



# Mihailo Petrović

# ALAS

Life  
Work  
Times



Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts







SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

MIHAILO PETROVIĆ ALAS: LIFE, WORK, TIMES  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE 150<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

Publisher

*Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts*  
Knez Mihailova 35, Belgrade

Acting publisher

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Editor-in-chief

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Printing

*Planeta print, Belgrade*

Print run: 500 copies

ISBN 978-86-7025-818-1

© Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 2019.

The publication was financially supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia and Telekom Srbija.

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OF HIS BIRTH



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Exclusive editions, such as this monograph, call for the engagement, enthusiasm and cooperation of a number of individuals and institutions. We would like to use this opportunity and extend our gratitude to everyone who has taken part or in any way contributed to, or supported the creation and publication of this monograph.

First of all, we would like to express our gratitude to the authors of papers for their effort taken to provide expert and high level insights into some main points of Mihailo Petrović Alas' life and work, at the same time preserving an important aspect of being easy to read and appealing to a broader readership. In addition, we would like to thank to Ms. Snežana Krstić-Bukarica and Ms. Nevena Đurđević from SASA Publishing Section for performing a thorough proofread of the papers, thus making the writing even more articulate.

The monograph features a number of photographs and the copies of documents that have been obtained owing to the kindness of the SASA Archive, SASA Library, SASA Mathematical Institute, Archive of Serbia, Mr. Viktor Lazić from the "Adligat" Society, Mr. Jovan Hans Ivanović and his "Mihailo Petrović Alas" Foundation, "Mihailo Petrović Alas" Primary School, "Svetozar Marković" University Library, Belgrade City Museum, Zavod za udžbenike (Institute for Textbook Publishing) in Belgrade, Virtual Library of Faculty of Mathematics in Belgrade and Digital Legacy of Mihailo Petrović Alas.

The publication of the monograph was financially supported by JP Srbijagas, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, primarily through scientific projects in which the majority of the authors of the papers takes part, and Telekom Srbija. We would like to express our deep gratitude for their support.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to Mr. Mirko Milićević from the publishing house "Dosije Studio" for excellent prepress preparation of the monograph.

S. Pilipović, G. Milovanović, Ž. Mijajlović

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## EDITOR'S FOREWORD

As soon as one first encounters the work of Mihailo Petrović, it becomes evident that he was a person that according to its numerous traits was a polymath. Above all, the academician Petrović was a gifted mathematician and a renowned professor at the University of Belgrade, but also a fisherman, writer, philosopher, musician, world traveler and a travel writer. He earned a degree in mathematics at the Belgrade Grand School and a licentiate degree in mathematics, physics and chemistry at the Sorbonne. At the age of 26, only a year after he had completed his studies, he defended his PhD degree in mathematics at the same university, as a student of the famous French mathematicians Henri Poincaré, Charles Hermite and Charles Émile Picard. In the same year (1894) he was elected to the position of professor at the Grand School to which he brought the spirit of the French mathematical school. It was at that point that his long and prolific journey through science began, whereas, owing to him, Belgrade achieved parity with other major European centers in mathematical sciences. He became an initiator and a leader of the Serbian mathematics and strongly contributed to the spirit of the modern European science in Serbia.

Petrović's expertise spanned several mathematical areas in which he achieved scientific results of world-class relevance: differential equations, numerical analysis, theory of functions of a complex variable and geometry of polynomials. He was also interested in natural sciences, chemistry, physics and biology, and he published scientific papers in these fields, too. In his scientific endeavor he managed to meet the most rigorous standards of the most developed European countries. In a brilliant rise, in a few years' time, up to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, he wrote around thirty papers that he published in the leading European mathematical journals. It was due to this fact that he was elected a member of the Serbian Royal Academy as early as at the age of 30, and soon after he became a member of a number of foreign academies and prominent expert societies. He won the greatest respect of the global mathematical community: he was among few mathematicians (13) who delivered at least five plenary lectures or lectures as a visiting lecturer at the International Congress of Mathematicians (ICM). He delivered five such lectures (1908, 1912, 1924, 1928 and 1932). One such invitation has been considered by the mathematical community as an equivalent of an induction to a hall of fame. In addition, it has been considered that Petrović was a founder of new scientific disciplines, namely mathematical phenomenology and spectral theory. He invented several analogue computing machines, possessed technical patents and was the main cryptographer of the Serbian and Yugoslav Army.

