

LLOYD K. JACKSON'S LIFE AND WORK

LYNN ERBE AND ALLAN PETERSON

Lloyd Jackson was born in Fairbury, Nebraska, on August 25, 1922 and passed away in Lincoln, Nebraska, on April 15, 2009.

He received his A.B. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1943 and then served in the military as a meteorologist at an airbase in the Azores Islands for one and a half years. He subsequently returned to resume his graduate education at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, where he received his M.A. degree in 1948. He then continued his graduate education at the University of California-Los Angeles and received his Ph.D. degree in mathematics under the direction of Edwin Beckenbach in 1950. In that same year, he accepted a position at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and except for a one year leave at the University of Utah in 1971–72, remained at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln until his retirement in 1984. He became the department's first chaired professor when he was named Regents' Professor in 1967, a position that he held until his retirement in 1984. Lloyd was a very distinguished member of the mathematics faculty at UNL and was internationally recognized for his work in differential equations. He was an important driving force in developing the department at UNL into a major research department.

During his career he served on the editorial boards of several journals, including the *Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics*, the *Journal of Nonlinear Analysis*, and the *SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics*. He was the author of numerous pioneering and significant research articles. During the summer of 1967, he was one of the four principal speakers at an eight-week NSF sponsored conference held at the University of Colorado, Boulder. (The other principal speakers were Earl Coddington [UCLA], Wolfgang Wasow [University of Wisconsin-Madison], and John Barrett [University of Tennessee].) Lloyd's lectures at this conference were published as a very influential paper, *Subfunctions and Second Order Differential Inequalities*, *Advances in Mathematics* **4** (1968), 307–363.