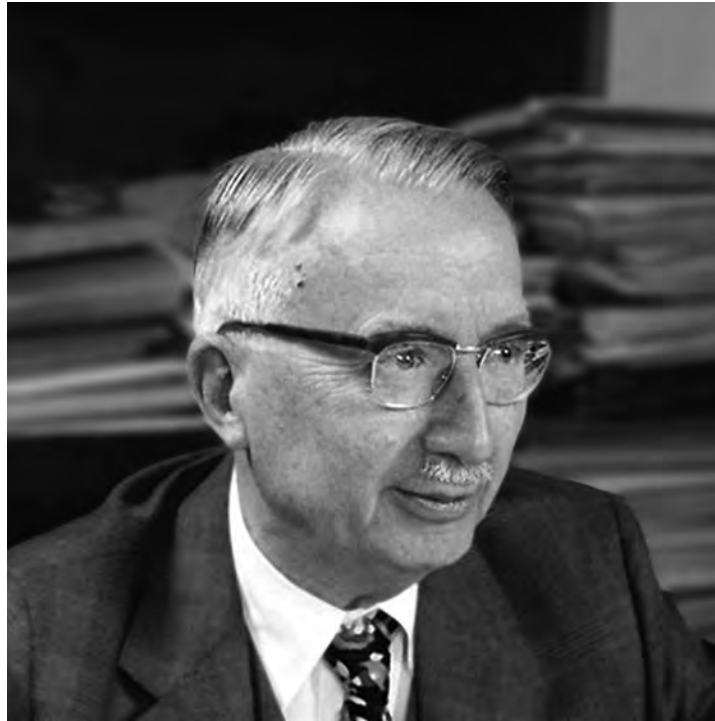
Dolomieu 1869 – Paris 1951



The first modern differential geometer, Cartan provided the right framework (moving frames) for all subsequent work.

Henri Cartan

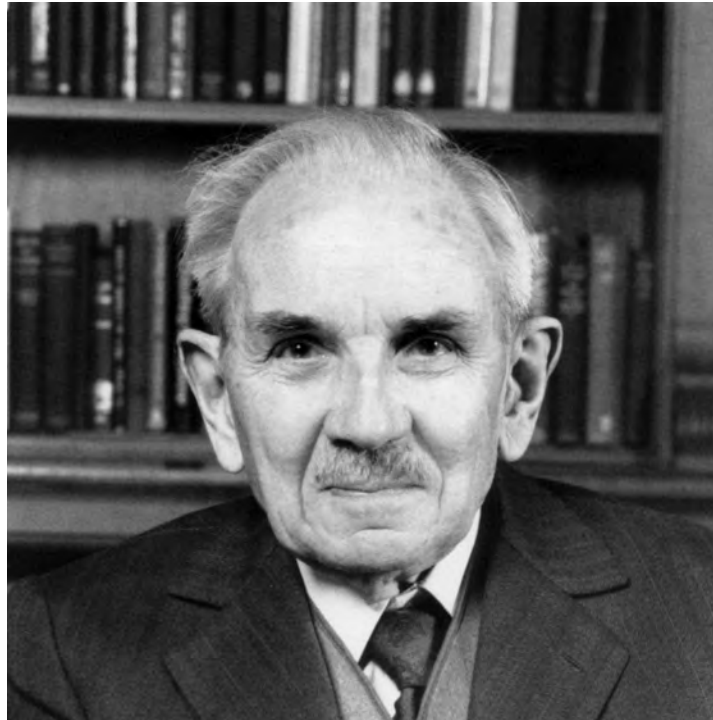
Nancy 1904 – Paris 2008



One of the sons of Élie Cartan, he equalled his father's reputation, being the driving force in Paris after 1945.

Jean Leray

Chantenay 1906 – La Baule 1998



Leray was primarily an analyst who was interested in the differential equations of importance in the physical world.

Jean-Pierre Serre

Bages, France 1926 –



Fields Medal 1954

The outstanding mathematician of the post-war era. Hermann Weyl said that “never before have I witnessed such a brilliant ascension of a star in the mathematical sky as yours.”