Up to the Second World War he was the mentor of all doctoral thesis in mathematics defended at the University of Belgrade. Aforementioned is related to one of professor Petrović's greatest and most important achievements – he was a founder of the Serbian mathematical school that has produced a great number of renowned and successful mathematicians not only in Serbia but also around the world.

In 2018, the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and mathematicians in Serbia celebrate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Mihailo Petrović Alas. Throughout this year, the Academy has organized a large exhibition dedicated to Petrović, alongside a solemn gathering and a conference. This monograph commemorates this important jubilee of the Serbian mathematics. Given the fact that a lot of articles on Petrović have already been written, and that his collected works were published at the end of the last century, the editors and authors of the papers in this monograph were faced with a daunting task of finding some new details from professor Petrović's life and career. Even more so given that his body of work is immense, spanning different scientific areas and encompassing topics that at first glance one finds difficult to combine. As Dragan Trifunović, Petrović's biographer and a man who most thoroughly studied his life and work, noted on one occasion that almost an institute was necessary that would encompass professor's entire body of work. Therefore, we set a relatively modest goal to ourselves to shed light upon some main points of Petrović's life and work, times and circumstances he lived in, as well as to elaborate on the present developments in relation to the Serbian mathematical school, through a selection of papers. The authors of the papers steered clear of technical details and excessive use of mathematical language. Hence, the monograph is intended for a broader readership, in particular to those readers who are interested in the history of Serbian science and its evolvement at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but also to those who want to gain a deeper insight into the life of a brilliant mathematician and a polymath, and, we can quite freely say, an unusual personality.

Ž. Mijajlović, S. Pilipović, G. Milovanović





MIHAILO PETROVIĆ ALAS:  
LIFE AND WORK



## DOCUMENTS ON MIHAILO PETROVIĆ IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE SASA (1946–1954)

Marija ŠEGAN-RADONJIĆ  
*Mathematical Institute of SASA*

Mihailo Petrović was one of the first advocates of the idea to set up a specialized institution charged with the task of developing and spreading mathematical knowledge in the territory of Serbia and South East Europe. He was, however, aware that due to a lack of financing and expert staff it was not possible to set up such an institution immediately:

“There is no genuine mathematical institute, precisely because the Grand School does not have at its disposal the means to maintain such an Institute and to purchase books and journals necessary for it to be sustained.” [Petrović, 1898]

Though the conditions for founding an institution of the sort were not created until much later, it should be noted that the name “Mathematical Institute” had already been in use at an earlier time. Namely, after World War I, Petrović and his colleagues used this term to denote mathematical organisations of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Belgrade [Milanković, 2012, 67; Milanković, 1957, 1]. What is more, they printed forms with the letterhead of the Mathematical Institute, while Petrović reported about the work of the Institute in the daily newspaper *Politika*, describing it as a “hive of scientific work” [Petrović, 1938, 9].

The first more concrete step towards setting up a separate institute was made towards mid-1938, immediately after Petrović was retired. At that time, his colleagues, as a token of their respect and gratitude, proposed that the mathematical seminar at the University of Belgrade be





Brankova Street, the odd number side. The building in which the Academy and Mathematical Institute were placed for some time is on the left, Jeremija Stanojević, 1929–1932 (Belgrade City Museum, Yp\_6396)

divided into two independent institutes – Institute for Theoretical Mathematics: Dr Mihailo Petrović and Institute for Applied Mathematics [Milanković, 1938]. Although the proposal to “set up the Institute Mihailo Petrović for Theoretical Mathematics” was adopted [Jovanović, 1938], this did not take place because World War II broke out.

Petrović did not live to see the end of the war and the founding of the Mathematical Institute under the auspices of the Academy in 1946. This institution, however, rested on the foundations laid earlier by Petrović and his colleagues: the library, continued publication of the journal *Publications* and gathering of mathematicians for the purpose of exchanging views and expertise. In that sense, he is considered to be one of the founders of this institution, as confirmed by a number of documents in the Archives of the Mathematical Institute SASA (MISASA).

MISASA's archives contain archival materials that have resulted from the work of the Institute's members and are in the ownership of the Institute. These materials have not been taken over by the State Archives and have, in all likelihood, not yet been recognised as cultural heritage of general interest<sup>189</sup>. The archives contain manuscript, typewritten, photographed and printed documentary materials spanning a period of one hundred years, from the 1890s until the 1990s. As they officially do not have the status of archival materials, they have therefore not been recorded, classified or described yet, there are no strict guidelines for their preservation and management, and they are kept in the premises of the Mathematical Institute SASA.

