SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN

Srinivasa Ramanujan was a famous Indian Mathematician who lived during the British rule in India. He was born on 22 December 1877. He was not a formal mathematician but made his part to factorial stuff, number theory and continued fractions. He also solved many unsolvable mathematical problems. In the beginning, he developed his own research by living in Isolation.

About Ramanujan :-
Ramanujan's was born in a Tamil family.
His Father K. Srinivasawas a clerk in a sari shop.
Mother was a religious housewife and also sang at the temple.
Ramanujan joined school in October 1892, and later moved to Madras School.
At the age of 11, he formally started mathematics. He took less than three years to master mathematics. And, at 14 years of age, he was already getting certificates and awards.
Srinivasa received a scholarship study at Government Arts College, Kumbakonam.

Early life :-
Ramanujan was known to have been a brilliant student even in his early school years. Once he was introduced to formal mathematics, he thrived on that knowledge and went on to more and more complex details. He won many awards in his school years for mathematics. Professor Ramaswamy introduced him to the mathematics department at the University of Madras.
After his marriage, he took up a job as a researcher at Madras University. He graduated to working as a clerk based on his work in mathematics that he continually upgraded.

Later work :-
Ramanujan sent his work to University College, London and to Cambridge University, where it was noticed, and arrangement made to have him travel to London. Ramanujan initially refused to travel abroad but later accepted. Ramanujan studied Mathematics in Cambridge and after five years was awarded a Bachelor in Science degree, later converted to a Ph.D. He became an elected member of the London Mathematical Society in 1917. He was the first India to be elected a Fellow of the Trinity College, Cambridge in 1918. Ramanujan had been dealing with health problems since childhood. However, around 1918, he was diagnosed with tuberculosis after which he returned to his family in India and died in 1920. His exceptional genius in mathematics had already been acknowledged while in Cambridge, and his work still lives on to make every Indian proud.

Contribution :-
In 1904 Ramanujan provided a method to calculate Bernoulli numbers and calculated the Euler–Mascheroni constant up to 15 decimal places.
He was also awarded by the K. Ranganatha Rao prize from school Headmaster.
Founded The Indian Mathematical Society.
He solved the problems to find the values of differential
Hardy–Ramanujan number 1729 is also his famous work.

Conclusion :-
The man died at an early age of 32. The reason for death was Tuberculosis and an extreme deficiency of vitamin C.