

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(i)}(0)}{i!} x^i$$

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

$$\pi = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\|x - y\| \geq \|x\| - \|y\|$$

$$E = mc^2$$

$$F = \frac{Gm_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

$$Ax = b$$

Professor Frank Morgan's Public Lecture

From Soap Bubbles to the Poincare Conjecture

December 16 (Wed.), 2009, 18:00~18:50
 LG Convention Hall, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea

FRANK MORGAN

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SB, MIT, 1974
 MA, Princeton University, 1976
 PhD, Princeton University, 1977
 C.L.E. Moore Instructor, MIT, 1977-79
 Chairman, Undergraduate Mathematics Office, MIT, 1979-82
 Cecil and Ida Green Career Development Chair, MIT, 1985-86
 Chair, Williams College, 1988-94
 ScD (honorary), Cedar Crest College, 1995
 Dennis Meenan '54 Third Century Professor of Mathematics, Williams College, 1997-2003
 Webster Atwell '21 Professor of Mathematics, Williams College, 2003-present



$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(s) ds = f(x)$$

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$






$$2 \left| \frac{d}{dx} e^{-x} \right| > |e^{-x}|$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$$

<http://www.kms.or.kr/KmsAms>

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 $\frac{p}{1200} \left(1 + \frac{p}{1200}\right)^N$

$$\int_a^b F(u, u', x) dx = \min$$

$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$

