

Directions for Famous Mathematician 3-Part Cards

1. Print out copy of 3 part cards and control cards

Laminate for durability.

Cut apart description and labels from 3 part cards.

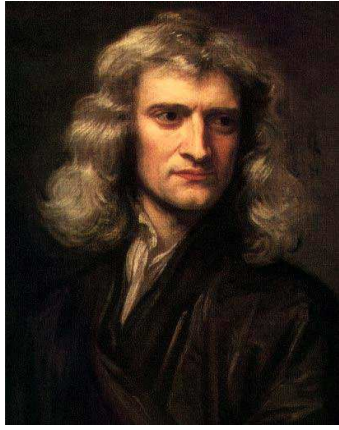
2. As an introductory lesson, students can match the correct picture to the

control card and then find the label and description that matches the correct picture.

*** Students can actually place the picture on top of the picture, description on top of the description and label on top of the label in the introductory phase.

After all pictures, descriptions, and labels are matched, student checks work with control cards.

	
(1642 – 1727) Born in Lincolnshire, England, this well-known scientist had many contributions to the field of mathematics including his solutions to the problems in analytical geometry, of drawing tangents to curves and defining areas bounded by curves.	(287 BC – 212 BC) Born in Syracuse, Greece, this mathematician is credited with determining exact value of Pi, scientific notation, and the volume of a sphere.
Isaac Newton	Archimedes



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Archimedes



(1777– 1855) This German mathematician wrote a book called *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*, which is regarded today as one of the most influential books written in math.

Karl Gauss



(1707–1783) This Swiss mathematician introduced the notation $f(x)$ to describe a function, using π to denote pi, and was the first to use the letter e for the base of the natural logarithm.

Leonhard Euler



(1826-1866) This German mathematician's work in differential geometry provided the mathematical basis for the general theory of relativity. He also formulated a hypothesis which implies results about the distribution of prime numbers.

Bernhard Riemann



(300 BC) His works *Elements* is one of the most influential works in the history of mathematics, serving as the main textbook for teaching mathematics (especially geometry) from the time of its publication until the late 19th or early 20th century.

Euclid



(1854-1912) This French mathematician, physicist, and engineer is often described as a polymath, and in mathematics as The Last Universalist

Henri Poincaré



(1736-1813) This Italian-born French mathematician and astronomer's contributions included calculus of variations, solution of polynomial equations and power series and functions.

Joseph-Louis Lagrange



(1862-1943) This German mathematician formulated the theory of Hilbert spaces, one of the foundations of functional analysis.

David Hilbert



(1646-1716) This German mathematician was a developer of infinitesimal calculus, Law of Continuity, and Transcendental Law of Homogeneity.

Gottfried W. Leibniz



(Born 1928) This German-born mathematician is a key figure in the development of the modern theory of algebraic geometry.

Alexandre Grothendieck



(1601-1665) This French lawyer developed the two-square theorem, the polygonal number theorem, and Fermat's Last Theorem

Pierre de Fermat



(1170-1250) This Italian mathematician's composition *Liber Abaci* (Book of Calculation), spread the Hindu-Arabic numeral system in Europe.

Leonardo Fibonacci



(1811 - 1832) This French mathematician was the first to use the word "group" as a technical term to represent a *group of permutations*.

Évariste Galois



(1903-1957) This Hungarian-American mathematician built a framework for quantum mechanics. He was also a key developer in game theory and a pioneer of computer science.

John von Neumann



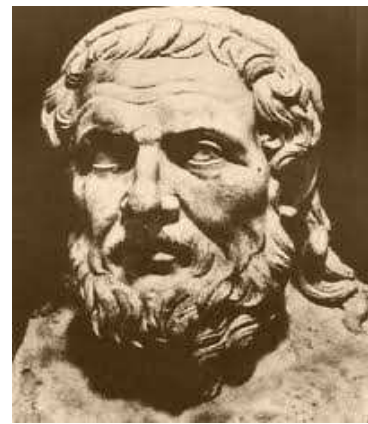
(1815-1897) This German mathematician is often referred to as the "father of modern analysis" and one of the founders of the modern theory of functions. He helped construct the Weierstrass-Erdmann condition.

Karl Weierstrass



(1596-1650) This French mathematician is also considered the father of modern philosophy. He is best known for the Cartesian Coordinate System and the quote, "I think, therefore, I am."

René Descartes



(598 CE- 670 CE) This Indian astronomer and mathematician was the first to give rules to compute with zero. He also made advancements in the algorithms for square roots and the solution of quadratic equations.

Brahmagupta



(1804-1851) This German mathematician is known for his work on elliptic functions and differential equations. He helped develop the 'Hamilton-Jacobi equation' which is an intricate part of quantum mechanics.

Carl Jacobi



(1887-1920) This Indian mathematician contributed to the theory of numbers and pioneered discoveries of the properties of the partition function.

Srinivasa Ramanujan



(1789-1857) This French mathematician pioneered the study of real and complex analysis and the theory of permutation groups.

Augustin Cauchy



(1805-1859) This German mathematician made great contributions to number theory. He is also considered the founder of the theory of Fourier theory.

Peter Dirichlet



(1885-1955) This German mathematician and theoretical physicist is known for his research in theoretical physics and number theory. He published work on space, time, matter, philosophy, logic, symmetry, and history of mathematics.

Hermann Weyl



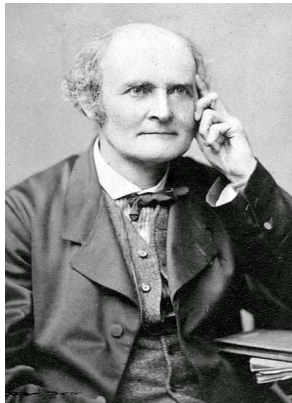
(408-355 BC) This Greek astronomer and mathematician was also a student of Plato. He developed Antiphon's method of exhaustion.

Eudoxus of Cnidus



(1845–1918) This German mathematician is best known as the inventor of set theory.

George Cantor



(1821–1895) This British mathematician helped found the modern British school of pure mathematics. Projective geometry and group theory are two of his more notable works.

Arthur Cayley



(750–850) This Persian mathematician, astronomer, and geographer. He developed the concept of the algorithm in mathematics.

Muhammed al-Khowârizmi



(1882–1935) This German mathematician is most known for her contributions to abstract algebra and theoretical physics. She revolutionized the theories of rings, fields, and algebras.

Emma Noether



(570 – 495 BC) This Greek philosopher and mathematician was the founder of the religious movement, Pythagoreanism.

Pythagoras of Samos