Antonio Luigi Gaudenzio Guiseppe Cremona Encyclopedia Article

Antonio Luigi Gaudenzio Guiseppe Cremona

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.



Contents

Antonio Luigi Gaudenzio Guiseppe Cremona Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Antonio Luigi Gaudenzio Guiseppe Cremona.....3

Antonio Luigi Gaudenzio Guiseppe Cremona

1830-1903

Italian mathematician who developed the "Cremona transformations" for studying surfaces and singularities (places where curves are not amenable to solution, such as at points). Cremona's early attempts to lead an academic life were hampered by his role as a soldier in Italy's failed revolution against Austrian rule. He was awarded a teaching position following Northern Italy's independence in 1858. Cremona became a senator in the new Italian republic in 1879, effectively ending his mathematical career.