

# Life and work of Józef Marcinkiewicz

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## Abstract

We present the life and work of the Polish mathematician Józef Marcinkiewicz (1910-1940). Despite the short period of his research activities, spanning only six years, Marcinkiewicz made a lasting impact on the development of analysis in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. His undergraduate studies and the entire academic career were associated with Stefan Batory University in Wilno (now Vilnius, Lithuania). The most influential figure during his university studies was Professor Antoni Zygmund, initially as his advisor, and later colleague, collaborator and friend. The main areas of Marcinkiewicz's research were real and complex functions, trigonometric and orthogonal series, trigonometric interpolation, interpolation theory, and probability. As an army reserve officer, Marcinkiewicz was mobilized in August of 1939 and participated in the defense of Lvov against the Red Army units. Taken POW, Marcinkiewicz shared the fate of 22,000 Polish officers, murdered by the Soviet secret police (NKVD) in the spring of 1940 Katyń Forest Massacre. We present the life and work of the Polish mathematician Józef Marcinkiewicz (1910-1940). Despite the short period of his research activities, spanning only six years, Marcinkiewicz made a lasting impact on the development of analysis in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. His undergraduate studies and the entire academic career were associated with Stefan Batory University in Wilno (now Vilnius, Lithuania). The most influential figure during his university studies was Professor Antoni Zygmund, initially as his advisor, and later colleague, collaborator and friend. The main areas of Marcinkiewicz's research were real and complex functions, trigonometric and orthogonal series, trigonometric interpolation, interpolation theory, and probability. As an army reserve officer, Marcinkiewicz was mobilized in August of 1939 and participated in the defense of Lvov against the Red Army units. Taken POW, Marcinkiewicz shared the fate of 22,000 Polish officers, murdered by the Soviet secret police (NKVD) in the spring of 1940 Katyń Forest Massacre.