Curriculum Vitae Professor Dr Yuri Manin

Name:	**Yuri Ivanovich Manin**
Life Dates:	**16 February 1937 to 7 January 2023**

Research Priorities: Algebraic geometry, number theory, differential equations, mathematical physics and computer science

Yuri Manin was a Russian-German mathematician. He made his main research contributions to the areas of algebraic geometry, number theory, differential equations, mathematical physics and computer science. He gave a proof of the Mordell conjecture for function fields by developing the Gauss-Manin connection, which is named after him.

Academic and Professional Career

2011 - 2023	Professor Emeritus, Department of Mathematics, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
2005 - 2023	Professor Emeritus, Max Planck Institute for Mathematics, Bonn, Germany
2002 - 2011	Board of Trustees Professor, Department of Mathematics, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
1995 - 2005	Director, Max Planck Institute for Mathematics, Bonn, Germany
1993 - 2005	Research Associate, Max Planck Institute for Mathematics, Bonn, Germany
1992 - 1993	Professor, Department of Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Boston, USA
1965 - 1992	Professor, Professorial Chair of Algebra, Moscow University, Moscow, Russia
1963	Habilitation, Moscow University, Moscow, Russia

1960 - 1993	Principal Researcher, Steklov Mathematics Institute, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
1960	PhD, Steklov Mathematics Institute, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Functions in Scientific Societies and Committees

Memberships in various editorial and advisory boards, including: Mathematical Sbornik, Uspekhi Matematicheskikh Nauk, Inventiones Mathematicae, Duke Mathematical Journal, Functional Analysis and its Applications, Crelle's Journal, Journal of Number Theory, Journal of Geometry and Physics, Advances of Mathematics, International Journal of Mathematics, American Journal of Mathematics, Algebra & Number Theory

Honours and Awarded Memberships

2011	Honorary Member, London Mathematical Society, London, UK
2010	János Bolyai International Mathematical Prize, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary
2008	Great Cross of Merit with Star, Federal Republic of Germany
2007	Order Pour le Mérite for Sciences and Arts, Federal Republic of Germany
from 2005	Foreign Member, Académie des Sciences, Paris, France
from 2004	Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, USA
2002	Cantor Medal, German Mathematical Society, Germany
2002	King Faisal International Prize in Science, King Faisal Foundation, Saudi Arabia
from 2000	Member, German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, Germany
1999	Honorary Professor, Sorbonne University, Paris, France
1999	Rolf Schock Prize for Mathematics, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Sweden
from 1996	Corresponding Member, Göttingen Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Göttingen, Germany
from 1996	Member, Pontifical Academy of Sciences, Vatican City, Italy
1994	Frederic Esser Nemmers Prize for Mathematics, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
from 1993	Member, Academia Europaea
from 1990	Foreign Member, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

from 1990	Member, Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
1987	Brouwer Gold Medal, Royal Dutch Mathematical Society, The Netherlands
1967	Lenin Prize, Soviet Union
1963	Moscow Mathematical Society Prize, Moscow, Soviet Union

Research Priorities

Yuri Manin was a Russian-German mathematician. He made his main research contributions to the areas of algebraic geometry, number theory, differential equations, mathematical physics and computer science. He gave a proof of the Mordell conjecture for function fields by developing the Gauss-Manin connection, which is named after him.

Together with Russian mathematician Vasilii Iskovskikh, Yuri Manin found the first counterexample to the Lüroth problem. Furthermore, together with the British mathematicians Michael Francis Atiyah and Nigel Hitchin as well as with the Ukrainian-American mathematician Vladimir Drinfeld, he classified self-dual Yang-Mills fields (instantons). He proposed the theory of modular symbols and discovered the Brauer-Manin obstruction in the theory of Diophantine equations. He played a central role in the dialogue between mathematicians and theoretical physicists and was the originator of the idea for the quantum computer.