



WOMEN MATHEMATICIANS

Ghoulish Opossums

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(1905–1972)

Marie-Louise

Dubreil-Jacotin

She was a French mathematician specialising in algebra.

She was born on 7 July 1905. Anna Cartan, her mathematics teacher at the Lycée Jules Ferry in Paris, was immediately aware of Marie-Louise's aptitude for science. After finishing her baccalaureate in 1924, the young woman went on to study special mathematics at the Collège de Chaptal.



Marie-Louise

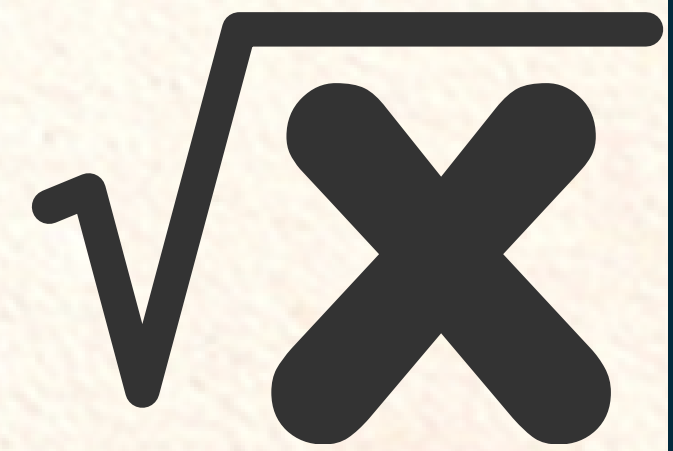
Dubreil-Jacotin

Although her thesis was on fluid mechanics, she began working on algebra after meeting Emmy Noether. Together with her husband, she published *Leçons d'algèbre moderne*, a book of great diffusion in this area.



(1905-1972)

$f(x)$






(1919–1985)

JULIA ROBINSON

She was an American mathematician. She was interrupted more than once by illness and died of leukaemia at the age of 65. She was an American philosopher and doctor of mathematics who excelled in number theory with outstanding work in the theory of computation, computational complexity theory, specifically in decision problems, as well as in game theory. In 1975, Robinson was the first woman mathematician elected to the National Academy of Sciences. She also became the first woman president of the American Mathematical Society.





Emmy Noether




(1882–1935)

Although part of her career was developed in the United States, Emmy Noether was born in Germany at the end of the 19th century (she had to emigrate at the time of Hitler due to her Jewish status). She made great contributions to mathematics and physics, despite which she failed to get a position commensurate with her merits.

Modern algebra owes a great deal to Emmy Noether.






Emmy Noether



(1882–1935)

She was one of the people who started abstract algebra with various very innovative studies and works related to groups, modules or the theory of ideals of a ring (for this reason, some mathematical objects related to these branches bear the Noetherian surname). Possibly the most important result she came to was what is now known as Noether's theorem, very important in theoretical physics.





Ada Lovelace

She was born in 1815 in England and she was one of the first programmers in history.

She had a disease that did not allow her to leave the house.

She studied literature, music, mathematics and astronomy



(1815-1852)



Ada Lovelace

She created the first algorithm in the world and improved the use of perforated cards. The punch cards are where the binary code is written.

**She died in 1852 from cancer
Her work was recognized in 1980 in the USA.**



(1815–1852)




MARY CARTWRIGHT



(1900–1998)

She was the first woman to receive the Sylvester Medal for mathematical research and the first to become president of the London Mathematical Society.

In 1919, she was one of five women studying mathematics at Oxford University. She later lectured at Cambridge University, obtained a doctorate in philosophy and published her thesis in the Quarterly Journal of Mathematics. After winning a research fellowship, he went on to publish more than 100 papers. One of his theorems, known as Cartwright's Theorem, is still frequently applied in signal processing.



End

Thank you for listening to us

