Ernest Julius Wilcynski Encyclopedia Article

Ernest Julius Wilcynski

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

Ernest Julius Wilcynski Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Ernest Julius Wilcynski.....3

Ernest Julius Wilcynski

1876-1932

German-born American mathematician who contributed to mathematical astronomy and projective differential geometry. Wilczynski emigrated with his family to the United States and attended high school in Chicago. Upon graduation, he returned to Germany to study at the University of Berlin, where he earned a doctorate in 1897. Returning to America the next year, he eventually secured a teaching position at the Berkeley campus of the University of California, followed by posts at the University of Illinois and Chicago. Wilcynski served as vice president of the American Mathematical Society and, in 1919, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.