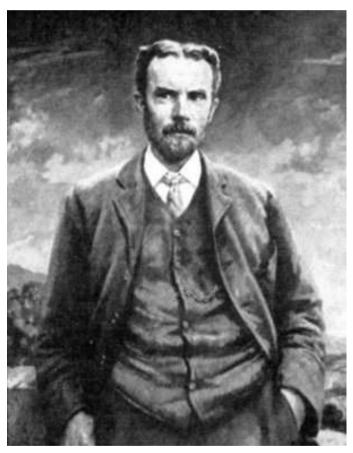
Oliver Heaviside

O Inglês Oliver Heaviside nasceu a 18 de maio de 1950 e faleceu em 3 de fevereiro de 1925.

Em Abril de 1925, a revista prática de radioamadores, QST, fez uma reprodução de artigo da revista Electrical World de fevereiro de 1925 que realçava o papel de Heaviside na matemática, na física e na eletrotecnia e nas suas aplicações práticas.



Heaviside isolou-se muito do mundo desde que, muito novo, ficou surdo, mas fez contribuições extraordinárias que aqui pode revisitar:

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Oliver Heaviside

To radio, Heaviside was best known for his theory of the permanently ionized upper atmosphere which has been named the "Heaviside layer." That there were other, and even more notable works to his credit may be seen from the following brief obituary, taken from the "Electrical World" of February 14th, 1925.

The Passing of Oliver Heaviside

"With the death of Oliver Heaviside the world has lost one of the greatest mathematical physicists of all time. Known personally to fewer than a dozen people, he had lived a retired life for forty years. He received no conventional education, which largely accounts for his unconventional writings. These fill five large volumes. They treat of a variety of subjects, and their fame is due largely to his papers on the theory of the telephone and the discovery of the distortionless circuit. It was an extraordinary discovery, somewhat like Kelvin's KR law for submarine cables. It was made forty years ago, when there were but few who understood electrical theory. He restated the theory in 1893 in a marvelously simple and clear manner.

"He laid the cornerstone for longdistance telephony. Able mathematicians and physicists used his papers, and naturally, however willing to give him credit they may have been, the originator, a recluse who shunned every form of publicity, was eclipsed and obscured. This is the unalterable law of the world, and thus it happened that Heaviside's name is known to but few and his passing away is left almost unnoticed. None the less, one of the greatest creative minds has ceased to be." QST April 1925