

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

What makes a mathematician

By Adam Langsford

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$ds \geq 0$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h}$$

What is a mathematician

Someone who specialize in the study of mathematics, the manipulation of numbers, variables, and abstract concepts in equations and theorems

What does a mathematician do exactly

Someone who solves problems to help excel humanity for the better

How do you become a mathematician

To become a mathematician, you need a bachelor's degree and a masters degree in mathematics

Date of birth



Patrick Alfred Pierce Moran born 14 July 1917 – 19 September 1988 was an Australian statistician made significant contributions to the probability theory and how it applied to population and evolutionary genetics

Educational details/ maths specialty

Patrick Moran was born in Sydney and was an only child whose father was Herbert Micheal Moran (born 1885 in Sydney died 1945 in Cambridge UK), a promising surgeon and captain of the first wallabies, and Eva Mann (born 1887 in Sydney and died in 1977 in Sydney). Patrick had five siblings, but all failed to live after birth. He finished high school in Bathurst, in three and a half years instead of the usual five-year course. At 16 he started university at the university of Sydney where he studied chemistry, statistics and physics, graduation with first class honours in mathematics in 1937. after graduating he studied at Cambridge university from 1937 to 1939 his supervisors noted he wasn't good at maths and World War II interrupted his studies he graduated with a MA (by proxy) from St Johns' collage, Cambridge, on 22 January 1943 and continued his studies there from 1945 to 1946. he was admitted to Balliol college, oxford university, on 3 December 1946. he was awarded another MA from Oxford university by incorporation in 1947

Work details

Moran worked on rocket development in ministry of supply and later the external Ballistics laboratory during the war. In late 1943 he joined the ASLO (Australian Scientific Liaison Office), run by the CSIRO. He worked on applied physics including vision, infra-red detection, camouflage, road research, quality control, army signals and many more things. He also wrote some papers on Hausdorff measure during the War

After the war, Moran returned to Cambridge where he was supervised by Frank Smithies and worked unsuccessfully on determining the nature of the set of points of divergence of Fourier integrals of functions in the class L_p , when $1 < p < 2$. He gave up on this project and was employed as a senior research officer at the Institute of Statistics at Oxford University