The broader scientific community is for a greater part not aware that these archives exist. A good starting point for gaining insight into their content is a group of documents (statutes, decisions and reports) published on the official web page of the Mathematical Institute (“History”, n.d.). Here, users can find digital copies of originals which however, except for titles, do not contain other data that would describe them further, and are therefore not easily navigable or



visible. In addition to these documents, a part of the archival materials was published in the publications of the Mathematical Institute [see Vujičić, 1972; Čavčić, 1990], and in the journal *Pregled NCD (NCD Review)* [see Mijajlović, 2014; Pejović, 2015]. Also, the wider public had the chance to see some of these materials as part of the exhibition “Mihailo Petrović Alas – The Founding Father of the Serbian School of Mathematics” [SASA Gallery, 2018]. They are significant as a contribution to studying the history of mathematics and related disciplines in Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Manuscript notebooks from Mihailo Petrović’s lectures are the most well-known archive materials relating to Petrović kept in the archives of the MISASA. These are fourteen hard cover notebooks, discovered by accident in 2012 [Mijajlović, 2014, 30]. The notes were compiled by Petrović’s student Borivoj J. Pujić between 1910 and 1914 [*Ibid.*]. It has been assumed that Pujić personally bequeathed these notebooks to the Mathematical Institute, and they were recorded in the library catalogue in the 1960s. Today, thanks to the efforts of Professor Žarko Mijajlović and his associates, they are available to the wider audience as part of the Digital Legacy of Mihailo Petrović Alas.

When it comes to materials that have not been published so far, we should mention a group of documents from the time of establishing of the Mathematical Institute, kept in a file dated 1946. It contains, among other things, a manuscript draft of the opening address of the then director Anton Bilimović, drawn up on the eve of the first gathering of Board members on 22 June 1946. This source shows that Bilimović saw the Board as the “most senior forum of mathematicians–experts in this country” and that in doing so he adhered to the principles advocated by Petrović as the founder of the Belgrade School of Mathematics:

“After World War I, for more than 20 years, mathematics and its related sciences made a major progress in the circle of Belgrade mathematicians. War circumstances and the death of Mihailo Petrović took a heavy toll on the work of the mathematicians of Belgrade. Today we gather again to continue our work dedicated to mathematics.” [MB, p.1, 1946]

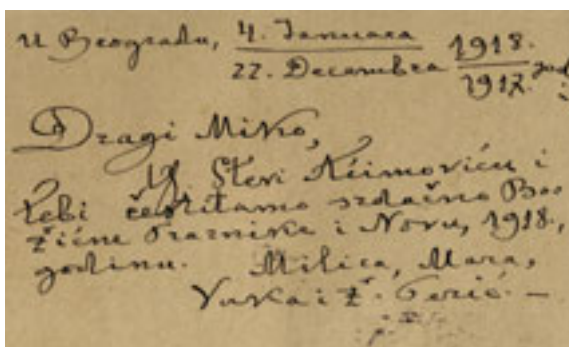
Another interesting document from this group are the manuscript minutes from the sixteenth meeting of the Board held on 3 September 1947. Mentioned here is Bilimović’s visit to the Committee for Scientific Institutions, University and High Schools of the NRS (the body which, after the war, took over responsibility for high education and science in Serbia) when, in all likelihood, the suggestion was for the first time made to assign Mihailo Petrović Alas’ house at No. 22 Kosančićev Venac Street to the Institute [MB, p. 16, 1947]. As the Institute was then located in a single office of the Academy House, in the endowment of Sima Igumanov at No. 15 Brankova Street, it was necessary to procure additional premises for work [MC, 14 October 1947]. Despite the efforts of the Institute’s management, which would repeatedly address official authorities, Petrović’s house was not turned into a museum and a mathematical library with a reading room [Čavčić, 1990, 185]. However, in 1968, on the occasion of celebrating the 100-year



Mileva Prvanović and Bogoljub Stanković, who translated Petrović’s thesis into the Serbian language, were the first scholarship holders of Mathematical Institute (Personal archive of Professor Zoran Stojaković)



Petrović's traveling ticket Paris–Rouen, 1892  
("Adligat" Society)



A New Year's card to Mihailo Petrović from his sister Mara and her family, 1918 (Foundation "Mihailo Petrović")

anniversary of Petrović's birth, the Institute would be one of the initiators of the proposal for his house to be declared a cultural monument [Trifunović, 1968, 400]. On that occasion, suggestion was also made that the name of Mihailo Petrović be included in the name of the Mathematical Institute [*Ibid.*].