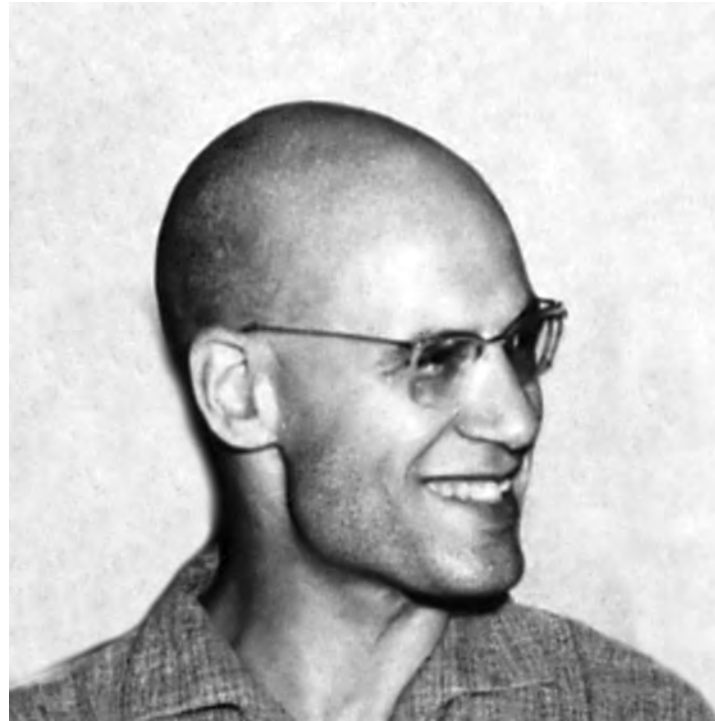


Abel Prize 2003

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Alexander Grothendieck

Berlin 1928 –



The whirlwind who tore through algebraic geometry and then vanished.

Fields Medal 1966

3) The Cambridge School

Paul Dirac

Bristol 1902 – Tallahassee, Florida 1984



Nobel Prize 1933

The outstanding theoretical physicist of the 20th century after Einstein.

William Hodge

Edinburgh 1903 – Cambridge 1975



Creator of Hodge Theory, the foundation stone of modern algebraic geometry.

John Todd

Liverpool 1908 – Croydon 1994



Famous for the Todd polynomials
in algebraic geometry.

Abram Besicovitch

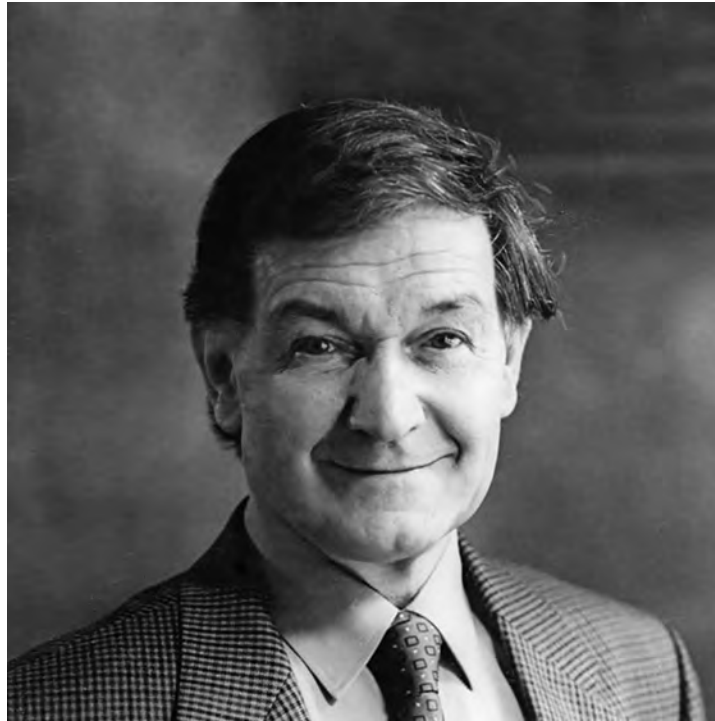
Berdyansk 1891 – Cambridge 1970



The eccentric Russian
who charmed Trinity.

Roger Penrose

Colchester 1931 –



Cosmologist, original thinker and writer.

Simon Donaldson

Cambridge 1957 –



The man who opened up four dimensions.

