Daniel Bernoulli Biography

	IN
Mathematicians, Physicists	
	ALSO KNOWN AS
Daniel Bernovllivs	
	FAMOUS AS
Mathematician	
	NATIONALITY
Swiss	
	RELIGION
Calvinism	
	BORN ON
08 February 1700 AD Famous 8th February Birthdays	
	ZODIAC SIGN
Aquarius Aquarius Men	
	BORN IN
Groningen	
	DIED ON
17 March 1782 AD	
	PLACE OF DEATH
Basel	
	FATHER
Johann Bernoulli	
	SIBLINGS
Nicolaus II Bernoulli	
	EDUCATION
University of Basel	

Daniel Bernoulli was a Swiss mathematician and physicist who did pioneering work in the field of fluid dynamics and kinetic theory of gases. He investigated not only mathematics and physics but also achieved considerable success in exploring other fields such as medicine, physiology, mechanics, astronomy, and oceanography. Born in a distinguished family of mathematicians, he was encouraged by his father to pursue a business career. After obtaining his Master of Arts degree, he studied medicine and was also privately tutored in mathematics by his father. Subsequently, he made a name for himself and was called to St. Petersburg, where he spent several fruitful years teaching mathematics. During this time, he wrote important texts on the theory of mechanics, including a first version of his famous treatise on hydrodynamics. Later, he served as a professor of anatomy and botany in Basel before being appointed to the chair of physics. There he taught physics for the next 26 years and also produced several other excellent scientific works during his term. In one of his most remarkable works 'Hydrodynamica' which was a milestone in the theory of the flowing behavior of liquids, he developed the theory of watermills, windmills, water pumps and water propellers. But, undoubtedly, his most significant contribution to sciences would be the 'Bernoulli Theorem' which still remains the general principle of hydrodynamics and aerodynamics, and forms the basis of modern aviation

Career

- In 1723-24, he published one of his earliest mathematical works titled 'Exercitationes quaedam Mathematicae' (Mathematical Exercises). It focused on differential equations and the physics of flowing water

In 1724, he was appointed the professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg academy of sciences, a post he served in for eight years. In 1733, after a temporary illness, he resigned from his post and returned to Basel

Georg Ohm

	Geo**ALSO LISTED IN**
Mathematicians, Physicists	
	FAMOUS AS
Physicist & Mathematician	

NATIONALITY	German Famous German Men
BORN ON	16 March 1789 AD Famous 16th March Birthdays
ZODIAC SIGN	Pisces Pisces Men
BORN IN	Erlangen, Brandenburg-Bayreuth
DIED ON	06 July 1854 AD
PLACE OF DEATH	Munich, Kingdom of Bavaria
FATHER	Johann Wolfgang Ohm
MOTHER	Maria Elizabeth Beck
SIBLINGS	Georg Simon, Martin, Elizabeth Barbara
MARRIED	No
EDUCATION	Friedrich-Alexander-University, Erlangen-Nuremberg
AWARDS:	1841 - Copley Medal

A German physicist and mathematician, Georg Simon Ohm is best remembered for his formulation of Ohm's Law, which defines the relationship between electrical resistance, electric force and electric current. This was an important discovery made in the field of science as it symbolized the true beginning of electrical circuit analysis. What is interesting to note is that Ohm wasn't the only scientist who was trying to develop this relationship. There were many other researchers, prior to Ohm, who tried to establish the relationship but failed. Ohm, with his philosophical arguments and physical reality of experiments proved his hypothesis. Just like other scientists, his idea too was rejected but Ohm was not the one to be disheartened. His strong will power backed his research which later was not only accepted but made a law in physics. To know more about this ingenious scientist, browse through the following lines

Career in Teaching

Georg Ohm had excelled in his private studies so much so that his own studies prepared him for his doctorate degree. Ohm received his PhD degree from the University of Erlangen on October 25, 1811. Immediately thereafter, he joined the department of mathematics as a lecturer. However, this did not continue for long as Ohm left his position three months later due to less growth opportunity. Since Ohm was poverty stricken, the meagre salary that he received from the university did not do much to uplift him from his pitiable state. Next, Ohm took up the job as a teacher of mathematics and physics in Bamberg offered to him by the Bavarian government in 1813. However, unsatisfied with this too, Georg began writing an elementary textbook on geometry as a way to give vent to his abilities. In 1816, the school in which Ohm was teaching was shut down and Ohm was posted to another overcrowded school