and mathematics. His work on differential geometry was fundamental for 19th-century developments.

Mathematics and physics were closely intertwined in the 19th century, with scientists like Émile Clapeyron making important contributions to the theory of Electricity and Magnetism. Clapeyron's work was later foundational for the development of thermodynamics.

Pierre-Simon Laplace was a French mathematician and astronomer who produced mathematical tables and texts on the solar system. In analysis Laplace introduced the mathematical physics. He gave a simple proof that the motion of an incompressible fluid could be resolved into a single force and a couple.

Augustin-Louis Cauchy was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Jean-Charles de Borda was a French mathematician who designed steam locomotives and worked on the analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Gaspard Monge was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Charles-François Sturm was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Michel Chasles was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Adrien-Marie Legendre was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Étienne Louis Malus was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Jérôme Lalande was a French astronomer who made important measurements of the Solar System, where he was one of the founders of the wave theory of light.

Charles-François Sturm was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Gabriel Lamé was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

Joseph Fourier was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.

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The Eiffel Tower was a significant project of the French government, demonstrating the importance of engineering and industrial design in the 19th century. It became a symbol of Paris and one of the most recognizable structures in the world.

Arthur Jules Morin was a French mathematician who pioneered the study of analysis, both real and complex, and the theory of permutation groups. He also researched in mechanics and physics of vibrating strings, differential equations, probability, and mathematical physics.