
Blaise Pascal: Life and Science

Blaise Pascal was born on the nineteenth of June sixteen twenty-three. At a young age, he was discovered to have a brilliant mind but very poor health. Blaise began attending weekly lectures in mathematics at age fourteen. At age sixteen Blaise Pascal wrote a paper on conic sections, which was acclaimed by his fellow mathematicians. With this paper completed, it was only a matter of time until he became a great creation scientist.

Blaise Pascal's wager is a famous argument for believing in god which relied on a wager. He wagered that if god exists, you're better off as a believer than as a nonbeliever, and even if God doesn't exist, you are better off as a believer than a nonbeliever. Christian supported his argument for belief in God, because their God had the most evidence to back it up, therefore making it the best bet. But non-believers would argue that which god should we follow because some gods would punish you for following other gods.

Pascal was a Catholic but believed salvation could only be obtained through God's love and grace, not through works. Pascal believed that the events described in genesis were historical. Pascal wrote that Faith tells us what the senses cannot, but it is not contradictory to their findings. In Pascal's last few years, he devoted himself to his religious writings. However, non-believers would argue that his near-death experience would scare him to become more religious in his later life.

Blaise Pascal tried to make his work useful for everyday life. His father was a judge in a taxation court, so he invented the first machine to do calculations. The machine could add and subtract numbers. The machine was very useful to his father but it was difficult to operate. It was a calculator that was hard to operate. Pascal's calculating machine cleared the way for calculators.

Pascal's triangle is very useful for calculating possibilities. It is set up very simply, and easy to understand. Each number in Pascal's triangle is the sum of the two numbers above it. It is very useful for finding a probability where there are two outcomes. Such as is it going to rain tomorrow or not.

Blaise Pascal was an amazing scientist. He paved the path for calculators and computers with his calculation machine. He also created the Pascals triangle which is still used today. As well as creating Pascal's triangle, He wrote a lot of religious texts. Blaise Pascal contributed a lot to science.

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