An important testimony on the preservation of memory of Petrović's work is to be found in the Book of Minutes from the meetings of the Council of the Mathematical Institute, which covers 53 meetings of this managing body held between 1948 and 1954. Here we learn that, already in November 1949, plans were made to translate and print the selected works of Mihailo Petrović, as part of the special editions of the Mathematical Institute [MC, p. 21, 1949]. A Committee comprising Radivoj Kašanin, Tadija Pejović and Vojislav Avakumović had the task to make a selection of Petrović's works [*Ibid.*]. Next year, teaching assistant Bogoljub Stanković was entrusted with the task of translating Petrović's doctoral dissertation [MC, p. 35, 1950] and he travelled to Zagreb to collect the data necessary for solving the problems it covered [MC, p. 36, 1950]. In addition to activities relating to the translation of Petrović's works, other activities were also organised to commemorate the founding father of the Serbian School of Mathematics. For instance, members of the Institute took part in organising the commemoration ceremony to mark the ten-year anniversary of Petrović's death, held in the Main Hall of the Academy on 8 June 1953 [MC, p. 55, 1953].

It has already been mentioned that the Mathematical Institute continued to publish the journal *Publica-*

*tions*, with a slight change in the name and a new numeration. MISASA Archives have preserved the original copy of the first issue, published in 1947. In the foreword written in the French language, readers were informed that the renowned and active associate, retired professor Mihailo Petrović, was imprisoned during the war as reserve lieutenant colonel, that despite old age he was taken to a prison camp in Germany and that, after repatriation and a longer illness, he died in 1943 [*Preface*, 1947, VII]. Hence, in his honour, a paper of his was printed as the first out of fifteen papers in this issue [Petrovitch, 1947]. In addition, one of the first issues of the Collection of Papers of the Mathematical Institute, which, by contrast to *Publications*, was printed in the Serbian language, was also dedicated to the memory of Mihailo Petrović. In the foreword to the



Petrović's vineyard on Topčider hill. On the far right: Mihailo Petrović with a dog named Beka. (SASA Archive, 14188/26)

Collection published to mark the ten-year anniversary of Petrović's death, Bilimović pointed to an important task of members of the Mathematical Institute as Petrović's successors:

“Petrović's numerous students, who have felt his immense care for the talented mathematical youth, should take care to shed light from all possible angles on the colossally important role played by Petrović in raising the level of mathematical culture in this country.” [Bilimović as quoted in the *Memory of Mihailo Petrović*, 1953, XII]

Whereas a number of other documents in the MISASA Archives are also directly or indirectly related to Petrović, we have focussed here on the documents created in the initial years of activity of the Mathematical Institute in order to highlight the intention of its founders to continue Petrović's mission of developing and spreading mathematical knowledge in the territory of Serbia and South East Europe. It should also be noted that the cataloguing and digitisation of these archives is under way, which will, in the future, enable a better insight into their funds and perhaps encourage some new research. In the meantime, the Mathematical Institute, as one of the organisers of the 150-year anniversary of birth of Mihailo Petrović, continues the tradition of commemorating important events from his life and work.

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Correspondence of Mihailo Petrović on a paper with the logo of Mathematical Institute, 1938 (Archive of Serbia, Г208, Ф8, 1938, 2559).

2519  
Београд, 3. Октобра 1938.

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ  
Математички Институт

Београд

Почујни Лектор професор dr. Petrović.

Можемо да се надејемо да, ако сте већ  
договорили са својим колегама, да се  
заједнички изјаве (или, ако не можете,  
поједино) и да се изјави да сте се  
саједнички сложили да се на 16. Октобра о.г.  
у 10 час. сједе са вама и да се  
одлучи.

Мих. Петровић.

Почујни Лектор професор dr. Petrović.

Београд

Замислите да је један од вас који је  
договорен са својим колегама да се  
(или, ако не можете, поједино) изјави  
да се саједнички сложили да се на 16. Октобра о.г.  
у 10 час. сједе са вама и да се одлучи.

Можемо да се надејемо да, ако сте већ  
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саједнички сложили да се на 16. Октобра о.г.  
у 10 час. сједе са вама и да се  
одлучи.

Мих. Петровић.

Milutin Milanković

30 Октобра 1919.  
Београд

Mihailo Petrović and Milutin Milanković's appeal to rector of the University of Belgrade ahead of the Mathematical seminar of the Faculty of Philosophy, 30 October 1919 (Archive of Serbia, Faculty of Philosophy, Г-208, III, 1919)



# GENEALOGY

