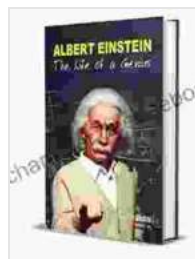


# Albert Einstein: The Life and Legacy of a Scientific Genius

## Early Life and Education

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany. His father, Hermann Einstein, was a featherbed salesman, and his mother, Pauline Koch, was a musician. Einstein was a curious and independent child, and he often clashed with his teachers. He showed an early interest in mathematics and science, and he loved to read books on these subjects.

In 1895, Einstein's family moved to Milan, Italy. Einstein attended the Polytechnic Institute in Zurich, Switzerland, where he studied physics and mathematics. He graduated in 1900 with a degree in physics.



### Albert Einstein by Vinod Kumar Mishra

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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## Early Career

After graduating from the Polytechnic Institute, Einstein worked as a patent examiner in Bern, Switzerland. He also continued to pursue his research in

physics. In 1905, he published four groundbreaking papers on the photoelectric effect, Brownian motion, special relativity, and the equivalence of mass and energy ( $E=mc^2$ ).

The photoelectric effect is the emission of electrons from a metal when light shines on it. Einstein's explanation of this phenomenon was based on the idea that light is made up of discrete packets of energy, which he called photons. This idea was revolutionary at the time, and it laid the foundation for the development of quantum mechanics.

Brownian motion is the random motion of particles in a fluid. Einstein's explanation of this phenomenon was based on the idea that the particles are constantly being bombarded by molecules of the fluid. This theory was important because it provided a way to measure the size of atoms and molecules.

Special relativity is a theory that describes the laws of physics in the absence of gravity. Einstein's theory of special relativity was based on the idea that the laws of physics are the same for all observers who are moving at a constant speed. This theory was revolutionary because it overturned the Newtonian concept of absolute space and time.

The equivalence of mass and energy is a formula that expresses the relationship between mass and energy. Einstein's formula,  $E=mc^2$ , states that the energy of a system is equal to its mass multiplied by the speed of light squared. This formula has been used to develop nuclear weapons and nuclear power plants.

## **Later Career**

In 1909, Einstein was appointed to a professorship at the University of Zurich. In 1914, he moved to Berlin, where he became the director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics. Einstein continued to make important contributions to physics throughout his career. In 1915, he published his theory of general relativity, which is a theory that describes the laws of physics in the presence of gravity.

The theory of general relativity is one of the most important and successful theories in physics. It has been used to explain a wide range of phenomena, including the motion of planets, the bending of light, and the existence of black holes. Einstein's theory of general relativity is still used by physicists today to study the universe.

## **Personal Life**

Einstein was married twice. His first wife was Mileva Maric, a fellow physicist. They had three children together. Einstein and Maric divorced in 1919. Einstein's second wife was Elsa Lowenthal, his cousin. They had no children together.

Einstein was a passionate pacifist. He was opposed to war and violence. He also spoke out against racism and discrimination. Einstein was a strong believer in the power of reason and the importance of education.

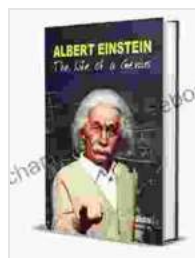
## **Death and Legacy**

Einstein died on April 18, 1955, in Princeton, New Jersey. He was 76 years old. Einstein is considered to be one of the greatest physicists of all time. His theories of relativity revolutionized our understanding of space, time, and gravity. He also made important contributions to quantum mechanics, statistical mechanics, and the philosophy of science.

Einstein's legacy is immense. His theories have had a profound impact on our understanding of the universe. He is also remembered as a great humanitarian and a passionate advocate for peace.

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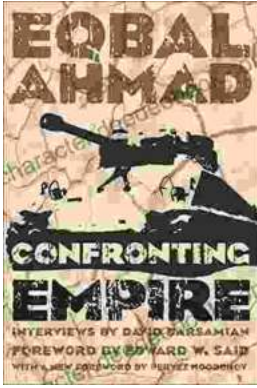


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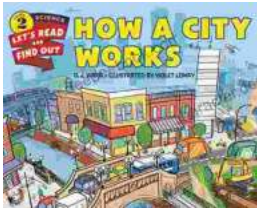
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