Fields Medal 1986

4) The Russian School

Israel Gelfand

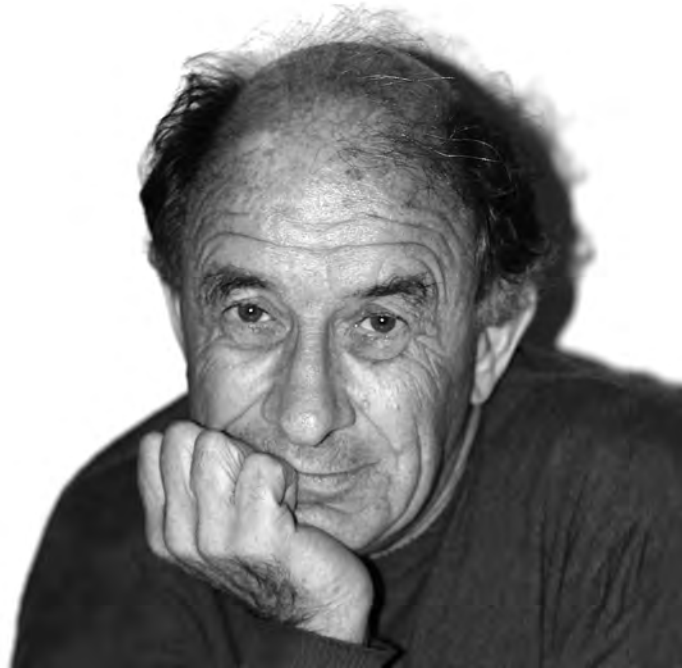
Krasnya 1913 – New Brunswick 2009



One of the outstanding figures
of 20th century mathematics.

Vladimir Arnold

Odessa 1937 – Paris 2010



One of the few mathematicians of modern times who was equally admired in both pure and applied mathematics.

Sergey Novikov

Gorki 1938 –



The most brilliant Russian topologist
of the younger generation.



Fields Medal 1970

5) Trinity Contemporaries

Frank Adams

Woolwich 1931 – Huntingdon 1989



The climbing topologist with a powerful algebraic punch.

Ian Macdonald

London 1928 –



An algebraic virtuoso and a
master of beautiful formulae.

James Mackay

Edinburgh 1927 –

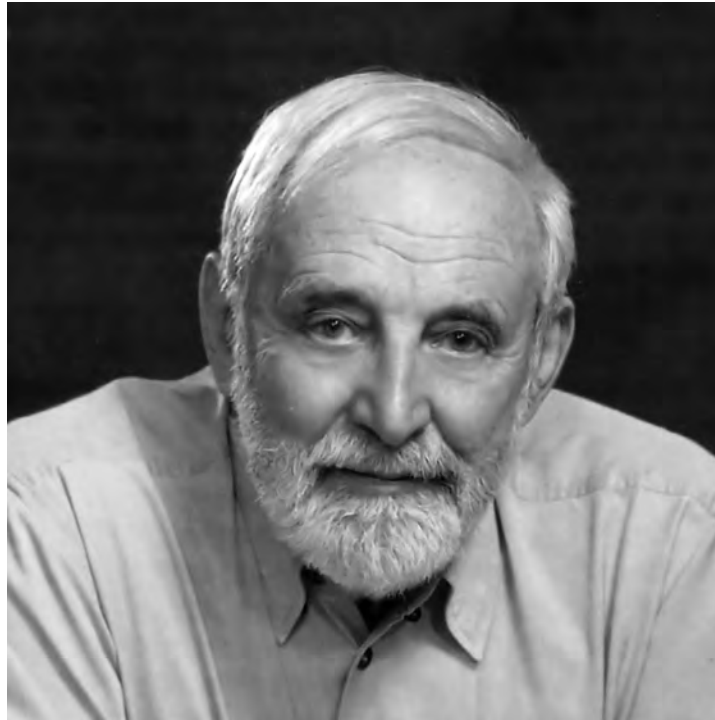


Scottish mathematician turned lawyer who ended up as Lord Chancellor.

6) MFA collaborators

Raoul Bott

Budapest 1923 – California 2005



A charismatic figure: everyone's favourite geometer.

Friedrich Hirzebruch

Hamm 1927 – Bonn 2012



The biggest figure in mathematics in post-war Germany.

Vijay Patodi

Guna, India 1945 – Bombay 1976



A brilliant and original young Indian who died tragically early.

Michael Atiyah / Isadore Singer

London 1929 – / Detroit 1924 –



Shared the Abel Prize in 2004.



Fields Medal 1966



Abel Prize 2004
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7) Mathematical women

Philippa Fawcett

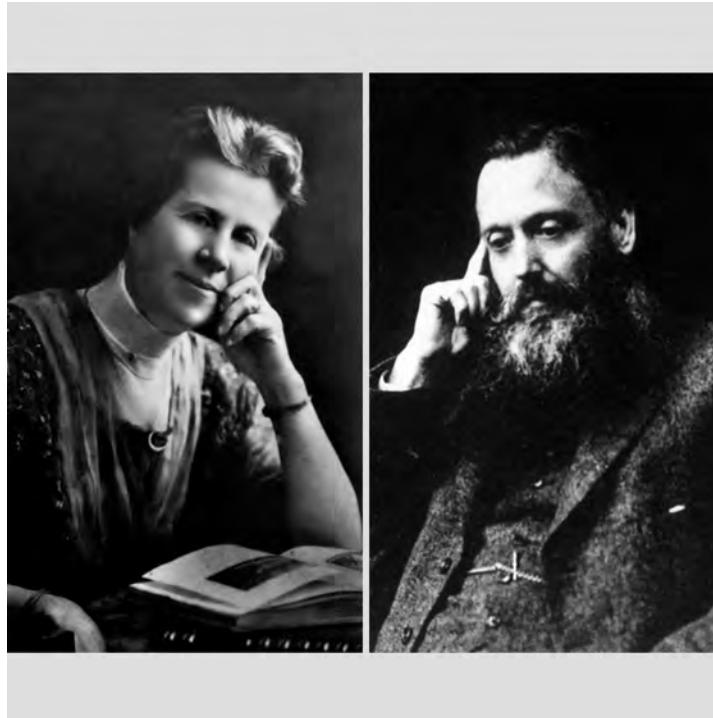
Cambridge 1868 – London 1948



The woman who beat the men at their own game.

Grace Chisholm

Haslemere 1868 – Croydon 1944



Grace Chisholm was, in 1895, the first female student at Göttingen to be awarded a Ph.D.

Dusa McDuff

Edinburgh 1945 –



Dusa McDuff with husband
John Milnor (Fields Medal 1962)

Harold & Bertha Jeffreys

Fatfield 1891 – Cambridge 1989 / Northampton 1903 – Cambridge 1999



A famous Cambridge mathematical pair

Mary Cartwright

Aynho, Northamptonshire 1900 - / Cambridge 1998



First female mathematician to become an FRS

Michael & Lily Atiyah

London 1929 - / Edinburgh 1928 -

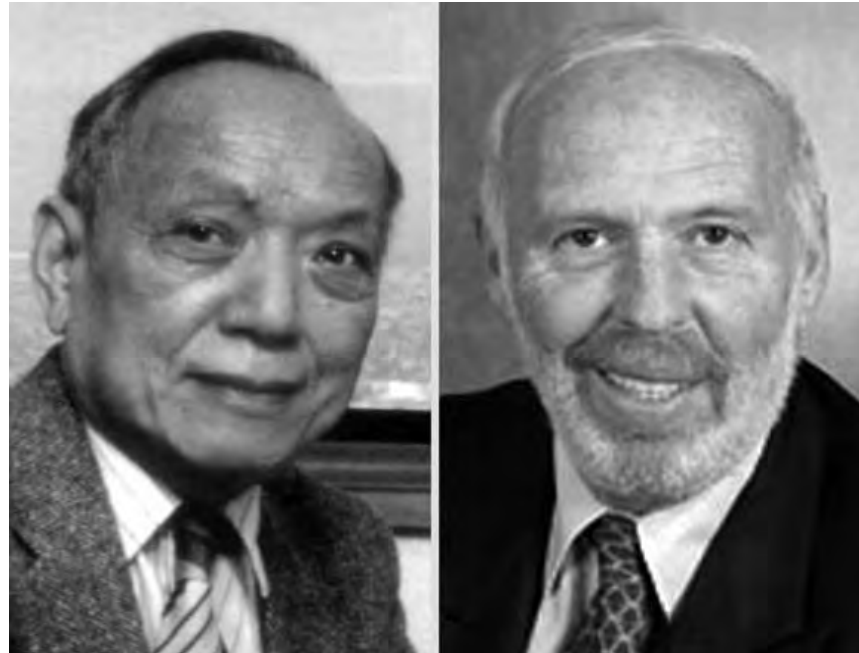


Originators of this portrait gallery of mathematicians

8) Special

Shiing-Shen Chern / James Simons

Jiaxing 1911 – Tianjin 2004 / Newton, Massachusetts 1938 –



A productive partnership for geometry and finance.